



The urgency of the specialization of polri investigators in the eradication of criminal acts of corruption

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the urgency of Polri's specialization in eradicating Corruption Crimes in Biak Numfor Regency, as well as to identify and analyze the juridical obstacles faced by Polri in conducting investigations of Corruption Crimes in Biak Numfor Regency. The approach used in this research is empirical juridical research. The results of the study indicate that professional Polri investigators supported by reliable behavior will be able to carry out investigations of criminal acts of corruption correctly according to public expectations.

Keywords: investigator, professionalism, and corruption

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the urgency of Polri's specialization in eradicating Corruption Crimes in Biak Numfor Regency, as well as to identify and analyze the juridical obstacles faced by Polri in conducting investigations of Corruption Crimes in Biak Numfor Regency. The approach used in this research is empirical juridical research. The results of the study indicate that professional Polri investigators supported by reliable behavior will be able to carry out investigations of criminal acts of corruption correctly according to public expectations. The obstacles faced by the National Police in conducting investigations into criminal acts of corruption in Biak Numfor Regency, namely the quality of the current Police investigators are not yet professional in carrying out law enforcement on corruption crimes, namely: coaching Biak Numfor Police personnel, still finding legal deviation practices that often occur in their duties. the investigation, application of reward and punishment (awards and punishments) that have not been implemented consistently, limited facilities and infrastructure and budget owned by the Biak Numfor Regional Police, the provisions of Law Number 31 of 1999 jo. Law Number 20 of 2001 which gives investigation authority not only to the Police but also to the Prosecutor's Office and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), the public's image of the professionalism of Polri investigators in law enforcement of criminal acts of corruption has not been supported because in quality it is seen that they have not been able to show the existence in reality in carrying out law enforcement for criminal acts of corruption,

In the case of the National Police carrying out investigative duties, on corruption cases, since the beginning of the case investigation, they always coordinate with the Public Prosecutor (hereinafter abbreviated as JPU), to avoid going back and forth between cases repeatedly. Following Article 14 paragraph (1) letter (g) of Law Number 2 of 2002, concerning the Indonesian National Police, that the National Police is tasked with conducting investigations and investigations of all criminal acts, including Corruption

Crimes; and Presidential Instruction No. 5 of 2004 concerning the Acceleration of Corruption Eradication.

Article 1 Criminal Procedure Code, Investigator is a state police officer of the Republic of Indonesia or certain civil servant officials who are given special authority by law to conduct investigations. To be able to carry out their duties, investigators have the authority to:

1. Receive reports or complaints of criminal acts.
2. Ordered a suspect to stop and check body identification.
3. Take fingerprints and the identity of people.
4. Body search.

Prosecutors as prosecutors coordinate with the National Police to eradicate corruption, Article 30, Law Number 16 of 2004 concerning the Law on the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter abbreviated as UUKJ). The duties and authorities of the prosecutors in the criminal field are: to carry out prosecutions; carry out judges' decisions and court decisions that have permanent legal force; supervise the implementation of conditional criminal decisions, supervision criminal decisions, and parole decisions; conduct investigations into certain criminal acts based on the law; complete certain case files and for this purpose can carry out additional examinations before being transferred to the court which in its implementation is coordinated with Polri investigators.

The Police in investigating cases seem very slow, considering the authority of the Police as investigators, to investigate perpetrators/suspects of corruption, where the public as assessors/monitoring does not trust the Police to resolve corruption cases.

Research Methods

Studies in the framework of this research use an empirical juridical approach. This research was conducted in Biak Numfor Regency at Biak Numfor Resort Police. This study uses qualitative data analysis. Analysis of empirical qualitative data is done by analyzing secondary data that is narrative and empirical data in the form of theory, definition, and substance from several works of literature,

documents and laws, and regulations and supported by data obtained from interview results, then analyzed to answer the problem.

Research Results and Discussion

Urgency of Speciality of Police

Investigators in Combating Corruption

Lack of the role of police investigators in enforcing the criminal law of corruption because of several causes, among others:

1. Juridical side

There are provisions in Law Number 31 of 1999 jo. Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption and its implementing regulations that provide powers in investigations not only to the Police but also to the Prosecutor's Office, giving rise to dualism which is detrimental to the existence of the Police in investigating corruption crimes. Besides, with the Law No. 16 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian Attorney General's Office which regulates the prosecutor's authority in handling certain criminal cases (including corruption) based on the Law (previously preceded by the issuance of Presidential Decree No. (Jampidsus) handles certain criminal cases including corruption), as well as the obligation of the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP) to report corruption cases to the Attorney General's Office (Agency), affecting the speed with which Polri investigators carry out investigative and investigative steps. Criminal Procedure Code.

2. Psychological side

Corruption crimes generally involve many actors from among officials who have the power to legalize their actions by intervening with investigators. In such situations, Polri investigators are often trapped in a difficult position to be independent to carry out investigations as a result of psychological pressure which often lowers morale and eliminates the conscience of Polri investigators to take law enforcement steps.

3. Technical side

To understand the authority of the National Police as one of the functions of the state government in the field of maintaining security and public order, law enforcement, protection, shelter, and service to the community, it will always look at the authority to enforce the law on criminal acts of corruption given following applicable regulations, namely:

In-Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian State Police regulated by the authority of the National Police as follows:

1. Article 14 paragraph (1) letter g: "to carry out investigations and investigations of all criminal acts following the criminal procedure law and statutory regulations".
2. Article 15 paragraph (1) letter a: "receive reports and/or complaints" (that every complaint regarding a criminal act of corruption that occurs can be reported to the police).
3. Article 15 paragraph (2) letter g: "take the first action at the scene" (immediately after receiving a report of the occurrence of a criminal act of corruption, the police are authorized to visit the crime scene to collect further

evidence regarding the occurrence of the criminal act of corruption).

Article 15 paragraph (2) letter i: "looking for information and evidence". Article 16 paragraph (1) letter as/d i: In the context of carrying out its duties in the field of criminal proceedings, the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia is authorized to:

1. Make arrests, detentions, searches, and confiscations.
2. Prohibit anyone from leaving or entering the scene of a case for investigation.
3. Bringing and confronting people to investigators in the context of investigations.
4. Order to stop the suspect and ask and check identification.
5. Conduct inspection and confiscation of letters.
6. Calling people to be heard and examined as suspects or witnesses.
7. Bring in the necessary experts in connection with the examination of the case.
8. To terminate the investigation.
9. Submit case files to the public prosecutor.

In Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Book of Criminal Procedure Law, the authorities of the Police as investigators and as investigators are as follows:

1. As Investigator

Due to the obligation to have the authority:

1. Receiving a report or complaint from a person regarding a criminal act.
2. Looking for information and evidence.
3. Ordering a suspect to stop and asking for and checking identification.
4. Take other legally responsible actions.

At the order of the investigator may take the following actions:

1. Arrest, prohibition to leave the premises, search and confiscation.
2. Inspection, confiscation of letters.
3. Taking fingerprints and photographing a person.
4. Bring and bring someone to the investigator.

As Investigator

Due to the obligation to have the authority:

1. Receive reports and complaints from someone about the existence of a crime.
2. Take the first action at the scene.
3. Ordering a suspect to stop and check the suspect's identification.
4. Carry out arrests, detentions, searches and confiscations.
5. Conduct inspection and confiscation of documents.
6. Taking fingerprints and taking a picture of a person.
7. Calling people to be heard and examined as suspects or witnesses.
8. Bring in the necessary experts in connection with the examination of a person.
9. To terminate the investigation.
10. Take other legally responsible actions.

To find out the authority in law enforcement of corruption, it can be seen from the provisions of Law no. 31 of 1999 jo.

Law Number 20 of 2001 which provides instructions/stipulations in the proceedings (material law) as stated in Article 26, Article 27 and Article 39 as follows:

Article 26

Investigations, prosecutions, and examinations in court hearings in cases of criminal acts of corruption are carried out based on the applicable criminal procedural law unless otherwise provided for in the Act.

Article 27

If a criminal act of corruption is found that is difficult to prove, a joint team can be formed under the coordination of the Attorney General.

In the explanation of Law Number 31 of 1999 jo. Law Number 20 the Year 2001 means that corruption crimes are difficult to prove, including criminal acts of corruption in banking, taxation, capital markets, trade and industry, commodity futures, or in the monetary and financial fields which:

1. Cross-sectoral nature
2. Done using advanced technology.
3. Performed by the suspect/defendant who is a state administrator.

Based on the provisions of Article 26 that the authority in law enforcement of criminal acts of corruption, especially in the implementation of the material law, is still guided by the Book of Criminal Procedure Law, although there are several other provisions stipulated in Law Number 31 of 1999 jo. Law No. 20 of 2001 must be guided as mentioned in Article 27.

If you pay attention to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Law, especially in Articles 4 and 6 of the Criminal Procedure Law, it will be clear that according to legal provisions the competent authority as investigators and investigators is the Police. The text of these articles is as follows.

Article 6

Investigators are:

- a. State Police Officer of the Republic of Indonesia.
- b. Certain Civil Servant Officials who are given special authority by law.

In addition to the general provisions as referred to in Article 4 and Article 6 of the Criminal Procedure Law, it is still necessary to pay attention to the transitional provisions of Article 284 paragraph (2) of the Criminal Procedure Law which states that the provisions of criminal procedures are regulated in certain laws. (including Law No. 31/1999 jo. Law. No. 20 of 2001) is still valid.

Article 284 paragraph (2)

Within two years after the promulgation of this Law, provisions of this Law are required for cases, with the temporary exception of the special provisions on criminal procedures as referred to in certain Laws, until changes are made and/or declared no longer valid.

The existence of the provisions of Article 284 paragraph (2) of the Book of Criminal Procedure Law has been confirmed by the provisions of Government Regulation Number 27 of 1983 in Article 17 which explains as follows:

Investigations according to the special provisions of the criminal procedure as referred to in certain laws as referred to in Article 284 paragraph (2) of the Book of Criminal Procedure Law are carried out by investigators, prosecutors and other authorized investigating officials based on statutory regulations.

The National Police as one of the state law enforcement tools that are given very broad duties and powers by law in law enforcement to carry out investigations and investigations of all criminal acts including corruption requires the quality of Polri investigators who have technical and tactical skills and abilities. Adequate to be able to enforce the law on corruption. If Polri investigators can show their identity as reliable law enforcers to exist to carry out investigations of corruption which is currently in the public spotlight, it will be able to foster public trust in Polri investigators, because public trust is a capital to gain support or legitimacy to realize Police independence, that the independent police can be interpreted:

1. Independent operational and coaching.
2. Independent in the sense of sufficient number of personnel (towards 1: 450, for example), quality or professionalism of members (skills, skills with a code of ethics as protectors, protectors and public servants), completeness of equipment (with sophisticated police technology), welfare of Polri members and so on.

Likewise, with Muntono, S. An which state that:

Police independence needs to be supported by personnel who can realize genuine or authentic police attitudes and behavior.

The attitude and behavior of a genuine or authentic Police are meant to carry out the functions of the Police properly (Police Proper), namely as a police officer who has task characteristics that must be supported by professionalism. Thus, the realization of Polri's independence is significantly influenced by the success of Polri investigators in law enforcement duties, especially in investigating corruption crimes which are largely determined by the quality of Polri investigators as law enforcers, namely professional Polri investigators.

Facing the demands of the public who want a tangible manifestation of the implementation of Polri's duties, especially in law enforcement, the need for good quality Polri investigators, namely having professionalism is a must to be able to answer the challenges of the task, especially in law enforcement of criminal acts of corruption. The needs and expectations for the professionalism of Polri investigators in carrying out their duties are not only the needs of the Polri organization but are the hopes of the Indonesian nation.

Starting from the above, the conditions of professionalism of Polri investigators that are expected in law enforcement of criminal acts of corruption include:

1. Police Investigator Ability

- a. Able to understand and master the laws/legal regulations, especially understanding of Law no. 31 of 1999 jo. Law No. 20 of 2001 concerning the specifics regulated in the law, among others:
 1. Investigations in corruption cases must take precedence

- over other cases for prompt settlement (Article 25).
2. The investigator may request information from the suspect regarding all of his property and the property of his wife/husband, children and any person or corporation known or suspected by the investigator to have a relationship with the case in question (Article 29).
 3. Investigators are authorized to request information from the bank regarding the financial condition of the suspect, or to block a deposit account belonging to a suspect suspected of being the result of corruption.
 4. Investigators are given the right to open, examine by confiscation of letters and items by post, telecommunications or other means suspected of having a connection with cases of criminal acts of corruption (Article 30).
 5. Investigators are given the right to keep the identity of the whistleblower confidential or other matters that give the whistleblower the possibility to find out.
 - b. The ability of Polri investigators to master existing provisions and legislation will provide confidence and insight in law enforcement, especially in investigating corruption.
 - c. Able to understand and master knowledge related to duties as an investigator to provide insight/mindset, including:
 1. Knowledge of accounting.
 2. Knowledge of monetary.
 3. Knowledge of banking.
 4. Knowledge of the capital market.
 5. Knowledge of cessie.
 6. Knowledge of economics.
 7. Possess and master the technical and tactical knowledge of the investigation. By mastering the tactical and technical knowledge of investigations specifically on corruption crimes, the quality of Polri investigators will be good and reliable, especially in taking investigative steps in the context of proving that corruption has occurred. The ability to master tactical and technical investigations can be seen from the extent to which Polri investigators have mastered the process of investigating criminal acts following the existing guidelines and guidelines.

Skills

Skills that are expected to be possessed by professional Polri investigators include:

- a. Having skills in computers that can be used for purposes of examination and in accessing information needed in disclosing corruption cases handled.
- b. Skills in communication.
- c. Especially in seeking information and in coordinating between related agencies. Communication skills are also required for the support of good mastery of languages including foreign languages (English).
- d. Skills in applying tactical and technical knowledge of investigations in the implementation of law enforcement duties for corruption.

Facilities and infrastructure

The expected conditions of facilities and infrastructure include investigation equipment, communication tools with advanced technology, and adequate four-wheeled motorized vehicles that can assist the mobility of Polri investigators in

carrying out their duties. The facilities and infrastructure are in a well-maintained and well-maintained condition so that they can extend their service life and have a prime level of readiness to support the speed of investigation.

The implementation of investigations into corruption crimes is expected that Polri investigators can make light of the occurrence of criminal acts of corruption supported by valid evidence as stipulated in Article 184 of the Criminal Code. Valid evidence is:

1. Witness testimony.
2. Expert Description.
3. Letter.
4. Instruction.
5. Defendant's statement.

Proof that is carried out through investigations and investigations correctly based on the provisions of the legislation is a reflection of the quality of the expected Polri investigators, namely professional investigators.

Investigation

In the investigation, it is hoped that Polri investigators can find preliminary evidence of criminal acts of corruption quickly and early which is an early detection activity where this investigation activity is carried out in accordance with the provisions of applicable regulations, among others:

1. Supported by interviewing skills with mastery of effective questioning and speaking skills with the right targets, both as witnesses, expert witnesses and suspects.
2. Supported by observation skills with correct observation techniques
3. Supported skills in disguise (undercover), in order to obtain information/information.

Investigation

Prosecution

1. Search. Searches are carried out on people and places related to criminal acts of corruption where searches are carried out following procedures, namely the existence of a search warrant, a permit, and/or reported to the Head of the local District Court, as well as the presence of witnesses and after that the investigator makes a search report.
2. Foreclosure. Confiscation is carried out on letters and goods related to criminal acts where the confiscation is carried out according to procedures, there is a confiscation order, a permit from the Head of the local District Court, there are witnesses who also signed, and an official report of the confiscation is made as well as letters and documents. confiscated goods are properly labeled and treated.

Arrest

- a. The arrest was carried out according to the procedure, there was an arrest warrant, one sheet was handed over to the family and the warrant stated the articles suspected and the reasons for the arrest, carried out within 1 x 24 hours.
- b. Arrests are carried out properly and carefully, so that there will be no mistakes for the arrested person.
- c. Do not make deviations for personal interests.

Detention

- a. Detention is carried out in accordance with procedures, there is a detention order containing articles and reasons for detention, one sheet of a detention order is handed over to his family, the detention period is 20 days and can be extended for 40 days to the Public Prosecutor.
- b. Detention is carried out with respect to human rights, thus not discriminating in the treatment of suspects.
- c. Detention does not seek personal gain, by providing suspension services but asking for compensation to the suspect or his family.

Summoning

- a. The summons is carried out in accordance with the applicable provisions by stating the status of the summoned.
- b. The summons must respect human rights, so that when the summoned arrives on schedule, they are immediately served as intended by the summons.
- c. The summons is not carried out for the personal interest of the investigator.

Inspection

The examination carried out in the investigation is expected to be able to obtain information from both witnesses and suspects for the purpose of proof.

- a. Suspect investigation.
 1. Directing and in accordance with the elements and articles suspected of the suspect.
 2. The examination of the suspect and the results must be adjusted to the statements of witnesses, expert witnesses and available evidence.
 3. The results of the examination of the suspect are stated in the minutes of the examination and signed by the suspect and the investigator who examined it.
- b. Examination of witnesses/expert witnesses. Examination of witnesses/expert witnesses is directed to:
 1. The examination and its results must be related to the suspect's statement.
 2. Among the statements of witnesses/expert witnesses must relate to one another as well as to the existing evidence.
 3. The results of the examination of the witness/expert witness shall be stated in the minutes of examination and then signed by the witness/expert witness and the investigator who examined it.
- c. Settlement/filing of cases. Completion/filing is expected to be carried out in a fast time in line with the speed in the examination and collection of evidence.
- d. Submission of case files to the public prosecutor. The case files sent by the National Police investigators to the Public Prosecutor are expected to be immediately received by the Prosecutor's Office without being returned on the grounds that there is insufficient evidence or there is no protracted back and forth of case files.

From the above conditions, it is hoped that there will be specialization in investigating corruption. The ranks of Biak Numfor Police investigators, especially the Corruption Crime Unit, must have a good mental personality for Polri

investigators, which is part of a reflection of the quality of Polri investigators who are expected to support success in law enforcement of corruption.

The expected personality mentality is:

- a. Piety to God Almighty, in the sense:
 1. Believe in God Almighty.
 2. Practicing religious teachings in official, personal, family and community life.
 3. Maintaining religious harmony.
- b. The Police, Tri Brata and Catur Parsetya codes of ethics have been adhered to as a way of life and work guidelines in everyday life.
- c. In carrying out daily tasks, they are not easily discouraged and do not complain but are able to overcome the difficulties they face.
- d. In his work he remains diligent despite the lack of support and facilities and is not affected by the temptation of material desires.
- e. The existence of confidence in oneself in carrying out tasks is based on one's own abilities and strengths and always prioritizes obligations over rights.
- f. The existence of the ability to control oneself and dare to take responsibility and be able to respect and respect others.
- g. Have attitudes and behaviors that can be used as role models by the work environment and social environment.
- h. Noble, honest, full of dedication in carrying out tasks based on religious values.

In addition, physical appearance is very important in an effort to support the implementation of tasks, especially investigators in the field of corruption who can support the implementation of investigative tasks. According to AIPTU Muntono, S.AN. that:

1. In terms of body posture, there is harmony between height and weight.
2. Has a neat and clean handsome demeanor.
3. In using equipment and attributes in accordance with the provisions and neat and well-maintained and well-maintained.
4. Has dexterity, agility and is not sluggish in daily movements.
5. Has high durability and excellent.
6. Have the ability in self-defense Police.

Based on the description above, the author sees that professional Polri investigators supported by reliable behavior will be able to carry out investigations of criminal acts of corruption correctly according to public expectations. This is a reflection of the quality of Polri investigators who can realize the existence of Polri investigators in law enforcement of criminal acts of corruption because they can account for the implementation of their duties to the community (public accountability). corruption independently following applicable regulations. Improving the quality of Polri investigators in the context of law enforcement of criminal acts of corruption is required to be professional in investigations so that any known forms of corruption can be handled quickly and thoroughly. To make Polri investigators who have the quality as professional investigators according to expectations, it can be done with improvement efforts as methods, namely:

Ability Building

Subjects that play a role in fostering the ability of Polri investigators include:

1. Police leaders/officials (Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Police planning assistant, As HR, Head of police education institution, Regional police chief and Resort police chief):
 - a. The National Police Chief, as the leader who is responsible for implementing policies to increase the capacity of Polri investigators.
 - b. Police planning assistant and as HR of the National Police Chief, as assistants to the National Police Chief in carrying out the task of making plans for the development and development of Police investigator personnel so that they are capable and have quality according to community expectations, namely professionals in law enforcement.
 - c. Head of police education institution, is responsible for the implementation of capacity building through the implementation of selection and implementation of education and training in a planned manner according to the educational calendar.
 - d. The Regional police chief and Resort police chief are responsible for the implementation of the capacity building of Polri investigators by developing through education and training as well as self-development.
2. Officials within the Criminal Investigation Unit (Head of the criminal investigation agency, Director of Corruption Crimes, Director of Criminal Investigation and Head of Criminal Investigation Unit), are responsible for capacity building, especially in technical and tactical investigation capabilities in stages according to the layers of ability from the KOD level to the central level (Bareskrim).
 - a. Object. Objects in capacity building include Polri personnel who serve in the ranks of the Criminal Investigations function as well as those who are prepared to carry out the duties of the Criminal Investigation function, but the priority is Polri investigators.

Method

The methods implemented in improving the ability of Polri investigators to have the expected quality are through the following efforts:

1. Education. The quality of Polri investigators who are supported by adequate education will form professional investigators. This is difficult to deny because the higher one's education, the easier it will be to capture modern ideas, such as issues of democratization, human rights, freedom of opinion, transparency, and so on. Various studies have shown that there is a close relationship between education and police performance, among others, it is proven that Police with Academy education are more sensitive to the community, have more communication skills, and how to act in carrying out their duties. In short, police with Academy education tend to be more fair, honest, and effective. Other research shows that Police with Academy education show greater tolerance in dealing with minorities, less authoritarian and dogmatic than the less educated Police. Recognizing the importance of

education to improve the quality of Polri investigators, it is necessary to have vocational education or specialization in the field of Criminal Investigation and formation and development education that can support the realization of the quality of professional Polri investigators. The levels of education that need to be taken are:

Vocational Education.

Senior Criminal Investigation Department in the field of Corruption:

1. Participants are Intermediate police officer with the rank of AKBP or Kompol who have passed the Sespim Polri education.
2. Has attended the Corruption Investigation Specialization Vocational Education.
3. The purpose of education is to form Intermediate police officer who are able to manage the investigation process professionally according to their specialization.

Corruption Specialization Vocational Education

1. Participants consist of First police officer with the rank of IPTU/AKP, and a non-commissioned officer with the rank of Brigadier General to Aiptu.
2. Participants meet the following requirements:
 - a. For the First Officer group: Graduates of Police Science College and Selapa Education, have attended the Anti-Corruption Investigation education.
 - b. For the NCO group: Non-commissioned officer education graduates, have attended vocational education specializing in Detectives.
 - c. Overseas CID Vocational Education: Participants are First police officer and above, have attended the Corruption Investigation Advanced Investigation.

Formation Education and Development Education

That the arrangement of the layers of ability is not only carried out through vocational education for members of the Police in the field, but must fundamentally start from the level of formation education, which is then simultaneously carried out at the level of vocational education and development education in order to strengthen the capability layer of the Criminal Investigation function, are as follows:

Education Establishment (Diktuk) Pa

1. Police Academy. For Police Academy graduates, they are directed to have abilities at the level of advanced Investigation vocational education, and they are directed to become Polri officers with investigator quality.
2. PPSS Police. The detective material possessed is general investigator knowledge and knowledge of the duties and roles of investigators. The aim is to understand the duties, functions and roles of the Police Detectives and to be able to uphold the duties of investigators.

Development Education (Dikbang)

1. Police Science College. For Police Science College graduates, they are directed to have skills at the level of advanced vocational education for Criminal Investigations and Crime. The detective materials that are owned include the Dikjur Serse Corruption material

- and the sciences that are related to and support the task of the Criminal Investigation Department. The aim is to assist and support the duties, tactics and techniques of the Police Detective function by applying the knowledge gained in implementation in the field.
2. Officers High School (Selapa). For Selapa graduates, they are directed to have the ability at the level of the Criminal Investigations vocational education at the same level as the Corruption Detectives' vocational education. The detective material held includes the Dikjur Serse Corruption material and the mechanism of the relationship between functions for the success of the detective tasks. The aim is to be able to assist and support the duties, techniques and tactics of the Police Detective function in the context of carrying out tasks in the field.
 3. Police Staff and Leadership School (Sespim Polri). The detective material that is owned is strategic in nature, it is the knowledge of the detective's duties based on the strength of the personnel and equipment facilities that are related to the threat of crime. The goal is to be able to regulate the tasks of the investigator in the field so that it can support the successful disclosure of cases that occur.

Training. Improving the quality of Polri investigators is not only carried out through capacity building in the form of legal knowledge and other knowledge that is insightful (knowledge) but also requires increasing skills as the application of knowledge possessed (legal knowledge, technical and tactical knowledge) through programmatic training. and sustainable.

Thus, every Polri investigator, both individually and as a unit, will always be able to maintain his ability to remain in a state of operational readiness in the context of law enforcement of criminal acts of corruption.

The actualization of the training implementation is directed at targets that can improve the skills of Polri investigators individually and in teams/units, as follows:

1. The training is directed at being able to anticipate the development of criminal acts of corruption quickly and thoroughly, for this reason, it is necessary to develop investigative tactics and techniques for evidentiary purposes in uncovering every modus operandi of corruption crimes that occur.
2. The training is directed at facilitating and increasing operational integration in investigations between individual Polri investigators, teams/units and between other operational functions.
3. The implementation of the training is directed at improving the skills and operational capabilities of Polri investigators in investigations and investigations at every level of the Police unit, starting from the Police Headquarters level to the Regional level (Bareskrim to Polres) in order to maintain the level of competence of Polri investigators.

Especially for the Biak Numfor Regional Police, based on the results of an interview with Kompol Sam R. Mamalasa, that:

Efforts have been made to increase specialization, especially investigators for corruption crimes with the following steps: The Criminal Investigation Division together with the Human Resources Division together with the Papua

Regional Police program the following training programs:

1. Programming regular training conducted centrally in the Papua Regional Police in order to improve the capabilities and skills of Polri investigators. The implementation of the training is differentiated according to the level of qualification of the capabilities possessed in stages ranging from basic skills to specialization abilities in investigating corruption.
2. The training program at the Papuan Regional Police level is carried out at least twice a year involving the head of the unit and Polri investigators in the corruption crime unit, in order to improve the ability and skills of investigative tactics and techniques in the context of disclosing cases of corruption, especially in Papua Province.
3. The training is programmed in the context of the introduction and use of police technology in supporting the operational tasks of investigating corruption.
4. The training program is directed at improving the capabilities and skills of individual Polri investigators as well as cooperation in teams/units.
5. The ability to back-up investigation operations at the Polres level.

Efforts to improve the quality of Polri investigators through self-development are strongly supported by Polri leaders from the central to regional levels by providing opportunities for every Polri investigator to develop various scientific disciplines in order to be useful in supporting the implementation of tasks in investigating corruption, among others:

1. Provide opportunities to continue education for Bachelor and Master study programs at the expense of the National Police institution.
2. Opportunity to take courses or seminars that are national in nature in order to add insight and knowledge.
3. Carry out courses and training/skills in the field of investigation for each Criminal Police investigator.
4. Police Technology Utilization. Police investigators in the future will be faced with various cases of criminal acts of corruption with the modus operandi of using the sophistication of technology, for that in carrying out investigations it is also necessary to use Police technology as a means and method in carrying out investigative and investigative tasks to uncover any cases of corruption that occur.

Efforts to improve the quality of Polri investigators are also determined by the success in fostering the career of Polri investigators which is carried out correctly and regularly and consistently from the elements of the leadership (Head of the criminal investigation agency, As HR, Regional police chief, Dirreskrim, Karo HR and Resort police chief) as subjects who are responsible for developing personnel.

The career development of Polri investigators to be able to make professional qualified investigators in the investigation of criminal acts of corruption can be carried out with the following efforts:

1. Police Investigator. In order to get the best candidates for the quality police investigators for corruption, it is necessary to monitor the development of personnel from the beginning of recruitment (recruitment) to the implementation of tasks in the field. In order to obtain

the best candidate as a Police investigator, it must be required through an assessment, including:

- a. Psychological test
 - b. Have a basic specialization of Investigation, vocational advanced specialization and senior officer vocational (specialization) in corruption.
 - c. Have special education in Criminal Investigations Abroad (BKA, FBI, CID and others).
 - d. Have formal undergraduate education (skills) that can support the investigation of criminal acts of corruption, including:
 1. Accounting field.
 2. Banking sector.
 3. monetary sector.
 4. Capital market sector.
 5. cessie field.
 6. The field of law.
 - e. Experienced in disclosing cases with economic background.
 - f. Have a healthy and good physical ability
 - g. Have a mental attitude that is able to show the identity of a professional investigator.
2. Placement of Polri investigators (effective assignment). The placement/assignment of Polri investigators in order to be effective, efficient and professional in carrying out their duties is very dependent on the effectiveness of the placement in accordance with the field or section as well as the ability possessed to occupy certain positions according to the level of rank and experience in the context of fostering the career of Polri investigators. The effective placement and assignment of Polri investigators will support the process of establishing the quality of professional Polri investigators, but on the other hand, disproportionate placement of Polri investigators or not paying attention to quality can lead to the following:
1. There is saturation in the personnel.
 2. Experience, knowledge and insight will be narrow and undeveloped.
 3. Abilities and skills are not developed.
 4. Narrow way of thinking because it will think only for the sake of the function or task.
 5. Will be able to provide opportunities or opportunities for collusion and deviations.

To be able to realize specialized career development as a Police investigator for corruption crimes, it is necessary to place/assignment efforts that take into account the following matters:

1. The placement of Polri investigators in the ranks of the Papuan Regional Police takes into account their capabilities and level of education. The placement of Polri investigators at the Directorate of Corruption/Sat Tipikor is prioritized to have specialization education and certain scholarly education (skills) that can be useful/used for investigating corruption crimes.
2. The placement of Polri investigators pays attention to experience and productivity in the task of investigating criminal acts. The placement of Polri investigators at the Directorate of Corruption/Sat Corruption are Polri investigators who have had sufficient experience in carrying out the

task of investigating general crimes and economic crimes so that they can be used as the basic capital in revealing cases of corruption.

3. The placement of Polri investigators for criminal acts of corruption is prioritized for investigators who have been properly selected through an assessment of the leadership elements in the following categories:
 1. Have good intelligence.
 2. Have good personal integrity (honest, responsible, tenacious and so on).
 3. Have insight/knowledge.
 4. Have the will to develop themselves.
 5. The placement of Polri investigators pays attention to suggestions from users who have considered various aspects of the assessment.
 6. The placement of Polri investigators is directed to be able to increase careers in stages according to the level of qualifications possessed by not being tied to structural positions but directed to functional positions with specialization qualifications as investigators for corruption.
4. Award and Sanction (reward and punishment). Efforts to improve the quality of Polri investigators through career development by awarding outstanding Polri investigators and providing sanctions/punishing for Polri investigators who have committed violations or abused authority in carrying out their duties will be sufficient to contribute to the realization of improving the quality of Polri investigators.

The award is given to Polri investigators who have been able and successful in their investigative tasks:

1. Succeeded in conducting investigations in order to uncover and prove that a criminal act of corruption had occurred.
2. Succeeded in conducting a thorough investigation (starting from examination to the transfer of case files to the public prosecutor) with the receipt of case files for corruption cases with complete categories.
3. Succeeded in cooperating in investigating corruption crimes with prosecutors' investigators and other relevant agencies (BPKP, PPATK, Banking and other Institutions).

The award given can be in the form of special allowances in the form of incentives, which are taken from the percentage of material losses of state money that can be saved by investigators through the disclosure of corruption cases handled, for example, the percentage is 1% of the total loss of state money that can be saved. To determine this incentive, an instrument is needed which regulates which must obtain agreement and approval from the DPR and the Government.

In addition, the implementation of sanctions and corrective actions for Polri investigators is seen from the severity of the violation or abuse/abuse of authority committed by Polri investigators in carrying out their duties. In determining the severity of punishment for Polri investigators, the optimization of the Polri Investigative Supervisory Agency in accordance with Article 142 paragraph (2) of the National Police Chief Regulation Number 12 of 2009 concerning Supervision and Control of Criminal Case Handling within the Polri is as follows:

1. Conduct an intensive examination by the investigating supervisory officer.
2. Making a statement about the actions that have been taken by the investigator.
3. Make a written warning.
4. The act of stopping the activities of the investigator from handling the case.
5. Suspension/prohibition from conducting investigative activities within a certain period.
6. The act of aborting (grounded) from investigative duties.
7. The imposition of obligations to participate in coaching activities.
8. The assignment of obligations to complete other tasks.

The provision of corrections and sanctions should be given to motivate Polri investigators to excel. Thus, these corrections and sanctions are given with the aim of educating Polri investigators to be more professional in conducting investigations that are guided by respect for human rights, legal certainty and transparency/openness.

In order for the implementation of the investigation of criminal acts of corruption to proceed quickly and thoroughly as a reflection of professional investigators, they must be able to coordinate the following:

1. With elements of the Criminal Justice System (CJS)
 - a. In an effort to optimize the results of investigations into criminal acts of corruption, coordination is needed without reducing the independence of each element of law enforcement in accordance with the authority given by law in carrying out law enforcement for criminal acts of corruption.
 - b. Fostering mutual understanding between CJS elements so that they have the same perception and commitment to immediately complete the investigation of criminal acts of corruption.
 - c. There is an exchange of information in the context of investigations, especially in handling difficult corruption crimes.
 - d. With intensive coordination, it will be able to add insight and capabilities/skills of Polri investigators, especially in investigating corruption crimes with a new modus operandi.
2. With related agencies (BPKP, PPATK, Bank Indonesia, Institutional/Non-Institutional). In the investigation of criminal acts of corruption, it is necessary to coordinate with relevant agencies, especially in the context of evidence efforts, which often require expert witness testimony to support the results of investigations carried out by Polri investigators.
3. Inter-Police Functions. The success of Polri investigators in uncovering every case of criminal acts of corruption is also strongly supported by the ability of investigators to take advantage of the roles of other police functions through good coordination, such as:
 - a. Intelkam plays a role in disclosing links/networks with other cases, sharpening operational targets, and supervising personnel, material, activities and information.
 - b. The National Police Labfor, plays a role in efforts to assist forensic medical criminalistics laboratory evidence on important cases.
 - c. The Psychology Division of the Papua Police, plays a role in disclosing and examining witnesses/suspects

- who have mental mental problems.
- d. Medicine, plays a role in providing assistance in the treatment of suspects or witnesses who have health problems or require medical consultation.
- e. The legal division of the Papua Regional Police, plays a role in the implementation of laws and regulations as well as legal assistance in completing legal efforts by community members against investigators (Pre-Trial, demands for compensation).
- f. NCB/Interpol, cooperation in the context of investigating criminal cases with an international scope.

Conclusion

Professional police investigators supported by reliable behavior will be able to carry out investigations of criminal acts of corruption correctly according to the expectations of the community.

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