

MANAGEMENT OF INFORMANTS IN HANDLING CORRUPTION BY THE CORRUPTION CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION UNIT OF THE LEBAK DISTRICT POLICE

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Citation : Pratama Fauzy, Chairul Muriman Setyabudi, Management Of Informants In Handling Corruption By The Corruption Criminal Investigation Unit Of The Lebak District Police, Management Technology and Security International Journal, page : 1-10,

Received on 1 June 2020, Accepted on 9 July 2020, Published on 1 August 2020

ABSTRACT

The incapacity of the Indonesian National Police to find out all information about corruption in certain areas and the absence of regulations and laws about the use of informants in handling corruption need to be solved immediately to make sure the handling of corruption cases work effectively. Therefore, this research attempted to analyze the informant management carried out by the Lebak Corruption Unit and the related factors to the informant management conducted. This study applied qualitative research design by interviewing Lebak Corruption Unit officers and their informants. This research found that the informant management system carried out by Lebak Corruption Unit is divided into 4 stages, namely the recruitment, controlling, utilization, and the dis mission of the informant. In recruitment activities, the methods used by Lebak Corruption Unit include (1) persuasive methods; (2) the "paid" method; (3) the reciprocal method; and (4) coercion method. Meanwhile, based on Lawrence's Legal System Theory, the related factors that influence informant management is the legal structure between the Indonesian National Police and the community, the absence of legal substance related to information management, and the culture of the community that is still 'afraid' of the police. These factors can be both reinforcing and weakening informants' management efforts in certain sections.

Keywords: Corruption, informant management, corruption unit

1. INTRODUCTION

The handling of criminal acts of corruption has a fundamental difference compared to the handling of other criminal acts wherein handling corruption cases, the case is never preceded by a report from the public related to the occurrence of a crime as happened in conventional criminal cases

(street crime) so that the police issue police report model B. While in corruption cases, police reports are always in the form of model A which can be interpreted as the police who play an active role in finding and finding these criminal acts of corruption because there is never a condition where there is someone who feels aggrieved coming to the police office to report that corruption has taken place

somewhere. Therefore, in an effort to deal with corruption, it is only natural that the police should master and understand all the crime information related to indications of corruption because if the police are not able to master the information, how can the police be able to handle all corruption crimes in this country.

However, the problem is whether the police are able to master all the

information on corruption crime. Due to the fact that occurred in Lebak Regency, it was found that during the period 2015 - 2020, only 2 cases of corruption were found which occurred in 2015 and most recently in 2020. While in 2016 - 2019 it was recorded that there were no corruption cases that occurred in the Regency Lebak Data related to these conditions can be seen as table 1:

Table 1. Corruption Cases in Lebak Region

No	Year	Corruption Cases
1	2015	1
2	2016	0
3	2017	0
4	2018	0
5	2019	0
6	2020	1

Source: Lebak Corruption Unit

Besides, it should be noted that data from the Central Statistics Agency (2019) shows that in Lebak Regency is divided into 28 Districts and 345 villages / kelurahan. Then, the Lebak Regency Regional Government also consists of 22 Government Offices, each of which has a sizeable budget. Thus, how can the Lebak Police Precinct Criminal Investigation Unit be able to master all information from such a vast region and sector if only supported by a limited number of personnel. Therefore, the steps that can be taken by the Lebak Corruption Unit are to use and utilize informants in the field.

Then, another problem found in the field is that it turns out that in Indonesia there is not yet a system of rules and regulations that regulate in detail in the practical realm regarding the use and management of informants by the police in carrying out police duties, specifically handling corruption cases. The impact is that people who actually have the potential to become informants, because of the criminal information they have, do not

dare to take the role of informants in helping police duties. They do not dare to be informants because they feel that the consequences they will receive when they become informants will be more severe than the attitude of indifference and silence (Dewing and Russel, 2016).

In fact, if the police can use informants appropriately and build a good informant management system, criminal information related to corruption can be obtained more easily and henceforth can be very useful and support the task of the police in eradicating corruption. The assumption is that if the police can find out all criminal information related to corruption crimes that have occurred or are occurring in the jurisdiction, then the police should be able to take action to take action against these criminal acts of corruption. In addition, the police can also take anticipatory measures as a form of prevention so that similar corruption does not recur in the same place with the same modus operandi and opportunities. At this level, the National Police can play a greater role in optimizing the preventive function of preventing

corruption. Moreover, in the era of industry 4.0, the use and use of informants should be increased with the use of digital technology and cyberspace, so that a "digital informant" will emerge that can contribute to assisting the police in providing criminal information related to corruption crimes.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Typology of Informants based on Motivation

Along with the development of police world science, four types of informant motives can be identified: the hammered informant, the mercenary informant, the vengeful informant, and the police buff. The first type is the most common type of informants, namely the hammered informants, those who are "hammered" to comply. These informants "turned around" or "flipped" after they were arrested and eventually agreed to become informants because of legal pressure.

The second most common type is the mercenary informant. These informants are a type of prize hunter who is motivated by money, which the police are more likely to view as greedy than to provide paid assistance. Paid informants usually work on contingency costs, a situation that can be promising and problematic.

The vengeful informant or "vengeful informant" offers to work together to realize revenge against others for certain things, such as the unfair distribution of drug products, there are rumors that the target is trying to accuse friends, berate friends, and feel the competition which motivates a nuance of revenge looking for informants. In general, the informant wants "fair play" or the condition of being balanced with the target as the reason why he is targeting someone.

The police buff or "police fan informant" is a citizen who basically has a fondness for the police often trying to serve and assist the police duties by acting

as an informant which shows that he is useful to the police. Although they may have useful information on certain occasions, they are not motivated by special reasons like other informants (flipped informants, paid informants whose main reason is to benefit materially).

2. Ethical Climate Work Theory

An ethical climate work theory is a theory developed by Victor and Cullen (1988) as the development of cognitive moral theory. The dimensions of ethical climate work theory consist of three approaches, namely selfishness, benevolence, and principle. Organizations with egoism characteristics, organizational members tend to consider personal gain when faced with ethical dilemmas. Organizations with benevolence types, members of the organization will tend to consider the welfare of others. Organizations with the type of principle, members of the organization will tend to consider matters relating to regulations and laws.

3. METHOD

In this study, the approach used will be a qualitative approach with the main method applied is an interview (interview) and a document review. Interviews were conducted by all members of the Lebak Police Resort Criminal Investigation Unit and their informants from various elements of the community (government, NGOs / CBOs, other civil society). Then, at the stage of analyzing research results, the process of qualitative research analysis is carried out from the beginning along with the process of collecting data and field notes that researchers get then categorized based on conceptual or topic similarity. The results of subsequent interviews will be recorded and used as a basis for analyzing and answering the formulations of the issues raised in this study. To strengthen the results of the analysis,

several interview results will be quoted directly from what was explained by the speakers. Furthermore, the results of the research in the field, then interact with other data to strengthen the concepts that have been formed from the results of interviews and observations. Key concepts and theories such as management theory, network formation concepts, Miller's informant concepts, and ethical climate work theory are then compared to other concepts and previous literature studies that have similarities so that they form new concepts or may support previously tested concepts.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Analysis of Initial Information Sources in the Process of Corruption Case Handling

The results of the study illustrate that in general the process of handling corruption can be initiated through three basic methods, namely (1) starting with public information (public complaints); (2) complaints from NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) or organizations (mass organizations) that are fostered; And (3) proactive efforts of members of the Corruption Unit by utilizing informants in the field. The first source of information is information from the community (public complaints), is juxtaposed with the Miller concept (2011), then this source of information is included in the informer category. This is because the people who report indications of corruption to the police only act like someone who conveys information.

Meanwhile, it is different from the two other sources of information. Complaints from NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) or CBOs (mass organizations) that are fostered, as well as sources of information from proactive efforts of members of the Corruption Unit by utilizing informants in the field, are clearly included in the informant category

according to Miller (2011). First, information sources originating from NGOs or CSOs that have been fostered by members of the Corruption Unit can be explained that since before members of the Corruption Unit have built communication and relations with these NGOs or CSOs. These NGOs and CBOs both consciously and 'unconsciously' actually have been fostered by members of the Corruption Unit if they already have a sense of awareness and initiative to provide information related to corruption indications to the police especially if they try to find the information themselves in the field.

2. Management of Informants of the Lebak Corruption Unit

In its implementation, the management of informants carried out by members of the Lebak Police Secretariat Criminal Investigation Unit was divided into 4 main parts, namely recruitment, coaching, using, and terminating. In the first stage, direct recruitment efforts are usually carried out by members of the Corruption Unit when handling a case. In addition, it is also usually done when the Corruption Unit is trying to explore a sector that is indicated by corruption. As an illustration, after there is criminal information coming into the Corruption Unit, members immediately respond to that information by cross-checking directly to the field.

Then, while carrying out inspections in the field, members also mapped people who were aware of the indications of corruption. When the informant who provides the prefix information already knows in detail the corruption, crime, the Corruption Unit member will only use the informant as the main informant without the need to recruit again. Other parties who are aware of the corruption indicated event will be positioned as witnesses who help explain the criminal events to be handled. However, if the prefix information

provided is incomplete, members of the Corruption Unit will try to find and recruit other informants from parties who know the indications of corruption by using various approaches such as:

- a. Persuasive method - solicitation
- b. "Payment" method
- c. The reciprocal method
- d. Coercion method

The recruitment process as described above is used when the members of the Corruption Unit are conducting an investigation and deepening an indication of a corruption case being handled. However, in fact, the recruitment process can also be carried out before the prefix information is related to the event that is indicated as a criminal act of corruption. This process is aimed at recruiting informants who are able to assist the police in providing preliminary information related to corruption crimes or can also assist the police in helping to search for and provide information when the Corruption Unit is handling corruption cases.

In this recruitment process, the focus of the Corruption Unit in recruiting informants is not to target individuals. They divide the focus of recruitment more into the division of the government sector with the hope that each sector of the police of government already has the informant embedded so that crime information in each government sector can be properly monitored. In addition, the focus is also aimed at every element of society such as the local government sector, community organizations, NGOs, community leaders, and other sectors, where the Corruption Unit also needs to recruit informants from these sectors so that it can monitor various information that develops in particular related to corruption crimes.

The method of recruiting informants carried out before handling corruption cases has little difference from the method of recruiting informants when handling corruption cases, where the recruitment

process carried out long before the corruption case appears is more likely to use persuasive methods - solicitation and "paid" methods. The results found that members of the Corruption Unit never used the reciprocal and coercive methods at this stage because the typology of prospective informants and the existing situation did not allow the application of the method. However, it is different from the persuasive method - the solicitation and the "paid" method in which both methods can be applied to prospective informants who have absolutely no connection with a corruption case but have the potential to find indications of a corruption case. Prospective informants who are not related to corruption cases do not have a reciprocal relationship with the police and also cannot be coerced legally because their position does not deal with corruption laws directly.

Then, it can be analyzed that the informant's motives in Lebak Regency are as follows:

- a. Get paid
In this category, someone wants to be an informant because he sees that there will be benefits in the form of some money for what they are doing for the police.
- b. Trapped in the process of handling the police
Another factor is because they have been trapped in a criminal justice situation. They can include key witnesses who can help explain the corruption case. Or, it can also find parties involved in the corruption case.

Then, the second stage of informant management is the guidance of informants. Guiding informant is an effort made by police officers to control and maintain communication links with informants. This effort needs to be done so that informants who have been previously recruited remain controlled and well managed by members of the police force. In addition, this is also useful so that at any time officers need

information from the field, they can contact their informants who are scattered in the field so that efforts to obtain crime information can be faster, more effective, and efficient. However, if the field informants are not well managed, the concern is that members of the Corruption Unit cannot obtain information from the field at any time when they need information because their informants cannot be contacted when they are to be used.

The coaching effort undertaken by the Corruption Unit is by making a list of informants owned. Then, often make contact and communicate with these informants either directly (face to face) or even through other communication media. Efforts to maintain this communication they do not do on a scheduled and regular basis, but rather tend to be more flexible by adjusting the situation and conditions of the tasks that develop in the field.

Then, the third stage of informant management is the use of informants. The effort to use this informant is to request information related to corruption-indicated events or related corruption cases that are being handled. When members of the Corruption Unit are faced with a condition that requires the need for information from the field, they will try to contact the informant who is embedded in the relevant sector and then ask the informant for the information. If the informant does not yet have the required information, the members of the Corruption Unit will ask the informant to move to search for information in the field as soon as possible while still being controlled by members of the Corruption Unit.

Furthermore, the final stage of informant management is the separation of informants. This effort is aimed at stopping communication and relations between officers and their informants, especially in regard to the official implementation of police duties and the binding consequences of each party. There are several conditions

that cause the need to terminate the informant. First, the work of the informant has been completed and is considered no longer needed (usually the recruitment of informants is devoted to handling certain cases only). Second, the informant was not active in working to find and provide information to the police. Third, the informant has been indicated to have defected and has the potential to pose a threat to the police.

3. Factors Influencing Management of Informants

The results showed that there were two main factors influencing the management efforts of informants in the process of handling corruption cases. The first is the absence of a legal basis for members of the Corruption Unit (investigators and investigators) in the management of informants even though these activities have often been carried out and become the core of activities in the process of handling corruption cases. As a result, members of the Corruption Unit do not have a strong legal umbrella in acting and tend to 'speculate' on police actions taken. And in the end, it will return to the Head of Anti-Corruption Unit that is leading, whether he dares to take steps and decisions related to every informant management effort made in order to successfully deal with the corruption cases that are being faced. If the Anti-Corruption Unit is brave to take steps, then the efforts of informant management will be more intense, although there are legal consequences in the "gray" realm encountered. And conversely, if the Anti-Corruption Unit does not dare to act, then the performance of the Anti-Corruption Unit will tend to "go in place" and there is no progress because the absence of a legal basis is hampering the performance of the Corruption Unit.

Then, the second factor influencing the management efforts of informants is in

terms of community culture in the Lebak Regency. On the one hand, this culture is an obstacle in approaching members of the Anti-Corruption Unit to the community, but on the other hand, it also facilitates the performance of officers because the community in certain situations becomes more open and easy to provide information to police officers.

5. CONCLUSION

The conclusions obtained from this study are as follows:

1. The informant management system carried out by members of the Lebak Police Resort Criminal Investigation Unit Unit is divided into 4 stages, namely the recruitment, guidance, use, and termination of the informant. In recruitment activities, the methods used by members of the Lebak Corruption Unit include (1) persuasive methods - solicitation; (2) the "paid" method; (3) the reciprocal method; and (4) coercion methods. Meanwhile, fostering informants is an effort made by police officers to control and maintain communication links with informants. Then, the activity of using informants is an activity of mobilizing informants by members of the Lebak Corruption Unit to obtain information and information needed in handling corruption cases. And finally, the activity of terminating the informant is carried out if one or more of the following conditions is found, (1) the work of the informant has been completed; (2) informants are not active; and (3) the informant has been indicated to have defected and has the potential to pose a threat to the police.
2. hen viewed from the legal system component of

Lawrencen M. Friedman's theory, the factors that influence the management of informants carried out by the Lebak Corruption Unit are that there is no legal substance that regulates how the police provide legal protection for informants who have worked for the police in the legal process undertaken. In addition, another factor is the culture of the community's fear of the police.

6. IMPLICATION

The suggestions that can be given from the results of this study are as follows:

1. At the practical implementation level, the results of this study can be used as a reference in the implementation of tasks in the field. Moreover, in the era of industry 4.0, the National Police could develop digitally-based information management systems so that they could bring up "digital informants".
2. Then, at the level of strategic implementation, Indonesian National Police (Polri) institutions need to draw up regulations that concretely explain the techniques, tactics, and methods in providing legal protection to informants who have worked for the police and how the legal process they will go through.
3. For further research, it is recommended to use strong quantitative data and methods so that they can cover up the

weaknesses associated with data quantification in this study.

4. Besides that, the limitation of this research is that this research is only reviewing the informant management design by referring to existing concepts and rules, without reviewing the effectiveness of the rules and concepts. Thus, it can be suggested that further research needs to examine the effectiveness of the existing rules and concepts.

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