



## POLICE STRATEGY IN ESTABLISHING ANTI-CORRUPTION ATTITUDES IN COMMUNITIES IN THE LEGAL TERRITORY OF THE EAST JAVA REGIONAL POLICE

NIKOLAS BAGAS YUDHI K

Master of Police Science, Postgraduate School, Airlangga University

Jalan Airlangga No. 4-6, Surabaya - 60286

Tel. : (031) 5041566, 5041536

Email : [nkolas.bagas1412@gmail.com](mailto:nkolas.bagas1412@gmail.com)

### ABSTRAK

*Strategi Polri dalam membentuk sikap perilaku anti korupsi pada masyarakat di wilayah hukum Polda Jatim: melakukan pembentukan Satgas Saber Pungli, melakukan sinergitas 3 pilar, melakukan pendidikan karakter anti korupsi di lingkungan sekolah.*

*Hambatan Polri dalam membentuk sikap perilaku anti korupsi pada masyarakat di wilayah hukum Polda Jatim antara lain : Pertama, tidak adanya SOP dalam kegiatan OTT Satgas Saber Pungli. Kedua, kurangnya personil bhabinkamtibmas. Ketiga, terjadinya pandemi virus corona sehingga segala kegiatan tatap muka termasuk seminar juga turut ditiadakan.*

**Kata Kunci** : Strategi, Pembentukan Sikap, Anti Korupsi

### ABSTRACT

Polri's strategy in shaping anti-corruption behavior in the community in the jurisdiction of the East Java Police: establishment of the Saber Extortion Task Force, synergizing 3 pillars, conducting anti-corruption character education in the school environment.

Barriers to the National Police in shaping anti-corruption behavior in the community in the jurisdiction of the East Java Regional Police include: *First*, the absence of SOPs in the OTT activities of the Saber Pungli Task Force. *Second*, the lack of bhabinkamtibmas personnel. *Third*, the occurrence of the corona virus pandemic so that all face-to-face activities including seminars were also cancelled.

**Keywords**: Strategy, Attitude Formation, Anti-Corruption

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Corruption in Indonesia has become a very worrying phenomenon, because it has become increasingly widespread and has penetrated the executive, legislative and judicial institutions. This condition has become one of the main inhibiting factors for the implementation of development in Indonesia. The government's failure to eradicate corruption has also weakened the government's image in the eyes of the public in the implementation of government policies which is reflected in the form of public distrust, public disobedience to the law, and the increasing number of absolute poverty rates.

The problem of corruption is an interesting problem to study, especially regarding the process of overcoming or preventing it. Often the prevention and prevention of corruption is more emphasized on the issue of law enforcement or the use of repressive measures. Countermeasures using repressive efforts are still dominantly applied in eradicating corruption. Punishments or sanctions for perpetrators are seen as being able to provide a deterrent effect for perpetrators and can also satisfy the will of the community.<sup>1</sup>

On the other hand, it is necessary to realize that overcoming corruption by enforcing criminal law has in fact not been running optimally. The will of the state to reduce the

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<sup>1</sup> Indrawati, N. (2015). The Development of Anti-corruption Eductaion Course for Primary School Teacher Education Students. *Journal of Education and Practice*, Vlo. 6, No. 35, 48-54.

amount of corruption seems to have yet to be realized.<sup>2</sup> So even though there are complete legal instruments as a means of overcoming corruption, the fact is that they are still not able to eliminate the act of corruption itself. In other words, even though a method of overcoming it using criminal law has been attempted, corruption is still growing and increasingly difficult to eradicate.<sup>3</sup>

The difficulty of eradicating corruption in Indonesia is also because corruption has become a part of Indonesian human life. Corruption seems to have become entrenched and Indonesian people are accustomed to being brought up with behavior that is deliberately displayed by the environment in which the human is located. Almost all aspects of human life in Indonesia have been eroded by corrupt behavior carried out by certain elements.<sup>4</sup>

Sumah in her research suggests that corruption is generally carried out by groups that have higher positions or social status than people in general. Thus, it is detrimental to economic and political development in a society. Corruption is closely related to the average income of a country which is then dominated by certain groups.<sup>5</sup>

Based on Law Number 30 of 2002, eradicating corruption is formulated as a series of actions to prevent and eradicate corruption through coordination, supervision, monitoring, investigation, investigation, prosecution, and examination in courts with participation based on statutory regulations. applicable. Efforts to eradicate corruption will never succeed without involving the participation of the community, which is expected to be the driving force.<sup>6</sup>

The police are state institutions that play a role in maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, protection and services to the community in the context of maintaining domestic security<sup>7</sup>.

The main tasks of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia are: (a) maintaining public security and order; (b) enforce the law; and (c) provide protection, protection, and services to the community. On the basis of corruption, the Police's authority in investigations is regulated in Article 14 paragraph (1) letter g of Law no. 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, which reads: The police are tasked with investigating and investigating all criminal acts in accordance with the criminal procedure law and other statutory regulations.

However, it is said that there is limited authority because the case of corruption that can be handled by the Police is only under one billion rupiah, if it exceeds that number it must be delegated to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). Nevertheless, the National Police continues to make maximum efforts in handling Corruption Crimes, including prevention efforts through socialization of anti-corruption education.

Ridwan's research (2014), states that so that the growth rate of corruption can continue to be suppressed, efforts to encourage public awareness in preventing corruption must continue to be pursued, one of which is giving awards to the community for eradicating corruption as regulated in Government Regulation No. 71 Year 2000 concerning Procedures

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<sup>2</sup> Werdiningsih, R., & Wirasati, W. (2016). Integrating Schools and Family Cultures In Anti-Corruption Character Education. *Journal of Humanities and Social Science, Volume 21, Issues 11, Ver 2 November*, 24-35.

<sup>3</sup> Halif. (2011). Crime of Corruption in Criminology Perspective. *Journal of Anti-Corruption, Vol. 1, No.1 May*, 1-19.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>5</sup> Sumah, S. (2018). Corruption, Causes and Consequences. *IntechOpen, February 21st*, 63-79.

<sup>6</sup> Nurmalita, C., & Wibowo, MA (2018). Development of Petitions Teaching Media or Anti-Corruption Education. *Pulpit Pendidikan: Indonesian Journal of Educational Studies, Volume 3 (1) March*, 31-44.

<sup>7</sup> Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, Article 5 paragraph (1)

for Implementing Community Participation in State Administration, must be realized in real terms.

So based on the formulation of the problem, the formulation of the problem is limited: what is the Police strategy in shaping anti-corruption behavior in the community in the East Java Regional Police Regional Office?

## **2. METHOD**

### **a. Research Approach**

In this study, the approach used is qualitative using the case study method, in which the study tries to explore a particular case in greater depth by involving the collection of various sources of information. Patton added that a case study is a study of the specificity and complexity of a single case and seeks to understand the case in a particular context, situation and time.<sup>8</sup> Qualitative research aims to accurately describe the characteristics of a particular individual, condition, symptom or group, or to find the frequency or distribution of a symptom or the frequency of a certain relationship between a symptom and other symptoms in society.

### **b. Sources of data / information**

Sources of data from qualitative research in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior.<sup>9</sup>

#### **1. Primary**

Data Primary data is data collected by the researcher himself or herself. This is data that has never been collected before, either in a certain way or over a certain period of time. As for this research, which includes primary data, namely interviews and observations. The primary data sources used in this study include:

- a. Bag. Public Relations of the Regional Police of East Java
- b. Communities in the Legal Area of the Regional Police of East Java

#### **2. Secondary**

Data Secondary data is data obtained or collected by people conducting research from existing sources.<sup>10</sup> This data is used to support the primary data that has been obtained. As for this research, which includes secondary data, namely documents related to research.

### **c. Data Collection Techniques The data**

collection techniques used in this study are as follows:

- 1) Interview
- 2) Observation
- 3) Study Documentation

is non-human sources of information, such as documents and records in qualitative research

### **d. Data Analysis Techniques Data**

analysis begins with:<sup>11</sup>

1. Data Data
2. reduction
3. Examination of data validity Data

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<sup>8</sup> Raco, J. (2010). *Qualitative Research Methods: Types, Characteristics and Advantages*. Cikarang: Grasindo, p. 49

<sup>9</sup> Kimbal, R. (2015). *Social and Economic Capital of Small Industry A Qualitative Study*. Yogyakarta: Depublish, p. 69

<sup>10</sup> Creswell, J. (2013). *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Approach*. Yogyakarta: Student Library.

<sup>11</sup> Moleong, Cit

4. interpretation
5. Drawing conclusions and verification.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Polri's strategy in shaping anti-corruption behavior in the community in the East Java Regional Police Wilkum include:

### **Establishment of the Saber Pungli Task Force**

#### **A. Policy Input**

Indicators Policy input indicators are the legal basis, budget (funds), manpower, human resources, equipment, materials and other input materials. The input indicator for this policy is that the Government issued a Presidential Regulation, namely Presidential Regulation No. 87 of 2016 concerning the Illegal Charges Sweeping Task Force, which is the legal basis for the establishment of the Extortion Saber Task Force. In order to implement Presidential Decree No. 87/2016, the Minister of Home Affairs issued Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs (InMendagri) No. 180/3935/SJ concerning Supervision of Illegal Charges in the Implementation of Local Government. This instruction is addressed to Governors, Regents/Mayors throughout Indonesia to improve guidance and supervision, especially towards the administration of regional governments that have the risk of illegal levies (Pungli). The Minister of Home Affairs also instructs the Governor, Regent/Mayor to order Provincial Inspectors and Regency/City Inspectors to immediately carry out continuous supervision to prevent and eliminate extortion.

In order to follow up the Presidential Decree and the InMendagri, the Governor of East Java issued a Decree of the Governor of East Java No. 188/624/KPTS/013/2016 with the composition of Chief Executive from Irwasda Regional Police of East Java, Deputy Chief Executive I from Inspector Prov. East Java, Deputy Chief Executive II of the East Java High Prosecutor's Aswas. In order to maximize the role of the Saber Extortion Task Force, then in the city/district area in East Java a Saber Extortion Task Force was also formed based on the Regent's Decree. For example, in the Ngajuk area, the Nganjuk Regent of Saber Pungli was formed and issued a Decree of the Nganjuk Regent Number: 188/20/K/411.012/2017 with the Deputy Head of the Nganjuk Police as the Head of Implementing I Unit of the Nganjuk Saber Punglier Task Force. In the Bangkalan Regency area, the Bangkalan Regent also issued a Letter Number: 188.45/199/Kpts/433.013/2016 regarding the membership structure of the Bangkalan District Illegal Sweeping Clean-Up Task Force Unit, of which the Bangkalan District Police Deputy is responsible. For the Sidoarjo area, the basis is stated in the Regent's Decree Number 188/678/404.1.1.3/2017 concerning the Task Force for Clean Sweeping Illegal Charges in Government Administration

#### **B. Policy Output**

Indicators This indicator is used to measure the output or product produced directly from an implementation of planned programs and activities, both physical and non-physical. Output indicators or outputs are used as the basis for assessing the progress of an activity if the benchmarks are linked to well-defined and measurable activity targets. The outputs of this saber extortion policy include:

- 1) Discussion of Standards and Targets in Policy Implementation of East Java Province regarding Saber Pungli

Van Meter and Van Horn suggest that measuring the performance of policy implementation must emphasize certain standards and targets that must be achieved by

policy implementers, policy performance is basically an assessment of the level of achievement of these standards and targets.<sup>12</sup>

2) Discussion of Communication in the Implementation of East Java Provincial Government Policy on Saber Extortion

The prospect of effective policy implementation is largely determined by communication to policy implementers accurately and consistently (*accuracy and consistency*).<sup>13</sup> In addition, coordination is a powerful mechanism in policy implementation. The better the communication coordination between the parties involved in policy implementation, the smaller the error, and vice versa. In this communication factor, Saber Pungli East Java also provides services for the community through a call center to 031-82518888, if via email it is addressed to [saberpungli.jawatimur@gmail.com](mailto:saberpungli.jawatimur@gmail.com) besides Saber Pungli East Java also provides information services in the form of a website with a link address [saberpungli.jatim.polri.go.id](http://saberpungli.jatim.polri.go.id).

3) Discussion of Resources in the Implementation of the East Java Provincial Government's Policy on Saber Extortion

The following data shows that the human resources who support the Saber Extortion program in East Java receive support from various existing elements, including: Governor of East Java; East Java Regional Police Irwasda; Expert Staff to the Governor of East Java for Legal Affairs; Irbidops Itwasda, East Java Regional Police; Dirintelkam East Java Regional Police; Head of the Indonesian Ombudsman Representative for East Java; Dirreskrimsus East Java Regional Police; As Bid Pidsus of the East Java High Prosecutor's Office.

These policy resources must also be available in order to facilitate the administration of the implementation of a policy.<sup>14</sup>

4) Discussion of the Bureaucratic Structure in the Implementation of the East Java Provincial Government's Policy on Saber Extortion

If there are sufficient resources to implement a policy and implementers know what to do, implementation will still fail if the existing bureaucratic structure hinders the coordination needed to implement the policy. Complex policies require the cooperation of many people, and the waste of resources will affect the results of implementation.

5) Discussion of Social, Economic, and Political Conditions in the Implementation of the East Java Provincial Government's Policy on Saber Extortion

The last thing that needs to be considered in assessing the performance of policy implementation is the extent to which the external environment contributes to the success of public policies. An unfavorable social, economic and political environment can be a source of problems for the failure of policy implementation performance. Therefore, efforts to implement policies require a conducive external environment. Mandating Presidential Regulation No. 87 of 2016 concerning the Task Force for Sweeping Illegal Charges, namely the existence of Saber Extortion can suppress Illegal Charges with the existence of social, economic, and political conditions for the people of East Java to be better, more able to suppress, social, economic, and political conditions of the community East Java is getting better.

### C. Outcome (Results) of Policy For Establishing Saber Extortion Task Force

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<sup>12</sup> Wahab, SA. (2001) *Policy Analysis, from Formulation to Implementation. State Policy*, Second Edition, Jakarta: Earth Literacy, p. 75

<sup>13</sup> Augustine, Leo. (2006). *Politics and Public Policy*. Bandung: AIPI, p. 91.

<sup>14</sup> Meters, Donald Van. and Horn, Carl Van. (1975), *The Policy Implementation Process: A Conceptual Framework in Administration and Society. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications*.



For socialization/prevention, there are 712 cases and for law enforcement in the form of hand arrest operations, 228 suspected cases are involved and from UPP, both provincial, district and city, as many as 133 people have been operated on. caught red-handed, as well as obtaining evidence in the form of money from the arrest operation amounting to Rp. 4,862,896,300,- Meanwhile, the results of the implementation of the activities of the extortion eradication unit in the Province, Regency, and City in 2018, through socialization/prevention, amounted to 534 cases. And for law enforcement in the form of hand arrest operations at the Provincial, Regency and City UPP as many as 31 Hand Arrest Operations, with 39 suspects and evidence in the form of money from the Hand Arrest Operations amounting to Rp. 402,280,800,-

#### D. Impact of the Policy for the Establishment of the Saber Extortion Task Force

This indicator shows the impact, both positive and negative, arising from the implementation of policies/programs/activities and assumptions that have been used. This indicator shows the effect of the benefits derived from the results of the activity. As with benefit indicators, impact indicators can only be known in the medium and long term. Impact indicators show the rationale for why the activity was carried out.

If viewed from the theory of attitude change, it can be seen that if there is a conflict in a person's field of consciousness (cognition), this situation will cause psychological discomfort. When there is psychological discomfort or inconsistency in cognition, dissonance will arise. The theory of cognitive dissonance was popularized by Leon Festinger, who is famous and influential in the history of social psychology.<sup>15</sup> The implication of dissonance theory is that if someone is forced to say or do something that is contrary to his or her attitude (*private attitude*), there will be a tendency to change his attitude in such a way that it is in line with what is said and what is done.<sup>16</sup> The factors that can change attitudes according to this theory include the force factor, namely the power that can provide a situation that can change attitudes, this power can take various forms, namely physical strength, economic strength, power in the form of regulations and the like. .

If it is associated with the existence of the Saber Extortion Task Force, it will be able to create psychological discomfort or inconsistency in the cognition of extortionists in the local government environment, or agencies including the police. So, with the existence of the Saber Extortion Task Force, there will inevitably be a tendency for extortionists to change their attitude in such a way that it is in line with the objective of the establishment of the Saber Extortion Task Force, which is to eradicate illegal extortion practices effectively and efficiently.

### Anti-Corruption Character Education in the Educational Environment

#### A. Policy Inputs on Anti-Corruption Character Education for Students

As policy input, anti-corruption education for students has been mandated in the regulations of the national education minister (Permendiknas) No.22 and No. 23 of 2006 concerning content standards and graduate competency standards for primary and secondary education units. The Minister of National Education stated the need for the development of anti-corruption attitudes and behavior for students. So that these rules are used as a reference for law enforcement officers to penetrate anti-corruption education for students.

<sup>15</sup> Littlejohn, Stephen W. (2002). *Theories of Human Communication*, Seventh Edition, Belmont, Wardsworth/Thomas Learning, California, p. 126.

<sup>16</sup> Walgito, Bimo () *Theories of Attitude Change (Social Psychology)*, Yogyakarta : Andi., page 136

In the realm of the Provincial Government, Anti-Corruption Education conducted by Law Enforcement Officials for students in schools must be fully supported by the Governor as the Provincial Leader. As stated in the Minister of Home Affairs' Decree on the Implementation of Anti-Corruption Culture and Character Education in the Education Unit No. 420/4047/SJ, and No. 420/4048/SJ addressed to Governors throughout Indonesia by culture anti-corruption to realize governance in education units. Specifically in the internal realm of the Police, counseling activities, or anti-corruption coaching for students is the task of Binmas as regulated in the Regulation of the Head of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2019 concerning Systems, Management and Operational Success Standards of the Indonesian National Police which explains that the function of Binmas is to carry out counseling activities, information, mentoring, face to face, visit, in preventive activities. Included in this activity is taking preventive action from an early age on students so they don't fall into corrupt behavior through anti-corruption education or counseling.

#### B. Output of Anti-Corruption Character Education Policies for Students

To realize Anti-Corruption Education, character building for students must be oriented at the level of moral action so that students do not only stop at competence, but also have *will*, and habits (*habit*) in realizing the values of everyday life. Likona, stated that to educate children's morals to the level of moral action, three continuous development processes are needed, starting from the process of moral knowing, moral feeling, to moral action.<sup>17</sup> The output of this character education policy is this policy, including:

- 1) Implementation of workshops or outreach activities related to anti-corruption education with resource persons from Law Enforcement Officials who practically know how corrupt behavior is in eradicating
- 2) Cultivating the character of students with high integrity through sustainable activities in schools
- 3) Preparation of an anti-corruption education curriculum in collaboration the education office by including various inputs from law enforcement officers

#### C. Outcomes of Anti-Corruption Character Education in Students

- 1) enthusiasm for anti-corruption activities
- 2) Development of an Honesty Canteen by Schools
- 3) Starting to develop an anti-corruption-based education curriculum.

#### D. Impact of Anti-Corruption Character Education Policy on Students

The expected long-term impact on students with various activities including anti-corruption counseling carried out including by the East Java Regional Police Binmas, among others:

- 1) Embedded Knowledge about corruption.
- 2) The development of anti-corruption attitudes in students
- 3) . Permanently anti- corruption
- 4) that are correct in students' moral perspective on corruption. Anti-corruption
- 5) characters are manifested in students.

### Conclusion

The National Police's strategy in shaping anti-corruption behavior in the community in the jurisdiction of the East Java Regional Police includes: *First*, by establishing the Saber Extortion Task Force. The main input in the policy is Presidential Decree No. 87 of 2016. The output of the policy is a discussion of standards and targets in the implementation of East

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<sup>17</sup> Surono, Surono. (2018) *Anti-Corruption Cultural Education*, UAI Pres, Jakarta, p. 35

Java province policies on saber extortion; discussion of communication in the implementation of East Java provincial government policies regarding saber extortion; discussion of resources in the implementation of East Java provincial government policies on saber extortion; discussion of the bureaucratic structure in the implementation of East Java provincial government policies regarding saber extortion; discussion of social, economic, and political conditions in the implementation of East Java provincial government policies regarding saber extortion. *Second*, synergize the 3 pillars. Inputs to this policy include the signing of the 3 Pillar MOU (Police, Permendes PDDT, Minister of Home Affairs). The outputs include facilitating mutual cooperation between the parties as well as exchanging information related to the distribution, implementation and evaluation of village funds. *third*, conduct anti-corruption character education in the school environment. Policy inputs include the regulation of the minister of national education (Permendiknas) No.22 and No. 23 of 2006, as well as the Regulation of the Head of the Indonesian National Police Number 1 of 2019 concerning the System, Management and Standards of Operational Success of the Indonesian National Police. Policy outputs Implementation of workshops, cultivating student character, and preparing anti-corruption education curricula. The outcomes are the enthusiasm of students in various anti-corruption activities, the development of an honesty canteen, and the development of an anti-corruption-based education curriculum. The impact of this activity includes the implantation of knowledge about corruption and the development of anti-corruption attitudes in students.

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