

Anti-Corruption Efforts in Regional Police Departments: The Role of Regional Inspectorate Supervision Based on Justice Values

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Abstract

This study explores how effective oversight can enhance the utilization of state apparatus for achieving good and clean governance, specifically focusing on the role of regional inspectorates in preventing corruption within regional police departments. The study aims to: 1) analyze why current regulations regarding the regional inspectorate's role in corruption prevention are not based on justice values; 2) identify challenges in these regulations; and 3) propose a reconstruction of the regulations to align with justice values. Using a constructivist paradigm, a socio-legal approach, and descriptive research methods, the study relies on secondary data sources, including primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Data collection is conducted through a literature review, and qualitative analysis is employed for data interpretation. The findings reveal that the current regulation is not justice-aligned due to the supervisory function of the Regional Inspectorate (Itwasda) being under the authority of the Regional Police Chief (Kapolda), rather than the National Police Chief (Kapolri). This structure limits the effectiveness of oversight and suggests the need for a direct reporting line to National Police Chief. Challenges in the existing framework include a lack of specific legal guidelines governing the inspectorate's role in corruption prevention and insufficient synergy between organizational sections and Supervision Inspectorate. Furthermore, there is a cultural reluctance to report corruption. The study proposes reconstructing the regulation to ensure a justice-based framework, including normative revisions to relevant laws and regulations, such as Law No. 20 of 2001 on the Amendment of Law No. 31 of 1999 on Corruption Eradication, and Indonesian National Police Regulation No. 14 of 2018. This reconstruction aims to establish a clearer, more effective oversight mechanism that enhances the inspectorate's role in corruption prevention.

Keywords: Corruption; Inspectorate; Justice; Oversight; Reform.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Corruption is a serious problem faced by many countries, including Indonesia. According to the Law on Ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), corruption is a crime that can cross national borders, both in terms of perpetrators, flow of funds, and impact. Indonesia has faced various major corruption cases, such as the Innospec, Alstom, Rolls-Royce, and e-KTP scandals, which require a comprehensive approach and international collaboration

in efforts to eradicate and prevent corruption [1]. UNCAC provides guidance for member countries in combating corruption, including preventive measures, determining the types of corruption crimes, law enforcement, international cooperation, and cross-border asset recovery mechanisms [2]. The implementation of the provisions in UNCAC reflects the country's commitment to good governance and fair law enforcement [3].

¹ Sudarmono, A. (2021). *Rekonstruksi Sistem Sanksi Pidana Dalam Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi Yang Berbasis Keadilan* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (Indonesia)).

² Vlastic, M. V., & Noell, J. N. (2010). Fighting corruption to improve global security: an analysis of

international asset recovery systems. *Yale J. Int'l Aff.*, 5, 106.

³ Hussmann, K. (2007). Anti-corruption policy making in practice: What can be learned for implementing Article 5 of UNCAC? Synthesis report of six country case studies: Georgia, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Tanzania, and Zambia. *U4 Report*, 2007(2).

In the Indonesian context, effective supervision is expected to improve the performance of state apparatus in carrying out clean and efficient government and development tasks. One important principle in supervision is the existence of a strong and clear mandate for the internal audit function, as stated by Lawrence B. Sawyer in his writing, "An Internal Audit Philosophy" [4]. Strong internal supervision supported by the highest leadership of the organization will be more effective in achieving the goals and expectations of stakeholders. However, the problem of internal supervision at the regional level, especially in the context of the Regency/City Inspectorate in Indonesia, still faces various challenges.

Although they have an important role in eradicating corruption, collusion, and nepotism (KKN), their supervisory function is often not carried out optimally. This is regulated in Law Number 31 of 1999 which was amended by Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption [5]. In accordance with Government Regulation Number 60 of 2008 concerning the Government Internal Control System, the Inspectorate General and the Regional Supervision Inspectorate (Itwasda) are directly responsible to the leaders of their respective institutions, including within the Police [6]. However, this regulation raises the potential for a conflict of interest because Itwasda is responsible to the Regional Police Chief, not directly to the Police Chief, which can reduce the independence of supervision.

The National Police manages a very large budget, which in 2024 will reach IDR 117.4 trillion [7]. This budget consists of personnel, goods, and capital expenditures, with great potential for corruption if supervision is not carried out optimally [8]. Several corruption cases involving members of the National Police, such as budget misuse, fictitious projects, and budget markups, show the need for tighter and more independent supervision. Internal supervision by Itwasda should play a key role in ensuring that the budget is used in accordance with legal provisions and preventing corruption [9]. In several cases, supervision carried out

by Itwasda has found budget misuse in various regions, such as vaccine incentives that are not in accordance with procedures.

Strengthening this internal supervision function is very important to increase transparency and accountability in the management of the National Police budget. Given that there are still challenges in the internal control system and non-compliance with laws and regulations in the National Police, reconstruction of related regulations and laws, including revision of criminal sanctions for perpetrators of corruption, is needed to ensure more effective law enforcement. This approach must be based on the values of justice, with the aim of creating a stronger and more independent supervision system within the National Police, so that it can prevent corruption and maintain the integrity of law enforcement institutions.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

In this research the author uses the constructivism paradigm, a paradigm which views that legal science only deals with statutory regulations [10]. Law is something that must be applied, and is more likely to not question the value of justice and its usefulness for society. The study of law and its enforcement only revolves around what is right and what is not right, what is wrong and what is not wrong and other forms that are more prescriptive in nature. The type of research used in completing this dissertation is a descriptive analytical juridical research method, namely research carried out by researching library materials (secondary data) or library legal research [11], then describing it in the analysis and discussion. The research approach used in this research is *socio-legal legal research*. In principle, sociolegal studies are legal studies, which use a social science methodological approach in a broad sense. Sociolegal studies are an alternative approach that examines doctrinal studies of law [12]. The types of data used are primary and secondary data. To obtain primary data, researchers refer to data or facts and legal cases obtained directly through field research, including information from respondents related to the research object and practices that can be seen and related to the research

⁴ Sawyer, L. B. (1995). An internal audit philosophy. *Internal Auditor*, 52(4), 46-56.

⁵ Zulyadi, R. (2020). Judge's Role in Court to Eradicate Corruption According to Law Number 20 in 2001 (Study of Decision 16/PID. SUS. K/2011/PN. MDN). *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*, 3(2), 1280-1288.

⁶ Rumate, D., Langkai, J. E., & Kairupan, S. B. (2022). Independence of The Auditor Inspectorate of Regional Supervision of The North Sulawesi Police in Conducting The Audit at The Polres Tomohon. *Technium Soc. Sci. J.*, 27, 26.

⁷ Suleiman, A., Dewaranu, T., & Anjani, N. H. (2022). Creating Informed Consumers: Tracking Financial Literacy Programs in Indonesia.

⁸ Rukmono, B. S., Suwadi, P., & Islam, M. S. (2024). The Effectiveness of Recovering Losses on State Assets Policy in Dismissing Handling of Corruption. *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System*, 4(2), 299-330.

⁹ Rochim, H. P. P. A. I. (2019). Implementation of Presidential Decree Number 87 of 2016 About Illegal Levies Sweeper Task Force Units Province of East Java.

¹⁰ Green, H. P. (1990). The law-science interface in public policy decisionmaking. *Ohio St. LJ*, 51, 375.

¹¹ Watkins, D. (Ed.). (2017). *Research methods in law*. Routledge.

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object [13]. This secondary data is useful as a theoretical basis for underlying analysis of the main problems in this research.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Regulations on the Role of Regional Supervision Inspectorates in Efforts to Prevent Corruption within the Regional Police are Not Based on the Value of Justice

The Indonesian government has actually made a lot of effort to overcome corrupt practices. The government's efforts are implemented through various policies in the form of statutory regulations, from the highest, namely the 1945 Constitution to the Law concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission [14]. Apart from that, the government also formed commissions that are directly related to preventing and eradicating criminal acts of corruption, such as the State Administrators' Wealth Audit Commission (KPKPN) and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) [15].

Efforts to prevent corrupt practices are also carried out in the executive or state administration environment, where each agency has an Internal Control Unit (supervisory and controlling unit within the agency) in the form of an inspectorate [16]. The inspectorate's function is to supervise and examine the implementation of development activities in each agency, especially the management of state finances, so that development activities run effectively, efficiently and economically according to targets [17]. Apart from internal supervision, there is also supervision and inspection of development activities carried out by external agencies, namely the Financial Audit Agency (BPK) and the Development Financial Supervisory Agency (BPKP). With the enactment of the Corruption Eradication Law as the legal basis for eradicating corruption and the establishment of an independent Corruption Eradication Commission and

the government's political commitment through the Presidential Instruction on the Acceleration of Corruption Eradication, it is hoped that over time corruption in Indonesia will be successfully eradicated and eliminated.

Eradicating criminal acts of corruption is a series of actions through efforts to coordinate, supervise, monitor, investigate, investigate, prosecute and examine in court, with community participation based on applicable laws and regulations (Article 1 paragraph (3) of Law No. 30/2002) [18]. The following are matters related to eradicating corruption: Based on the understanding of Article 2 of this Law, it is stated that corruption is an unlawful act with the intention of enriching oneself/others (individuals or corporations) which can harm the state's finances/economy. Article 12 B Law no [19]. 31 years old 1999 in conjunction with Law no. 20 year 2001 explains about gratification, namely giving in a broad sense, including giving money, goods, rebates (discounts), commissions, interest-free loans, tickets, travel, lodging facilities, tourist trips, free medical treatment, and other facilities [20]. Article 5, article 6, article 11, article 12 letters a, b, c, d and article 13 of Law no. 31 years old 1999 in conjunction with Law no. 20 year. 2001 explains that bribery is a criminal offense [21]. Gratification to civil servants or/and state administrators related to their position is considered a bribe [22].

Supporting factors for the implementation of Supervision Inspectorate 's supervisory function over the actions of members have several factors driving the implementation of Supervision Inspectorate's supervisory function towards actions carried out by Polda members. These factors consist of factors that make Supervision Inspectorate able to carry out its authority, and factors that assist Supervision Inspectorate in carrying out its functions [23]. These factors include,

¹³ Rea, L. M., & Parker, R. A. (2014). *Designing and conducting survey research: A comprehensive guide*. John Wiley & Sons.

¹⁴ Syahuri, T., Saleh, G., & Abrilianti, M. (2022). The role of the corruption eradication commission supervisory board within the Indonesian constitutional structure. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 8(1), 2035913.

¹⁵ Schütte, S. A. (2008). Government policies and civil society initiatives against corruption. In *Democratization in Post-Suharto Indonesia* (pp. 101-121). Routledge.

¹⁶ Elia, M., Zainal, V. R., & Hakim, A. (2023). Analysis of the Government's External and Internal Supervision Functions in Efforts to Improve the Performance of Regional Government Administration at the Assistant City Administration Inspectorate at the Provincial Inspectorate for the Special Capital Region of Jakarta.

¹⁷ Stiglitz, J. E. (1998). Towards a new paradigm for development: Strategies, policies, and processes.

¹⁸ Bantekas, I. (2006). Corruption as an international crime and crime against humanity: An outline of

supplementary criminal justice policies. *Journal of International Criminal Justice*, 4(3), 466-484.

¹⁹ Madjid, A., Rahmawan, T. I., & Jainuri, M. (2021). Indicators of Regulatory Legal Immunity Rights in the Perspective of the Indonesia State Constitution. *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding*, 8(3), 405-414.

²⁰ Fazzan, F., & Ali, A. K. (2015). Islamic and Positive Law Perspectives of Gratification in Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Islam Futura*, 15(1), 1-19.

²¹ Arnone, M., & Borlini, L. S. (2014). *Corruption: Economic analysis and international law*. Edward Elgar Publishing.

²² Lukito, A. S. (2015). Fostering and enhancing the role of private sector: A prevention way towards corruption eradication in Indonesia. *Journal of Financial Crime*, 22(4), 476-491.

²³ Rumat, D., Langkai, J. E., & Kairupan, S. B. (2022). Independence of The Auditor Inspectorate of Regional Supervision of The North Sulawesi Police in Conducting

firstly, good coordination/cooperation between functional units. As has been explained, the implementation of the supervisory function within the Regional Police is not only carried out by Supervision Inspectorate. There are other functional units that play a role in implementing this supervisory function, mainly from the Directorate of General Criminal Investigation, the Directorate of Special Criminal Investigation, the Directorate of Narcotics Investigation and the Professional and Security Sector within the Regional Police [24].

Coordination carried out by functional units related to Supervision Inspectorate went well, so that there were no obstacles to the dumas handling process that occurred due to miscommunication between functional units [25]. Second, the tiered structure of the National Police [26]. With a tiered and absolute Indonesian National Police structure, it will be easier to handle public complaints or other supervision because reporting progress on clarification results can be reported in stages. For example: the results of clarifications in the area carried out by Public Service Subdivision complaints will be reported to Inspector of Regional Supervision as the head of Supervision Inspectorate and then the process will receive follow-up from the authorized Functional Unit. This process will be directly supervised by the Inspector of Regional Supervision which will then be passed on to the leadership element, namely the Deputy Chief of the Central Java Regional Police and the highest level of leadership in the jurisdiction of the Central Java Regional Police, namely the Chief of the Central Java Regional Police, especially regarding complaints that are of an urgent/attentive nature. Third, community support. The community responds positively to the existence of Supervision Inspectorate as the internal supervisor of the Regional Police [27]. This support in the form of dumas to

Supervision Inspectorate helps Supervision Inspectorate in handling members' actions that are not in accordance with statutory regulations and KEPP [28].

The regulations on the position of the regional supervision inspectorate in efforts to prevent corruption within the Regional Police are not fair, namely that according to regulations, Supervision Inspectorate in its supervisory function is still under the Regional Police Chief, so that in terms of organizational structure, Supervision Inspectorate's authority is still not optimal [29]. So, it is deemed necessary to place this area of supervision directly under the Chief of Police.

3.2. Challenges in Regulating the Role of Regional Inspectorates for Corruption Prevention in Regional Police Department

In efforts to prevent corruption within the police, there are challenges in the legal substance aspect. Currently, there is no specific legal umbrella that regulates the position of the Regional Supervision Inspectorate in detail in its supervisory role [30]. Supervision Inspectorate should have greater authority in supervising and handling violations committed by police officers, but existing regulations only allow them to collect initial information before handing it over to other units that have further authority [31]. The absence of clear regulations hinders the effectiveness of Supervision Inspectorate in providing solutions and legal certainty to the public.

In terms of legal structure, the synergy between the various organized sections within the police and Supervision Inspectorate is still less than optimal [32]. The mechanism for receiving and handling public complaints is often carried out by more than one unit, causing overlap and inefficiency. The supervisory process that is only descriptive in nature without the

The Audit at The Polres Tomohon. *Technium Soc. Sci. J.*, 27, 26.

²⁴ Wagner, B. B., & Jacobs, L. G. (2008). Retooling Law Enforcement to Investigate and Prosecute Entrenched Corruption: Key Criminal Procedure Reforms for Indonesia and Other Nations. *U. Pa. J. Int'l L.*, 30, 183.

²⁵ Kurniawan, R. C. (2023). Improving the Professionalism of Human Resources for the Indonesian National Police through Strengthening Supervision. *Indonesian Journal of Advocacy and Legal Services*, 5(1), 117-142.

²⁶ Pramusinto, A., & Quah, J. S. (2016). Weak central authority and fragmented bureaucracy: A study of policy implementation in Indonesia. *The Role of the Public Bureaucracy in Policy Implementation in Five ASEAN Countries*, 9, 98.

²⁷ Rumate, D., Langkai, J. E., & Kairupan, S. B. (2022). Independence of The Auditor Inspectorate of Regional Supervision of The North Sulawesi Police in Conducting The Audit at The Polres Tomohon. *Technium Soc. Sci. J.*, 27, 26.

²⁸ Brandes, I., Aneta, A., Aneta, Y., & Hamim, U. (2022). The Effectiveness of Supervision of Driving License Services in Gorontalo Police. *resmilitaris*, 12(6), 627-640.

²⁹ Azizah, A. N. (2018). *The Role Of Supervisory Function In Handling Police Maladministration Within Republic Of Indonesia Ombudsman* (Doctoral dissertation, Brawijaya University).

³⁰ Kaban, L. E., Anandya, D., Khomsani, M. A., Agil Oktaryal, S. H., Ervita, M. M., SH, M., ... & No, D. (2023). Case Study Of Concurrent Positions Of Law Enforcement Officials As Soe Commissioners.

³¹ Djanggih, H., Thalib, H., & Ramadhan, A. (2017). The Corruption Investigation In The Regional Police of Riau Islands, Indonesia. *Rechtsidee*, 4(1).

³² Supriyanto, E. E., Rachmawati, M., & Nugroho, F. J. (2021). Transformative Policies and Infrastructure Strengthening Towards the Police Era 4.0. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 13(2), 231-243.

authority to take direct action also reduces the effectiveness of supervision. In addition, the ratio of the number of Supervision Inspectorate personnel to the existing workload is still not balanced, resulting in less-than-optimal implementation of their supervisory function.

The legal culture within the police is still an obstacle in enforcing discipline and the code of ethics. Challenges in dealing with colleagues often make internal supervision less effective. Indiscipline and unprofessionalism of some Indonesian National Police members in carrying out their duties have a negative impact on the institution's image and the effectiveness of law enforcement [33]. Therefore, more effective and sustainable strategies are needed in coaching and supervising police members to ensure that tasks are carried out in accordance with the values of justice. These challenges indicate the need for reform in regulations, structures, and legal culture in the police to strengthen the role of Supervision Inspectorate in preventing corruption and ensuring that the police can function as effective protectors and servants of the community.

3.3. Comparative Analysis of Regional Inspectorates' Anti-Corruption Roles in Foreign Police Forces

Effective anti-corruption efforts in regional police departments hinge on strong oversight mechanisms that ensure justice and transparency [34]. The role of Regional Inspectorates is crucial in this context, as these bodies are tasked with monitoring, evaluating, and investigating any misconduct or corruption within the police force. However, the effectiveness of these inspectorates varies across different jurisdictions, influenced by the robustness of regulatory frameworks, political will, and societal values [35].

Comparing international examples provides valuable insights into the optimal functioning of regional inspectorates in preventing corruption. In Denmark, for example, the role of oversight is not limited to internal police bodies but extends to independent entities such as the Ombudsman and State Auditors [36]. Established in 1955, Denmark's Ombudsman is a key player in promoting transparency, accountability, and efficiency in government operations [37]. This independent body is empowered to investigate public complaints, offer advice, and ensure that officials do not abuse their power [38]. The Ombudsman's role is supported by Denmark's culture of simplicity and high ethical standards among politicians, as well as a comprehensive transparency policy known as the "Open Scheme," which has been effective since 2009 [39].

New Zealand also exemplifies a robust anti-corruption framework, consistently ranking as one of the least corrupt countries globally [40]. This Pacific nation emphasizes transparency and streamlined bureaucracy, with strict anti-corruption laws that impose severe penalties for bribery and misconduct. Public officials in New Zealand are prohibited from accepting gratuities, and this rule is strictly enforced across all levels of government [41]. The transparency and low bureaucracy levels contribute to a conducive business environment, efficient public service delivery, and a high standard of living.

Hong Kong offers a unique model with its Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC), established in 1974 to tackle systemic corruption [42]. The ICAC operates independently from the police force, reporting directly to the government, and is empowered to investigate, prevent, and educate the public on corruption issues [43]. Its comprehensive approach, focusing on investigation, prevention, and public

³³ Idy, M. Y. (2022). Law Enforcement Against Members of The Indonesian National Police Commit Crimes. *Substantive Justice International Journal of Law*, 5(2), 143-157.

³⁴ McCusker, R. (2006). *Review of anti-corruption strategies*. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology.

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³⁶ Andersen, S. J., Hansen, M. E., & Davies, P. H. (2022). Oversight and governance of the Danish intelligence community. *Intelligence and National Security*, 37(2), 241-261.

³⁷ Erkkilä, T. (2020). *Ombudsman as a global institution: transnational governance and accountability*. Springer Nature.

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Oversight: An Examination and Comparative Analysis of the Role of Ombudsman in Sweden and Poland. *New Eng. J. Int'l & Comp. L.*, 9, 519.

³⁹ Götze, M. (2010). The Danish ombudsman A national watchdog with selected preferences. *Utrecht Law Review*, 33-50.

⁴⁰ Gregory, R. (2013). Assessing 'good governance' and corruption in New Zealand: 'Scientific' measurement, political discourse, and historical narrative.

⁴¹ Gregory, R., Zirker, D., & Scrimgeour, F. (2012). A Kiwi halo? Defining and assessing corruption in a "non-corrupt" system. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration*, 34(1), 1-29.

⁴² Huberts, L. W. (2000). Anticorruption strategies: The Hong Kong model in international context. *Public Integrity*, 2(3), 211-228.

⁴³ Findlay, M. (1991). Corruption Control and Monstering: Government Agendas, Community Expectations and the ICAC Solution. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice*, 2(3), 36-48.

education, has been instrumental in restoring public trust and significantly reducing corruption.

These international examples demonstrate that effective anti-corruption efforts require independent, well-resourced, and empowered oversight bodies that operate based on justice values. For regional police departments, adopting similar models could enhance the role of inspectorates in corruption prevention, ensuring that justice and accountability are upheld within the law enforcement sector.

3.4. Justice-Based Reform of Regional Inspectorate Regulations in Preventing Corruption within Police Force

According to Sujamto, supervision is any effort or activity to find out and assess the actual facts regarding the implementation of tasks or activities, whether they are appropriate or not.⁴⁴ The definition of supervision emphasizes a supervisory process that runs systematically in accordance with predetermined stages. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the term "Supervision comes from the word *awas* which means to pay close attention, in the sense of seeing something carefully and thoroughly, there is no further activity except giving a report based on the actual reality of what is being monitored" [45].

Justice is generally defined as fair actions or treatment. Meanwhile, fairness is impartial, impartial and on the side of what is right. Justice according to philosophical studies is when two principles are fulfilled, namely: firstly, not harming anyone and secondly, treating each human being according to their rights [46]. If these two can be fulfilled then it is said to be fair. In justice there must be equal certainty, where if the combined results are combined, they will become justice.

In practice, the meaning of modern justice in handling legal problems is still debatable. Many parties feel and judge that the judiciary has behaved unfairly because it is too strict with procedures, formalistic, rigid and slow in providing decisions on cases [47]. It seems that this factor cannot be separated from the judge's perspective on the law which is very rigid and normative-procedural in carrying out legal concretization. Ideally, judges must be able to become living interpreters who are able to capture the spirit of justice in society and not be shackled by the normative - procedural rigidity that

exists in a legal regulation, no longer just as *la bouche de la loi* (the mouthpiece of the law).

The reform of the value to be achieved in this study is the regulation of the position of regional supervisory inspectorates in efforts to prevent corruption within the Regional Police which previously was not based on justice is now based on the value of justice.

3.5. Justice-Oriented Reform of Inspectorate Regulations for Effective Corruption Control in Police Departments

According to the Republic of Indonesia State Police Regulation Number 14 of 2018 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of the Regional Police. Article 1 point 5 states that the Regional Supervision Inspectorate, hereinafter referred to as Supervision Inspectorate, is the supervisory and assistant leadership element in the field of supervision at the Regional Police level which is under the Regional Police Chief [48].

Meanwhile, the position of the inspectorate is a supporting element of the regional head's duties in the field of supervision over the implementation of government affairs in the region according to the main duties and functions. According to Prayudi "Supervision is a process to determine what work is carried out, carried out or organized according to what is desired, planned or considered" [49]. Saiful Anwar said that supervision or control over the actions of government officials is necessary so that the implementation of assigned tasks can achieve goals and avoid deviations [50]. Supervision is one way to build and maintain the legitimacy of citizens regarding government performance by creating an effective monitoring system, both internal control and external control as well as encouraging community supervision (social control). The target of supervision is the favorable discovery of deviations from plans or targets. The public's hope is actually only to hope that the handling and disclosure of various cases carried out by members of the National Police will not only be like today. If it is not controlled by the public or the case will evaporate. Disclosure of major cases seems to slow down, even disappearing, when a case hits a high-ranking police officer. Looking at experience, there is still a lack of seriousness in actually uncovering various cases and abuses within the National Police.

⁴⁴ Sujamto. Real and Responsible Regional Autonomy, (Jakarta: Sinar Graphics, 1990), p.17

⁴⁵ Sujanto, Some Understandings in the Field of Supervision, (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 1986), p.2

⁴⁶ Campbell, T. D. (1974). Humanity before justice. *British Journal of Political Science*, 4(1), 1-16.

⁴⁷ Lev, D. S. (2000). Judicial institutions and legal culture. In *Legal evolution and political authority in Indonesia* (pp. 161-214). Brill Nijhoff.

⁴⁸ Makawi, P., Pranata, M. R., Abudan, M., & Pawirosumarto, S. (2020). General Review Of The Appointment Of Active Polri Members To Answer As Regional Head (Case study: Appointment of Pol Commissioner General Mochamad Iriawan as Acting Governor of West Java).

⁴⁹ Prayudi, State Administrative Law, (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 1981), p.80.

⁵⁰ Saiful Anwar, Joints of State Administrative Law, (Gloria Madani Press, 2004), p. 127

4. CONCLUSION

The study concludes that the regulation of the role of the regional supervisory inspectorate in efforts to prevent corruption within the Regional Police environment is not fully based on justice. Currently, the supervisory function of Supervision Inspectorate is still under the Regional Police Chief, which makes its authority and effectiveness less than optimal. To improve this, it needs to be placed directly under the Chief of Police. The weaknesses of the current regulation include aspects of legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture. The weak legal substance is due to the absence of a special legal umbrella that regulates the role of Supervision Inspectorate in preventing corruption, which limits its effectiveness in providing definite legal solutions. The legal structure shows a lack of synergy between organized sections and Supervision Inspectorate, while the legal culture indicates low public participation in reporting corruption cases, which requires clearer regulations to increase participation. To overcome these weaknesses, regulatory reconstruction is recommended based on the value of justice. This involves changes to several laws and regulations, including increasing criminal sanctions and fines in the corruption law, as well as adding supervisory and investigative functions in Supervision Inspectorate. Placing Supervision Inspectorate under the Chief of Police is expected to increase supervision and prevention of corruption that is more effective and just within the police environment.

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