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## Revista Internacional de Filosofía Iberoamericana y Teoría Social

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# 25

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***Utopía y Praxis Latinoamericana*** nace como una respuesta a la situación de conflictividad política que atraviesa actualmente la democracia y la sociedad latinoamericana. Pero también nace como una respuesta comprometida con el análisis filosófico y la interpretación histórica de la cultura y las ciencias sociales frente a la crisis de la Modernidad. Respuesta que procura la creación de nuevos/as actores y escenarios a partir de los cuales se hagan posibles inéditas alternativas para la teoría crítica y el cambio social efectivo. Una respuesta en dos sentidos: la utópica porque todo proyecto existencial auténtico debe enmarcarse y definirse por el universo de sus valoraciones humanas; la práctica porque, a diferencia de la necesaria teoría, implica un tipo de acción cuyo movimiento es capaz de dialectizar la comprensión de la realidad, pero también de transformar a los sujetos que la constituyen. Con lo cual la noción de praxis nos conduce de retorno a la política, a la ética y, hoy día, a la ciencia y a la técnica. Es una respuesta desde América Latina, porque es a partir del ser y pensar latinoamericano que la praxis de nuestro proyecto utópico se hace realizable.

***Utopía y Praxis Latinoamericana*** es una revista periódica, trimestral, arbitrada e indexada a nivel nacional e internacional, editada por la Universidad del Zulia (Maracaibo, Venezuela), adscrita al Centro de Estudios Sociológicos y Antropológicos (CESA) de la Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Sociales, y financiada por el Consejo de Desarrollo Científico y Humanístico (CONDES) de esta misma Universidad. Las áreas temáticas que definen el perfil de la revista están insertas en las siguientes líneas del pensamiento iberoamericano y latinoamericano: Filosofía Política Latinoamericana, Historia de las Ideas, Epistemología, Teorías y metodologías de las Ciencias Sociales, Antropología social, política y filosófica, Ética y pragmática, Filosofía y diálogo intercultural, Estudios de Género. Las sub-áreas respectivas a cada área general serán definidas por el Comité Editorial, con la ayuda de sus respectivos asesores nacionales e internacionales, a fin de establecer la pertinencia de los trabajos presentados.

***Extra-Interlocuciones*** es la colección de Dossiers temáticos que presenta la revista internacional de Filosofía y Teoría Social *Utopía y Praxis Latinoamericana* a la comunidad internacional de investigadores/as de América Latina y otros continentes, comprometidos con la episteme inter y transdisciplinar del pensamiento crítico, alternativo, emancipador y decolonial. Los perfiles editoriales de esta colección son transversales entre las diversas disciplinas de las ciencias sociales lo que permite abordar cuestiones de relevancia que por su novedad requieren de una difusión entre redes de investigación internacionales. Su objetivo principal es publicar prácticas discursivas cónsonas con otra comprensión de las problemáticas actuales de la filosofía política y las ciencias sociales. A partir de experiencias emergentes que puedan transformar en su praxis las relaciones subjetivas de la convivencia que se desarrolla en el espacio público, el interés y propósito es hominizarse el mundo de vida que sirve de sostenibilidad a la racionalidad del S. XXI. Saberes y epistemes radicalmente cuestionadoras que, en su presente actual y provenir posible, logren desconstruir los "puntos de apoyo" de la política de la Modernidad y generar otras relaciones de alteridad, perspectivas, vértices, encrucijadas y convergencias, que se encuentran implicadas en las dinámicas no lineales de la cultura y la Historia. Hoy día, en la era de la Globalización y las hegemonías tecno científicas, el valor político y trascendencia del sujeto vivo se encuentran en riesgo de fenecer. Las crisis del modo de producción y reproducción de los bienes materiales para satisfacer las contingencias de la vida, reclama la conciencia de un deber ser con suficiente fronesis para reescribir la otra Historia que pueda eliminar la aporía de sus propios fines...

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## PRESENTACIÓN

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### PRESENTACIÓN «Acerca de la problemática actual»

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Editor

Concepción, Chile

En esta ocasión hemos decidido publicar, prácticamente juntas, dos ediciones extra “Interlocuciones”. Se debe en gran medida a la extensa cantidad de investigaciones en curso que se han sumado en esta oportunidad. Investigaciones que sin dudas estarán dentro del interés de muchas personas pues abordan una amplia gama de temáticas y visiones. Sin llegar a ser redundante, es justamente lo que buscamos: provocar interlocuciones, diálogos, intercambios de ideas.

Por tal motivo, esta presentación del número extra 2 viene también a dialogar en un contexto extraordinario y del cual como nunca antes nos hemos visto afectados/as a nivel planetario. La cuestión acerca de la actual pandemia producto del SARS-CoV-2 no es ajena a nadie, pero esto no implica que apreciemos sus consecuencias bajo una perspectiva común. Mientras existe un problema real que está afectando implacable a todos los países donde aparecen nuevos casos, existe también las consecuencias de una pandemia tan letal y contagiosa como el nuevo coronavirus: los Gobiernos autoritarios y sus políticas fétidas a Consenso de Washington y FMI. El desinterés por la democracia y el desprecio hacia las mayorías populares no han podido ser mejores aliados ante la crisis actual. Bastaría con ver cómo los sistemas de salud pública se ven limitados y sobrepasados debido a los constantes reajustes del presupuesto anual en la cartera sanitaria. La falta de equipos y personal se hace más evidente en el periodo en el que estamos, pero no así el presupuesto destinado a reprimir a los sectores populares.

Ejemplos de Chile o Colombia podrían tomarse en consideración para ver cómo en medio de una situación que requiere de toda la atención estatal, los Gobiernos de ambos países han preferido gastar una millonada en vehículos policiales, armamento e incluso vehículos militares. Lo que ocurre es que la región ya se encontraba convulsionando antes de la pandemia. En la práctica, todo el sur entraba a una ola de manifestaciones populares que en algunos casos llevaban más de dos meses ininterrumpidos. La pandemia, sin negar su peligro real, vino a rescatar estos Gobiernos que habían perdido todo respaldo popular y que solo se estaban sosteniendo a base de represión policial y militar. Entonces la problemática que aquí se llama a considerar es cómo conciliar la necesidad real de precaución ante el virus (cuarentenas, movilidad reducida, disminución de reuniones masivas, entre otros) y la defensa de la vida democrática.

El autoritarismo actual se presenta como la necesidad de resguardo encubriendo su aplicación selectiva según sectores de la sociedad. Violaciones a las cuarentenas en los sectores populares significan arrestos, mientras en los barrios acomodados solo conlleva a un llamado de atención. Las posibilidades de mantener una cuarentena estricta en sectores empobrecidos es ya de conocimiento común y son, justamente, las familias que peor preparadas están para estas ocasiones ¿Cuáles han sido las propuestas estatales al respecto? En una medida representativa ha sido mayor represión, proyectos de ley para tipificar como delitos manifestaciones populares, establecimientos de toques de queda, estado de excepción constitucional, uso de fuerza militar en el orden público, entre otros.

Al respecto es dónde debiésemos llamar la atención, porque si es cierto que todas las medidas se hacen para reguardar el correcto funcionamiento del servicio de salud, entonces no tiene sentido fortalecer desquiciadamente a las policías mientras se carece de implementos y equipos en los hospitales. Las mayorías populares nuevamente quedan a merced de su capacidad de endeudamiento. Los Gobiernos hacen gala del desinterés por solucionar los problemas actuales y vuelven una y otra vez a la paradoja de que es seguro ir a un centro comercial alta facturación, pero no las ventas de comerciantes ambulantes o pequeños productores independientes en las calles citadinas.

Por su parte, el sistema educativo se ha visto atado de manos al reducirse su función a una simple transmisión de conocimientos y no un proceso acompañado de aprendizaje. Los problemas de conectividad en la región son evidentes y tenemos conciencia de que actualmente muchos/as estudiantes están quedando sin estudios, pero pareciera ser que las intenciones para una vuelta a clases presenciales buscan más la posibilidad de retorno al trabajo presencial que la necesidad de aprendizaje de nuestros/as jóvenes. Otro cuestionamiento ¿Cuál podría ser el impacto real de estas ideas de retorno a la “normalidad”? Con un cálculo simple se puede concluir que la transmisión del virus sería exponencial (recuérdese que todo comenzó por la necesidad real de contener al nuevo coronavirus). Entonces se está declarando implícitamente al menos dos cosas: 1) que en realidad nunca importó la salud de población y 2) que lo apremiante del retorno a las escuelas obedece más al mercado que a la educación.

Quizás se llegue a pensar que la presentación se ha alejado del propósito de hablar del contenido de esta edición, pero no podemos dejar de llamar la atención al respecto ¿Cómo enfrentaremos esta escalada de desmantelamiento democrático una vez que la población deba retomar a todas sus actividades rutinarias prepandemia? En algún momento tendremos que visualizar que junto a las cuarentenas que estamos haciendo para la protección de nuestras familias aparecieron una serie de normas jurídicas permanentes que buscan criminalizar las manifestaciones populares. Las escuelas serán, sin lugar a dudas, el centro de discusión de esta problemática, porque será imposible volver al salón sin transmitir las experiencias acumuladas en este tiempo. Es el único lugar que sabemos tendrán que asistir la gran mayoría de las personas de la región (sea porque estudian o porque están vinculados familiar o laboralmente). De ahí que debamos pensar en cómo abordar la discusión y cómo seguiremos hablando luego del valor de la democracia en los países occidentalizados.

Esta es una discusión que invita a la reflexión en medio de un periodo muy tenso e incluso triste para una parte considerable de la población. Una discusión más entre las cuarenta y tres que contiene esta edición. Todas muy distintas, pero que estamos seguros/as que encontrarán de su agrado. Les invitamos al ejercicio sano de plantearnos estos distintos problemas y de compartir las ideas para pensar en nuevas posibilidades.



## ARTÍCULOS

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### The Chairman's leadership of corruption investigation management

*Liderazgo de presidentes de gestión e investigación de corrupción*

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#### ABSTRACT

Corruption crime has recently received more attention from the police. The management of investigating corruption cases is an interesting problem and it has had a big influence on both political and state life. The purpose of this study was to explain and identify the leadership of the team of investigators in the corruption cases investigating management. This research used a qualitative approach combined with a descriptive research method. The results of this study concluded that leadership is a process used by leaders to direct the organization and to provide examples of behavior for their subordinates in the investigation team.

**Keywords:** Corruption crime, investigations, leadership, police investigators.

#### RESUMEN

El crimen de corrupción recientemente recibió más atención de la policía. La gestión de la investigación de casos de corrupción es un problema interesante y ha tenido una gran influencia en la vida política y estatal. El propósito de este estudio fue explicar e identificar el liderazgo del equipo de investigadores en los casos de corrupción que investigan la gestión. Esta investigación utilizó un enfoque cualitativo combinado con un método de investigación descriptivo. Los resultados de este estudio concluyeron que el liderazgo es un proceso utilizado por los líderes para dirigir la organización y proporcionar ejemplos de comportamiento para sus subordinados en el equipo de investigación.

**Palabras clave:** Crimen de corrupción, investigaciones, liderazgo, investigadores policiales.

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## INTRODUCTION

Corruption is a problem that occurs in Indonesia. Based on the Corruption Perception Index in 2018, Indonesia ranked 89th out of 180 countries. The value obtained by Indonesia was 38 on a scale of 0 - 100; the lower the value, the more corrupt the country and vice versa. In 2017, Indonesia ranked 96th with a value of 37. An increase of one point in the CPI does not indicate the heavy enforcement of the law about the eradication of corruption. This condition needs to be used as the evaluation material for law enforcement officers when developing a strategy to eradicate corruption (Marnoch et al.: 2014, pp. 302-317).

Changes in the organizational environment of the Indonesian National Police are increasingly complex and competitive, requiring every organization and company involved to be more responsive to be able to survive and continue to grow. To support this organizational change, it is necessary to change the individuals within the organization itself (Campbell & Armstrong: 2013). The process of aligning organizational change with individual change is not easy. Leaders are role models in organizations, so the change must start from the very top level (Jones: 2014, pp. 129-141). Organizations, therefore, need reformist leaders who can be the driving force for organizational change. Up until now, leadership has been an interesting topic to study and research because it is most often observed but little understood (Martin et al.: 2017).

The phenomenon of leadership style in the Indonesian National Police, especially in the management of the investigation of corruption cases committed by the East Java Regional Police, becomes an interesting and major problem in both political and state life. In corruption, leadership style has a strong influence on the path and survival of the Sub-Directorate III Corruption Crime of East Java Regional Police. The role of leadership is very strategic and important in an organization as it is one of the determinants of success in achieving the mission, vision, and goals of an organization. This is a challenge related to developing a clear organizational strategy that depends on the organization on one hand and the leadership on the other (Neyroud: 2011). Along with the rapid development of information technology and Indonesia's unstable economy due to rampant corruption, this could be a source of obstacles for management when investigating corruption.

According to Dalakoura (Dalakoura: 2010), a good leader always motivates his people so then they can have a positive impact on the achievements obtained through their work. Without leadership, the relationship between individual goals and organizational goals may not be in the same direction. This has the consequence that every leader is obligated to pay serious attention when fostering, mobilizing and directing all of the potential employees in their environment. This is to realize organizational stability and to increase productivity that is oriented to the organizational goals (Igboin: 2016, pp. 142-160). The purpose of this study is to explain and identify the leadership within the team of investigators in the management investigating corruption cases in the Sub-Directorate III Corruption Crime of the East Java Regional Police.

Leadership is a process through which the leader is described as giving orders or directing, guiding or influencing the work of others when choosing and achieving the goals that have been determined (Abu Bakar & McCann: 2016, pp. 32-58). Chan and Mak (Chan & Mak: 2014) stated that leadership is the ability to influence human behavior and to control people in an organization so then they are following the behavior desired by the leadership of the organization. Leadership is an activity used to influence the behavior of others and the art of influencing human behavior, both that of individuals and that within groups (Dalakoura: 2010). Effective leadership can help organizations to survive situations of uncertainty in the future (McGurk: 2010).

An effective leader must be responsive to change, able to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of his human resources to maximize organizational performance and able to solve problems appropriately (Northouse: 2015). Northouse (Northouse: 2015) also revealed that effective leaders can influence their followers to have greater optimism, confidence, and commitment to the goals and mission of the organization. In leadership, there is a will tied into initiative, progressiveness, and motivation in line with the organization's vision and mission (Jones: 2014, pp. 129-141). According to McGurk (McGurk: 2010), the leadership function includes several functions. First, there is the Instructive Function. This function is a one-way form of communication. The leader, as a decision-maker, instructs the people who are led for them to carry out their

functions and goals. The function of the person who leads is only to carry out orders and initiatives related to everything that has to do with the position of command.

Second, there is the Consultative Function. This function is two-way communication to determine decisions. The function of the leader here is as a consultant to listen to opinions, suggestions, and questions from their subordinates regarding the decisions to be taken by the leader. Third, there is the Participation Function. This function is where the leader carries out and activates the people that he leads, in terms of both participating in making decisions and when carrying out the activities that are described according to the main tasks according to their respective positions. This is where the leader is not only participating in the decision-making process in this function but where they also participate in the implementation process.

Fourth, there is the Delegation Function. This function is where the leader, as the highest authority holder, must be willing and able to trust other people, including following their position if they are delegated authority. Fifth, there is the Control Function. Successful and effective leadership can manage the activities of its members in a system of directed and effective coordination. This enables the achievement of shared goals through the activities of guidance, direction, coordination, and supervision. The purpose of this study was to explore the Chairman's leadership of corruption investigation management in a team.

## METHODS

This research is a descriptive study with a qualitative approach. Bogdan and Taylor in Denzin and Lincoln (Denzin & Lincoln: 2014) defined qualitative research as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and the observed behavior of the phenomena that occurs. Denzin and Lincoln (Denzin & Lincoln: 2014) suggested that descriptive research emphasizes the data in the form of words, images and not numbers through the application of qualitative methods. Everything collected is likely to be a key to what has been studied. The data source is the subject where the data can be obtained. It can facilitate researchers in identifying data sources.

The researchers used the 3P formula, namely: a) Person (where the researcher asks them about the variable understudy), b) Paper (where the researchers read and study everything related to the research such as archives, numbers, pictures, documents, symbols, etc) and c) Place (the place of the activities related to the research). The determination of the informants as the collective source of the data in this study was conducted purposively. The sample size was determined through a snowball collecting techniques through triangulation (combined) and qualitative data analysis. The results of the study emphasized the meaning of generalization. The following is the background of the informants needed in this study.

**Table 1.** Background of the Research Informants

Participant I	Medium rank	3	POL-001
Participant II	Medium rank	1	POL-002
Participant III	Low rank	1	POL-003
Participant IV	Low rank	3	POL-004
Participant V	Low rank	2	POL-005
Participant VI	Low rank	1	POL-006
Participant VII	Low rank	3	POL-007
Participant VIII	Low rank	2	POL-008
Participant IX	Low rank	4	POL-009

The determination of the focus of the research is more directed at the level of novelty of the information that will be obtained from the leadership situation of the investigative team about the management of investigations into corruption by the East Java Regional Police. This is intended to limit the qualitative study while limiting the research to choose which data is relevant and which data is not relevant.

## **RESULTS**

### ***Activities and standard operating procedures for investigating crimes by the East Java regional police***

According to Agunos (Agunos: 2019, pp. 147-152), police investigators, because of their obligations, have the following authority areas: 1) Receive a report or complaint from a person about a crime, 2) Take the first action at the scene, 3) To stop a suspect and examine the suspect's identification, 3) Making arrests and conducting detention, search and seizure, 4) Conducting examinations and the seizure of letters, 5) Taking fingerprints and photographing a person, 6) Calling people to be examined as suspects or witnesses, 7) Bringing in experts who are needed in connection with the examination of the case, 8) Conducting the termination of the investigation and 9) Carrying out other actions according to the law.

Corrupt behavior engaged between the government and private parties are generally carried out within the framework of the programs and companies (Quah: 2017). One of the modus operandi of corruption is to absorb the state budget using a network company owned by the relevant officials where these methods are carried out in a very neat and structured manner. For example, there is the arrangement of auction winning and the ownership of the winning company if it is completely unrelated to the original owner, namely government officials and their networks. This is consistent with what was said by informants POL-001, POL-002, and POL-003 below:

"This modus of corruption has been built and structured for decades with various tools needed to keep the flow of the project moving from public ownership to private ownership." (POL-001, 2019)

"One of the instruments is the executors who are directly involved in the operations of the companies receiving the tender." (POL-002, 2019)

"... However, it can also be found in slightly haphazard ways, where the company that wins the bid can be directly linked to the owner who is a government official or a member of an elite political party." (POL-003, 2019)

The investigation or investigative process is part of the operational standards of the investigation procedures according to Pearson-Goff & Herrington (Pearson-Goff & Herrington: 2014). This is where investigators who are aware of and receive reports or complaints about the occurrence of an event that is reasonably suspected of being criminal must immediately carry out the necessary investigative actions. Reports or complaints submitted in writing must be signed by the reporter or the complainant. If the report or complaint is submitted orally, then it must be recorded by the investigator and signed by the reporter or the complainant and the investigator. After receiving a report or complaint, the investigator must provide a letter of receipt of the report or complaint to the person concerned. This is followed by the statements of informants POL-004 and POL-005 as follows:

"... for example, in the government programs within the health sector, companies that "play" are those engaged in the field of pharmacy (procurement of drugs), distributors and marketers of medical equipment, and contractors of health facility buildings". (POL-004, 2019)

Another example of the government programs in education involves companies engaged in the procurement of examination papers, the procurement of stationery and printing to contracting companies that build the educational facilities. In the field of natural resources, related to the companies' holding licenses,



there are quotas and exploration rights. In the field of tourism and culture, it is related to the event organizer in the MICE program (meetings, incentives, conferences, and exhibitions). (POL-005, 2019).

After receiving the surrender of a suspect who has been caught red-handed, the investigator must immediately conduct an examination and other actions involved in the course of the investigation. Investigators who have received the report immediately come to the scene. This can prohibit anyone from leaving so long as the examination there is not finished. In the case of investigating an event that is a criminal offense, the investigator notifies the public prosecutor. If the investigator stops the investigation because there is not enough evidence, if the incident is not a criminal offense or if the investigation is terminated by law, then the investigator notifies the prosecutor, the suspect or his family of the matter.

If the investigator has finished investigating, then the investigator shall immediately submit the case file to the public prosecutor. The investigation is considered to have been completed if within fourteen days the public prosecutor does not return the results of the investigation or if before the deadline has expired, there has been a notification about it from the public prosecutor to the investigator.

### **Corruption investigation management by the East Java regional police**

Corruption is a manifestation of personal dishonesty, the absence of integrity, and the weakness of individual character (Jensen & Hapal: 2018, pp. 39-62). According to Melgar et al. (Melgar et al.: 2010), the absence of good and honest cultural values is suspected to arise in situations where the absorption of the state budget benefits the private sector more than the welfare of the related state officials. This then causes the temptation to commit corruption to arise. When the private sector has an advantage beyond the reasonable limit of 50 percent or more, this is an indication of corruption (Martin: 2017). Gumerov et al. (Gumerov et al.:2016) analyzed three types of corruption in the procurement process. First, there is collusion in the tenders that leads to higher pricing. Secondly, there is the screening of contractors or suppliers to reduce competition and to influence the selection of winners. Third, there is the bribery needed for the officials responsible for choosing the performance winners. This can result in budget inefficiency and low quality. As stated by informants POL-001, POL-002, POL-005, and POL-008:

"Good governance includes it being participatory, accountable, and transparent and involving the rule of law with the substance of policies being able to encourage the people to prosper and to dignify the nation. Transparency, accountability and community participation are the three modes that corruptors most avoid." (POL-001, 2019)

"With transparency, price markups, auction settings, bribes, and kickbacks are all caught." (POL-002, 2019)

"Accountability will open up the veil of program duplication. For example, an order for the auction winner to return a portion of the money to the auction winner in another ministry that won in a similar program shows indications of inter-ministerial program duplication and the involvement of the auction winner by the official giving the order." (POL-005, 2019)

"With public participation, there is the functioning of external controls outside of the government, thus minimizing corrupt practices." (POL-008, 2019).

### ***The Chairman's leadership of corruption investigation management***

The more vigorous cases of criminal acts of corruption in Indonesia demand the active role of police investigators to try to improve their knowledge, abilities, and skills in the field of investigation. This is for them to be able to investigate all cases of criminal acts through selective logging as a form of police participation in terms of eradicating the corruption that has permeated all life in the nation and state. This is explained by the following POL-001 informants:

The success of East Java Regional Police corruption investigators when conducting investigations in the context of eradicating corruption in East Java in particular makes is necessary to have support. This relates to the availability of legal substances, the readiness of the Human Resources (HR), the facilities and

infrastructure as well as the needed investigative facilities, and coordination and cooperation with various parties, especially among law enforcers. There need to be Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the supervisors and controllers of state finances in every agency, position or office. (POL-001, 2019)

Some obstacles can be elaborated on. This is experienced by the Chief of the Investigation Team about completing the investigation process both externally and internally. Without maximum support from the various legal instruments and instruments that are referred to, the East Java Regional Police corruption investigators cannot contribute to eradicating corruption cases. The POL-004 informant said that:

The National Police as one of the state's law enforcement tools that are given very broad duties and authority by law in terms of law enforcement to carry out investigations of all criminal acts including corruption. This requires maximum quality from the investigators in East Java Regional Police corruption. They need to have adequate technical and tactical skills to be able to enforce the law against criminal acts of corruption. (POL-004, 2019)

Several things can spur the enthusiasm of the investigation team members initiated by both the Chairperson of the investigative team and the East Java Regional Police Institution, including 1) The existence of a good working climate that supports them in improving the performance of the investigation team when resolving a corruption criminal case, 2) There are adequate facilities to support the performance of the investigation team, 3) There is a sufficient budget to support the performance of the team members and 3) In the investigation team, both the team leaders and members are equipped with abilities as well as the further development of their competencies in the context of handling corruption cases. This is if they are given special facilities for capacity building through courses, training, vocational education, and the opportunity if they wish to continue studying.

## **DISCUSSION**

In a government system that tends to be feudal, the power from above is still very influential and feared. This tendency can explain why verbal instructions or orders must be implemented unless the related subordinate wants to lose his position. It can be even worse when the state administrator who carries out the instructions or the directives of superiors also feels entitled to take advantage of the projects that they undertake (Sivakumar: 2014). It is not surprising if the corruption then multiplies because all parties involved seek and prioritize their interests and benefits (Herbert: 2018, pp. 225-249).

Corruption occurs because of opportunities, attitudes, benefits, and the possibility of being found out due to weak control. It is a system involving almost all taking part in the corruption itself (Herbert: 2018, pp. 225-249). This is formulated as the corruption equilibrium formulated in Jetter et al. (Jetter et al.: 2015). This includes opportunity, attitude, incentive and the probability of detection. Departing from the 4 triggers of corruption, prevention must consider 1) Minimizing the opportunities for corruption, 2) Changing attitudes, 3) Creating a performance-based salary incentive system for civil servants that do not contrast with the private benefits of the winning programs created by the government and 4) Creating a corruption detection system (Quah: 2017).

In a context where a government official has a corporation whose type of business is related to the programs that are under his authority, the official in question will generally elect obedient people to occupy echelon positions in the relevant bureaucracy. Through these subordinates, various matters are arranged, including the type of programs involved, the budget amount, and the winning of tenders. This type of corruption practice is regulated systematically. The scheme begins with planning and includes program setting, budgeting process, and outcomes when absorbing the state budget. The banned bribery law held by the lower-level subordinate employees only allows top-level state administrators to steal more for themselves. If an investigator can show his identity as a reliable law enforcer when investigating a criminal act of corruption that is currently in the spotlight of the public, they will be able to foster public trust in the investigation of the

East Java Regional Police corruption. This is because the people's trust is the capital used to obtain support and legitimacy to realize individual independence.

## **CONCLUSION**

The results of this study conclude that leadership is a process used to direct the organization and to provide examples of behaviour towards the followers or subordinates in the investigation team of the Sub-Directorate III Criminal Crime of the East Java Regional Police. If there are leaders who can show empathy to all of their subordinates, they will be able to explain their mission interestingly, to show high self-confidence, to be able to improve the image of the organization, to be confident of the ability of their subordinates and to be able to provide opportunities for access for all of their subordinates to achieve the goal of solving recorded cases

One of the activities carried out by the police investigator is to determine the next steps in the investigation. This is also to determine if someone is a suspect by conducting a case. The title of the case itself is an effort carried out by the investigator in the context of dealing with certain criminal acts before they are submitted to the Public Prosecutor. The implementation of the case title by the police can help to find a bright spot in the disclosure of cases that are running or are being handled by the police. In the process of handling cases of investigators, especially police investigators, it is not wrong for them to make decisions as optimally as possible.

The success of a leader in the East Java Regional Police corruption investigation team, especially in law enforcement, and a situation of such a complex corruption cannot be separated because of the factors that affect the internal and external form of opportunities and obstacles. Improving the quality of the leadership of the East Java Regional Police corruption criminal investigation team in the context of law enforcement against criminal acts of corruption is demanded for professionals. This is so then any form of corruption can be handled quickly and thoroughly as expected by making fundamental changes concerning three aspects, namely structural/institutional, human resources, and culture

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