

The Effectiveness of Coordination and Supervision of Civil Servant investigators (PPNS) by Republic of Indonesia Police Investigators in the Jurisdiction of South Sulawesi Regional Police

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to analyze the effectiveness of coordination and controlling of civil servant investigators by Indonesian police investigators in the police icate that the effectiveness of coordination and controlling of civil servant investigators by Police Investigators is still ineffective. In practice, there are difference boundaries of the jurisdictional authority of each institutions and there are different perception in each institutions towards on the criminal investigators process with Police investigators. Meanwhile, the efforts of police investigators to improve the implementation of coordination and controlling function to process criminal investigation by civil servant investigators in the police jurisdiction region south Sulawesi is providing guidance for developing civil servant investigators capability and supervision between the related institutions. The efforts of the police investigators towards civil servant investigators capability development have been effective as it proved held once in every year and the supervision between the related institutions will be held if the head of civil servant investigators institutions make some request. Civil Servant Investigators are expected to maximize the function of coordinating and controlling the investigation with police investigators in this case Korwas Investigators, so that the law enforcement process can run synergistic.

Keywords: coordination, controlling, civil servant investigators, indonesian police investigators

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis efektivitas koordinasi dan pengawasan terhadap Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil (PPNS) oleh Penyidik Polri di wilayah hukum polda sulsul. Metode penelitian ini adalah penelitian empiris. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa efektivitas koordinasi dan pengawasan terhadap PPNS oleh Penyidik Polri belum berjalan efektif. Hal ini disebabkan dalam pelaksanaannya, adanya perbedaan batas-batas kewenangan yurisdiksi dari masing-masing instansi dan adanya perbedaan persepsi dari masing-masing instansi terhadap penyidikan tindak pidana dengan Penyidik Polri. Sedangkan, upaya yang harus dilakukan oleh Penyidik Polri dalam meningkatkan pelaksanaan koordinasi dan pengawasan terhadap proses penyidikan tindak pidana yang dilakukan oleh PPNS di wilayah hukum Polda sulsul adalah pelaksanaan pembinaan kemampuan PPNS dan supervisi bersama ke jajaran PPNS. Upaya yang dilakukan oleh Penyidik Polri terkait pembinaan kemampuan PPNS sudah berjalan dengan efektif dan supervisi bersama ke jajaran PPNS dilaksanakan apabila atas dasar permintaan pimpinan instansi PPNS. Diharapkan PPNS dapat memaksimalkan fungsi koordinasi dan pengawasan dalam penyidikan dengan Penyidik Polri dalam hal ini Korwas PPNS sehingga dalam proses penegakan hukum dapat berjalan sinergis.

Kata Kunci: koordinasi, pengawasan, penyidik pegawai negeri sipil, penyidik polri

INTRODUCTION

The criminal justice system is defined by the police, prosecutors, courts, and correctional institutions which are component parts of the structure of criminal justice procedures and are described as a continuation of things that run regularly (Neubauer & Fradella, 2018). So the system regulates how the process of a criminal case goes. Investigations are part of the criminal justice system and are carried out to shed light on the crimes that occurred (Kassin et al., 2010). The process of investigating criminal acts is one of the subsystems in the criminal justice system in Indonesia and has an important and strategic position because it is the entrance and beginning of the passage of criminal procedural law (Atmasasmita, 2013). The implementation of the investigation process is mandated by Law no.8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) to Polri investigators and Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS), although in its development other investigators have emerged such as KPK investigators, prosecutors investigators, BNN investigators, and Navy officer investigators (Rachmawati, 2021).

It is hoped that in carrying out the investigation, it can be processed and resolved quickly, precisely, and leads to the disclosure of a criminal act. It is also hoped that in carrying out the investigation, it is hoped that there will be no conflict between fellow investigative institutions that can confuse the public and weaken the level of public confidence in the performance of law enforcement officers. Due to the conflict between these institutions can illustrate the existence of problems in terms of legal structure, work system, duties, and authorities (Abbott, Keohane, Moravcsik, Slaughter, & Snidal, 2000). Investigators who are the spearhead of law enforcement in an integrated criminal justice system, although in reality there are various mental constructions about investigators, this must be a joint solution so that the problems in the implementation of the investigation will facilitate the achievement of the overall goal.

Therefore, the solution in order to achieve the common goal of realizing security and public order is the importance of coordination and supervision so that synergistic cooperation and integration in the law enforcement process carried out by Polri investigators to PPNS can run effectively. Based on this, it is quite important to examine the mechanism for implementing coordination and supervision of PPNS by Polri investigators so that in carrying out investigations it can run effectively, especially in the jurisdiction of the South Sulawesi Regional Police.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this study is empirical law. The empirical legal research is legal research conducted by examining primary data, namely data obtained directly from the community (Irwansyah, 2020). This research is also another term used in sociological legal research, which is also called field research (Suratman, & Dillah, 2015). By using a sociological approach together with theories and empirical studies to make valid claims (Ali & Heryani, 2012), and it is intended to find out the actions taken by Polri Investigators in coordinating and supervising PPNS investigators in handling criminal acts. The data that has been collected is then analyzed using qualitative methods in order to get a picture that will be presented descriptively.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Departing from this thought, the problem can be formulated as well as the objectives, namely as follows:

1. What is the form of coordination and supervision of the police investigators on the process of investigating criminal acts carried out by Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS) in the jurisdiction of the South Sulawesi Regional Police?
2. What are the efforts that must be made by Polri investigators in improving the implementation of coordination and supervision of the criminal investigation process carried out by PPNS in the jurisdiction of the South Sulawesi Regional Police?

The Form of Implementation of Coordination and Supervision of Police Investigators Against the Criminal Investigation Process carried out by PPNS in the jurisdiction of the South Sulawesi Regional Police

The job description of the PPNS Coordination and Supervision Section (Sikorwas) of the South Sulawesi Police Ditreskrimsus is:

- (1) Tasked with coordinating and supervising investigations, including providing technical and tactical guidance as well as assistance for coercive measures to PPNS.
- (2) In carrying out its duties, Sikorwas PPNS carries out the following functions:
 - a. Coordination and supervision of investigations to PPNS in the jurisdiction of the South Sulawesi Regional Police
 - b. Providing technical guidance, tactical investigations, and assistance with coercion to PPNS
- (3) In carrying out their duties, the PPNS Sikorwas is assisted by:
 - a. Investigation assistance subsection (subsibansidik), tasked with providing investigative assistance to PPNS, and
 - b. Ability development subsection (subsibinpuan), tasked with providing technical and tactical guidance and guidance to PPNS

In accordance with Article 9 of the Criminal Procedure Code, investigators and Polri investigators have the authority to carry out their respective duties in general throughout Indonesia, especially in their respective jurisdictions where they are appointed according to the provisions of the law. While article 6 paragraph (2) of the Republic of Indonesia Law no. 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police Chief, it is explained that in the context of carrying out the roles and functions of the police, the territory of the Republic of Indonesia is divided into legal areas according to the interests of carrying out the duties of the Police.

Based on article 1 no 2 of the Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation No. 23 of 2007 concerning the legal area of the police (Schütte, 2012), that the legal area of the police, hereinafter referred to as the police jurisdiction, is the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia which includes land, water and air areas with certain boundaries in order to carry out the functions and roles of the police in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. and article 2 paragraph (2) that the division of police legal areas can be carried out based on the division of regional government administration areas and the apparatus of an integrated criminal justice system, and article 3 paragraph (2) explains that further provisions regarding the terms and procedures for determining the division of police legal areas are regulated with the rules of the Chief of Police. Limiting each police officer in carrying out his duties, functions, roles, and authorities in accordance with the laws and regulations.

Furthermore, in discussing the effectiveness of coordination and supervision of PPNS by Polri Investigators in the jurisdiction of the South Sulawesi Regional Police. There are several forms of implementing the coordination and supervision of the National Police investigators on the process of investigating acts carried out by PPNS in the jurisdiction of the South Sulawesi Police, namely:

Supervision of the Implementation of the Investigation

According to Article 25 paragraph (2) of the National Police Chief Regulation No. 20 of 2010 concerning coordination, supervision, and investigation guidance for PPNS has regulated the implementation of the supervision of Polri investigators against PPNS, namely through the following activities:

1. Attending and giving instructions in case titles carried out by PPNS
2. Request and examine investigation progress reports from PPNS
3. Research on the results of the investigation together with PPNS
4. Supervision to the ranks of PPNS at the request of the leadership of the PPNS agency
5. Data collection on the number, agency, and assignment area of PPNS
6. Analysis and evaluation of the implementation of PPNS investigation tasks

According to the report file of Sikor was PPNS Ditreskrimsus Polda South Sulawesi in January-May 2022, the attachment explains the scope of the coordination area with relevant agencies in implementing law enforcement and supervision of investigations by PPNS, including:

1. Province area
 - Provincial Level Government Region : 30 Agencies, regional offices
 - City Level Region : 30 Agencies
 - District Level : 24 Regency
2. Regional police jurisdiction
 - Province : 1 Regional police (Polda)
 - Big City : 1 Big City Resort Police (Polrestabes)
 - City : 2 City Resort Police (Polresta)
 - Regency : 21 Resort Police (Polres)
3. Prosecutor's Territory
 - Province : 1 high prosecutor
 - City : 1 branch offices of the state attorney general
 - Regency : 23 state prosecutors

The details of the data on the coverage area of coordination and supervision with other agencies are attached in table 1:

Table 1. Data Coverage of Coordination and Supervision Areas with Other Agencies

No.	Province	Regional police	Attorney
1.	South Sulawesi	Polda Sulsel	Kejati Sulsel
2.	Mayor of Makassar	Polrestabes Makassar	Kejari Sulsel
3.	Mayor of Pare-Pare	Polresta Pare-Pare	Kejari Pare-Pare
4.	Mayor of Palopo	Polresta Palopo	Kejari Palopo
5.	Maros County	Polres Maros	Kejari Maros
6.	Pangkep District	Polres Pangkep	Kejari Pangkep
7.	Barru County	Polres Barru	Kejari Barru
8.	Pinrang	Polres Pinrang	Kejari Pinrang
9.	Sidrap District	Polres Sidrap	Kejari Sidrap
10.	Enrekang District	Polres Enrekang	Kejari Enrekang
11.	Gowa District	Polres Gowa	Kejari Gowa
12.	Takalar Kabupaten	Polres Takalar	Kejari Takalar
13.	Jeneponto Regency	Polres Jeneponto	Kejari Jeneponto

14.	Bantaeng District	Polres Bantaeng	Kejari Bantaeng
15.	Bulukumba Regency	Polres Bulukumba	Kejari Bulukumba
16.	Sinjai District	Polres Sinjai	Kejari Sinjai
17.	Selayar District	Polres Selayar	Kejari Selayar
18.	Bone County	Polres Bone	Kejari Bone
19.	Wajo District	Polres Wajo	Kejari Wajo
20.	Tana Toraja Regency	Polres Tana Toraja	Kejari Tana Toraja
21.	Luwu District	Polres Luwu	Kejari Luwu
22.	North Luwu Regency	Polres Luwu Timur	Kejari Luwu Timur
23.	East Luwu Regency	Polres Luwu Timur	Kejari Luwu Timur
24.	Soppeng Kabupaten	Polres Soppeng	Kejari Soppeng
25.	Makassar city	Polres Pelabuhan Makassar	Kacabjari Makassar

Data source: PPNS Sikorwas report from the South Sulawesi Police Ditreskrim Period January -May 2022

There is also agency data and data on the number of PPNS according to the field of work included in the coordination and supervision area of the South Sulawesi Regional Police, including:

1. Service office : 10 offices
2. Regional offices : 4 Offices
3. Agency office : 1 office
4. Office hall` : 11 offices
5. Airport authority office : 1 office
6. harbormaster's office : 1 office
7. PP Satpol Office : 1 Office
8. Immigration office : 1 office

Regarding the details of PPNS agency data according to the taskfields included in the coordination and supervision area of the South Sulawesi Regional Police in table 2:

Table 2 . PPNS Agency Data According to the Field of Tasks for the January-May 2022 period

No.	Technical Agency
1.	Dinas Ketenagakerjaan Dan Transmigrasi Prov Sulsel
2.	Dinas KP, TP, Dan Holtikultura Prov Sulsel
3.	Dinas Perhubungan Prov Sulsel
4.	Dinas Sosial Prov Sulsel
5.	Dinas Perikanan Dan Kelautan Prov Sulsel
6.	Dinas Perindag Prov Sulsel
7.	Dinas Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Prov Sulsel
8.	Dinas Peternakan Dan Kesehatan Hewan Prov Sulsel
9.	Dinas PU Dan Tata Ruang Prov Sulsel
10.	Dinas Perkimtan Prov Sulsel
11.	Balai Besar Pengawasan Obat Dan Makanan (BBPOM) Makassar
12.	BNP2TKI/BP3TKI Makassar
13.	Balai Bedar KSDA Sulsel
14.	Balai Monitoring SFR Kelas 1 Makassar
15.	Balai Besar WSP Jeneberang Sulsel
16.	BPPHLHK Wil. Sulsel
17.	Balai Besar Pelestarian Cagar Budaya Sulsel
18.	Kanwil DJP Sulselbartra
19.	Kanwil Bea Cukai Sulbagsel
20.	Kanwil Hukum Dan HAM RI Sulsel
21.	Kanwil BPN/ATR Prov Sulsel
22.	Kanwil Imigrasi Kelas 1 TPI Makassar
23.	Kantor Otoritas Bandar Udara Wil V Makassar
24.	Kantor Kesyahbandaran Utama Makassar
25.	BPTD Wil XIX Sulselbar
26.	Satpol PP Prov Sulsel
27.	Bapenda Prov Sulsel
28.	Balai Besar Karantina Pertanian Prov Sulsel
29.	Balai Besar Industry Hasil Perkebunan
30.	Kantor Kesehatan Pelabuhan Kls 1 Makassar

Data source: Report of PPNS Sikorwas Ditreskrim Poldas South Sulawesi January-May 2022

Although the PPNS agencies mentioned above are included in the coordination and supervision area of the South Sulawesi Regional Police and the National Police investigators who are the main investigators in carrying out coordination and supervision of PPNS in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code and Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, however PPNS has the authority to carry out investigations according to the law which is the legal basis for each and the implementation of their duties is under the coordination and supervision of Polri investigators. The following are some of the laws that serve as the legal basis for each PPNS agency, namely:

1. RI Law No.7 of 1996 concerning food
2. RI Law No.41 of 1999 on forestry
3. RI Law No. 17 of 2006 concerning amendments to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 10 of 1995 on customs
4. RI Law No. 39 of 2007 concerning amendments to the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 11 of 1995 on excise
5. RI Law No. 36 of 2009 concerning health, as well as various other laws which are the legal basis for each.

According to the results of an interview with Mr. Aipda Irwan HM who serves as the administrative officer of the PPNS Sikorwas Ditreskrim Sus Polda Sulsel, the National Police Investigator is indeed the main investigator as stated in the Criminal Procedure Code, but does not rule out the possibility that it is PPNS who conduct criminal investigations in each case in their respective institutions. without the coordination of the police. This is because PPNS has its own authority in carrying out investigations based on their respective laws.

For example, in the finding of the case from the PPNS of the South Sulawesi Customs and Excise Office related to the implementation of an investigation regarding the handling of customs crime, which has succeeded in thwarting efforts to circulate illegal excisable goods (BKC) on March 14-19 2022. The evidence obtained was 90 cartons of cigarettes without affixed with excise stamps. The total estimated value of goods is Rp. 1,021,273,000 and a potential state loss of Rp. 712,446,143. The perpetrators of the circulation of goods subject to excise duty on tobacco products (BKCHT) Illegal can be charged with Article 54 and Article 56 of Law no. 39 of 2007 concerning amendments to Law no. 11 of 1995 concerning excise. Based on this investigation, the case file no: BP-01/KBC.1701/PPNS/2022 dated 19 April 2022 has been submitted to the Makassar District Attorney as the Public Prosecutor and has been declared complete (P21) based on the letter from the Head of the Makassar District Attorney No: B-894/P.4.10/Ft.2/04/2022 dated 22 April 2022. Based on the suspect's handover letter and evidence No. SP.TBB-01/KBC.1701/PPNS/2022 dated May 20, 2022, investigators handed over the suspect and evidence to the Public Prosecutor, so that the criminal justice process at the Makassar Customs and South Sulawesi Customs and Excise Office was completed (KPPBC, 2022).

The legal basis for the authority to conduct investigations into customs crimes is regulated in Article 1 paragraph (1) of government regulation no. 55 of 1996 concerning the investigation of criminal acts in the field of customs and excise which explains that the investigation of criminal acts in the field of customs and excise is carried out by the PPNS of the Directorate General of Customs and Excise, but in paragraph 2 it is also explained that in "certain situations" the investigation of criminal acts in the field of customs and excise excise duty can be carried out by police investigators. "certain situations" are meant as described in the explanation of government regulation no. 55 of 1996 concerning the investigation of criminal acts in the field of customs and excise is a situation that does not allow an investigation by the PPNS of the

Directorate General of Customs and Excise due to geographical barriers, limited facilities or being caught red-handed by Polri officials for goods issued outside the customs area. Customs area is an area with certain boundaries at seaports, airports, or other places designated for the traffic of goods which are fully under the supervision of the Directorate General of Customs and Excise.

So based on article 112 paragraph (3) of the Republic of Indonesia Law no. 17 of 2006 concerning amendments to law no. 10 of 1995 concerning Customs in carrying out its duties, PPNS of the Directorate General of Customs and Excise has the authority to carry out independent or independent investigations from the start of the investigation to filing, and the submission of case files resulting from investigations and evidence and suspects directly transferred to the public prosecutor. This is not in accordance with what is stipulated in Article 107 paragraph (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code which explains that in the event that a criminal act has been investigated by the PPNS, then the public prosecutor submits the results of the investigation through the police investigator.

Korwas function in criminal law enforcement as regulated in Law no. 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code and the Law which is the legal basis for each PPNS Agency, one of which is Law no. 17 of 2006 concerning amendments to the RI Law No. 10 of 1995 on customs has a slight difference implicitly. This implicitly causes problems regarding the position in the field between the relevant PPNS and police investigators, as in the example above. refers to article 7 paragraph (2) UUNo. 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code, the relevant PPNS still has the authority to investigate criminal acts, but their position is not as the main investigator. declared not the main investigator because it refers to the definition of G.R. Terry that coordination is a synchronous and regular effort to provide the right amount and time and direct the implementation to produce a uniform and harmonious action on predetermined targets (Hasibuan, 2007). Therefore, the control of criminal law enforcement lies in the supervision of the police investigators and the police investigators who direct each PPNS to conduct investigations.

Instructions in Proceeding the Case

According to Article 1 point 13 of the Regulation of the National Police Chief No. 20 of 2010 concerning coordination, supervision, and guidance for PPNS, case titles are the activities of investigators and PPNS to describe actions or cases that will be, are being and have been investigated to obtain conclusions (Kapolri, 2010). In article 25 paragraph (2) the police investigators are required to attend and provide instructions in the case titles carried out by the PPNS, whether the case titles are at the beginning, middle, or end of the investigation. In Article 26 paragraph (3), this is the holding of a case title at the beginning of the investigation with the aim of:

- a. Determine whether the incident being handled is a criminal act or not
- b. Determine the alleged article
- c. Develop an investigation plan

Whereas in Article 26 paragraph (4), a case title is held during the middle of an investigation in order to:

- a. Completing the provisions on the application of articles
- b. Knowing the progress of the investigation
- d. Knowing and overcoming obstacles or lack of investigation
- e. Complete the evidence
- f. Completing the investigation process

Lastly, in Article 26 paragraph (5), the holding of a case title at the end of the investigation aims to:

- a. Judicially analyze the relationship between witnesses, suspects, and evidence to fulfill the alleged elements of the article.
- b. Analyze the actions of the perpetrator to determine the role.
- c. Know the completeness of the administrative investigation
- d. Knowing the completeness of the case file

From the results of an interview with Mr. Irwan HM who serves as an Administrative Officer (Bamin) *sikorwas* PPNS Ditreskrimsus Polda South Sulawesi, every PPNS agency that sends invitations related to the title of the case, Ditreskrimsus Polda South Sulawesi is obliged to attend and provide instructions in the case title carried out by the PPNS. In the January-May 2022 period, the total number of cases involving the PPNS *korwas* has been 11 times. The details of the number of cases held in the January-May 2022 period are listed in table 3:

Table 3. Data on Case Degrees for January-May 2022

No.	Case Degree		description
	Month	Agency	
1.	January	Kanwil DJP Sulsebartra	Conducting a case involving the PPNS <i>korwas</i> 1 time
2.	February	Balai BPPOM Makassar	Case title involving PPNS <i>korwas</i> 2 times
3.	March	Disnakertrans Prov. Sulsel	Case title involving PPNS <i>korwas</i> 1 time
4.	April	Balai BPOM Makassar, BPPHLHK wil. Sulawesi, dan Disnakertrans Prov. Sulsel	Case title involving PPNS <i>korwas</i> 5 times
5.	May	Balai BPOM Makassar dan BPPHLHK wil. Sulawesi	Case title involving PPNS <i>korwas</i> 2 times
Total			11 times

Data source: PPNS *Sikorwas* report from the South Sulawesi Police Ditreskrimsus Period January-May 2022

Regarding the case title, one of the agencies that conducted a case involving the PPNS *korwas* is the Manpower and Transmigration Office of South Sulawesi Province (Disnakertrans). This is done in order to find out to what extent the progress of the case handling process carried out by PPNS Disnakertrans Prov. South Sulawesi. Several cases of labor violations will proceed to the legal process as a form of commitment to upholding labor law in the South Sulawesi Province. Among the forms of labor violations that are often violated by individuals from employers, there are still companies that employ workers more than 12 hours/day while the provisions are only 8 hours/day for 5 times of work. Then there are also many companies that do not give leave rights to workers and various labor violations in Prov. South Sulawesi.

Investigation Progress Report

A progress report is a written report made by PPNS regarding the progress of the results of the investigation for further purposes (Syahrin, 2018). In accordance with the investigation activities at the Ditreskrimsus Polda South Sulawesi, the cooperative relationship in terms of the delivery of investigation administration, delivery of the investigation process, information on case handling case titles, coordination, and consultation, as well as data collection on the progress of the investigation process between the Public Prosecutor, PPNS, and Polri Investigators in the January-January period. May 2022, among others, are listed in table 4:

Table 4. Data on the Number of Activities of Korwas Investigation of Cases Handled by PPNS for the Period January-May 2022

No	Activity	Month				
		January	February	March	April	May
1.	Sender of Investigation Commencement Letter (SPDP)	2 times	1 time	4 times	5 times	-
2.	Enforcement of Case Files	3 times	3 times	-	1 time	1 time
3.	Delivery of case files (stage I)	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Forward SPDP Returns (P-17)	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Forward BP Returns (P18/P19)	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Submitting BP is complete (P-21)	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Submission of suspects and evidence (phase-II)	1 time	2 times	1 time	-	-
8.	Coordination and Consulting	1 time	-	-	-	1 time
9.	The case title involves the PPNS korwas	1 time	2 times	1 time	5 times	2 times
10.	Case handler recapitulation by PPNS	-	-	-	-	-

Data source: monthly report of PPNS Sikorwas Ditreskrimsus South Sulawesi Police for the period January -May 2022

With the commencement of the investigation, the investigator notifies the public prosecutor that the investigation of the case has begun by submitting a notification letter for the commencement of the investigation (SPDP). As regulated in Article 109 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code which explains that in the event that an investigator has started an investigation of an event which is a criminal act, the investigator will notify the public prosecutor (Hamzah, 2014).

According to Mr. Aipda Irwan HM who serves as the administrative officer of the PPNS Sikorwas Ditreskrimsus Polda South Sulawesi 24 June 2022, related to article 109 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code, after the relevant PPNS submits and submits the SPDP to PU through police investigators, PPNS immediately submits and completes the case file to the police investigators then the police investigators examine the case file and send it to the PU (phase I) for research for 14 days and if the case file is returned by the PU accompanied by instructions (P-18/P-19) to the police investigator, the police investigator will request repairs and return the case file to PPNS to complete the instructions from PU, once completed, the case file is returned to PU for investigation. On the other hand, if the first stage and the results of the PU research state that the files sent by the PPNS through the police investigators are complete (P-21), the investigators coordinate with the PU for the submission stage and evidence (phase II).

Investigation Assistance

In accordance with article 107 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code that for the purposes of investigation. The National Police Investigator gives instructions to PPNS and provides investigation assistance. Also in accordance with the explanation of Article 107 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code that for the purpose of investigation, police investigators are asked or not requested based on their responsibilities to provide investigative assistance to PPNS (Kelana, 2015). For this reason, PPNS from the beginning is obliged to notify the police investigators of the investigation.

Based on Article 6 paragraph (3) letter b of the National Police Chief Regulation No. 20 of 2010 concerning coordination, supervision, and investigation development for PPNS and Article 51 paragraph (2) of the National Police Chief Regulation no. 6 of 2010 concerning the management of investigations by PPNS that investigative assistance can be in the form of tactical assistance, technical assistance, assistance with forced efforts.

Regarding the data on the number of activities for tactical assistance, technical assistance, assistance for forced efforts for the period January-May 2022 at the Directorate of Criminal Investigation specifically for the South Sulawesi Police, attached specifically for the South Sulawesi Police, is attached in table 5:

Table 5. Data on the Number of Tactical, Technical, and Forced Assistance Activities for the Period January-May 2022

No.	Month	agency	Tactical assistance	Technical support	Forced effort assistance	Information
1.	January	-BPPHLHK Area Sulawesi - Kanwil DJP Sulselbartra	1 1	0 0	1 0	BPPHLHK agencies and Regional Office of DJP Sulselbartea requested tactical assistance in the form of personnel/assistance 3 times
2.	February	-Satpol PP Provincy Sulsel -BPPHLHK Area Sulawesi	1 0	0 0	0 1	BPPHLHK agencies request assistance with coercive measures in the form of bringing witnesses/suspects 3 times
3.	March	BPPHLHK Area Sulawesi	0	0	1	The South Sulawesi Provincial PP Satpol Agency asked for tactical assistance in the form of personnel/assistance 3 times
4.	April	Balai BPOM Makassar	1	0	0	-BPPHLHK wil. Sulawesi asked for assistance with coercive measures in the form of bringing witnesses/suspects 3 times
5.	May	Balai BPOM Makassar	1	0	0	The BPPHLHK agency requested assistance with coercive measures in the form of bringing witnesses/suspects 3 times
Total			5	0	3	

Data source: PPNS Sikor was report from the South Sulawesi Police Ditreskrimsus Period January-May 2022

The explanations for tactical assistance, technical assistance, and coercive measures are as follows:

1. Tactical assistance

In article 8 paragraph (2) of the National Police Chief Regulation No. 20 of 2010 concerning Coordination, Supervision, and Investigation Guidance for PPNS, tactical assistance is assistance that can be provided by Polri investigators to PPNS in order to support the implementation of criminal investigations, which include investigator assistance, necessary equipment, and deployment of forces.

In accordance with the results of the study, tactical assistance has been given to the PPNS korwas section of the South Sulawesi Police, namely at the planning, implementation, monitoring, and controlling stages (Kapolri, 2010).

1. The planning stage, namely attending the preparatory meeting prior to the conduct of the investigation by the PPNS and at the meeting, providing input on the steps in carrying out the investigation.
2. The implementation stage, namely the South Sulawesi Regional Police PPNS Korwas investigator assists PPNS in the investigation process so that it can be carried out without any obstacles in the field.
3. Supervision and control stage, which is to be present in evaluating the activities that have been carried out and the results of the activities and their follow-up actions.

according to the results of the study, in the period from January to May 2022 the PPNS Sikorwas of the Ditreskrimsus of the South Sulawesi Police has provided tactical assistance to the regional BPPHLHK agency. Sulawesi, Regional Office of DJP Sulselbatra, Satpol PP of South Sulawesi Province, and Balai BPOM Makassar.

In the follow-up to the tactical assistance provided by the PPNS Korwas Ditreskrimsus Polda South Sulawesi to PPNS in the investigation process, it turns out that not all criminal acts or violations found are processed through the courts, this is due to certain considerations from PPNS related agencies. For example, the case found by PPNS Balai BPOM Makassar and an incident report that carries a maximum penalty of 15 years according to Article 197 of RI Law no. 36 of 2009 concerning health, but it was not processed through *pro justitia* on the grounds that due to insufficient evidence or no guidance for follow-up, administrative sanctions were imposed in accordance with Article 10 of the Regulation of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency no. 19 of 2021 concerning guidelines for follow-up on the results of supervision of traditional medicines, quasi-drugs, health supplements, and cosmetics, namely by giving a written gift to the owner of the facility. Likewise, the case found by the South Sulawesi Provincial Government Satpol PP related to the violation of regional regulations was only processed through non-judicial proceedings without any judicial process, with the excuse of accelerating the increase in Regional Original Income (PAD). Whereas non-judicial enforcement of regional regulations does not necessarily deter violators because the violators only pay their obligations without having to pay fines many times over.

In tactical assistance, police investigators, whether requested or not, can provide tactical assistance to PPNS, but the follow-up is still returned to the agency in charge of PPNS, whether to decide whether the findings of criminal acts or violations will be processed judicially or non-judicially according to the authority of the PPNS, as is the case with the South Sulawesi Provincial Satpol PP and PPNS within the South Sulawesi Provincial Government who enforce the regional regulations non-judicially because they are in accordance with existing provisions, namely Article 6 letter a of the Indonesian government regulation no. 6 of 2010 concerning civil service police units, and Minister of Home Affairs No. 26 of 2005 concerning guidelines for operational procedures for civil service police units, the Satpol PP has the authority to enforce regional regulations in a non-judicial manner.

2. Technical Assistance

In article 8 paragraph (1), technical assistance is an expert examination assistance in the context of scientific evidence that can be provided by a police investigator to PPNS in the

context of an investigation, and this technical assistance can be in the form of assistance for forensic laboratory examinations (labfor), identification, and psychology (Kapolri), 2010).

1. Forensic examination assistance includes examinations in the fields of forensic physics, chemistry, and forensic biology, documents, and forensic counterfeit money as well as ballistics and forensic metallurgy, which are submitted by the leadership of the PPNS agency to the head of the laboratory through the Head of the South Sulawesi Police PPNS Korwas by explaining the purpose and objectives of the examination, accompanied by a report, incident reports, progress reports, and minutes of confiscation, packaging, and sealing of evidence. If this inspection examines the comparative material, PPNS sends the comparative material, accompanied by an official report or certificate of authenticity from the manufacturer.
2. Assistance for identification checks includes examining the comparison of latent fingerprints with comparison fingerprints, making photo ID cards, evidence and suspects, making sketches of the perpetrator's facial expressions based on witness statements, and making reconstruction photos. If PPNS needs assistance, they must submit an application letter to the identification section through the PPNS Korwas section, attached with incident reports, progress reports, BAP witnesses/suspects, and this request can be made verbally first, but must immediately send a request letter.
3. Psychological examination assistance includes examining the motivation of the perpetrator to commit a crime and the psychological profile of the witness/suspect. If PPNS requires psychological examination assistance, they must submit a letter to the HR Bureau of the South Sulawesi Police through the Head of the Korwas Ditreskrimsus of the South Sulawesi Police.

As for the results of the research, there have been no PPNS related agencies that have submitted requests for technical assistance to the PPNS Sikorwas of the Ditreskrimsus Polda South Sulawesi for the period January-May 2022.

3. Forced effort assistance

In article (3), coercive assistance is assistance provided by police investigators to PPNS in the form of legal action activities in the context of investigations, both for PPNS who have the authority and those who do not have enforcement authority, which includes summoning witnesses/suspects outside the jurisdiction of the PPNS, orders to bring witnesses/suspects, arrests, detentions, searches, and confiscations (Kapolri, 2010).

According to the results of the study, the PPNS Sikorwas of the Ditreskrimsus Polda South Sulawesi has provided coercive assistance to the BPPHLHK agency in the Sulawesi region in the period January-March 2022. One of these is the discovery of a case from BPPHLHK in Makassar, namely the confiscation of evidence in the form of pieces of parts, the body of the green prnyu that will be sold and the arrest by the National Police Investigator Ditreskrimsus Polda South Sulawesi. It is also known that the green turtle is a protected animal as stipulated in the regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No: P.106/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2018 concerning the second amendment to the regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No: P20/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/6/2018 concerning protected plant and animal species. The act is as regulated and is punishable by a criminal offense in Article 40 paragraph (2) in conjunction

with Article 21 paragraph (2) letter D of the Republic of Indonesia Law no. 5 of 1990 concerning the conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems, namely being punished with a maximum imprisonment of 5 years and a maximum fine of Rp. 100,000,000 (one hundred million rupiah).

Efforts To Be Done By Police Investigators In Improving The Implementation Of Coordination And Supervision Of The Process Of Investigating Criminal Acts Conducted By PPNS In The Legal Territory Of The South Sulawesi Police.

Based on the Republic of Indonesia Law no. 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code, the criminal justice process in Indonesia goes through several stages, namely the investigation stage which is the authority of the police and PPNS, the prosecution stage which is the authority of the public prosecutor, and examination before a court session which is the authority of the judge, and the coaching stage which is the authority correctional institution. These subsystems in the criminal justice system are expected to work together in synergy, so as to form an integrated criminal justice system, namely the existence of a common opinion or perception of the objectives of the criminal justice system in Indonesia, so that every institution involved in the criminal justice process does not only see the interests of each - each institution, but in the interest of the entire criminal justice system (Nasution & Lakshana, 2022).

The purpose of the criminal justice system will not be achieved if there is no integration between subsystems in the criminal justice system which is commonly known as the "criminal justice system" because if there is no integration in the criminal justice system, then there are three losses that may occur, (Korwas PPNS Polda Metro Jaya, 2022).

1. Difficulty in self-assessing the success or failure of each agency, in connection with their shared tasks.
2. Difficulty in solving the main problems of each agency (as a subsystem of the criminal justice system)
3. Because the responsibilities of each agency are not clearly divided, each agency does not pay much attention to the overall effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

In improving the implementation of coordination and supervision of the criminal investigation process carried out by PPNS, of course there are efforts that must be made so that it can run effectively and in accordance with a predetermined plan. There are two efforts that have been carried out by police investigators against PPNS in the jurisdiction of the South Sulawesi Regional Police, namely fostering the ability of PPNS and joint supervision to the ranks of PPNS. This is also stated in the National Police Chief Regulation No. 20 of 2010 concerning Coordination, Supervision, and Investigation Development for PPNS.

Capacity Building for PPNS

According to Article 1 point 7 of the National Police Chief Regulation No. 20 of 2010 concerning coordination, supervision, and investigation guidance for PPNS, technical guidance, hereinafter referred to as coaching, is a process of activities carried out effectively and efficiently to improve the ability of PPNS in the field of technical and tactical investigations (Kapolri, 2010). In article 31 paragraph (1) Police investigations are required to carry out investigation guidance to PPNS (Kapolri, 2010). Efforts made by Polri investigators in carrying out or holding capacity building training activities (Latkatpuan) regarding technical guidance and guidance on investigations and administration of investigations organized by

Provincial Technical Agencies together with the Coordination and Supervision bureau team (Korwas) Ditreskrimsus Polda South Sulawesi, which includes Coaching Clinic Training, Workshop, and resource persons from the team of the Coordinating and Supervision Bureau (Korwas) of the South Sulawesi Police Ditreskrimsus. The details of the data on the number of PPNS Capability Development activities in January-May 2022 are attached in table 7:

Table 7. Data on the Number of PPNS Capacity Building Activities for January-May 2022

No	Agency Technical	Training	Coaching Clinic	Workshop	Source person	Month				
						January	February	March	April	May
1.	Dinas Kertrans Prov. Sulsel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Dinas KP, TP, dan Holtikultura Prov Sulsel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Dinas Perhubungan Prov Sulsel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Dinas Sosial Prov Sulsel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Dinas Perikanan dan Kelautan Prov. Sulsel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Dinas Perindag Prov Sulsel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Dinas Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Prov Sulsel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Dinas peternakan dan kesehatan hewan Prov Sulsel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Dinas PU dan tata ruang prov sulsel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Dinas Perkimtan prov sulsel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Balai BPOM Makassar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	BP3TKI Makassar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Balai Besar KSDA Sulsel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Balai Monitoring SFR kelas 1 Makassar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Balai besar WSP Jeneberang sulsel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	BPPHLHK Wil. Sulsel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Balai Besar pelestarian cagar budaya sulsel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Kanwil DJP Sulselbartra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Kanwil bea cukai sulbagsel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Kanwil hukum dan HAM RI Sulsel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Kanwil BPN/ATR prov. sulsel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Kantor Imigrasi kelas 1 TPI Makassar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Kantor otoritas bandar udara udara wil. V Makassar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Kantor kesyahbandaraan Utama Makassar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	BPTD Wil XIX Sulselbar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Satpol PP Prov Sulsel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Bapenda Prov Sulsel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Balai besar karantina pertanian Prov Sulsel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Balai besar industri hasil perkebunan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Kantor kesehatan pelabuhan kelas 1 makassar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Data source: Report of PPNS Sikorwas Ditreskrimsus Polda South Sulawesi Period January-May 2022

Based on the results of the author's interview with Iptu Ramla Kalale S.H. who served as Head of Subsidy and Commissioner Koeswanto, S.E., M.M who served as PLT Kasi Korwas PPNS Ditreskrimsus Polda South Sulawesi and reports on the month of Sikorwas PPNS for the period January-May 2022, data on the number of capacity building for PPNS in January-May 2022, this activity has not been held due to various reasons. reason:

(1) There is no planning in the implementation of guidance by the relevant agencies/departments, especially by the Regional Government of South Sulawesi Province in an effort to improve the ability of investigation and investigation as well as the skills of PPNS according to the scope of authority given.

(2) The absence of periodic reports by PPNS which are weekly reports or monthly reports to the PPNS korwas of the South Sulawesi Police.

(3) Incompatibility of complete data in the South Sulawesi Police PPNS Korwas, one of which is due to mutations at any time which are also not reported to the South Sulawesi Police PPNS Korwas.

However, the implementation of the tasks carried out by the PPND Korwas section of the South Sulawesi Police Ditreskrimsus in the January-May 2022 period in the field of coaching can still be carried out and run according to the specified activity plan, which is carried out once a year in September. As for the obstacles in the field of coaching, they can still be overcome with the support of existing facilities and infrastructure adjusted to the policies of the leadership/director.

Joint supervision of the PPNS

To increase the capacity of PPNS to be more professional, the PPNS Korwas bureau team of the South Sulawesi Police Ditreskrimsus carried out supervision and face-to-face meetings with PPNS ranks in the jurisdiction of the South Sulawesi Police. The meeting and supervision was aimed at strengthening, understanding, and synergizing the PPNS Korwas in resolving cases handled by PPNS in terms of law enforcement and improving coordination and supervision as well as collaboration between Polri investigators and PPNS. In addition, supervision is important to analyze and evaluate as professional Civil Servant Investigators, also in the implementation of supervision, Polri investigators and PPNS can contribute to each other in the form of information and input related to investigative activities and synergy in criminal investigations and investigations.

Related to joint supervision of PPNS ranks, National Police investigators at the South Sulawesi Regional Police with PPNS technical agencies of South Sulawesi province who jointly analyze, seek and solve problems or obstacles faced by PPNS in carrying out their duties and authorities in accordance with the Law which is the legal basis for each. -respectively in the form of coordination meetings, consultations, and case titles. Joint supervision to the ranks of PPNS will be carried out if on the basis of the request of the PPNS leadership, this is also stated in Article 25 paragraph (2) point d of the National Police Chief Regulation No. 20 of 2010 concerning coordination, supervision, and investigation development for PPNS.

In carrying out the joint supervision, according to Mr. Kompol Koeswanto S.E., M.M. who serves as PLT Kasi Korwas PPNS Ditreskrimsus Polda South Sulawesi, problems or obstacles that are usually faced by PPNS in carrying out their duties and authorities are the human resource factor or PPNS members from each agency, for example the Makassar POM large hall agency. The task of BPPOM Makassar has not run optimally in supervising packaged food and beverage products and drugs in order to meet the requirements for quality, safety, and efficacy. This is because there are so many products in circulation and it is difficult to monitor all facilities, including those sold or distributed online. There are also community factors, because public awareness of illegal beauty products that contain hazardous ingredients and do not have a distribution permit is still lacking due to the perceived impact that has not been experienced and consumers who buy a product do not care whether the product is registered or not at BPOM.

In addition, there are also BPPHLHK agencies in the South Sulawesi region whose problems are often related to illegal logging (illegal logging), illegal mining (illegal mining), transporting illegal wood, or trading protected animals. In some cases handled by the agency, sometimes the suspect has a network or link in the government, this is usually called backing. So that the results of investigations from related PPNS, are often less objective.

Based on the results of the author's interview with Mr. Kompol Koeswanto, S.E., M.M. who served as PLT Kasi Korwas PPNS Ditreskrimsus Polda South Sulawesi, on June 24, 2022, A criminal case can be said to be difficult if the suspect is not yet known and protected by certain groups. Generally, cases that are classified as difficult will require a long investigation time, so the court process will experience delays. Thus

the PPNS will not work alone because they experience obstacles and must cooperate so that the case can be resolved quickly.

CONCLUSION

Effectiveness of coordination and supervision of PPNS by Polri Investigators (in this case Section of Korwas PPNS Ditreskrimsus Polda Sulsel) in the jurisdiction of Polda Sulsel, the form of coordination and supervision has not been effective, including:

1. With the issuance of special or certain laws that give full authority to PPNS in several agencies, there is a clear inconsistency with the Criminal Procedure Code and Law no. 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police Chief in the process of enforcing criminal law and its implementation of the duties of the Indonesian National Police as law enforcement officers and primary investigators, and the non-handling of cases due to a tendency towards certain laws that do not authorize the National Police investigators to carry out the duties of the National Police in law enforcement to creating the maintenance of security and public order is experiencing problems.
2. This condition creates overlap in the investigation of criminal acts because on the one hand the police investigators feel they are authorized to conduct investigations for all criminal acts based on the Criminal Procedure Code.

Meanwhile, regarding the efforts that must be made in improving the implementation of coordination and supervision of the criminal investigation process carried out by PPNS in the jurisdiction of the South Sulawesi Regional Police, it has been carried out effectively, namely the capacity building of PPNS which is carried out once a year in September for all PPNS agencies and Joint supervision to PPNS ranks is carried out if at the request of the PPNS agency leadership in accordance with the National Police Chief Regulation No. 20 of 2010 concerning coordination, supervision, and investigation development for PPNS.

In making policies and laws and regulations regarding the implementation of the authority of investigators related to criminal acts in the law which is the legal basis for each PPNS agency, it is possible to provide limits on authority for PPNS and Polri investigators so that there is no overlapping of authorities so that there is legal certainty in the implementation. coordination and supervision of the criminal investigation process between PPNS and Polri investigators, because according to Satjipto Rahardjo, legal certainty concerns the values contained in a legal product.

In carrying out the investigation process, PPNS should be able to coordinate with the police investigators from the notification of the start of the investigation until the investigation results file is completed or in the case of termination of the investigation. Then also improve communication and working relations between Polri Investigators in charge of the PPNS Korwas section and the agencies in charge of PPNS. It also aims so that each party can equalize perceptions in order to realize an integrated legal system and sustainable and mutual respect for the authority it has.

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