



The Role of the Saber Extortion Task Force (Sweeping Illegal Charges Task Force) in The Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is still classified as a country that is in a position of corruption based on the results of the release of Transparency International Indonesia. Even in cases of criminal acts of corruption have reached remote areas. To suppress this rate, the central government to the regions then formed a Task Force for Sweeping Illegal Charges (Satgas Saber Extortion). Has a role to take action against and prevent the occurrence of criminal acts of corruption in the community. This study aims to determine the role of Saber Pungli in eradicating corruption. The research method used is normative-empirical legal research. The results of the study show that Saber Pungli is not yet optimal in carrying out corruption eradication work in the regions.

Keywords: Saber Extortion, Corruption, Criminal Acts.

1. Introduction

Corruption in Indonesia is systemic and has a long history, even longer than the history of the United States of Indonesia. In 1970, in his capacity as an adviser to the president, Bung Hatta pointed out that corruption in Indonesia was managed. History reports that corruption has spread since the Dutch colonial era. Even the VOC, a Dutch state company tasked with exploiting Indonesia, had to be closed in 1779 due to corruption. The VOC was replaced by the Dutch East Indies colonial government as corruption continued to grow. After the independence period, the old order period, the new order, and the reform period after 1998, corruption still bears fruit (Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi, 2014). Declaration of Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Elimination of Corruption Crimes states that national development aims to make the Indonesian people as a whole and that all Indonesian people are just, prosperous, prosperous, and orderly in Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Based on 1945. To achieve a just Indonesian society. Rich and wealthy, it is necessary to continue to increase efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption.

From the other side, regardless of the type of corruption, whether it is corruption in the form of abuse of power, corruption in the form of acts against the law, corruption of bribery, both the giver and the recipient, then in the end it will end in money issues. With the specific characteristics of the crime of corruption, which is always correlated with money and power, the disclosure effort also requires its own technique (Kristiana, 2017). That is true, in general, the disclosure of corruption crimes is not much different from the disclosure of other crimes, however, in line with the specific characteristics of the corruption, it leads to a unique approach in its disclosure.

The increase in corruption is confirmed by the results of the publication of the Corruption Perceptions Index for the 2018 measurement year by Transparency International Indonesia. Especially for Indonesia's CPI, it is at 38 and 89th out of 180 countries. In 2019 Indonesia's CPI score became 40 with 85 out of 180 countries. In 2020, the CPI score will be 37 in 102 out of 180 countries. Last year 2021, score 38 ranked 98th out of 180 countries. This means that Indonesia is still classified as a corruption emergency.

Corruption as an extraordinary, widespread and systemic crime (extraordinary crime) cannot occur partially and sectorally, but must be carried out in an integrated manner in an integrated criminal justice system

through good, harmonious, and synergistic cooperation. To avoid friction, disharmony between law enforcement officers when applying substantive or formal criminal law.

The integrated criminal justice system contains systemic applications from its supporting sub-systems, namely the police, the prosecutor's office, the KPK, lawyers and prisons, which together form a unit (unit). Trying to process/convert input (input) to output (output). The criminal justice system demands harmony, harmony and synergy between the subsystems, which are not only *the administration of judicial*, but also involve matters of authority between their respective institutions in implementing criminal law in an integrated criminal justice system. Pragmatically, if there are various problems in the criminal justice system that become an inhibiting factor, it can affect the performance and objectives of law enforcement officers in enforcing a just law.

In fact, even though the eradication of corruption has involved 3 (three) law enforcement agencies such as the Indonesian National Police, the Indonesian Attorney General's Office and the Corruption Eradication Commission. Still, massive corruption crimes occur not only in the central government, but also in remote villages. By him, the government then issued Presidential Regulation No. 87 of 2016 concerning the Illegal Charges Sweeping Task Force (Satgas Saber Extortion).

Authority of the Blackmail Task Force Saber. First, build a system to prevent and eliminate illegal payments. Second, collect data and information from ministries/agencies and other parties related to the use of information technology. Third, coordinate, plan, and carry out illegal payment operations. Fourth, do the hand grip operation. Fifth, provide recommendations to heads of ministries/agencies and regional heads to impose sanctions on extortionists in accordance with legal requirements. Sixth, provide recommendations to heads of ministries/agencies and heads of local governments for the establishment and implementation of the duties of the Saber Pungli unit in each public service agency. Seventh, conduct an assessment of illegal tax restriction activities. As the research location, confirmed in 2017, the Regent of Bone Bolango Regency confirmed as many as 29 members of the Extortion Saber Unit Team. The team consisted of elements from the Bone Bolango Regency Government, the Bone Bolango Police, the Bone Bolango District Attorney and the Ombudsman. Regent Hamin Pou stated that so far in Bone Bolango district, his party had received several reports related to extortion practices. For example, we find the hospital parking lot. There is a fee or parking fee but the ticket is not given. Likewise, in the market there is a levy where money is taken, but the ticket is not given.

2. Methodology

This research is a type of empirical legal research. The type of research that focuses on studies on statutory provisions (in abstracto) is related to its application in the field (in concreto). The location of this research is the Bone Bolango Police Station, Gorontalo Province, Indonesia, data collection techniques are carried out by means of interviews and read scientific books, magazines, newspapers and other readings related to research (Mustika & Salam, 2021). The type of research is descriptive, which is to do a clear and systematic presentation. The types and sources of data used are primary data, namely data obtained from the first source, namely respondents and direct observations in the field. Then secondary data, namely data obtained from scientific works, books and related reports.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 The Role of Saber Extortion in the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption

Autonomy has indeed been proven to go a long way in accelerating the development process and equitable distribution of community participation, but in the development process suddenly funds flowed in, creating opportunities for irregularities, fraud and blatant looting by regional authorities (Supeno, 2009). The rise of corruption in the regions with various modes of corruption. Stated that the various modes of corruption in the regions include misuse of APBD funds, extortion, procurement of goods and others (Imon Rozuli & Haboddin, 2016). They commit corruption without ever realizing that they are political leaders who hold mandates from their citizens. It is said so because they are public officials elected by the people directly through general elections, but once they are elected and sit as public officials, they also become corrupt actors. Octopus corruption that occurs, both vertically and horizontally is really being celebrated in this country. The term collective corruption or the decentralization of corruption from the center to the regions is really ongoing. State institutions, whether legislative, executive, judicial, have been affected by the virus of corruption.

Eradication of illegal levies is basically aimed at eradicating the crime of illegal levies which is an act that is not allowed in the law. The government through Presidential Regulation Number 87 of 2016 encourages the formation of a Saber Extortion team to districts/cities throughout Indonesia (Ranti, 2020). The authority of the Saber Extortion Task Force. *First*, build a system of prevention and eradication of illegal levies. *Second*, collect data and information from ministries/agencies and other related parties using information technology. *Third*, coordinate, plan and implement operations to eradicate illegal levies. *Fourth*, carry out arrest operations. *Fifth*, provide recommendations to the heads of ministries/agencies as well as regional heads to impose sanctions on extortionists in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. *Sixth*, to provide recommendations for the establishment and implementation of the duties of the Saber Extortion Unit in every agency providing public services to the heads of ministries/institutions and the heads of regional governments. *Seventh*, carry out an evaluation of activities to eradicate illegal levies.

As for the focus of research in this thesis related to the role of Suber Extortion in eradicating corruption in Bone Bolango Regency, it is only focused on the role of prosecution (*repressive*) and prevention (*preventive*). In an effort to overcome crime, GP Hoefnagel quoted can do it in the following ways (Muladi & Nawawi Arif, 2010):

- a) Application of criminal law (*Criminal Law Application*)
- b) *Prevention* without punishment
- c) Influencing the public's view of crime and punishment through mass media (*Influencing view of society on crime and punishment*)

Overcoming efforts can be broadly divided into two, namely through the penal route (criminal law) and through the non-penal route (not / outside of criminal law). In the distribution of GP Hoefnagel above, the efforts mentioned in points (b) and (c) can be included in the non-penal effort group. Roughly speaking, it can be distinguished, that the effort to overcome crime through the penal route focuses more on the *repressive nature* (suppression/eradication/annihilation) after the crime has occurred, while the non-penal route focuses more on the *preventive nature*. (prevention/deterrence/control) before the crime occurs.

a. Prosecution (*Repressive*)

Talking about the prosecution of criminal acts of corruption specifically the task of Saber Pungli Bone Bolango is no different from the applicable laws and regulations. Where those who have the authority to take action against corruption in Indonesia consist of several law enforcement officers. Based on the results of the study, we see that the establishment of Saber Pungli in Bone Bolango Regency consists of elements of the Police, the Prosecutor's Office, the Regional Government and the Ombudsman. Specifically in the field of prosecution, it is the duty and authority of the Police. Confirmed from the results of an interview with the Commissioner of Police Heriyanto Gobel, SH as the Head of the Saber Pungli Task Force stated that the Saber Pungli in Bone Bolango Regency is a combination of several elements as regulated in Presidential Regulation Number 87 of 2016 concerning the Extortion Saber Team. Its formation was in 2017, where specifically for the task of taking action, it was completely handed over to the Bone Bolango Police, in this case the Bone Bolango Police Corruption Unit.

The results of the prosecution carried out by Saber Pungli, Bone Bolango Regency can be seen in table 1 below:

Table 1. Report of the Working Group for Enforcement of Saber Extortion Bone Bolango 2017-2021

No	OTT Saber Pungli Activities	Suspected Article	mode
1	OTT against hospital parking attendants. Toto Kabila on behalf of Yusuf Diani on Thursday, February 2, 2017 at the Toto Hospital, Bone Bolango Regency, on suspicion of illegal parking fees.	Article 11 of Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption	Carrying out parking fees outside the provisions/Perda
2	OTT against Farid Bihaki, a	Article 368 paragraph 1 of the	Filling fuel using

	freelance employee of Premium Diesel Oil agency, on Monday, April 3, 2017 in Tihu Village, Kec. Bone, Bone Bolango Regency , related to extortion for fuel distribution	Criminal Code concerning Extortion	gallons, each gallon is charged Rp. 5,000.
3	OTT against the Tihu Village Head on Wednesday 12 April 2017 at the Tihu Village office, sub-district. Bone, Bone Bolango Regency, related to illegal levies in the processing of free land certificates (Prona).	Article 12 letter 2 of Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption	Carry out a levy on Prona applicants in the amount of Rp. 150,000 and Rp. 135,000 where the Prona budget has been covered in APBN funds
4	OTT against people who make illegal levies on visitors at the Kurinay beach location (In 2018).	Article 11 of Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption	Carrying out parking fees outside the provisions/perda
5	OTT against unscrupulous parking attendants at the Pasar Kamis Tapa location, Talumopatu Village, Kec. Tapa Bone Bolango Regency (2019).	Article 11 of Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption	Carry out parking fees outside the provisions/perda.
6	OTT a parking attendant at Center Poin, Bone Bolango Regency (2021)	Article 11 of Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption	Carrying out parking fees outside the provisions/Perda
7	OTT Unscrupulous village head in Bone sub-district (2021)	Article 11 of Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption	Cut off 10,000 each recipient of social assistance.

Data Source: Bone Bolango Saber Extortion Team Enforcement Report, processed 2022

Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that the Saber Pungli Bone Bolango Team in 2017 was very intense in carrying out legal action, as evidenced by 3 times carrying out illegal levies catching operations. In 2018 and 2019 there was a decline in carrying out enforcement operations. In 2021, there will be an increase, namely 2 OTT cases. Based on an interview with Mr. La Ode Arwansyah, SIK as the Chair of the Saber Pungli Enforcement Working Group on Bone Bolango stated that the prosecution carried out by the Bone Bolango Saber Extortion Team had not been maximally carried out. It can be seen from the plan of activities from 2017 to 2021 that each of the operations for Hand Catching Operations is carried out 3 times. The fact is that only 2017 achieved the target, while for 2018 and 2019 only 1 time and later in 2021 it will increase to 2 times.

Repressive measures are not yet optimal as one of the efforts to overcome corruption (extortion) in Bone Bolango Regency. Penal efforts or by using criminal law instruments to suppress the occurrence of criminal acts are needed. This is in line with the opinion of Roeslan Saleh who stated 3 (three) reasons regarding the need for criminal and criminal law in the context of tackling crime (Muladi & Nawawi Arif, 2010). *First* , whether or not criminal law is necessary does not lie in the question of the goals to be achieved, but lies in the question of how far to achieve that goal it is permissible to use coercion. The problem lies not in the results to be achieved, but in the consideration between the value of the results and the value of the limits of each individual's personal freedom. *Second* , there are efforts to repair or maintain that have no meaning at all for the convicted person, and besides that there must be a reaction to the violation of norms that he has committed and cannot be left alone. *Third* , the influence of criminal law or criminal law is not solely aimed at the criminal, but also to influence people who are not evil, namely citizens who obey the norms of society.

b. Prevention (Preventive)

Rational efforts to control or overcome crime are of course not only by using penal means (criminal law), but can also use non-penal means. This non-penal effort is for example sponsorship and social education in the context of social development in order to develop the social responsibility of citizens. Improving people's mental

health through moral education, religion and so on. Improvement of child and youth welfare efforts. Patrol and other monitoring activities are carried out continuously by the police and other security forces and so on (Ranti, 2020). Preventive efforts or crime prevention in their development are developing towards proactive actions which turn out to be cheaper and promising results better at fighting crime. The responsibility for crime prevention is extended to include institutions and individuals outside the criminal justice system. Crime is considered a social problem.

Associated with the contents of Presidential Regulation Number 87 of 2016 concerning the Clean Sweeping Team for Illegal Fees (Saber Pungli) it states that in carrying out the task of eradicating illegal levies effectively and efficiently by optimizing the use of personnel, infrastructure, both those located in ministries/agencies and regional governments. So the Saber Extortion Task Force as referred to in Article 3 can carry out a prevention function. The implementation of the preventive function carried out by the Bone Bolango Saber Pungli Team can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Prevention Activities (Preventive) Team Saber Pungli Bone Bolango

No	Time	The place	Description of activities
1.	December 18, 2019	Oluhuta Village, Kec. Kabila Kab. Bone Bolango	Provide socialization about the understanding of illegal levies to the people of Oluhuta Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency
2	December 20, 2019	Pilolaheya Village, Bulango Ulu District, Bone Bolango Regency	AIPDA Mulyadi Nurdin, provided socialization about the understanding of illegal levies to the people of Pilolaheya Village, Bulango Ulu District, Bone Bolango Regency.
3.	December 23, 2019	Moutong Village, Tilongkabila District, Bone Bolango Regency	AIPDA Triyono provides socialization about the understanding of illegal levies to the people of Moutong Village, Tilongkabila District, Bone Bolango Regency
4.	December 23, 2019	Lonuo Village, Tilongkabila District, Bone Bolango Regency	Brigadier Fahrudin Sadu provided socialization about the understanding of illegal levies to the people of Lonuo Village, Tilongkabila District, Bone Bolango Regency.
5.	March 17, 2020	SMA Negeri 1 Tapa, Tapa District, Bone Bolango Regency	Tapa Police Chief Iptu Moh. Djufri and Kanit Binmas Polsek Tapa provide socialization about the understanding of illegal levies / refuse extortion to students (i) and teachers in SMA Negeri 1 Tapa.
6	December 9, 2021	Bone Bolango Center Points Area	Together with the community to commemorate the world anti-corruption day and coupled with anti-corruption socialization.

Data Source: Bone Bolango Saber Extortion Team Report

Based on table 2 above, the preventive *measures* carried out by the Saber Extortion Team are still not optimal. Seen from 2017 to 2018 it never performed a preventive function. Later in 2019, the Bone Bolango Saber Extortion Team will conduct 4 (four) socialization activities regarding the understanding of illegal levies/reject extortion, both in the community and at SMA Negeri 1 Tapa. After 2020 and 2021, anti-corruption socialization was carried out only 1 time. The author in conducting research related to the prevention role carried out by the Bone Bolango Saber Pungli Team seems to be fully submitted to the police institution, in this case the Bone Bolango Police Station. In fact, as we all know, the Bone Bolango Saber Extortion Team, which was formed in 2017, consists of elements from the police, the prosecutor's office, the Bone Bolango Regional Government and the Military Police.

Confirmed from the results of the interview with the Head of the Pokja Prevention, Invisible Binmas Polres Bone Bolango stated that the prevention of extortion through socialization to the community has not been done optimally. This is because the Bone Bolango Saber Extortion Prevention Working Group has never worked together. For socialization, we asked for help from Babinkantibmas members in the field.

3.2 Factors Affecting the Role of Saber Extortion in the Eradication of Corruption.

a. The Legal Factor

In the research, Antoni Siregar said that the legal substance factor is the actual result (output) which is also the basis for the operation of the legal system in reality (Siregar, 2021). The good and bad of a legal substance depends on the good and bad attitude of law enforcers, while the good and bad attitude of law enforcers depends on the good and bad values accepted and understood by law enforcers. Talking about the role of Saber Pungli in eradicating corruption in the regions cannot be separated from the legal factors that influence it. By regulation, the eradication and prevention of corruption is regulated in various policies by the government.

In providing support for measures to eradicate corruption in the reform era, the government also enacted Law Number 8 of 2010 concerning Prevention and Eradication of the Crime of Money Laundering and Law Number 13 of 2006 in conjunction with Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims . In terms of law enforcement institutions, based on the mandate of Article 27 of Law Number 31 of 1999, a Joint Team for the Eradication of Corruption Crimes with the Attorney General as the coordinator based on Government Regulation Number 19 of 2000 has been formed. This joint team consists of 4 (four) elements, namely: The Police, the Prosecutor's Office, related agencies and elements of the community and their members are at least 10 people and a maximum of 25 people. This joint team was formed to tackle criminal acts of corruption that are difficult to prove, including corruption in banking, taxation, capital markets, trade and industry, commodity futures, or in the monetary and financial fields that are cross-sectoral, carried out using advanced technology, or carried out by a suspect or defendant with the status of a state administrator as stipulated in Law Number 28 of 1999.

Massif *dasa deer* from corrupt behavior, then in 2013. Corruption as one form of extraordinary crime (extraordinary *crime*) stipulated in the International Convention of the United Nations (UN) in Vienna on October 7th (Mas, 2014). After Law No. 30/2002 came into effect, the task and authority of the joint team was replaced by the Corruption Eradication Commission. Thus, the investigation of criminal acts of corruption is carried out by 3 (three) law enforcement agencies, namely:

1. Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Article 14 letter g of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Police of the Republic of Indonesia)
2. Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia (Article 30 paragraph 1 letter d of Law Number 16 of 2004 concerning the Prosecutor's Office)
3. Corruption Eradication Commission (Article 6 and 7 of Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission).

When we relate it to the role of prosecution and prevention of corruption committed by Saber Pungli Bone Bolango. So in terms of institutional action from several institutions in the Decree of the Regent of Bone Bolango Number 27/KEP/BUP.BB/105/2020, on a legal basis, the institution does not have the authority to take action because it is not a Law Enforcement Apparatus (APH). . As explained earlier that institutionally as regulated in laws and regulations, the only elements of the police, prosecutors and the Corruption Eradication Commission are the elements of the police, prosecutors and the Corruption Eradication Commission.

So, according to the author, the enforcement function is as regulated in Article 3 of Presidential Regulation Number 87 of 2016 concerning Saber Extortion which was followed up by the Regent of Bone Bolango through Decree Number 27/KEP/BUP.BB/105/2020 concerning the Establishment of a Task Force for Sweeping Illegal Charges (Saber). Extortion) at the Bone Bolango Regency level cannot be implemented as it should. Once the legal factor affects the role of prosecution by Saber Pungli Bone Bolango, it does not run optimally as expected.

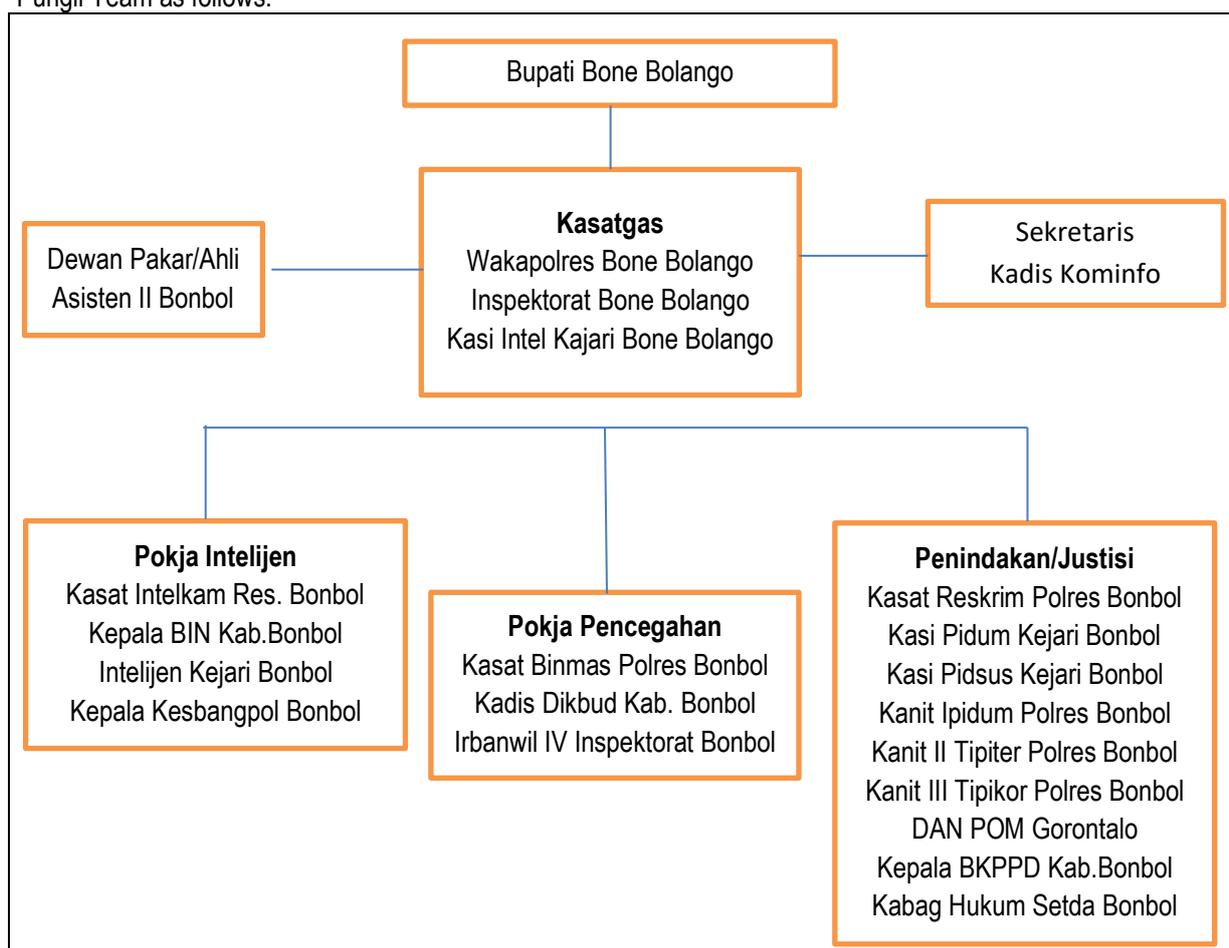
It is different with the function of preventing corruption by Saber Pungli Bone Bolango. Although it is not regulated in Presidential Regulation Number 87 of 2016 Article 12 reads (1) The public can participate in eradicating illegal levies, either directly or indirectly through electronic or non-electronic media. (2) The participation of the community as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in the form of providing information, complaints, reporting, and/or other forms in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations . Regarding the participation of the community in eradicating criminal acts of corruption, it has been regulated in Articles 41 and 42 of Law Number 31 of 1999 Jo. Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of

Corruption. In other words, all institutions involved in the Saber Pungli Bone Bolango Task Force have an obligation to play a role in preventing the occurrence of criminal acts of corruption such as illegal levies.

b. Law Enforcement Factors

According to Soerjono Soekanto that conceptually, the essence and meaning of law enforcement lies in the activity of harmonizing the relationship of values that are spelled out in solid and embodied rules and attitudes of action as a series of elaboration of final values, to create, maintain and maintain peaceful social life (Soekanto, 2014). Soerjono Soekanto stated that a certain role can be translated into elements, namely the ideal role, the role that should be, the role that is considered by oneself and the role that is actually carried out. While the scope of the term law enforcement is very broad, therefore it includes those who are directly and indirectly involved in the field of law enforcement. Therefore, in this thesis research, it will be limited to internal law enforcers who are directly involved in eradicating corruption by the Bone Bolango Saber Pungli Team.

From the results of the study, the author found an overview of the structure of the Bone Bolango Saber Pungli Team as follows:



If we look at the structure above, institutionally the Saber Pungli Bone Bolango Team includes elements of local government, law enforcement officials, experts/experts. In terms of the number of Human Resources are very capable in carrying out the role of action (*repressive*) and prevention (*preventive*). However, the tendency seems to be that the Bone Bolango Saber Pungli Team is completely handed over to the police institution. In terms of prosecution, in the form of Hand Catching Operations, all of them are carried out by the Bone Bolango Police institution, including all preventive measures in the form of socialization related to Stop Extortion in several areas.

This means that there is no visible cohesiveness in terms of the role of prosecution and prevention of Saber Pungli Bone Bolango. Whereas in terms of taking action against corruption such as extortion or extortion, elements of the Bone Bolango District Attorney have the authority as stipulated in the prosecutor's office. At the

same time, in terms of prevention, all parties in the Pokja for Prevention of Saber Extortion Bone Bolango can play an active role in socializing about stopping illegal fees.

c. Facility Factor

Without certain facilities or facilities, it is impossible for law enforcement to take place smoothly. Such facilities or facilities include, among others, adequate equipment such as offices, operational vehicles, including adequate finance. If these things are not fulfilled, it is impossible for law enforcement to achieve its goals. In connection with the research on the role of Saber Pungli Bone Bolango in eradicating criminal acts of corruption in Bone Bolango Regency. One of the factors that hinders the less optimal role of prosecution and prevention of illegal levies is due to inadequate facilities or supporting facilities.

Table 3. Supporting Facilities or Facilities for Saber Extortion Bone Bolango

No	Facility	Information
1	Bone Bolango Saber Extortion Office	Borrow Room at the Inspectorate
2	Operational Vehicle	There isn't any

Data Source: Bone Bolango Saber Extortion Task Force

If we refer to the opinion of Soerjono Soekanto in his book, the factors that influence law enforcement, which states that facilities or facilities really support the achievement of a law enforcement goal. So in the author's opinion, the Saber Pungli Bone Bolango Task Force has not optimally carried out the role of prevention and prosecution due to the lack of supporting facilities or facilities. Seen in table 3 that the supporting facilities for Saber Pungli Bone Bolango, for the office as a place to carry out the functions of Saber Pungli as mandated by Presidential Regulation Number 87 of 2016 are still not permanent. In fact, as the Saber Extortion Task Force, they are expected to have a permanent office, or in other words, not to borrow a room at the Bone Bolango Regency Inspectorate office.

Table 4. Bone Bolango Saber Extortion Budget

No	Description	Budget Ceiling	Year
1	Honors Saber Extortion Task Force	Rp. 310,500,000	2017
	Office Stationery Shop	Rp. 500,000	
	Shop Banner Print	Rp. 1,500,000	
	Shopping Food Drink/ Meeting	Rp. 14,250,000	
	Amount	Rp. 326,750,000	
2	Honors Saber Extortion Task Force	Rp. 310,500,000	2018
	Office Stationery Shop	Rp. 500,000	
	Shop Banner Print	Rp. 1,500,000	
	Shopping Food Drink/ Meeting	Rp. 14,250,000	
	Amount	Rp. 326,750,000	
3	Honors Saber Extortion Task Force	Rp. 310,500,000	2019
	Office Stationery Shop	Rp. 500,000	
	Shop Banner Print	Rp. 1,500,000	
	Shopping Food Drink/ Meeting	Rp. 14,250,000	
	Amount	Rp. 326,750,000	
4	Honors Saber Extortion Task Force	Rp. 136,650,000	2020
	Office Stationery Shop	Rp. 2,000,000	
	Shopping for printed billboards for meetings and outreach	Rp. 2,000,000	
	Shopping Food Drink/ Meeting	Rp. 13,500,000	
	Shopping for official travel outside the region in the context of a comparative study of Stgas Saber Pungli Kab. Bone Bolango	Rp. 39,450,000	
Amount	Rp. 193.600.000		
5	Honors Saber Extortion Task Force	Rp. 136,650,000	2021
	Office Stationery Shop	Rp. 2,000,000	
	Shopping for printed billboards for meetings and	Rp. 2,000,000	

outreach	
· Shopping Food Drink/ Meeting	Rp. 13,500,000
· Shopping for official travel outside the region in the context of a comparative study of Stgas Saber Pungli Kab. Bone Bolango	Rp. 39,450,000
Amount	
	Rp. 193.600.000

Data Source: Bone Bolango Saber Extortion Task Force, processed 2022

Based on table 4 regarding the Saber Pungli Budget in Bone Bolango Regency, when viewed from the perspective of the budget ceiling adjusted to the role of Saber Pungli Bone Bolango, it can be seen that the tendency for prosecution and prevention is not optimal due to the absence of a budget ceiling related to this function. The budget for the Saber Pungli Bone Bolango Task Force was actually absorbed more into honorarium payments. In fact, if we refer to the functions of Saber Extortion, they are intelligence, prevention, prosecution and justice.

d. Community Factor

Soerjono Soekanto stated that law enforcement comes from the community, and aims to achieve peace in society. Therefore, viewed from a certain angle, the community can influence law enforcement (Soekanto, 2014). Based on the results of an interview with the Head of the Saber Pungli Bone Bolango Task Force, Mr. Kopol Heriyanto Gobel SH stated that why illegal levies often occur at a number of points in Bone Bolango Regency is because the community also does not support the role of Saber Pungli Bone Bolango by not giving parking fees if it is a parking attendant.

4. Conclusion

The role of the Bone Bolango Saber Extortion Task Force in eradicating corruption in the Bone Bolango Regency is still not optimal. The factors that influence the role of the Saber Pungli Bone Bolango Task Force in eradicating corruption in the Bone Bolango district have not been optimal. *First*, the legal factor. When we relate it to the role of prosecution and prevention of corruption committed by Saber Pungli Bone Bolango. So in terms of institutional action from several institutions in the Decree of the Regent of Bone Bolango Number 27/KEP/BUP.BB/105/2020, on a legal basis, the institution does not have the authority to take action because it is not a Law Enforcement Apparatus (APH). As explained earlier that institutionally as regulated in laws and regulations, the only elements of the police, prosecutors and the Corruption Eradication Commission are the elements of the police, prosecutors and the Corruption Eradication Commission. In contrast to the preventive role of corruption, all elements of society are legally guaranteed to participate in the eradication of corruption. *Second*, the law enforcement factor. From the point of view of law enforcers who are members of the Saber Pungli Bone Bolango Task Force, good teamwork has not yet been created. It can be seen from the work of prosecution and prevention that it tends to work only for the police institution. *Third*, the facility factor. The Saber Pungli Bone Bolango facilities or facilities are not sufficient. For example, from the absence of a permanent secretariat office and the absence of operational vehicles in carrying out the role of eradicating corruption. *Fourth*, the community factor. that illegal levies continue to occur in several places in Bone Bolango district, such as market parking lots and hospitals. Toto Bone Bolango Regency is caused by the permissiveness of the community towards illegal levies without the provisions stipulated in the Regional Regulation. People have never asked for a parking ticket or asked why they had to pay. As a result, the practice of illegal levies like this is rife in the midst of society.

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