

HANDLING OF CORRUPTION CRIMES AT THE TANGGAHAN PEKEN VILLAGE CREDIT INSTITUTION (LPD), SUSUT DISTRICT, BANGLI REGENCY HANDLED BY THE BALI POLICE

Ananta Putra Komang, Nurianto RS, I Nyoman Suandika

Universitas Mahendradatta, Indonesia

pananta500@gmail.com, lawyer.nurianto@yahoo.com, pakden278@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Lembaga Perkreditan Desa (LPD) is a vital financial institution for traditional villages in Bali, whose role is to save funds, provide credit, and support village development. However, some LPDs, such as Tanggahan Peken LPD in Bangli Regency, have experienced legal problems related to alleged corruption crimes committed by their administrators. The purpose of this study is to determine and analyze the handling of criminal acts at the Tanggahan Peken Village Credit Institution, Susut District, Bangli Regency handled by the Bali Police. The natural method of this research uses empirical legal research. The results showed that the occurrence of criminal acts of corruption committed by the Tanggahan Peken LPD management was caused by internal factors from the individual aspect of the LPD management to gain profit, enrich themselves and perpetuate their positions and external factors from the organizational aspect, namely the lack of regular guidance, supervision and audits carried out by LPD internal supervisors and LPLPD as technical supervisors and audits. The handling of corruption crimes by the Bali Police at the Tanggahan Peken Village Credit Institution (LPD) uses Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) from the process of receiving public complaints, investigating and investigating. Creating effective investigation and investigation plans. Investigators also conduct independent audits and examinations by involving experts in the field of accounting and auditing, experts in the field of economics and experts in criminal law.

Keywords: *Corruption, Village Credit Institution, Handling.*

This article is licensed under [CC BY-SA 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) 

INTRODUCTION

Various regions in Indonesia have developed financial institutions according to local culture. One of the local financial institutions is such as the Village Credit Institution (LPD) in Bali. The development of similar financial institutions in other regions is based on the central government's policy, namely Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2013 concerning Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) (Law & INDONESIA, 2020) (R. Indonesia & Economy, 2022), but it is different from the Village Credit Institution (LPD) in Bali, initially the basis for the establishment of the Village Credit Institution (LPD) was based on the Decree of the Governor of Bali No. 972 of 1984 concerning the Establishment of the Village Credit Institution (LPD) Bali, which was issued on November 19, 1984. As a tangible manifestation of the Bali Regional Government's policy, LPD Bali officially operated from March 1, 1985 and each district established an LPD. The Decree was strengthened by Bali Regional Regulation Number 2 of 1988 concerning Village Credit Institutions and then amended into Bali Province Regional Regulation (PERDA) Number 8 of 2002 concerning LPD Village Credit Institutions which was subsequently amended twice, namely Bali Province Regional Regulation (PERDA) Number 3 of 2007 and amended again into Bali Province Regional Regulation (PERDA) Number 4 of 2012 concerning the second amendment to Bali Province Regional Regulation number 8 in 2002 concerning Village Credit Institutions (LPD) and finally now the latest changes related to the regulations of Bali

Village Credit Institutions (LPD) are regulated by the Regional Regulation (PERDA) of Bali Province Number 3 of 2017 concerning Village Credit Institutions. The Governor again established a regulation on the Implementation of Regional Regulations (PERDA) of Bali Province Number 3 of 2017, namely the Governor of Bali Province Regulation Number 44 of 2017.

In the process of its development, LPD was formed as a non-bank financial institution at the Customary Village level so that Customary Villages are more independent in the economic field (Harefa, 2017). The Village Credit Institution (LPD) is an institution owned by a customary village where this institution is engaged in the financial sector which functions as a container for storing funds, distributing credit, and a source of funding in the context of village development in Bali (Mira, 2022). LPD membership from the government as a traditional village is structurally, consisting of various banjars. Although in general, LPD can be said to have succeeded in helping the community a lot and is needed as a solution to the problems of the Pakraman village community in relation to personal financing, both for religious activities and increasing business capital, but many cases of LPD financial management irregularities have occurred and have been handled by the police. Some LPDs have stumbled into legal problems, especially suspected of corruption from financial management irregularities carried out by the LPD management itself.

Corruption in Indonesia has even been classified as an extra-ordinary crime because it has damaged, not only the country's finances and the country's economic potential (Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, 2003), but it has also melted the socio-cultural, moral, political, and legal pillars of national security. (Djaja, 2008) Some of the corruption cases that have occurred include those who have positions and abuse authority for the purpose of self-benefit, such as in the corruption case that occurred at the Tanggahan Peken Village Credit Institution (LPD) which is located in Sulahan Village, Susut District, Bangli Regency.

The entry of LPD Tanggahan Peken into the realm of corruption was due to allegations that the financial management report made by the LPD management was not in accordance with the actual facts. The impact of corruption from financial management irregularities carried out by LPD management results in the bankruptcy of LPD in customary villages which has an impact on the community in the village, namely the decline of the economy of the village community and due to the bankruptcy of LPD, public trust to save money in LPD will decrease. There are factors that cause corruption in Village Credit Institutions (LPD) in Bali carried out by LPD administrators and there is a need for handling and efforts to eradicate corruption by various parties and especially the police to the management of Village Credit Institutions (LPD) in order to return the duties, functions and objectives of Village Credit Institutions (LPD) to Customary Villages. Based on the above presentation, the author is interested in conducting a research entitled "Handling Corruption Crimes in Village Credit Institutions (Lpd) Tanggahan Peken, Susut District, Bangli Regency Handled by the Bali Police".

Based on the background of the problem above, the purpose of this study is to determine and analyze the handling of criminal acts in the Village Credit Institution Tanggahan Peken, Susut Sub-district, Bangli District, handled by the Bali Police. So that the benefits in this study are to provide insights and recommendations for improving the effectiveness of criminal law enforcement within Village Credit Institutions (Lembaga Perkreditan Desa) in

Bali, particularly in preventing and addressing criminal activities. Additionally, the findings of this study could serve as a valuable reference for policymakers and law enforcement agencies in refining regulations and strategies to enhance the security and integrity of financial institutions at the village level.

METHOD

The type of research used in this study is the type of empirical law research. Empirical research is based on reality in the field or through direct observation or in other words, a research that is carried out on the actual situation or real situation that occurs in society with the intention of knowing and finding the facts, facts and data needed. In this study, 3 (three) types of approaches are used, namely: Statute Approach, Conceptual Approach and Case Approach. The Legislative Approach is an approach using legislation and regulations. (Salvation Fajar & Achmad, 2010) (Salvation Fajar & Achmad, 2010) The conceptual approach proceeds from the views and doctrines that develop in legal science. (Khalmiya, 2021) and The case approach, which is in the form of taking samples of cases that have occurred in the community, aims to learn legal norms or rules that can be applied. In this case, the author takes an example of a case related to corruption crimes handled by the Bali Police at the Village Credit Institution (LPD) Tanggahan Peken, Susut District, Bangli Regency. This research uses a qualitative approach aimed at exploring or building a proposition or explaining the meaning behind reality (Bungin, 2011).

The types of data used in this study include primary data and secondary data, namely, Primary data obtained from the results of field research, namely conducting interviews with informants. Primary data in this study was obtained by conducting interviews with Investigators of Sub-Directorate III of the Tipidkor Directorate of Criminal Investigation of the Bali Police. Secondary data is supporting data obtained through books, literature, documents, journals that are related to research. In the context of collecting primary and secondary data, the researcher uses three types of data collection, namely the Literature Data Collection technique is carried out by examining literature materials relevant to the research in the form of literature, laws and regulations, and scientific journals related to research. Field Data Collection Technique is by interview method by going directly into the field conducting interviews with related parties and documentation method to support the information obtained from the interview results. All data collected, both primary and secondary data, will be analyzed qualitatively which is presented not in the form of numbers but data in the form of words which will later be compiled systematically. Then the data will be presented descriptively, namely by explaining and collecting the problems related to this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Factors Causing Corruption in the Village Credit Institution (LPD) Tanggahan Peken, Susut District, Bangli Regency

The establishment and development of the Village Credit Institution is basically for development in each customary village or pakraman village as a force to maintain Balinese customs and culture which is a strategy in increasing funding sources, especially for local community members. The legal position of the Village Credit Institution (LPD) is based on the Regional Regulation of Bali Province Number 3 of 2017 concerning Village Credit

Institution article 1 angka 9, LPD is a financial institution owned by Pakraman Village which is domiciled in the territory (area) of Pakraman Village. The Village Credit Institution (LPD) has a vision and mission that is closely related to the concept of Tri Hita Karana, namely harmonizing the relationship between humans and God (parhyangan), harmonizing the relationship between humans and humans (pawongan), and harmonizing the relationship between humans and the environment (palemahan). (Devi Jayanthi et al., 2017) In attachment I of Bali Governor Regulation Number 44 of 2017 concerning Implementing Regulations of Bali Provincial Regional Regulations Number 3 of 2017 concerning Village Credit Institutions, it is stated that the functions of LPD are as follows (Pergub Bali, 2017) (Putri & Raka, 2021):

1. LPD is one of the village institutions which is an operational unit and functions as a container for village wealth in the form of money or other securities.
2. The utilization of LPD is directed to efforts to improve the living standards of Village Villages to support development.

In accordance with attachment I of Bali Governor Regulation Number 44 of 2017 concerning Implementing Regulations of Bali Provincial Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2017 concerning Village Credit Institutions, the objectives of the Village Credit Institution are as follows:

1. Encouraging the economic development of village communities through targeted savings and effective distribution of working capital.
2. Eradicate permits, illegal pawns and others that can be likened to it in the countryside.
3. Creating equity and business opportunities for villagers and rural workers (Presiden Republik Indonesia, 2003).
4. Increase purchasing power or payment traffic and money circulation in the village.

The existence of Village Credit Institutions in Bali provides very good and positive economic, social, and cultural benefits for village communities with the functions and objectives of Village Credit Institutions namely through savings to then be distributed to the village community again, which can be used as a distribution of business capital and so on to improve the standard of living of the local village customs/indigenous village communities (Propinsi Bali, 2017).

The management of village community funds deposited in Village Credit Institutions also has many problems, one of which is improper fund management. Several cases of misuse of funds at Village Credit Institutions in Bali, one of which has been inked, is the Tanggahan Peken Village Credit Institution (LPD) which is located in Susut District, Bangli Regency which was carried out by I Wayan Sudarma as Chairman of LPD Tanggahan Peken together with I Ketut Tajem as Treasurer/Cashier of LPD Tanggahan Peken and I Wayan Denes as the Administration or Secretary at LPD Tanggahan Peken by making an engineering profit formation pseudo-by issuing the amount or nominal of the customer's deposit to be used as interest income and including credit interest that has not been received/unbilled as interest income in the period from 2005 to 2017. This method is carried out through a game of numbers in the financial administration of LPD Tanggahan Peken from actually experiencing losses to profits/profits, so that with these profits/profits the management obtains production service allowances and distributes the allocation of LPD Tanggahan Peken profits to Pekraman Tanggahan Peken Village in the form of development

funds and social funds which for these actions are detrimental to the state finances or the state economy or the Customary/Pakraman Village Government Tanggahan Peken, Kec. Susut, Bangli Regency amounting to Rp. 3,310,564,397.11,- (Three Billion Three Hundred Ten Million Five Hundred Sixty Four Thousand Three Hundred Ninety Seven Rupiah Eleven Cents).

Based on Article 2 paragraph (1) of Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes, namely: "Every person who unlawfully commits an act of enriching himself or another person or a corporation that can harm the State's finances or the State's economy, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a fine at least Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah) and at most Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah)". There is an element of "everyone" in the crime of corruption of the Tanggahan Peken Village Credit Institution (LPD), namely everyone in this case is an "individual person or including a corporation." namely I Wayan Sudarma has a position and serves as the Chairman of the Tanggahan Peken LPD, I Ketut Tajem as the Cashier/Treasurer of the Tanggahan Peken LPD and I Wayan Denes serves as the Administrative Section of the Tanggahan Peken LPD. The element of "unlawfully" in essence refers to the nature of an act that is contrary to the law. The management of LPD Tanggahan Peken carried out by the three administrators does not comply with every relevant provision including financial and non-financial governance standards, such as Financial Accounting Standards, Regional Regulations, Governor's Regulations, including other agreements between stakeholders (customary customs of LPD owners) and LPD management. As for the element of "enriching yourself, other people or a corporation" as stated in the fact that in the period from 2005 to 2016 the management of LPD Tanggahan Peken formed income by transferring time deposits and voluntary savings of customers as interest income in a sustainable time so that LPD Tanggahan Peken looks profitable even though in reality it is a loss and allocates net profit from the results The formation of revenue is in accordance with the percentage regulated in the Provincial Regulation. Bali about LPD, so that the management of LPD Tanggahan Peken I Wayan Denes obtained profits in the form of production services from 2006 to 2016.

The element "can harm the State's finances or the State's economy" In Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 17 of 2003 concerning State Finance, state finance is all the rights and obligations of the state that can be valued in money, as well as everything both in the form of money and in the form of goods that can be used as state property in connection with the implementation of these rights and obligations. LPD Tanggahan Peken was established on August 4, 1989 based on the Decree of the Governor of Bali Number 55 of 1989 concerning the Establishment of Village Credit Institutions in the Regional Province of Level I Bali in 1988/1989, with an initial capital of Rp. 2,000,000,- (two million rupiah) from the Regional Budget of Level I Province of Bali and in 1994 again received additional capital from the Provincial Budget. Bali amounted to Rp. 2,500,000,-. Village Credit Institution (LPD) is a business built by the Regional Government of Bali Province which is managed by a legal entity at the regional level (Indigenous peoples in Bali), so that losses arising from irregularities and policies in the management of LPD Tanggahan Peken are Regional Losses or Regional Economic Losses.

Based on Article 3 of Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption, namely: "every person who with the aim of benefiting himself or herself or another person or a corporation, abuses the authority, opportunity or means available to him because of his position or position that can be detrimental to the State's finances or the State's economy, sentenced to a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and/or a fine of at least Rp.50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp.1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah)".

There is an element of "abuse of authority", opportunities or means available to him because of his position or position". Abuse of authority, opportunity, or means can be interpreted as the authority that exists on the perpetrator is not used in accordance with his duties and authority which should or is not in accordance with the course of proper administration. That the actions of I Wayan Sudarma as Chairman of LPD Tanggahan Peken, I Ketut Tajem as Cashier/Treasurer of LPD Tanggahan Peken and I Wayan Denes as the Administrative Section of LPD Tanggahan Peken from 2005 to 2017 deliberately managed/recorded LPD Tanggahan Peken not in an orderly and correct manner by transferring deposits (time deposits) belonging to customers to be recorded as income with the aim that LPD still looks profitable/healthy (which is actually a loss). so that with these profits/profits, the management receives production service allowances and distributes the profit allocation of LPD Tanggahan Peken which for these actions harms the state finances or the state economy or the Government of the Customary Village/Pakraman Tanggahan Peken, Kec.

The corrupt behavior carried out by the LPD Tanggahan Peken management concerns various complex matters. The purpose of the management of LPD Tanggahan Peken is to transfer term deposits and voluntary savings to be used as interest income and the loans provided are formed by taking into account or including interest income that has not been received into interest income, namely so that LPD Tanggahan Peken looks profitable so that the management looks capable in handling LPD Tanggahan Peken and the community still believes in keeping their funds at LPD Tanggahan Peken and also so that LPD Tanggahan Peken looks healthy and can continue to operate, so that with LPD Tanggahan Peken looks healthy and profitable, the Management can continue to serve, can receive salaries/allowances and production services calculated from LPD Tanggahan Peken's net profit/net profit every year. The initiative to transfer time deposits and voluntary savings as interest income and loans given is formed by taking into account or including interest income that has not been received into interest income is I Wayan Sudarma as Chairman of LPD Tanggahan Peken by asking for the approval of other Administrators, namely I Wayan Denes as the TU Section and I Ketut Tajem as Cashier/Treasurer and jointly signing the Monthly Report and the Annual and conveyed the situation of LPD Tanggahan Peken in a meeting with Prajuru Adat is not in accordance with the actual situation, where this was done in a sustainable time from 2005 to 2016.

The cause of corruption by the Tanggahan Peken LPD management is the existence of internal and external factors from the LPD management. The internal factors of the individual aspects of the LPD Tanggahan Peken management are seen from the intention of the LPD management to gain profits and enrich themselves from the salary/allowances and production services obtained every year from the percentage of profit obtained by LPD

Tanggahan Peken and also the individual aspect of the morale of the LPD Tanggahan Peken management which is not strong and tends to be easily tempted to commit corruption by the way the LPD management has been together since 2005 to record transactions LPD Tanggahan Peken finances are not in an orderly and correct manner and report the financial condition of LPD Tanggahan Peken is not in accordance with the actual situation.

External factors also greatly affect the corruption crimes committed by the management of LPD Tanggahan Peken, namely from the political and economic aspect, namely the desire of the management to be able to remain in office or perpetuate the position with the aim of getting a salary/income every month and also the organizational aspect, namely the lack of leadership exemplary attitude and periodic supervision/audit carried out by internal supervisors, external and LPLPD as technical and audit coaches. The Chairman of LPD Tanggahan Peken I Wayan Sudarma actually initiated I Wayan Denes as the TU Section and I Ketut Tajem as the Cashier/Treasurer to cover the losses of LPD Tanggahan Peken from 2005 to 2016 by conducting profit management in the mode of income formation by transferring deposits (term deposits) or voluntary savings of customers recorded as income and loans given are formed by taking into account or including interest income that has not been received into interest income resulting in the reporting of LPD Tanggahan Peken's financial condition not in accordance with the actual situation.

B. Handling of Corruption Crimes by the Bali Police at the Village Credit Institution (LPD) Tanggahan Peken, Susut District, Bangli Regency

Efforts to eradicate corruption are the main agenda that must be realized immediately. Efforts to eradicate corruption are clearly not easy. The difficulties seem to be getting more complicated, the eradication of corruption is hit by many problems and obstacles. Although various efforts have been made to eradicate corruption, there are still several obstacles in eradicating corruption. Obstacles in the eradication of corruption can be classified as (Napisa & Yustio, 2021):

- a. Structural Barriers, namely obstacles that stem from the practices of state administration and government that make the handling of corruption crimes not run as they should.
- b. Cultural barriers, which are obstacles that stem from negative habits that develop in society.
- c. Instrumental Barriers, which are obstacles that stem from the lack of supporting instruments in the form of laws and regulations that make the handling of corruption crimes not run as they should.
- d. Management Obstacles, which are obstacles that stem from ignoring or not applying good management principles

Corruption that has an impact on the economic growth of the local community is corruption in Village Credit Institutions in the Province of Bali. The existence of LPD helps the community a lot in relation to personal financings both for religious activities and increasing business capital. Cases of irregularities in LPD's financial management are of great concern, one of which is by the Bali Regional Police (Polda Bali) and has been handled, especially by Sub-Directorate III of Corruption Crimes of the Directorate of Special Criminal Investigation of the Bali Police. Sub-Directorate III Tipidkor is one of the parts/sub-divisions of the Directorate of Criminal Investigations of the Bali Police which is in charge of investigating and investigating corruption crimes that occur in the jurisdiction

of the Bali Police. The investigation and investigation of corruption crimes carried out by Sub-Directorate III/Tipidkor Directorate of Criminal Investigation of the Bali Police, one of which is a case of corruption that occurred at the Tanggahan Peken Village Pre-Directorate Institution (LPD), Susut District, Bangli Regency.

In the process of investigating the alleged corruption crime of LPD Tanggahan Peken was carried out after the transfer of the case from the Bangli Police from public complaints related to the alleged case of embezzlement of funds and/or fraud committed by the Management of LPD Tanggahan Peken, the report was reported by 2 (two) LPD Tanggahan Peken deposit customers who could not withdraw their money due to the absence of cash at LPD Tanggahan Peken. Previously, there was news in the community that LPD Tanggahan Peken experienced bankruptcy because after a customer could not withdraw his savings, the people of Tanggahan Traditional Village rushed to withdraw their savings (the occurrence of Rush).

In the Report made by the LPD Management of Peken Response to LPLPD Bangli Regency in the form of a Monthly Report, it is never reported as a loss, but always a profit. However, after a massive withdrawal from customers, it was only in December 2017 that it was reported that LPD Tanggahan Peken suffered losses. From the monthly report submitted by LPD Tanggahan Peken to LPLPD Bangli Regency, it is not known about the occurrence of bookkeeping engineering carried out by the Management of LPD Tanggahan Peken, because the report is not supported by evidence of transactions, but only describes the financial condition of LPD Tanggahan Peken in general. The Chairman of LPLPD Bangli Regency has urged LPD Tanggahan Peken to use programs (applications) or IT programs in managing its financial administration, but this suggestion has not been carried out by LPD Tanggahan Peken on the grounds that no employee has mastered the system and the data is not ready.

The Traditional Village of Pakraman Tanggahan Peken also has the task of being the Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Tanggahan Peken LPD from 2000 to 2015 and has never found findings in the Supervision as the Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Tanggahan Peken LPD, this is also because in the bookkeeping, together with other supervisory members did not check because of the lack of understanding of the Traditional Village regarding LPD financial accounting and only trusted the Management of the Tanggahan Peken LPD in the management finances.

Proving the crime of corruption committed by the management of LPD Tanggahan Peken requires time for an audit of financial audits due to irregularities that occurred in financial management carried out by LPD Tanggahan Peken management carried out from 2005 to 2016. Based on the results of the audit, it was found that there was a profit formation by the Management of LPD Tanggahan Peken from 2005 to 2016 amounting to Rp. 9,356,609,925.18 (Nine billion three hundred and fifty-six million six hundred nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-five thousand rupiah eighteen cents). For the profit formed by LPD from 2005 to 2015, LPD issued cash back to pay the net profit distribution on the formed profit of 40% (Development Fund 20%, Management Fund 10%, Social Fund 5%, and Development Fund 5%), which amounted to Rp. 3,310,564,397.11,-.

That the profits or profits obtained by LPD Tanggahan Peken from 2005 to 2016 are not profits that are purely obtained from business activities carried out by LPD Tanggahan

Peken, but are obtained by transferring time deposits and voluntary savings to be used as interest income and loans provided are formed by taking into account or including interest income that has not been received into interest income, so that the Management of LPD Tanggahan Peken can get benefits in the form of salary distribution, monthly allowances and profit sharing in the form of Production Services every year.

Obstacles to the Handling of Corruption Crimes by the Bali Police at the Village Credit Institution (LPD) of Tanggahan Peken, Susut District, Bangli Regency are sourced from various things such as the non-functioning of the supervision function effectively and the lack of supervision professionals, which should be carried out by the LPD Internal Supervisory Agency in an explicit manner chaired by the Tanggahan Peken Traditional Village Supervisory Board, the Supervisory Board has never found findings in supervision from 2005 to 2016, This is known in the bookkeeping, together with other supervisory members did not check because Bendesa Adat did not understand LPD's financial accounting and only trusted the Management of LPD Tanggahan Peken in its financial management.

The lack of an audit/audit function that should be carried out by the LPLPD of Bangli Regency because from 2005 to 2016 the LPLPD of Bangli Regency as technical guidance and inspection/audit did not know about the occurrence of bookkeeping engineering carried out by the Management of LPD Tanggahan Peken. Weak coordination between the supervisory apparatus, in this case it can be said that the weak coordination between the LPLPD of Bangli Regency as technical guidance and inspection/audit of the LPD and the LPD Internal Supervisor, namely the Tanggahan Peken Traditional Village to find out the recording of financial transactions of the Tanggahan Peken LPD which is not in an orderly and correct manner and the financial condition of the Tanggahan Peken LPD is not in accordance with the actual situation carried out from 2005 to 2016 resulting in a slow handling problems in LPD Tanggahan Peken. From the lack of supervision professionals and the lack of effective supervision as well as the examination/audit function of LPD, it results in weak coordination between supervisory officials and law enforcement officials in handling corruption crimes at LPD Tanggahan Peken.

The non-implementation of good management principles and financial management systems by the management of LPD Tanggahan Peken is because LPD Tanggahan Peken has not used programs (applications) or IT programs in the management of its financial administration which causes the need for time for LPD financial audits and it takes time to handle corruption crimes in LPD Tanggahan Peken because in proving the crime of corruption in LPD financial management Tanggahan Peken requires an external audit by experts in the field of accounting and auditing to find out the financial irregularities of LPD Tanggahan Peken and carry out an audit of the fund flow report for 2005-2016 in the operational activities of LPD Tanggahan Peken.

The handling of corruption crimes is owned by several state institutions in Indonesia, one of which is the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia. In the main task of law enforcement, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia has the duty and authority to conduct investigations and investigations into criminal acts. The definition of police investigator can be found in Article 1 Number 1 of the Criminal Procedure Code which states that, Investigator is a police official of the Republic of Indonesia or a certain Civil

Servant official who is given special authority by law to conduct investigations. Authority comes from the root word authority which is interpreted as authority, the right and power to do something.

The handling of corruption crimes in the Tanggahan Peken LPD Management began with the investigation process from the Community Complaint Referral on alleged cases of embezzlement of funds and/or fraud committed by the Peken Tanggahan LPD Management. The handling delegated from the Bangli Police to the Bali Police was immediately followed up by Sub-Directorate III/Tipidkor of the Bali Police Directorate of Criminal Investigations because it caused a commotion in the indigenous people of Tanggahan Peken Village, this was because the indigenous people of Tanggahan Peken massively withdrew their money stored at the Tanggahan Peken LPD (there was a rush). From the community complaint report, the police have the authority to provide protection, and services to the community who make complaints.

Investigators and assistant investigators of Sub-Directorate III/Tipidkor of the Directorate of Criminal Investigation of the Bali Police use Standard Operating Procedures in the investigation and investigation process. From the delegation of public complaints, the Investigator with a warrant of duty to follow up on the complaint report is reviewed for further document collection and coordination with related parties. After the discovery of suspected corruption crimes, investigators from Sub-Directorate III/Tipidkor Ditreskrim of the Bali Police conducted an investigation stage from the investigation preparation process, making an information report containing facts in the field that were suspected of illegal acts carried out by the Management of LPD Pakraman Tanggahan Peken Village. After the investigation warrant, the investigator made an investigation plan. The investigation plan carried out to accelerate the handling of corruption cases in the management of LPD Tanggahan Peken is by requesting information/clarification to the Coordinator (head) of LPLPD Bangli Regency from the findings of the audit of LPD Tanggahan Peken, 6 (six) LPD Tanggahan Peken administrators from the LPD Keua, Secretary, Treasurer, Credit Section Employees, Fund Employees and also Mobile Officers of LPD Tanggahan Peken. Clarified to 3 (three) LPD supervisors, 2 (two) LPD Debtors and 10 (ten) LPD Tanggahan Peken customers. Investigators also coordinated with the Public Accounting Firm K. Gunarsa.

The punishment of corruption in the management of LPD Tanggahan Peken by investigators also analyzed supporting documents found such as the LPD Probationary Balance Sheet from 2005 to 2017 and the LPD cash mutation from 2005 to 2017. From the investigation, the investigator made an Investigation Report and then carried out a Case Title to be upgraded to the investigation stage because there was sufficient preliminary evidence that there was sufficient preliminary evidence of corruption allegedly committed by the chairman of LPD Tanggahan Peken on behalf of I Wayan Sudarma together with I Wayan Denes as the Administration or Secretary and I Ketut Tajem as the Treasurer of LPD Tanggahan Peken.

The strategy carried out in finding the suspect is that in addition to conducting an examination of customers and the management of LPD Tanggahan Peken, they also conduct an examination of Bendesa as the internal supervisor of LPD Tanggahan Peken because the role of Bendesa as an internal supervisor is very important because Panureksa must actively

supervise the implementation of LPD policies. Investigators conducted an examination of the Tanggahan Peken Village Bendesa for the period of 2005 to 2015 and also Bendesa after the change period. Not enough with the results of the examination/audit conducted by the LPLPD of Bangli Regency, the Investigator also carried out an examination of Experts in the field of Accounting and Auditing, Experts in the field of Economics and Criminal Law Experts so that they could determine suspects in corruption crimes in the financial management of LPD Tanggahan Peken, namely the chairman of LPD Tanggahan Peken on behalf of I Wayan Sudarma together with I Wayan Denes as the Administration or Secretary and I Ketut Tajem as the Treasurer of LPD Peken's response.

Based on the facts of the investigation results of the LPD Tanggahan Peken determined that the chairman of LPD Tanggahan Peken on behalf of I Wayan Sudarma together with I Wayan Denes as the Administration/Secretary and I Ketut Tajem as the Treasurer committed irregularities in the financial management of LPD Tanggahan Peken by not recording every financial transaction in an orderly and correct manner and reporting the financial condition of LPD Tanggahan Peken not in accordance with the actual situation. For these acts that harm the state finances or the state economy or the Customary Village Government/Pakraman Tanggahan Peken as referred to in article 2 paragraph (1) and/or article 3 and/or article 9 of Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes Jo article 64 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code Jo article 55 paragraph (1) 1 of the Criminal Code. The factor of clarity and legal firmness is urgently needed today by the community and especially LPD Tanggahan Peken to avoid negative opinions from external parties of LPD. With legal certainty at LPD Tanggahan Peken, it is seen as able to guarantee public trust in the operations of LPD Tanggahan Peken in the midst of the village community.

CONCLUSION

The occurrence of corruption carried out by the LPD Tanggahan Peken management is due to internal factors from the individual aspects of LPD management to gain profits, enrich themselves and perpetuate their positions and external factors from the organizational aspect, namely the lack of guidance, supervision and periodic audits carried out by LPD internal supervisors and LPLPD as technical and audit coaches. The handling of corruption crimes by the Bali Police at the Tanggahan Peken Village Credit Institution (LPD) uses the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) from the process of receiving community complaints, investigations and investigations. Create an effective investigation and investigation plan. Investigators also conduct independent audits and examinations of experts in the field of Accounting and Auditing, Experts in the field of Economics and Criminal Law Experts.

It is recommended to the LPD internal supervisor and LPD coordinator to provide more optimal supervision and periodic audits to LPD. LPD coordinators must provide guidance, technical guidance, training/improvement of management capabilities and assistance to LPD administrators to carry out good financial management and in accordance with the rules. LPD management must also apply the principle of prudence in the procurement and management system of LPD assets and finances. It is recommended to law enforcement, among others, that the police prioritize preventive or preemptive efforts, namely conducting socialization/coaching related to corruption crimes in LPD to LPD administrators and the

community as an effort to prevent and support in the law enforcement process against corruption crimes and in handling corruption crimes, Investigators must conduct good and effective independent audits to accelerate the handling of corruption crimes in LPD.

REFERENCES

- Bali, Pergub. (2017). *Peraturan Gubernur Bali Nomor 44 Tahun 2017 Tentang Peraturan Pelaksanaan Peraturan daerah provinsi Bali Nomor 3 Tahun 2017 Tentang Lembaga Perkreditan Desa.*
- Bali, Propinsi. (2017). Peraturan daerah Provinsi Bali nomor 3 tahun 2017 tentang lembaga perkreditan desa. *Sekretaris Daerah. Bali.*
- Bungin, B. (2011). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif: Aktualisasi metodologis ke arah ragam varian kontemporer.*
- Devi Jayanthi, N. M., Wairocana, I. G. I. N., & Wiryawan, I. W. (2017). *Status dan kedudukan lembaga perkreditan desa (LPD) terkait pengikatan jaminan dengan berlakunya Undang-Undang nomor 1 Tahun 2013 tentang Lembaga Keuangan Mikro.* Udayana University.
- Djaja, E. (2008). Memberantas korupsi bersama KPK, Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi: kajian yuridis normatif UU nomor 31 tahun 1999 juncto UU nomor 20 tahun 2001 versi UU nomor 30 tahun 2002. (*No Title*).
- Harefa, M. (2017). Perkembangan, Tantangan, dan Perspektif Kebijakan Pengembangan Lembaga Perkreditan Desa (LPD) Bali Sebagai Intermediasi Keuangan. *Kajian*, 21(4), 339–357.
- Indonesia, Pemerintah Republik. (2003). *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 17 Tahun 2003 tentang Keuangan Negara.*
- Indonesia, Presiden Republik. (2003). Undang-undang republik Indonesia nomor 13 tahun 2003 tentang ketenagakerjaan. *Kementrian Sekretariat Negara Republik Indonesia, Jakarta*, 1–49.
- Indonesia, R., & Perekonomian, K. K. B. (2022). *Perkembangan UMKM sebagai Critical Engine Perekonomian Nasional Terus Mendapatkan Dukungan Pemerintah.*
- Khilmiya, A. (2021). *Bab III Metode Penelitian, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kudus.*
- Mira, S. A. P. (2022). *PENGARUH PERPUTARAN KAS, CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR), DAN TINGKAT PERPUTARAN KREDIT, TERHADAP PROFITABILITAS DI LPD SE-KECAMATAN SUSUT KABUPATEN BANGLI.* Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar.
- Mukti Fajar, N. D., & Achmad, Y. (2010). *Dualisme penelitian hukum: normatif & empiris.* Pustaka pelajar.
- Napisa, S., & Yustio, H. (2021). Korupsi di Indonesia (penyebab, bahaya, hambatan dan upaya pemberantasan, serta regulasi) kajian literatur manajemen pendidikan dan ilmu sosial. *Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Dan Ilmu Sosial*, 2(2), 564–579.
- Putri, K. S. A., & Raka, A. A. G. (2021). IMPLEMENTASI PERATURAN DAERAH PROVINSI BALI NOMOR 3 TAHUN 2017 TENTANG LEMBAGA PERKREDITAN DESA (LPD)(Study Penelitian pada LPD Desa Pekraman Sesetan). *Jurnal Widya Publika*, 9(1), 92–103.
- Undang-Undang, P. P. P., & INDONESIA, P. R. (2020). Nomor 1 Tahun 2020 tentang Kebijakan Keuangan Negara dan Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan Untuk Penanganan Pandemi Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) dan/atau Dalam Rangka Menghadapi Ancaman yang Membahayakan Perekonomian Nasional dan/atau Stabilitas Sistem K. *Atau Dalam Rangka Menghadapi Ancaman Yang Membahayakan Perekonomian Nasional Dan/atau Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan.*