

Abuse Of Authority By Police Commander In Djoko Tjandra Case

Ismi Tri Septiani¹, Muhammad Rifqi², Rida Nabila³, Citra Oki Wijaya Kusuma⁴

Fakultas Syari'ah Universitas Islam Bandung

Mail: ridanabila2410@gmail.com

DOI : <https://doi.org/10.29313/shjih.v20i2.9247>

Submitted : December 2021

Accepted : May 2023

Published : May 2023

ABSTRAK

Dalam salah satu lembaga penegakan hukum di Indonesia yaitu kepolisian, dimana tiga jendral polri yakni, brigjen prasetijo utomo, Irjen Napoleon Bonaparte, dan Brigjen Slamet Nugraha Wiwoho telah melakukan penyalahgunaan kekuasaan . Dimana mereka bertiga membantu Djoko Tjandra pelaku kejahatan tindak korupsi bank bali juga kejahatan lainnya dalam upaya lari dari proses hukum, seperti membantunya dalam mendapatkan surat bebas covid juga dalam membantunya melarikan diri ke luar negeri. Djoko Tjandra menyogok para penegak hukum, selain tiga jendral tadi Djoko Tjandra juga menyuap jaksa yang menangani kasusnya yaitu Jaksa Pinakngki. Sungguh suatu ironi di sebuah negara hukum, penegak hukumnya sendiri yang mencoreng nama tersebut seperti yang dilakukan tiga mantan petinggi polri. Mungkin tidak hanya mereka yang menerima suap dari djoko tjandra tetapi dengan tertangkapnya para penegak hukum membuka mata masyarakat Indonesia bahwa sudah tidak ada yang bisa di percayai lagi, jikaalau penegak hukum sudah lalai dalam tugasnya mau lari kemana masyarakat yang tidak mendapatkan hak.

Kata kunci: Penyalahgunaan Wewenang, Kepolisian, Suap.

ABSTRACT

In one of the Indonesian law enforcement agencies, where the three army generals Indonesia polices, Brigadier General Prasetijo Utomo, Inspector General Napoleon Bonaparte, and Brigadier General Slamet Nugraha Wiwoho have committed a gross abuse of power. The three of them helped djoko tjandra commit the corruption of the Bali bank and other crimes in trying to escape the legal process, such as helping him get a covid release letter and helping him escape the country. Djoko Tjandra bribed law enforcement officials, along with the three generals, and Djoko Tjandra's bribes to the prosecutor on the case of prosecutor Pinangki. What an irony in a nation of law. Its law enforcement taints the name, as did the three former high-ranking police officers. Perhaps not only those who took bribes from Djoko Tjandra but with the arrest of law enforcement opened the eyes of Indonesians that there was nothing to believe in, that law enforcement was lax in its duty.

Keywords: Abuse of authority, Police, Bribery

A. Introduction

The crime of corruption is an unlawful act and a complicated and universal problem that almost all countries face, including Indonesia. Considering the effects of these actions that can harm the country's finances and economy, corruption is one form of crime that is still a serious problem and must be followed up immediately by law enforcement officials.¹ Corruption not only harms the country's finances and economy but also destabilizes the joints of a country's life, which results in the destruction of the legal order system in a country, hampers the running of a clean democratic government (good governance), and harms the socio-economic rights of the community.

Various efforts have been made to eradicate corrupt practices, especially in Indonesia, such as making special laws related to the Eradication of Corruption and forming a body to eradicate corruption known to the public as the KPK. However, this does not have a deterrent effect on the perpetrators, nor does it reduce cases of corruption committed by irresponsible parties.²

Every year, corruption cases are increasingly rampant and massively committed by irresponsible parties, corruptors are increasingly brave in committing corruption crimes, and they can easily trick law enforcement officials by fleeing abroad without being known to anyone, and sadly even assisted by parties who should be involved in enforcing the eradication of corruption crimes.

When discussing corruption eradication in Indonesia, various names from politicians, law enforcement officials, and others will appear, such as the corruption case committed by a well-known businessman, Djoko Soegiarto Tjandra, better known as Djoko Tjandra. Djoko Tjandra is known for his involvement in the Bali bank scandal. When the case related to the Bali bank scandal was sniffed out, Djoko Tjandra reportedly fled Indonesia to various

¹ Fikhri Sultan Maulana Fadjar Daulat and Ida Kurnia, "Analisis Yuridis Perjanjian Ekstradisi Antara Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Dengan Pemerintah Diraja Malaysia (Studi Kasus: Djoko Soegiarto Tjandra)," *Jurnal Hukum Adigama* 4, no. 1 (2021): 425–46.

² Dewi Shinta, "Upaya Eksekusi Pidana Terhadap Terpidana Kasus Korupsi Yang Telah Menjadi Warga Negara Asing (Studi Kasus Atas Nama Djoko Sugiarto Tjandra)," *Reformasi Hukum* 23, no. 1 (2019): 38–56.

countries, including Papua New Guinea and Malaysia, where Djoko Tjandra was caught due to cooperation between the Indonesian Police and the Malaysian Diraja Police. Djoko Tjandra easily escaped abroad because of the intervention of several high-ranking police officers who made it easier for Djoko Tjandra to escape and return to Indonesia without being noticed by law enforcement officials. With the involvement of several high-ranking police officers in assisting the process of Djoko Tjandra's escape from Indonesia, several high-ranking police officers have violated the code of ethics of the police profession.

Provisions related to the Police Professional Code of Ethics are stipulated in National Police Chief Regulation No. 7 of 2006 and National Police Chief Regulation No. 8 of 2006, which are moral rules with the hope of growing a high commitment for all Polri members to obey and implement (practice) the Police Professional Code of Ethics in all life, namely in the performance of duties, in everyday life and service to the community, nation and state.³

Therefore, it can be assumed that the high-ranking police officers involved in helping Djoko Tjandra escape from Indonesia have violated the police professional code of ethics and are included in the form of violations of the code of ethics by committing violations of actions and behavior that are detrimental to the police service and violating police disciplinary regulations which should be an example to obey the rules of the police discipline, because the disciplinary provisions contain norms, how police officers should act and act, both in carrying out police duties and in life in the community. The focus of the problem in this paper is how is the abuse of authority committed by police officers in the Djoko Tjandara case.

B. Research Method

This research data collection technique uses literature study, namely by collecting and studying information obtained from related books, journals, and

³ Yanius Rajalahu, "Penyelesaian Pelanggaran Kode Etik Profesi Oleh Kepolisian Republik Indonesia," *Lex Crimen* 2, no. 2 (2013): hlm.147.

articles. The method used in analyzing this research data is qualitative descriptive.

C. Discussion

In the KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary), the so-called abuse is a person who prefers to put his interests ahead of the group's interests and tends to the power he has, While authority is the power to make decisions, command, and delegate responsibility to others.⁴

So the definition of abuse of authority is a person who has a position of power to order someone or a group. Still, he abuses it or does not use his power to benefit the group but is more likely to be self-interested or even on behalf of power for himself. The meaning of abuse of power is not as clear as in Law No. 31/1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption (Anti-Corruption Law) or its amendments. Article 3 of the Anti-Corruption Act also does not define abuse of power.⁵

Indriyanto Seno Adji's opinion quoting from W. Konijnenbelt states that to measure abuse of authority using the following parameters:

- a. This element of abuse is assessed from the presence or absence of written violations in society and the state. The criteria and parameters are alternative.
- b. The principle of decency in implementing a policy or *zorgvuldigheid* is applied if there is no basic regulation, or this principle of etiquette is applied if there is a basic regulation. In contrast, the basic (written) regulation cannot, in fact, be applied to certain urgent conditions and circumstances.⁶

The lack of clarity regarding the meaning of abuse of authority as the

⁴ Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, "KBBI Daring," Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi Republik Indonesia, 2016, <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/penyalahgunaan>.

⁵ Aan Efendi, "Interpretasi Modern Makna Menyalahgunakan Wewenang Dalam Tindak Pidana Korupsi (Kajian Putusan Nomor 977 K/Pid/2004)," 2019, hlm.328.

⁶ Satriya Nugraha, "Konsep Penyalahgunaan Wewenang Dalam Undang-Undang Tindak Pidana Korupsi Di Indonesia," *Socioscientia Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial* 8, no. 1 (2016): hlm.16-17.

core part of the corruption crime in Article 3 of the Anti-Corruption Law has implications for the obligation of judges who apply the article to concrete cases to provide insight to find its true meaning. In a corruption case with the defendant HHS, the judge's decision explaining the meaning of abuse of authority in Article 3 of the Anti-Corruption Law is Decision Number 977 K/Pid/2004.

In the weighing section of Decision Number 977 K/Pid/2004, the panel of judges interpreted abuse of authority by taking over the understanding of abuse of authority in administrative law which consists of 3 (three) forms, namely:

1. Abuse of authority by taking actions that are contrary to the public interest or to benefit personal, group or group interests;\
2. Abuse of authority in the sense that the official's actions are properly intended for the public interest but deviate from the purpose for which the authority is granted by law or other regulations;
3. Abuse of authority in the sense that it misuses the procedures that should be used to achieve a certain goal but have used other procedures to make it happen.

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the Police are defined as a government agency tasked with maintaining security and public order (arresting people who violate laws). The Indonesian National Police (Polri) is a state instrument that plays a role in maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, and providing protection, protection, and services to the public in the context of maintaining domestic security.

Based on Article 13 of Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police, the main tasks of the National Police are:

- a. Maintaining public security and order
- b. Enforce the law

c. Providing protection, protection and services to the community.⁷

In Article 2 of Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, the police function as one of the functions of the state government in maintaining security and public order, law enforcement, protectors, protectors and servants to the community. The National Police has four roles, namely:

1. Community protection;
2. Law Enforcement;
3. Prevention of law violations;
4. Development of Security and Public Order.⁸

As stipulated in the provisions of Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning Polri, it is formulated that Polri is tasked with law enforcement, protection, protection and guidance of the community, especially in the context of compliance and obedience to applicable laws.⁹ The role of the National Police as explained in Article 1 paragraph (5) of Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, namely: "Public security and order is a dynamic condition of society as one of the prerequisites for the implementation of the national development process which is characterized by the guarantee of order and the rule of law and the maintenance of tranquility which contains the ability to foster and develop the potential and strength of the community in counteracting, preventing, and overcoming all forms of lawlessness and other forms of disturbance that can disturb the community."¹⁰

Around February 9, 2000, Djoko Sugiarto Tjandra, also known as Djoko Tjandra, was indicted for alleged corruption in Bank Bali. But he was soon released, as the Deputy Chief Judge ruled that the case should be tried as a civil case. Subsequently, the Jakarta High Court ordered the South Jakarta District Court to examine and try Djoko Tjandra in April 2000. He was acquitted again in

⁷ Nurul Qamar and Farah Syah Rezah, *Etika Profesi Hukum: Empat Pilar Hukum* (Makassar: CV. Social Politic Genius (SIGn), 2017).

⁸ Rajalahu, "Penyelesaian Pelanggaran Kode Etik Profesi Oleh Kepolisian Republik Indonesia."

⁹ Tasaripa Kasman, "Tugas Dan Fungsi Kepolisian Dalam Perannya Sebagai Penegak Hukum Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2002 Tentang Kepolisian," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Legal Opinion* 1, no. 2 (2013).

¹⁰ Kasman.

August 2000, as the judges deemed all of the prosecutor's charges proven, but the case was not criminal but civil.¹¹

The Attorney General's Office appealed to the Supreme Court in June 2001, but it upheld the previous verdict that he was innocent. Still, a panel of judges in the cassation court found him guilty of corruption. The AGO then filed a judicial review (PK) against Djoko Tjandra's acquittal in 2008. The panel of judges chaired by Djoko Sarwoko and his fellow judges sentenced Djoko Tjandra to 2 years imprisonment, a fine of 15 million, and the additional punishment of confiscating the money from Djoko Tjandra's account at Bank Bali.

In June 2009, Djoko Tjandra failed to respond to the AGO's summons, and he was given another chance and again failed to respond to the second summons. Since then, Djoko Tjandra has been declared a fugitive. About a day before the Supreme Court read out its verdict, it was suspected that Djoko Tjandra had fled to Papua New Guinea by plane. In July 2012, Deputy Attorney General Darmono stated that the Papua New Guinea government had granted Djoko Tjandra his citizenship status, making his execution difficult. In June 2020, Djoko Tjandra returned to Indonesia to file a judicial review of his case. It was rumored that Djoko Tjandra would be present at the hearing, but he did not attend. It was rumored that he was already in Malaysia.

Finally, on July 30, 2020, Djoko Tjandra was arrested in Malaysia and immediately brought to Indonesia. This case dragged three police leaders, namely Brigadier General (Pol) Prasetyo Utomo, Inspector General Napoleon Bonaparte, and Brigadier General (Pol) Nugroho Slamet Wibowo, for allegedly receiving

¹¹ Kajian Labirin Hukum Penyelesaian Kasus Djoko Tjandra and Aqshal Muhammad Arsyah Cora Kristin Mulyani Kevin Daffa Athilla Tariq Hidayat Pangestu Muhammad Ardiansyah Muhammad Hamzah Al Faruq Muhammad Rayhan Natalische Ramanda Ricko Aldebarant Shafira Dinda Sukma Hadi Wijaya, "Kajian Labirin Hukum Penyelesaian Kasus Djoko Tjandra" (Yogyakarta, 2020), https://www.academia.edu/44130707/Kajian_Labirin_Hukum_Penyelesaian_Kasus_Djoko_Tjandra.

bribes in helping Djoko Tjandra's case.

1. Brigjen (Pol) Prasetyo Utomo

Brigadier General (Pol) Prasetyo Utomo is one of the three police officers who was removed from his position for further investigation regarding his alleged involvement in the Djoko Tjandra case. He is a high-ranking police officer who, since July 15, 2020, has served as Pati Yanma Polri Headquarters. Prasetyo is a 1991 Akpol graduate with experience in the General Criminal Investigation of the South Sumatra Regional Police.

2. Inspector General Napoleon Bonaparte

Head of the Police International Relations Division, Inspector General Napoleon Bonaparte, also violated the police code of ethics by assisting in the escape of fugitive Joko Tjandra. Inspector General Napoleon Bonaparte was one of 13 members promoted from Brigadier General to Inspector General in February. Previously the head of the National Police's International Relations Division, he also served as the Head of the Interpol Indonesia NCB Set.

3. Brigadier General (Pol) Nugroho Slamet Wibowo

In addition to the two names above, the last name is Brigadier General (Pol) Nugroho Slamet Wibowo. He was also removed from his position and transferred; he is a high-ranking police officer who, since February 2, 2019, has served as the Main Policy Analyst for the Criminal Investigation Unit of the National Police. Nugroho, a 1987 Akpol graduate, has experience in the field of detective.

Abuse of Authority of Three high-ranking Police Officers in the Djoko Tjandra Case It is clear that the police officers who helped fugitive Djoko Tjandra escape are tantamount to abuse as law enforcers who are supposed to catch criminals, but this is the opposite, even helping criminals to escape from law enforcement, for the sake of the personal interests of the three police officers. As a result, the three police

officers were removed from their positions and transferred. Their actions also certainly violated the police code of ethics.

1) Travel Document

Initially, the case of the travel document owned by Djoko Tjandra was revealed due to a report from the Indonesian Anti-Corruption Society (MAKI), where MAKI coordinator Boyamin Saiman reported a photo of the travel document to the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia and Commission III of the House of Representatives. The Head of the PPNS Coordination and Supervision Bureau signed the travel document. Bareskrim Polri, Brigadier General Prasetijo Utomo. The travel document stated that Djoko departed for Pontianak from Jakarta on June 19, 2020, and would return on June 22, 2020. The letter also stated that Djoko, as a consultant, had consulting and coordination interests.

A travel document is a letter that can only be used by members of the Indonesian National Police when they are on duty outside the city or are carrying out orders from superiors. This letter should only be issued by the Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit (Kabareskrim) or the Deputy Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit (Wakapolri). However, Prasetijo, as Head of the PPNS Coordination and Supervision Bureau, has no authority over it. Administratively, his actions can be called maladministration. Based on Article 1 point 3 of Law No. 37 of 2008 concerning the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia: "Maladministration is behavior or action against the law, exceeding authority, using authority for other purposes than those for which the authority is intended, including negligence or neglect of legal obligations in the implementation of public services carried out by State and government administrators which cause material and/or immaterial losses to the public and individuals."

His actions certainly caused immaterial losses in the form of difficulties in the law enforcement process. Then, as a superior of the Police, Brigadier General Prasetijo committed acts of abuse of authority. He violated the institutional ethics of the National Police, namely abusing authority in carrying out official duties as stated in Article 13 paragraph (1) letter e of the Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 14 of 2011 concerning the Code of Professional

Ethics of the Indonesian National Police. On July 15, 2020, the Kapolri removed Prasetijo from his position with a telegram letter numbered ST/1980/VII/KEP/2020. For 14 days, he was detained by the Police's Profession and Security Division (Propam) in a special room at the Police Headquarters. Moreover, Prasetijo's actions caught him in various articles in the Criminal Code, namely Article 55, paragraph 1, 221 Paragraphs 1 and 2, 263 Paragraphs 1 and 2, and 426.

In sum, maladministration actions that commonly occur are generally caused by corruption. This is proven by investigators investigating the case after a long investigation process. Head of the Police's Public Information Bureau (Karopenmas), Brigadier General Awi Setiyono, said that Prasetijo admitted receiving money from Djoko Tandra. Apart from Prasetijo, there was also the Head of the International Relations Division of the National Police, Napoleon Bonaparte, who also received the money.

In positive law, Prasetijo's actions are based on positive law. Prasetijo's actions include participation or participation, hiding the perpetrator of a crime, making false letters or documents and helping the escape of a criminal. Regarding Prasetijo's participation (Article 55, paragraph 1), he is a person who participates in the act or *medepleger*. A postulate states that a person can be said to be a perpetrator of a crime when he commits or assists and participates in committing a crime. This is because Prasetijo, as the PPNS Coordination and Supervision Bureau Head, facilitated Djoko Tjandra in making the fake travel document. And another thing is that Prasetijo is said to be a *medepleger* because those involved include Djoko Tjandra and his lawyer, Anita Kolopaking. Hence, the suspects in the fake travel document are three people.

The act of forgery of documents made him also caught in Article 263. The phrase "threatened if the use can cause harm, because of forgery of letters" needs to be considered from the article a quo. It should be noted that the forgery of documents is a formal offense. This means that the forgery of the travel document can be said to be a criminal offense by emphasizing the action rather than the result. In this case, the act was forgery and also caused losses. As a result, the losses

incurred are not always material or civil. Based on the Indonesian Supreme Court Decision No. 10 K/Kr/1965, "the loss that may arise from forgery of a letter under Article 263 of the Criminal Code does not have to be material. It can also be in the form of loss to the interests of society, such as if the use of a forged letter can complicate the investigation of a case. The decision is in line with this case because the production of the Djoko Travel document was intended to obstruct the investigation of the case.

2) Covid-19 Exemption Letter Issued by the National Police

In addition to the travel document, Djoko Tjandra also obtained a covid-19 examination certificate number 990 issued by the National Police's Center for Medicine and Health Unit (Pusdokkes), which was issued on June 19, 2020. According to the Head of the Public Information Bureau of the National Police's Public Relations Division, Brigadier General Awi Setiyono, in an online press conference on July 17, 2020, said that Djoko was not directly present in the process of making the covid-19 exemption letter. Still, two people came to undergo a covid-19 examination and claimed to be Djoko Tjandra. After getting a negative covid-19 test result, Brigadier General Prasetijo Utomo and the two people asked the doctor to issue a health letter on behalf of Djoko Tjandra.¹²

In this case, there is also maladministration in the form of arbitrary actions by Prasetijo as a senior Polri officer. The Pusdokkes Polri is only intended for Polri members. But Prasetijo took advantage of the opportunity by listing "Consultant Bureau Chief Korwas PPNS Bareskrim Polri" as Djoko's job. Brigadier General Awi explained that it was not true that Djoko Tjandra was a consultant at Bareskrim Polri.

The involvement of 3 police generals in assisting the escape of Djoko Tjandra, who at the time was a fugitive related to the Bank Bali case, has tarnished

¹² Labirin Hukum Penyelesaian Kasus Djoko Tjandra and Muhammad Arsyah Cora Kristin Mulyani Kevin Daffa Athilla Tariq Hidayat Pangestu Muhammad Ardiansyah Muhammad Hamzah Al Faruq Muhammad Rayhan Natalische Ramanda Ricko Aldebarant Shafira Dinda Sukma Hadi Wijaya.

the institution of the Police. Due to the involvement of several police generals, the police leadership thoroughly investigated the Djoko Tjandra case as well as the involvement of these police generals in assisting the escape. The high-ranking police officers will not only be sanctioned by the code of ethics, but the police leadership will also certainly raise the criminal sanctions of this case to the realm of law.

The removal of police generals involved in the Djoko Tjandra escape case proves that the police leadership has succeeded in maintaining the institution's dignity while handling the case. The police leadership will apply criminal sanctions to their subordinates to have a deterrent effect. The three police generals who were removed were Police Brigadier General Prasetijo Utomo, Police Brigadier General Nugroho Slamet Wibowo, and Inspector General Napoleon Bonaparte. The three generals were removed from their positions and received punishment for the escape of the fugitive from justice in the Bank Bali cessie corruption case.

The following are the punishments received from police generals who were proven to have assisted Djoko Tjandra's escape:

1. Brig. Gen. Nugroho Slamet Wibowo

Brigjen Nugroho Slamet Wibowo allegedly issued a letter to remove Djoko Tjandra's red notice. Brigadier General Nugroho Slamet Wibowo is the former secretary of the current NCB Interpol Indonesia and was charged with violating the Police Professional Code of Ethics (KEPP). It was also mentioned that Brigadier General Nugroho was shifted to the Main Policy Analyst for Jianbang Lemdiklat Polri.

2. Inspector General Napoleon Bonaparte

The panel of judges at the Jakarta Corruption Court sentenced Inspector General Napoleon Bonaparte to 4 years imprisonment and a fine of 100 million rupiahs instead of 6 months imprisonment for his involvement in accepting bribes from Joko Soegiarto Tjandra alias Djoko Tjandra to have Djoko Tjandra's name removed from Interpol's red notice list. In addition to receiving criminal punishment, Inspector General Napoleon Bonaparte was removed from his position as Head of

International Relations.

3. Brig. Gen. Prasetijo Utomo

The Panel of Judges of the Jakarta Corruption Court sentenced the former Head of Coordination and Supervision (Karo Korwas) of PPNS Bareskrim Polri, Brigjen Prasetijo Utomo, to 3 years and six months in prison. Prasetijo was also ordered to pay a fine of Rp100 million instead of 6 months imprisonment. Prasetijo was proven to have violated Article 5 paragraph 2 in conjunction with Article 5 paragraph 1 letter an of Law (Law) of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 1999 as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Eradication of Corruption in conjunction with Article 55 paragraph 1 to 1 of the Criminal Code.

D. Conclusion

The Indonesian National Police is tasked with maintaining security and public order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, protection, and services to the public while maintaining domestic security. However, it is different for three police leaders, namely Brigadier General (Pol) Prasetijo Utomo, Inspector General Napoleon Bonaparte, and Brigadier General (Pol) Nugroho Slamet Wibowo, they helped the escape of fugitive Djoko Tjandra, it is tantamount to abuse as law enforcers who are supposed to arrest criminals, but this helps criminals to escape from law enforcement. As a result, the three police officers were dismissed from their positions and transferred. Their actions certainly violated the police code of ethics.

The purpose of the National Police is to protect, protect and serve the community. The Police are also one of the law enforcers who should be in charge of maintaining public security and order. However, in reality, there are still police officers who do not carry out their duties as they should. As in the case we raised, namely the Djoko Tjandra case, where several police officers helped the suspect to be free from his sentence. The Police are often negligent in handling a case. There should now be major changes in the body of the police agency so that events

that damage the image of the Police can be minimized and not repeated.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Assad, A. Ziaul, Et Al. Peran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Dalam Mengawasi Resiko Pembiayaan Dalam Investasi “Bodong”. *Al-Amwal: Journal Of Islamic Economic Law*, 2017, 2.1: 85-95.
- Bakhri, Syaeful; Faozi, Moh Mabruhi; Watuniah, Watuniah. Peran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Dalam Upaya Perlindungan Masyarakat Dan Pengawasan Terhadap Investasi Ilegal. *Al-Mustashfa: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum Ekonomi Syariah*, 2019, 4.2: 286-295.
- Fungsi Strategis Lembaga Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dalam Pengawasan Perbankan Nasional Indonesia." *Jurnal Ekonomi Universitas Riau*, vol. 21, no. 02, 2013.
- Herlianto, Didit. Manajemen Investasiplus Jurus Mendeteksi Investasi Bodong 2013.
- Mantulangi, N. Kajian Hukum Investasi Dan Perlindungan Terhadap Korban Investasi Bodong. *Lex Administratum*, 2017, 5(1).
- Sari, Agus Anita. *Analisis Peran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Dalam Mengawasi Investasi Di Provinsi Lampung Dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Islam (Studi Pada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Provinsi Lampung)*. 2018. Phd Thesis. Uin Raden Intan Lampung.
- Takalamingan, Fallahudin Tsauki. Peran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Dalam Melakukan Pengawasan Dan Pencegahan Terhadap Pendirian Perusahaan Investasi Ilegal Di Tinjau Dari Undang-Undang Nomor 21 Tahun 2011. *Lex Et Societatis*, 2021, 9.1.