
Plan Overview

A Data Management Plan created using DMPOnline

Title: Exploring Police Corruption in Indonesia

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Project abstract:

1. The study aims to explore the causes of corruption in the Indonesian police. Existing approaches tend to underplay the extent and nature of existing problems, resulting in ineffective policy responses to resolving these problems. Academic accounts of police corruption have typically portrayed police corruption as the actions of individual “rotten apples” or the failure of police “rotten barrel” systems without recourse to the organizational and socio-economic context in which corruption occurs. This research offers an opportunity to provide a more comprehensive explanation of corruption in the police, particularly in the Indonesian context, by identifying various material, ideological, and discursive processes that provide opportunities for corrupt practices and serve to normalize these practices. It will utilize the voices of individuals in the Indonesian police force to understand these processes. Consequently, it is expected that the study will be able to identify police structures and power relationships within them that inherently promote indifference to and enthusiasm for corruption.
2. In detail, the study's efforts to identify the political and economic structures that influence police corruption are manifested in three main questions that are relevant to the direct experience of members of the Indonesian police, namely:
 1. What pressures motivate police officers to commit corruption?
 2. What values, attitudes, techniques, channels, and motives are used to spread corruption in the police environment? and,
 3. What rationalization techniques do the police use to justify corrupt practices?

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Exploring Police Corruption in Indonesia

Data description

What types of data will be used or created?

1. The study relies on a qualitative research design to accurately capture the actual reality of corruption in the Indonesian police. Specifically, it will deconstruct the dominant, taken-for-granted knowledge about police corruption in Indonesia before reconstructing it with a more critical and emancipatory explanation. The study actualizes it by using a combination of semi-structured interviews and document searches as data collection techniques, thereby treating police officers and all documents that inform their corrupt practices as primary and secondary data sources, respectively.
2. The study utilizes semi-structured interview techniques to explore police participants' interpretations and meanings of corrupt behavior in depth rather than measuring their perceptions rigidly and strictly with pre-determined questionnaires. In the interview session, police participants will be asked to define corruption subjectively. Without disclosing confidential or sensitive personal or workplace information, they will then be encouraged to share their subjective understanding of, among other things, social relations in the police force, the pressures that motivate police officers to engage in corrupt practices, the techniques commonly used to commit corruption, the channels used to learn about corruption, and the rationalizations put forward in tolerating corruption. Based on participants' initial answers, more specific open-ended questions naturally develop and flow to help them answer each theme discussed in depth. Three questioning techniques will be intensified to guide police interviewees to explore their views, including prompting, probing, and waiting time.
3. In addition, the study will collect documents, both from official and unofficial sources, to complement interview data. Although secondary data, the documents collected serve as the primary source for analyzing police corruption at the structural and organizational levels. Specifically, it aims to extract the following information.

How will the data be structured and documented?

The study will record all interview activities with prior permission from the participant. Here, it will minimize participants' concerns regarding data anonymity by removing all their identities and activating a voice-changing application. With this artificial intelligence-based application, participants' original voice recordings can be modified or distorted before being converted to MP3 or WMV format for review and transcription.

The primary source is expert knowledge. The study will obtain this information from theses, books, and journals of various disciplines stored in the University of Birmingham library and their online academic databases.

1.

Data storage and archiving

How will your data be stored and backed up?

The study will maintain data security by storing all files, both interview recordings and participant consent forms, in a centralized digital data repository at the University of Birmingham. Once the police participant signs the digital consent form and completes the interview, the researcher will immediately transfer the data to the central server in an encrypted format. During the storage period, the researcher will limit access through single access control, which means that the researcher is the only party authorized for all forms of use or transmission of data for academic purposes.

Is any of the data of (ethically or commercially) sensitive nature? If so, how do you ensure the data are protected accordingly?

The study promises the confidentiality of participants' personal and sensitive data through pseudonyms. In practice, pseudonymization will apply to participants' identities and any attributes that could lead to their identities, such as geographic location, office name, and employees' names. The study will also disguise or distort participants' original voices with voice-changing applications after the interview recording is complete, including censoring the personal information of anyone they accidentally mention in the interview. The anonymized voices will be sequentially converted into Word format files for transcription. In the transcription process, it will remove easily identifiable features of participants and replace them with fictitious names so that their identities in the results presented remain anonymous. Documents linking pseudonymous participants will be stored on a secure server with single access.

Where will your data be archived in the long term?

The study then stores the data for ten years starting at the end of the active project and deletes it permanently once the retention period ends. All data disposal or deletion processes will be adequately documented and notified to the participants involved.

Data sharing

Which data will you share, and under which conditions? How will you make the data available to others?

During the storage period, the researcher will limit access through single access control, which means that the researcher is the only party authorized for all forms of use or transmission of data for academic purposes.

Planned Research Outputs

Interactive resource - "Police corruption in Indonesia"

This study aims to gain a further understanding of police corruption in Indonesia. Significantly, the results can be used to thoroughly evaluate the status quo, whose social order has long been considered the best or only existing despite allowing injustice to surface and compromising the well-being of individuals in the current police system.

- 1. Academically, the study makes a theoretical contribution to the critical criminology or social harm literature by clarifying the causes of police corruption in Indonesia.
- 2. Practically, the impact of this study can also inform and shape anti-corruption policies and actions, especially regarding the evaluation of the existing police system and the development of a fairer alternative system.
- 3. Apart from that, it is expected to enlighten the public, especially members of the Indonesian police, about the shortcomings of the current police system, in which police members' rights to well-being are disproportionately provided, their sense of indifference is elevated, and corrupt practices are ultimately normalized.

Planned research output details

Title	DOI	Type	Release date	Access level	Repository(ies)	File size	License	Metadata standard(s)	May contain sensitive data?	May contain PII?
Police corruption in Indonesia		Interactive resource	Unspecified	Open	None specified		None specified	None specified	No	No