

Optimization of the tasks of the Polri Based on the Police Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 2 of 2002 to Realize Professionalism

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Abstract. The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia is one of the pillars of law enforcement in Indonesia which has an important and strategic role. It means that the National Police has the authority to determine which direction the law and state security will be used in society, especially the community. In the police, the law lives, because in the hands of the police the law is carried out, interpreted, turned on, and even used directly as a decision-maker, so it is appropriate that the main task of the police is to protect, protect, serve as well as enforce the law. The Police are a state institution their duties are providing protection and maintaining security within the scope of society and the state. However, with the frequent violations committed by members of the Police, it is necessary to develop a human resource. In realizing professionalism and law enforcement efforts against members of the Police, they realized the professionalism of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia. Police professionalism is needed to run well as a custodian of public security and as a law enforcer. In this case, the law gives power and authority to the Police to carry out operational actions that are independent or independent. The professionalism of the POLRI in carrying out its main duties is still not optimal, as evidenced by the crime rate, and the large number of POLRI members who are involved in legal problems. Several efforts have been made to optimize the professionalism of the Indonesian National Police. Specifically, she guides her POLRI members in their work and conduct by the Indonesian National Police Code of Ethics and monitors the performance and quality of the Indonesian National Police in conducting law enforcement. Development of POLRI human resources and improvement of member benefits. The results of this study indicate that the professionalism of the Indonesian National Police in carrying out their primary duties is still not optimal, as evidenced by the crime rate, and the large number of POLRI members who are involved in legal problems.

Keywords: optimization; police duties; professionalism

1 Introduction

A police officer's professionalism is a major requirement, as the police officer's job is essentially a professional duty intended to serve and protect. Concerning the safety and security of the self, life, and property of those who belong to the police and are protected by the police. And carry out law enforcement so that social order can be guaranteed its sustainability and violations of law and damage to social order can be applied and handled according to applicable law, to be removed from the social life of the community concerned.

Without ethics or a code of ethics that is used as a reference for action, police officers may not professionally serve and protect citizens and take law enforcement actions. Likewise, police officers can commit disgraceful acts or violate the law, for example, act as officers and on behalf of the police, for the benefit of themselves and their relatives or friends or commit extortion to the detriment of citizens and the public who should be served and cared for. These actions can be seen because police officers have legitimate powers that are intended for the service and protection of citizens and the public, but these powers are abused or manipulated for the benefit of the officers or their groups. To ensure that the duties of service and protection, as well as law enforcement by the police, are carried out properly, or professionally, organizations carried out throughout the world have created, established, and implemented a police code of ethics as well as taken actions by police officers to they adhere to the code of ethics in policing tasks. In this article, we will describe what professionalism is.

The definition of professionalism includes the following elements: The characteristics of a professional, namely: an expert in his field, whose main role directly or indirectly is to serve the public or community interests, has a high self-control ability, and in his actions is guided by the code of conduct. ethics. His code of ethics is a statement of values that are upheld, which ensures that his services are of high quality, which guarantees his competence in carrying out and completing work tasks, and which ensures that in his work duties he does not take personal advantage from what he does. because the emphasis of his duties is on service and quality assurance of his services and because he has been paid or remunerated by his organization. The police is an organization or government agency, which implements government policies at the national level. While at the local or field level not only implements government policies but also makes policies to create and ensure the realization of social order and public security, and protect citizens and their property from harassment. The police are bodies or organizations authorized by the state to use coercion and various forms and forms of coercion legally to create and ensure the realization of social order and general welfare.

2 Research Method

Research Types

This type of research uses quantitative research. The data source uses primary data with survey methods, namely the primary data collection method using written questions in which the primary data is obtained from respondents' answers to the question items in the questionnaire which are distributed directly to respondents.

Population and Research Sample

The population used in this study were all auditors, both male and female. The sampling technique used the purposive sampling method.

3 Result and Discussion

For the implementation of Police Law Number 2 of 2002 to run optimally, the Police Law needs to be improved because there are still weaknesses. Healthy, the effectiveness of the laws that have been made must be socialized to members throughout Indonesia within a certain time. To produce a professional Polri that must be carried out, namely: (a) recruiting transparently, (b) providing equal opportunities for members to excel, (c) adjusting salaries, (d)

increasing security, (e) improving facilities and infrastructure, (f) improving the quality of communication tool technology. With these various steps, it is hoped that professional, firm, naive, and competent Polri personnel will emerge to welcome disobedience to realize the best of Peace and Order in Society (Kamtibmas) to involve the community and to increase the realization and glorify the Law so that it can create the best society.

The police is an organization or government agency, which implements government policies at the national level, while at the local or field level not only implements government policies but also makes policies to create and ensure the realization of social order and public security, and protect citizens and their property from harassment. There is a general impression as if the police are just a crime, using violent means, and applying the law of crime to crime, as obtained from broadcasts of various electronic media channels, film shows, and mass media news broadcasts. The general impression, especially in the United States, has been formed cumulatively from the many series of films about organized crime that took place in the 1930s in the United States and the role of FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) officers as law enforcement officers who have fought and crush them.

As explained by Sir Robert Peel, and usually as Peel's principles, it is stated:

1. The main mission of the police is to prevent the occurrence of crime and disorder or events in life.
2. The ability of the police to carry out their duties depends on general or public approval and support.
3. The police must be able to control the public's desire to participate voluntarily in carrying out law enforcement in a certain way so that the police can still control and maintain respect for the public, and vice versa where the police are under the control of social or political interests in a group of citizens or part of the community or the public.
4. The level of cooperation with and methods of public control must be carried out in such a way that there is no physical violence.
5. Police efforts to gain sympathy and support do not have to be done by following the public's will, but in an absolute and non-half way in carrying out their duties and law enforcement.
6. The police only use force and physical violence under legal provisions if persuasive means, giving advice and suggestions, and giving warnings do not work.
7. At all times the police must maintain good relations with the public because the police are members of the public who are paid with public tax money to monitor and protect the interests and safety of citizens and pay attention to the existence and interests of the community and other interests.
8. The police must act according to their function and should not use this function for other purposes
9. The success of the crime is the absence of disorder and the evidence of police action in dealing with crime.

Following Robert Peel's model, police around the world are "under the control of governments and organized like military organizations". Besides being organized militarily, it is also organized by applying classical or impersonal theory from Weber, where the span of control and delegation of authority from control to control is hierarchical like a hierarchy, with a strict hierarchy in the center of the regions and from the top level to the bottom, and with high disciplinary provisions.

Souryal stated that the principles of employees who carry out complex and dangerous police activities are to be efficient and effective activities. The principles covered by the employee are:

1. A hierarchy or power of power
2. division of work into regional functions and units
3. Unity of command
4. Specialize in functions
5. Scope of control and mechanism
6. Delegation of power
7. Formal communication

Among these functions, the main functions are operational functions that are pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive. This operational function is critical in building the image of the police in society or the general public. Because, the police officers who carry out this function are those who are directly related to the police environment that is served and protected, namely the citizens, the community, the general public, and the wider community. The police officers in this operational function, consciously or unconsciously have carried out inter-cultural relations between the environments they serve, and through and in the processes of these inter-cultural relations, various forms of blending and cultural adjustments have emerged between the two which are manifested as the image of the police. in the eyes of those served by the police. The image of the police as a product of intercultural relations is determined by the various features and qualities of quality or professionalism in the act of service and protection as well as in law enforcement carried out by operational police officers who carry out functional duties. sometimes the police themselves are not aware of it, they are not even aware that their understanding of police culture and the operationalization of police culture through the police code of ethics is often corrected by several causal factors. even more so is the neglect of understanding the cultures that exist within the police environment that they have to deal with in their police duties so that their policing tasks can be efficient and effective as a result. Culture can be seen as knowledge and beliefs that humans have about themselves and their environment and everything, as well as their position in the environment they conceptualize. The environment in question includes the natural, physical and social environment. The content of every culture is concepts with their respective systems of meaning, rules or norms, recipes, formulas, instructions and prohibitions, and values. The core or peak of culture is the values that are owned by and that exist in the culture, namely those that come from cultural values.

The function of police culture is a guideline for the life of the police as an organization or government institution in dealing with and utilizing the environment and its contents to meet the needs of the police, namely carrying out police duties. as a set of formal guidelines containing classification systems, concepts, theories, methods, rules or norms, and values regarding the legitimacy of the organization and its functions in its environment, the orientation of organizational activities, policing tasks, and the environment faced in policing and methods of handling and managing them. Police culture must be distinguished from the culture possessed by members or police officers who are members of the organization.

The standardized police culture is a guideline for ideal or normative or proper police life, which consciously or unconsciously serves to uniform the actions of its members in policing tasks and their lives. Police culture has a core or cultural values that contain guidelines for assessment in and for the creation and consolidation of classifications about the police and the world faced by the police, the results of the classifications that are manifested as concepts owned by the police, and contain an overall assessment in ethics, morals, and aesthetics

regarding the symptoms that exist in the life of the police and their environment related to the concepts of beauty, appropriateness, truth, heroism, might, gender, morals and ethics, decency, self-esteem, honor, work, neatness, obedience to superiors, independence, discretion, offense, crime, order and command or discipline.

Police culture as an organizational culture is built on the ideology of the formation of the police as a government organization to serve, protect, and enforce the law as outlined by Robert Peel, as mentioned in the previous pages of this paper. Therefore, police culture can be classified as an ideal culture, which means it is a set of guidelines from the perspective of the police to see themselves and their environment and to act in policing according to normative ideals or what should be in the perspective of that culture. The normative police culture is distinguished from the actual police culture. Actual police culture means the actual police culture which is used as a guideline for the life of the police as it exists in its organization through the administrative and management activities of its operational functions, as embodied in the duties and actions of its members of the police force. Actual culture is a conclusion or abstraction of a series of actions by officers or members of the police for a certain period and in a certain area of activity that is repeatedly shown, the results of the abstraction or conclusion showing the characteristics or patterns of action. -police action.

The moral and ethical rules of the police are set out in writing in the form of a police code of ethics. The police code of ethics is applied to police officers so that in carrying out their policing duties, these police officers can reflect the implementation of police culture which is manifested as professional actions in service, protection, and law enforcement. A code of ethics is a statement embodied as moral rules that are usually written by an organization. The written code of ethics is an ideal code of ethics adopted by the organization concerned to be adhered to and used as a guideline by its members in their actions. It is the same with culture or cultural values, that is, there are ideals and actual ones, so there are also actual and ideal police codes of ethics. An actual police code of ethics is usually an ethical guideline in police duties that is ethically inconsistent with the formal code of ethics of the police organization concerned; although that's not always the case. The actual police code of ethics is usually not written, but exists and is used by a group of police officers from the same function or the same task force.

A police code of ethics is usually made simply, with words and language that is easily understood by anyone, as a guideline or prohibition from acting in the capacity of a police member as a police officer, so that it can easily be understood by police officers at any level. Code of ethics The police force is applied to officers or members of the organization, the contents of which are rules or provisions regarding values that must be used as guidelines for work and action for officers or members of the organization, and whose emphasis is that at the time and at when performing his/her job duties, the officer or member of the police force does not do it for his/her interest or benefit, but prioritizes the interests of the service and the interests of those served. The provisions contained in the code of ethics guarantee the competence or ability of the officer or member of the organization in providing high-quality services, where quality services are also guaranteed by the organization. Therefore, the code of ethics can be regarded as a guarantee of loyalty and dedication to the work of officers or members of the organization, as well as guaranteeing the honor of himself and his organization.

The purpose of making and enforcing a police code of ethics for members of the police force is that these members of the police do not use their respective culture and cultural values as a reference for acting in their capacity as police officers, but use police culture in their policing tasks. they. A police code of ethics is also created and applied to members of the police force to ensure the quality or quality of work or professionalism of police officers in police service tasks to citizens, communities, the general public, and the wider community.

4 Conclusion

A police officer must be professional and work based on the provisions of the laws and regulations in force in Indonesia and uphold human dignity. This type of police is still rare in practice. Even though Law no. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, PP No. 2 of 2003 concerning the Disciplinary Regulations for Members of the Police, and the Regulation of the National Police Chief No. 14 of 2011 concerning the Police Professional Code of Ethics, emphasizes the importance of the police working professionally and upholding human dignity, but to achieve this requires hard work to change the policy culture and time and costs are not small. A police officer's professionalism is a key requirement, as the police officer's job is essentially a professional job of serving and protecting. About the security of self, life, and property of those who are served and protected by the police, as well as socially. And carry out law enforcement so that social order can be guaranteed its sustainability and violations of law and damage to social order can be applied and handled according to applicable law, to be removed from the social life of the community concerned.

Therefore, a professional not only has knowledge obtained from formal and general education levels but also must go through various kinds and stages of special education or specialization, according to the field of expertise in which they are engaged. Through the stages of education and skill training, a professional does not learn and explore his professional field but also learns and believes in the moral provisions contained in his professional ethics. A professional is usually a member of and a member of a professional organization (a lawyer is usually a member of an association of lawyers, for example) or works in a professional organization. Professional Police must keep away attitudes and behaviors that violate the discipline and code of professional ethics of the Police and keep away criminal attitudes and behavior in the community. To these professional police, both the state, the Police and the community must give high appreciation in the form of extraordinary promotions and publicity for achievements and professionalism for their duties and services.

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