

# Legal Regulations Concerning Actions of the POLRI's Code of Ethics in Carrying Out Their Duties

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**Abstract.** The Republic of Indonesia's National Police (POLRI) ensured law enforcement, order, and community services to maintain domestic security. However, conflicts between police officers and residents sometimes occurred during security operations. This normative legal research analyzed secondary sources, such as library materials or data, through a legislative approach to examine relevant regulations. Law Number 2 of 2002, concerning the State Police, applied to the entire community, with criminal cases handled by the District Court. According to Article 2 of Unofficial Law Number 3 of 2003, a police officer who committed a criminal act was subject to general justice procedural law during the law enforcement process. Cases involving police officers accused of criminal acts were handled by Bareskrim. The Police Professional Code of Ethics stated that sanctions could include a recommendation to transfer duties, transfer to another location, honorable dismissal, or dishonorable discharge. Administrative sanctions related to position transfers, which could involve demotion, or regional transfers, sometimes to remote areas. Dismissal sanctions included either honorable or dishonorable dismissal for violations of the National Police Professional Code of Ethics.

**Keywords:** Code of Ethics, Police, Discipline, Crime

## 1 Introduction

Staying aware of safety and public interest, approving the law, giving protection, and serving the neighborhood local area are commitments of the state government. This unites the police. The Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia (POLRI) is depended with carrying out law and order, giving security and neighborhood, and protecting public prosperity as a state unit. As indicated by Article 13 of Guideline Number 2 of 2002, the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia's most memorable obligations incorporate maintaining law and order, protecting the neighborhood, giving security and organizations to the neighborhood.[1]

For the Public Police Capable Arrangement of standards to be confining on all people from the Indonesian Public Police, it ought to be established on the astounding ability essentials delineated in Guideline Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian Public Police. The Republic of Indonesia and Rule of the Head of Police Number 7 of 2006 as altered by Rule of the Head of Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2011 concerning the Expert Arrangement of norms for the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia.[2]

Police members can be recommended to take part in the Police Code of Ethics Hearing (SKEP) to determine whether or not they are worthy of criminal charges after going through the

general court process and receiving a decision that has permanent legal force and a minimum criminal penalty more than three months if not carrying out duties or obligations related to the police. Members will still receive criminal or disciplinary penalties and be supervised by the *Provos/Propam* and the leadership for their rights but are not required to be recommended to the Police Code of Ethics Session (SKEP) if they are sentenced to a crime. Less than three (three) months as a member of the National Police, he was accepted back to duty.

*Kasipropam* regulates Polri's internal security, norms, member discipline, and professional development within Polri organizational units. The Police Professional Code of Ethics must regulate the attitudes and actions of Indonesian National Police personnel. They also need to increase harmony and unity within the police and improve performance to enforce disciplinary action for members of the National Police. The law also stipulates that general judicial powers are given to Polri personnel. The National Police follows government regulations while implementing statutory requirements, but some people argue that they do not take internal law enforcement seriously. It can be seen from the trial process or disciplinary hearing at the Professional Code of Ethics Commission (KKEP), which is the only way to resolve criminal acts and work indiscipline committed by National Police personnel. The public's perception of law enforcement within the police arises from their ignorance of how members of the National Police handle problems and resolve them.[3]

Examples of situations that generally fall under a police code of ethics are situations involving infidelity, abuse of authority, car theft, and abetting illegal activities. To uphold Police Professional Ethics, all police leaders at Polda, Polsek, Polres, Polwil, and Headquarters must have the authority to punish individuals from the Police who abuse the overarching set of rules through disciplinary hearings and hearings before the Expert Set of Principles Commission (KKEP). Thus, that even the slightest infringement requires restorative activity or authorizations, it is trusted that each Top of the Indonesian Public Police Association Unit will actually want to maintain morals and discipline for individuals from the Public Police as Superiors who have the Right to Punish (*Ankum*) at all levels. The number of legal violations committed by Polri personnel can be reduced if these provisions are fulfilled consistently.

The critical commitments of people from the Indonesian Public Police considering Guideline Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Police are to remain mindful of wellbeing and public safety, support the law, and give affirmation, security, and association to the area (13 of Rule No. 2 of 2002 concerning Rules Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia). This objective won't be understood on the off chance that it isn't completed with high devotion, discipline, and incredible skill by individuals from the Public Police to attempt to do the errands relegated to them well and capably. As a component of government, the Public Police puts forth serious attempts to assist with understanding the standards of Clean Government and Great Administration via doing its primary obligations, to be specific authorizing the law, keeping up with security and request, as well as safeguarding, creating, and serving the local area. The people group and the Public Police itself which is illustrated in the Public Police's stupendous procedure as Trust.

The general arrangement of rules for the Police calling isn't simply considering the prerequisite for astounding expertise yet has moreover been overseen normatively in Guideline No. 2 of 2002, which managed the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia, was trailed by Rule No. 14 of 2011, which managed the Code of Master Ethics for the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia, and Rule No. 19 of 2012, which managed the Progressive Plan and Work Approach of the Police Set of Standards Commission of the Republic of Indonesia, making the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia the subject of these two reports Public Police Capable Arrangement of rules is limiting for every person from the Indonesian Public Police.

As per the arrangements of Article 29 section 1 of Regulation No. 2 of 2002 relating to the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia, individuals from the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia are dependent upon the power of the overall legal executive. It shows that Polri people are not directed by military guideline and are normal residents. In spite of the way that police are ordinary individuals, the Master Set of rules for the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia and Informal regulation No. 14 of 2011 concerning Disciplinary Rules for People from the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia both apply to them.[4]

Casual guideline Number 2 of 2003 concerning Disciplinary Standards for Individuals from the Indonesian Public Police frames strategies for taking care of disciplinary infringement against Polri staff. The techniques for executing sanctions through an overarching set of principles hearing are directed in eighteen articles. The National Police must take fresh action regarding the many cases currently pending without giving the impression that the principle of immunity is used to protect fellow corps members from persecution. That's why the National Police Chief needs to build a "new tradition" in the form of appreciation and praise for National Police members who work hard, are honest, and have creative ideas.

Aside from infringement including demonstrations of savagery, there were additionally reports with respect to the disgraceful excusal of individuals from the Police on the grounds that in light of reports from the public the Sabhara individuals were associated with misrepresentation and misappropriation. Subsequent to leading examinations and examinations, it worked out that this was to be sure obvious.[5] The National Police is committed to disciplining its members who break the ethical code. The National Police's current state of deteriorating discipline and professionalism is beginning to become a frequent topic of community discussion. With nonstop reports in various wide correspondences concerning disciplinary exercises finished by people from the Public Police, for example, the many occasions of maltreatment of firearms by people from the Public Police, the presence of people from the Indonesian Public Police who were locked in with criminal exhibitions, whimsical exercises by people from the Public Police, and various cases that show the shortfall of The discipline of people from the Public Police is a concern for the neighborhood respects to the execution of the central tasks of the Public Police, specifically staying aware of public security and solicitation, demand and keeping up with the law, giving security, confirmation and organization to the neighborhood, well as staying aware of public congruity by keeping up with normal freedoms.[2]

Factors that impact the exhibition of individuals in doing their obligations should be contemplated, examined, and dissected so approaches and upgrades can then be taken to expand the part's presentation. In view of the issues depicted above, it is felt that there is a requirement for exceptional thoughtfulness regarding the disciplinary activity given by the Public Police against Sabhara people from the Public Police who break the ethics code. Considering Segment 1 of Article 27 of Guideline 2 of 2002 relating to the Indonesian Public Police, to empower fortitude and decency as well as augmentation work soul and soul, a disciplinary rule for people from the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia was executed.

## **2 Method**

The investigation is associated with normalizing authentic assessment, directing legal investigation is genuine assessment that relies upon or simply takes a gander at discretionary data (library data). The legal methodology is the strategy utilized in this review, which looks at

all regulations and guidelines relating to the subject being scrutinized. In addition, this proposal's contents are discussed using the Case Approach type, which examines cases with permanent legal force that are related to the issues at hand. In standardizing lawful exploration, library information sources are utilized, where the main information required is auxiliary information.[6]

Essential lawful materials are legitimate materials that have general restricting power (regulation) or have restricting power for closely involved individuals. For this situation, the legal guidelines and legitimate standards connected with the articles got are Regulation Number 2 of 2002 concerning the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Informal guideline Number 1 of 2003 concerning the Excusal of Individuals from the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Rule of the Greatest place of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2011 concerning the Code of Expert Morals for the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Rule of the Highest point of the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2012 concerning the Authoritative Turn of events and Work Arrangement of the Commission on the Plan of principles for the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia.

### **3 Result and Discussion**

#### **3.1 Code of Ethics for the Police Professional in Indonesia**

The Republic of Indonesia's State Police are the subject of Regulation No. 2 of 2002., endorsed in Jakarta on January 8, 2002, proclaimed on January 8 2002 in State Paper Number 2 of 2002, Supplement to State Journal Number 4168.

As indicated by Article 1 of Regulation Number 2 of 2002, the police are characterized as "all matters connecting with police capabilities and organizations by legal guidelines." (Police Guideline No. 2, 2002, Area 1, Section 1) 3) Likewise, Article 13 portions (1) and (2) of Casual guideline Number 1 of 2003 concerning Excusal of Police Individuals imparts that; (1) Individuals from the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia might be famously absolved from the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia for disregarding the commitment/obligation of individuals from the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia, the promise/obligation of office, and additionally the Expert Arrangement of rules of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia. (2) The excusal exactly as expected in portion (1) is brought out resulting to going through a becoming aware of the Commission on the Expert Arrangement of rules for the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia.

Based on the Precautions of Law Number 2 of 2002, it states:

- a. Inward security is the principal prerequisite to help the acknowledgment of an equitable, prosperous, and cultivated common society in view of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.
- b. That the upkeep of local security through attempts to finish police abilities which consolidate staying aware of safety and public solicitation, policing, course, and organization to the neighborhood done by the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia as an instrument of the State helped by the local staying aware of key opportunities.
- c. That the constitutional system has undergone a fundamental change that places an emphasis on the institutional separation of the Republic of Indonesia Police and the Indonesian National Army according to their respective roles and responsibilities.

- d. That Republic of Indonesia's Law No. 28 of 1997 pertaining to the National Police is no longer adequate and must be replaced to accommodate the expansion of the law and state administration.
- e. A Law on the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia must be drafted on the basis of the considerations outlined in letters A, b, c, and d.[7]

In addition to the description provided above, the Police Professional Code of Ethics is mentioned in the preamble of National Police Chief Regulation Number 14 of 2011;

- a. That individuals from the Indonesian Public Police should do their obligations, authority, and obligations in an expert, proportionate, and procedural way, upheld by the major upsides of Tribrata and Catur Prasetya, which are framed in the expert set of principles of the Indonesian Public Police as standards of conduct that are proper and improper
- b. That the Indonesian Public Police's proficient set of principles should be upheld equitably and with responsibility, maintaining lawful sureness, a feeling of (legitimate and genuine) equity, and common liberties by focusing on the help of individuals from the Indonesian Public Police who are associated with disregarding the Public Police Republic of Indonesia's expert set of rules;
- c. Notwithstanding, as per the arrangements of Article 34, Segment 3 of Guideline 2 of 2002 relating to the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia, which coordinates the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia to observe the Master Set of Guidelines;
- d. Anyway taking into account the assessments exactly as expected in letters a, b, and c, it is fundamental to decide a Standard of the Highest point of the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the Expert Arrangement of norms for the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia;

### **3.2 As A Result of Violating the Code Of Ethics**

POLRI should maintain the honor and poise of the State, Government, and Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia and consent to relevant regulations and guidelines, both those connecting with true obligations and those that apply overall. By carrying out a crook act, this implies that the POLRI has disregarded disciplinary guidelines.

Discourse, composing, or activities that disregard discipline completed by staff from the Indonesian Public Police are viewed as an infringement of disciplinary methodology. Disciplinary movement and furthermore disciplinary discipline is applied to people from the Indonesian Public Police who are shown to have dismissed the Disciplinary Rules for People from the Indonesian Public Police. Verbal admonitions or different activities are remembered for actual disciplinary activity (Article 8 section (1) PP 2/2003). This disciplinary activity doesn't dispense with the power of the better who has the right than rebuff (Ankum) to force disciplinary discipline. The disciplinary disciplines are as[8]:

- a. Composed cautioning;
- b. delay in going to training for a limit of 1 (one) year;
- c. Delay of occasional compensation increments;
- d. Deferment of advancement for a limit of 1 (one) year;
- e. Demotional changes;
- f. Discharge from office;
- g. Position in a unique spot for a limit of 21 (21) days.

Violations of police discipline are adjudicated in disciplinary hearings, and if police engage in criminal activities such as rape, torture, or shooting civilians to death, they violate not only the law but also their professional code of ethics and police discipline. Similar to the criminal justice system for police officers, violations of disciplinary policies and codes of conduct will be investigated, and if proven true, penalties will be applied. The implementation of disciplinary measures and penalties for ethical violations does not absolve the police personnel involved from criminal charges.[9] Therefore, even though the police involved in the unlawful act have received disciplinary action and fines for violating the code of ethics, they will still face criminal charges.

POLRI members typically go through the law enforcement framework as per the overall procedural regulation set up in the equity framework. This is coordinated in Article 2 of Informal regulation Number 3 of 2003 concerning the Institutional Specific Execution of General Value for People from the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia. The Police Set of principles Commission (KKEP) hearing is a meeting to look at and choose instances of infringement of the POLRI Proficient Set of rules (KEPP) committed by individuals from the Public Police as expressed in Article 1 point 7 of the Head of Police Guideline No. 14 of 2011. Aside from that, KKEP hearings are additionally held for infringement. Article 13 PP no. 2 of 2003.

Article 13 PP Number 2 of 2003 states that "Members of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia can be dismissed honorably or dishonorably from the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia through a hearing of the Professional Code of Ethics Commission for the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia." If they are proven unfit to continue as members of the police after receiving disciplinary punishment more than three (3) times. There are no rules that specifically determine which is carried out first in a disciplinary hearing - a trial in a general court or a disciplinary hearing. What is just directed is that Disciplinary hearings are held no later than 30 (thirty) days after Ankum gets the Fundamental Assessment Rundown (DPP) documents for disciplinary infringement from the executive or different authorities designated by Ankum (Article 23 PP No. 2 of 2003 and Article 19 section (1) of the Head's Declaration Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia No. Pol.: Kep/44/IX/2004 concerning Procedure for Disciplinary Hearings for People from the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia) Meanwhile, for KKEP primers, the administrative approvals that will be constrained on KKEP Violators are as Despicable Dismissal (PTDH), then, at that point, this matter is picked through the KKEP Meeting after the criminal encroachment has first been shown through the general court process up to a court decision which has incredibly sturdy legitimate power (Article 22 segment (2) Perkapolri 14/2011). Authoritative authorizations as PTDH proposals are forced through the KKEP Meeting on:

- a. Violators who purposefully carry out a criminal offense with the danger of a jail sentence of 4 (four) years or more and have been condemned by a court with long-lasting legitimate power;and
- b. Violators who commit infringement as planned in article 21 section (3) letter e, letter g, letter h, and letter I.

### **3.3 Trial Procedures for Police Members Who Violate Disciplinary Regulations**

Guideline no. 2 of 2002 concerning the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia, authorized in Jakarta on January 8, 2002, declared on January 8 2002 in State Periodical No. 2 of 2002, despite State Paper No. 4168. Polri people are subject to the powers of the generally speaking lawful leader, particularly like normal individuals by and large. This is explained in

Guideline Number 2 of 2002, Article 29, Segment 1 concerning the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia. It shows that Polri people are standard residents and are not open to military guideline.[1]

Assuming the overall legal cycle is completed overall courts, particularly the Locale Court, High Court, and High Court, then general justice is aimed at society as a whole. The judge is the person who conducts the trial and makes a decision in the case, while the prosecutor is usually referred to as the Public Prosecutor. General Penitentiary Institutions carry out executions after receiving a judge's ruling or decision. Regulation Number 2 of 2002, Article 29, Segment 1 concerning the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia are additionally regarded equivalent to citizenry by and large, and criminal arraignment is completed in the Locale Court.

For clearness, the distinctions in the legal systems forced on individuals from the Public Police and common society are as per the following:

- a. Cops in the event that they commit disciplinary infringement, for instance: not going to move call or not entering without consent. Then the case will be handled in a disciplinary trial as it were.
- b. Police individuals who perpetrate criminal demonstrations, for instance: perpetrating misuse, opiates violations, assault, robbery, or murder, the case will be handled in a general trial first, after a choice has been made and the assents got have been finished, then, at that point, the Police part will complete set of principles preliminary with sanctions for shocking excusal.
- c. In the event that common society perpetrates a lawbreaker act, the case might be handled in a general court meeting.

Considering their work, cops are in like manner reliant upon the Master Set of standards and Disciplinary Rules. Perkapolri No. 14 of 2011 relating to the Code of Master Ethics for the Indonesian Public Police coordinates the police general arrangement of rules, while Informal regulation Number 2 of 2003 concerning Disciplinary Rules for People from the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia manages discipline. guideline. Hence, in the event that Public Police work force disregard the law or perpetrate a crook act, they will be dependent upon three preliminaries, in particular the General Court preliminary, the Disciplinary Court preliminary, and the Overarching set of principles preliminary.[8]

The law enforcement process for individuals from the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia is regularly done as per the procedural regulation that is appropriate in the overall equity climate, as expressed in Article 2 of Unofficial law No. 3 of 2003 Concerning the Institutional Specialized Execution of General Equity for Individuals from the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia. A person from the Public Police who executes a hoodlum act is reliant upon this norm. Subsequently, a person from the Public Police who has been represented as completing a criminal offense is dealt with by the Criminal Assessment Unit.[10]

*Propam* carried out its investigation and analysis of this criminal act after receiving notification from *Bareskrim* via an official letter that a member of the National Police had committed a criminal act and was being investigated by the unit. Or, if anyone feels that they have been harmed by a member of the National Police, it is best to immediately notify *Yanduan Propam* so that *Propam* and *Bareskrim* can investigate and investigate the criminal act. To investigate and examine criminal acts until there is sufficient evidence for prosecution, *Bareskrim* and *Propam* work together.

Notwithstanding, assuming *Propam* conducts a meeting on the Police Proficient Set of rules, as managed in Article 22 Passage (1) letter a, managerial authorizations as a suggestion for disreputable excusal are forced through a becoming aware of the Police Proficient Set of

principles Commission (KKEP) on violators who purposely carry out a crook act with the danger of a jail sentence of 4 (four) years or more and has been concluded by a court that has long-lasting lawful power, then Propam should hang tight for the choice of a court preliminary that has super durable legitimate power, a consultation can be held by the POLRI Proficient Set of principles Commission (KKEP) and the approvals are as regulatory assents, proposals for shocking excusal.

As per Article 7 of the Police Proficient Set of rules, individuals from the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia generally stay away from atrocities that could harm the distinction of their calling and association, by not making moves in that frame of mind of:

- a. Talking unforgiving words and having a maddened tone;[2]
- b. Disregards or potentially veers off from obligation systems;
- c. Acting to see a major problem with society;
- d. Make things challenging for individuals who need help or help;
- e. Getting out the word that could upset people in general;
- f. Committing acts that are felt to be corrupting to ladies' pride;
- g. Corrupting human nobility

The aftereffects of the assessment will be inspected, with the accompanying outcomes:

- a. In the event that there are components of a crook act, the case documents will be given to the Criminal Examination Organization (Bareskrim) which will then, at that point, be trailed by an assessment in a general court;
- b. On the off chance that there are components of an infringement of the set of rules, the case documents will be given over to bosses who reserve the privilege to rebuff (Ankum) who will then make a Police General set of principles Commission;
- c. On the off chance that there are components of a disciplinary infringement, the case document will be given over to the better who has the right than rebuff (Ankum) who will then, at that point, be inspected in a disciplinary hearing.

Forms of violation of the National Police's professional code of ethics are:

- a. Leaving obligation wrongfully for 30 (thirty) continuous days.  
By Article 11 passage 3 and Article 12 section 1 of the Public Police Criminal Method Code, each infringement of the set of principles is dependent upon moral authorizations which are passed on to the examinee as a composed choice from the Police Implicit set of rules Meeting. A choice expressing that it isn't demonstrated or expressing that the examinee was demonstrated to have disregarded the Police Proficient Set of rules are two potential types of moral endorses that will be applied. The type of moral endorses that are outright and restricting are those contained in Article 11 Section 2 (a, b, and c). This implies that the ethical assents are figured out from the lightest degree of approval to the heaviest degree of authorization as per the infringement of the examined conduct which can be demonstrated at the Commission Meeting.
- b. Completing activities and conduct that can hurt the Public Police Administration. In the event that the degree of infringement of the Public Police Proficient Set of principles falls inside the capabilities of a serious infringement and is committed over and over, then the examinee might be given the approval of being pronounced unsuitable to complete the police calling/capability.

Each violation has different sanctions, including the following:



- a. On the off chance that it is demonstrated that what has happened is an infringement that has a criminal component, then, at that point, the assents given depend on the arrangements of the articles in the Lawbreaker Code;
- b. In the event that it is demonstrated that what has happened is an infringement of the set of principles, the assents given will be through being proclaimed a dishonorable demonstration; requested to communicate lament and apologize in a restricted and public way; embraced proficient redevelopment; presently not fit to do the police calling.

As per Article 12 (4) of the Police Proficient Set of principles, this authorization is a managerial authorization as a suggestion to:

- 1) transfer of obligations to an alternate position;
- 2) being moved to an alternate region;
- 3) honorable release; or
- 4) dishonorable excusal.

Regulatory assents in numbers 1) and 2) are moves to individuals who are demonstrated to have disregarded the Public Police Proficient Set of principles, either position move, to be specific being moved to an alternate position (conceivable downgrade), or provincial/area change, in particular being moved to somewhere else/district (can go to far off regions). In the interim, managerial approvals (c) and (d) are the activity of excusing individuals from the Public Police who have been found to have broken the Public Police Proficient Set of principles and have been ended, either respectably or shamefully.[2]

If it is proven that what occurred was a disciplinary violation, the sanctions will be in the form of:

- a. Composed cautioning;
- b. Delay of schooling for a limit of 1 (one) year;
- c. Delay of occasional compensation increments;
- d. Deferment of advancement for a limit of 1 (one) year;
- e. Demotional transformations; 6) Delivery from office; and 7) Situation in a unique spot for 21 (21) days

Article 13 passage (1) of Regulation No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Public Police, states that "Members of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia can be dishonorably dismissed from the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia for violating the oath/promise of members of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, oath/promise of office, and/or the Code of Professional Ethics for the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia." [1]

Foundation of disciplinary guidelines for individuals from the Public Police to satisfy the command of Article 27 of Regulation No. 2 of 2002, to cultivate solidarity and solidarity as well as increment work soul and resolve for individuals from the Public Police. As an association, the Public Police has inward guidelines to further develop execution, incredible skill, hierarchical culture, fellowship, honor, and believability of the association. Disciplinary guidelines are likewise expected to guarantee the support of request and execution of obligations by the targets, jobs, capabilities, authority, and obligations of the Public Police. As a solid association, the Public Police should have rules and guidelines for work conduct, activities, and communications among its individuals, as well as in cooperating with individuals in the general climate.

## 4 Conclusion

As well as giving security and public request, policing, and administration to the local area, the police act as one of the express government's capabilities. The Police of the Republic of Indonesia (POLRI) is a state instrument liable for doing inside security, including playing out the basic undertakings of remaining mindful of public security and requesting, completing the law, and safeguarding, protecting, and serving the neighborhood. In any case, truly, police officers frequently engage in violent confrontations with the public while performing their duties.

Guideline Number 2 of 2002 made the Public Police and society in general, where criminal fundamental hearings are held in the District Court, something very similar for individuals from the Public Police who defy discipline. The law enforcement process for individuals from the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia is regularly done as per the procedural regulation that is appropriate in the overall equity climate, as expressed in Article 2 of Unofficial law No. 3 of 2003 Concerning the Institutional Specialized Execution of General Equity for Individuals from the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia. A person from the Public Police who executes a hoodlum act is reliant upon this norm. Thusly, a person from the Public Police who has been accounted for as carrying out a criminal offense is handled by the Criminal Examination Unit.

As per Article 12 (4) of the Police Proficient Set of rules, this authorization is a regulatory authorization as a suggestion to 1) move obligations to an alternate position; 2) be moved to an alternate region; 3) fair release; or 4) despicable release.

Regulatory assents in numbers 1) and 2) are moves to individuals who are demonstrated to have disregarded the Public Police Proficient Set of principles, either position move, to be specific being moved to an alternate position (conceivable downgrade), or provincial/area change, in particular being moved to somewhere else/district (can go to far off regions). In the mean time, managerial assents (c) and (d) are the activity of excusing individuals from the Public Police who have been found to have broken the Public Police's Proficient Set of rules face either noteworthy or shameful excusal.

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