

Legal Accountability of Police Members Affected by Criminal Cases

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Article Info

Received: 2021-02-05

Revised: 2021-07-28

Accepted: 2021-12-12

Keywords:

Accountability, Law,
Police, Criminal Cases,
Police Code of Ethics.

Abstract

Criminal cases involving members of the National Police often raise concerns regarding the professionalism, integrity and image of the police institution. Therefore, this research will explore the legal aspects that underlie the responsibility of Polri members in the context of criminal cases. The responsibility of members of the National Police who commit criminal acts includes responsibility for the code of ethics and criminal responsibility. This research methodology involves normative law regarding the laws and regulations that regulate the legal responsibilities of Polri members. The research results show that legal accountability for Polri members involved in criminal cases has significant implications for the integrity of law enforcement agencies. Criminal cases involving members of the National Police can harm the image of the institution in the eyes of the public, and therefore, law enforcement must be carried out firmly, transparently and in accordance with applicable legal norms. Research also reveals that the concept of the rule of law and the balance between criminal law, Disciplinary Regulations, and the Police Professional Code of Ethics play an important role in maintaining the honor of the institution and providing justice to the community. The research conclusions highlight the need for professionalism of the apparatus, adequate facilities and infrastructure, positive public perception of the law, and the formation of a strong legal culture to create an effective and fair legal environment in maintaining security and public order.

1. INTRODUCTION

As a rule of law country, Indonesia has characteristics that tend to judge people's actions based on legal regulations. The principle of the rule of law is reflected in the involvement of all legal elements which are subject to

predetermined rules (Muntoha, 2009). The state structure of the Republic of Indonesia includes the Executive Institution, which carries out law enforcement through the National Police and Prosecutors, the Judicial Institution or Judicial Power with the judicial role carried out by Judges, and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) (Pinilih, 2020).

In the Indonesian law enforcement system, law enforcement officers, especially the National Police, are at the forefront with the main obligation to enforce and supervise so that the function of the law runs well. This apparatus is not only tasked with providing a good example but also plays a significant role in establishing community compliance with applicable legal regulations (Suprayetno, 2017). As a structural element of law enforcement, the National Police has an important responsibility in ensuring the sustainability and effectiveness of the legal system in Indonesia (Berutu, 2019). Their compliance with ethical and legal standards will have a positive impact on the integrity of law enforcement agencies as a whole, providing confidence to the public that law enforcement is carried out fairly and professionally (Burhanudin, 2018).

POLRI has a crucial role as protector, protector and servant of the community, as well as law enforcer in Indonesia. Even though they are recognized as the front guard in maintaining order and security, the police as ordinary people cannot be separated from the potential for mistakes and criminal acts that they can commit (Hendaryana, 2010). In carrying out their duties, police are often faced with pressure and fatigue, which can sometimes influence their decision making. This condition provides opportunities for inappropriate decisions to occur, thereby creating dissatisfaction and doubt among the public regarding the integrity of the police institution (Pujaswara, 2021).

Many slanted accusations and negative stereotypes surround the image of the police in society. Some of them cover issues related to the lives of police officers who are involved in narcotics and illegal drug abuse (Pudjiastuti & Fadhal, 2012). Apart from that, there is a perception that some police act arrogantly and arbitrarily, violating the Disciplinary Regulations and Professional Code of Ethics that have been established by the POLRI institution (Kusuma & Adolf, 2022). In overcoming this challenge, it is important to understand and overcome the root of problems that may occur within the police, so that POLRI can build a positive image and maintain public trust in this law enforcement agency (Saharuddin, 2017).

The recent reality, with the increasing incidents of criminal acts committed by several members of the Indonesian National Police, has had a serious impact on the image of this institution in the eyes of the public (Sulaeman, 2016). One example that tarnished POLRI's reputation was the case of beating a citizen in Makassar City, where POLRI members who were supposed to be the backbone in upholding the supremacy of the law were actually involved in acts of violence that violated the law. This kind of incident harms not only the individual who is the victim, but also weakens the public's trust in the police institution that is supposed to protect them (Alam, 2021).

In dealing with acts of deviation or abuse of power by law enforcement officers, such as members of the Indonesian National Police, taking action that is firm, transparent and in accordance with applicable legal procedures is very important (Budiarta et al, 2021). Serious efforts are needed to uphold the supremacy of law and provide appropriate sanctions for violations of the law that occur. A transparent law enforcement process is not only important to restore public trust, but also to emphasize that no party is excluded from the rule of law, including law enforcement officials themselves (Rajalahu, 2013). Police who commit crimes can be held accountable according to criminal law and the laws that apply to the police such as the code of ethics.

Criminal law is a law that has special characteristics, namely in terms of sanctions. Every time we encounter the law, our thoughts turn towards something that binds a person's behavior in society (Adi, 2012). It contains provisions about what should be done and what should not be done and the consequences. We call the first the norm while the consequences are called sanctions. What differentiates criminal law from other laws is the form of negative sanctions which are referred to as criminal (punishment) (Harefa, 2019).

The importance of criminal responsibility in a criminal law system is closely related to the basic principles in *daad-daderstrafs recht*. Although the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP) does not specifically regulate criminal responsibility, it only regulates circumstances that can result in the perpetrators of criminal acts being irresponsible (Hakim, 2019). Regulations regarding criminal acts are not actually designed solely to protect the state and society from crime or criminals, whether they have occurred or have the potential to occur (Rahmanto et al, 2019).

The perspective of criminal law is basically negative, where criminal regulations are designed not solely to identify countries that are under threat due to criminal acts, but rather as a form of negative control over behavior that can endanger security and order (Mubarok, 2015). Irregularities and violations of law are not only a threat to the state and society, but can also open up opportunities for authorities or the state to act arbitrarily. Therefore, there is a need for criminal regulations to prohibit and provide sanctions for certain behavior, thereby preventing acts of arbitration by the authorities or "vigilantes" from society (Syahrin, 2018). This principle explains the importance of criminal regulations as an instrument of negative control to maintain balance and justice in a criminal law system.

Based on the provisions contained in the Police Law of the Republic of Indonesia (UU Polri), Article 29 paragraph (1) expressly states that members of the National Police are subject to the authority of the general judiciary, just like civilians in general. This confirms that the status of members of the Police is as civilians and are not subjects of military law. Thus, they are responsible under the jurisdiction of the general court just like society in general (Syamsuddin, 2017).

In carrying out their duties, members of the National Police are also subject to the rules stipulated in the Disciplinary Regulations and the Police Professional Code of Ethics (KEPP). The Police Professional Code of Ethics is not only a

guideline, but also a moral and ethical reference that regulates the behavior and responsibilities of Polri members (Manalu, 2014). The Code of Ethics is a crystallization of the values contained in the principles of "Tribrata and Catur Prasetya," which describe community service with the ideal of creating an orderly, safe, peaceful and prosperous life (Poiyo, 2016). Thus, the Police Professional Code of Ethics becomes a moral foundation that encourages Polri members to carry out their duties with full integrity, transparency and professionalism in order to create a safe, peaceful and prosperous society in accordance with the ancestral mandate to create "karta-raharja order of peace" (Nurianto, 2017).

This research is essential to explore the mechanisms of legal accountability for members of the National Police in the context of criminal cases, with the main aim of understanding the impact on the public's image and trust. By exploring the legal processes involved, this research has the potential to make a substantial contribution to policy development, increasing the accountability of Polri members, as well as empowering the community through a better understanding of legal rights and procedures. In addition, criminal case analysis can also provide critical insights for the prevention of criminal acts within police agencies, by identifying patterns of behavior that can form the basis for more effective preventive measures.

2. METHODS

This research uses normative legal research methods, which focus on legal principles, legal rules, values (norms), concrete legal regulations, and legal systems related to the research material (Ariawan, 2013). In the context of this type of research, law is seen as what is written in statutory regulations (law in books) or as rules and norms that guide human behavior that is considered appropriate. Therefore, this research describes and analyzes the legal responsibility of Polri members who are involved in criminal acts. The approach method used involves a statutory approach, which requires an understanding of the hierarchy and principles in statutory regulations, as well as a conceptual approach which is carried out by examining the views and concepts of experts related to the problems discussed. A conceptual approach is used when legal rules do not exist or do not exist, so that the views of experts become the basis for strengthening the position and arguments of this research.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Criminal Law Responsibility of Police Members Who Commit Criminal Acts

In an effort to create a clean government and organization, the National Police is carrying out bureaucratic reform in the field of law enforcement. This action is a response to the need for effective law enforcement. As a follow-up, Minister of Justice Decree No. 28 of 1998 was issued which established a Legal Reform Team. Law enforcement is considered the spearhead in fighting violations and criminal acts, in accordance with Article 13 of Law No. 2 of 2002

concerning the Indonesian Police. The police, as a state instrument with the authority to enforce the law, has an important role in the government's efforts to maintain security and public order. The main duties of the National Police, according to Law no. 2 of 2002 concerning the Police, includes maintaining security and public order, enforcing the law, as well as providing protection, guidance and service to the community. The application of sanctions by the National Police has changed from military justice to general justice, in accordance with Government Regulation No. 3 of 2003 (Tololiu, 2019). Thus, acts of violence committed by members of the National Police can be prosecuted in accordance with criminal law, reflecting a significant change in the approach to law enforcement within the National Police institution.

The application of criminal law is used to actualize the law for officials whose synergy with what the community expects has not worked as expected. Law enforcement officers often experience problems, both internal (factors of the officers themselves) and external (community factors) which lead to ineffective law enforcement (Susilowati, 2012). The public's distrust of state apparatus is caused by law enforcers playing with morality. Responsibility for criminal acts as law enforcement includes an understanding of the subject and object in the process of enforcing the law itself. So, in the process there are 3 important elements that influence, among others:

- 1) Law enforcement institutions along with various supporting facilities and infrastructure and institutional work mechanisms;
- 2) Work culture related to its officers, including regarding the welfare of its officers, and
- 3) A set of regulations that supports both institutional performance and regulates the legal material used as work standards, both material law and procedural law.

Criminal liability is an assessment carried out after all criminal acts have been fulfilled or a criminal act has been proven. This assessment is carried out objectively and subjectively, the objective assessment is related to the maker and the legal norms he violated, so it is related to the actions and moral values he violated. In the end, objectively the creator is judged as a person who can be blamed or not blamed. This error is oriented towards moralistic values, makers who violate moralistic values should be condemned. A subjective assessment is made of the maker that certain psychological conditions that have violated morals are blameworthy or not.

Criminal liability is not related to the criminal act but is related to the subject of the criminal act. When drafting criminal law legislation, criminal responsibility is related to lack of responsibility (verminderde teorekeningsvatbaarheid, diminished mental capacity; diminished responsibility), the problem of responsibility for unintended/unintended/unintentional consequences (erfolgshaftung), and the problem of error (error). /dwaling/mistake). The term mistake, both mistake of facts and mistake of law, is also translated as error, which is also used by Schaffmeier. Mistakes (errors), whether factual errors or jurisprudential errors, in principle mean that the maker is not responsible and the maker is not

punished. If the error is worthy of being blamed on him, then the author will still be punished.

By committing criminal acts, members of the National Police not only violate general criminal provisions, but also damage internal discipline and violate the Police Professional Code of Ethics. The change in the status of the Police to a civil institution changes the legal framework that regulates it, so that Polri members are subject to civil law and are enforced by the same laws as civil society. This reflects a change in value and status for members of the National Police, who must now adhere to the same legal principles and regulations as civilians. The application of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP) for members of the National Police is confirmed in Article 4 of Government Regulation no. 3 of 2003, confirms that the investigation process against members of the National Police who are involved in criminal acts is carried out by investigators in accordance with criminal procedural law in general courts, and is based on the Criminal Procedure Code. This affirmation reflects a commitment to upholding the principle of supremacy of law and ensuring that every violation of the law committed by members of the National Police will be followed up fairly and equally according to legal procedures applicable to the general public.

In the context of criminal liability of members of the National Police, the main focus is on aspects of errors committed by the individual, especially in the context of criminal acts. Police members who are involved in criminal acts can be subject to aggravation, in accordance with Article 52, which states that if an official, including members of the National Police, commits a criminal act while violating the special obligations of his position or taking advantage of the powers, opportunities or facilities given to him because of his position, the penalty can be increased by one third.

In the framework of handling criminal violations by members of the Indonesian National Police, the Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police (Perkap No.14/2011) outlines a mechanism involving several entities. Article 17 paragraph (1) of Perkap No.14/2011 states that the handling of criminal violations by members of the National Police is carried out by various units, including Propam Polri in the field of Professional Accountability, KKEP (Prosecutor for Security and Order), the Appeals Commission, those carrying out the legal functions of the National Police, HR Polri, and Propam Polri in the field of personnel rehabilitation. By involving these various units, it is hoped that the handling of criminal cases involving members of the National Police can be carried out comprehensively and in accordance with related professional, legal and rehabilitation aspects. Through this mechanism, efforts are made to ensure that every member of the National Police who is involved in a criminal act can be processed fairly and in accordance with applicable legal principles.

The importance of handling violations by members of the National Police is clearly regulated based on categories of violations which can include disciplinary violations, desertion or criminal acts. After the act is classified into this category, the next stage involves consideration by the superior/ankum to determine the application of appropriate sanctions. In cases of disciplinary

violations, handling refers to Government Regulation (PP) No.2/2003 and Regulation of the Head of the Indonesian National Police (Perkap) No.2/2016. Meanwhile, for desertion cases, the handling follows the provisions of PP No.1/2003, and for criminal acts, the reference used is PP No.1/2003 and PP No.3/2003. With detailed regulations, it is hoped that the handling of each case can be carried out in a structured manner and in accordance with applicable legal principles, so that the sanctions applied can reflect proportionality and fairness, as well as contribute to the overall development and development of the profession of Polri members.

The provisions of Article 17 paragraph (3) mandate that the Preliminary Examination of cases of violations be carried out through investigative audit methods, inspections and preparation of files by the National Police Propam function in the field of Professional Accountability. After the preliminary examination stage, the next process involves a Security and Order Prosecutor's hearing (KKEP) and the imposition of appropriate sanctions. For certain actions, in accordance with the provisions of Perkap No.14/2011, Article 21 and Article 25 provide an option for members of the National Police to submit an appeal, especially regarding the imposition of Dishonorable Discharge (PTDH). This process confirms the involvement of Propam Polri in ensuring the enforcement of ethics and internal discipline within the police, by holding inspections and providing appropriate sanctions to maintain the integrity and professionalism of Polri members. The existence of an appeal mechanism provides guarantees that every sanction decision can be re-examined in a fair and transparent manner, creating a more effective and accountable internal law enforcement system.

Enforcement of criminal acts committed by members of the National Police refers to the provisions of the Republic of Indonesia Chief of Police Regulation (Perkap) No. 14 of 2011. Consideration of these acts is a key factor in determining the next steps for handling them. The type of crime identified plays an important role in determining the appropriate stage of treatment. If the act is considered a violation, sanctions can be given directly by the superior of the Indonesian National Police (Ankum), including punishment for disciplinary violations in accordance with Government Regulation (PP) No. 2 of 2003 and Perkap No. 2 of 2016. However, if the act is considered a criminal acts, general justice mechanisms or Security and Order Prosecutor's hearings (KKEP) can be involved, even run simultaneously, in accordance with efficiency considerations and the objectives of sanctions. The existence of this framework reflects policies that are oriented towards efficiency and justice in law enforcement within the National Police, ensuring that the handling of criminal cases by members of the National Police is carried out proportionally and in accordance with applicable legal principles.

b. Ethical Responsibility of Police Members who commit criminal acts

The implementation of Polri's strategic and complex duties must always prioritize the honor and dignity of the State, Government and Polri institutions. This includes compliance with statutory regulations, both those related to official duties and those of a general nature. When a member of the National Police is

involved in a criminal act, apart from violating criminal provisions, this is also considered a violation of the Disciplinary Regulations and the Police Professional Code of Ethics. In the framework of their professional accountability, Polri members not only bow down to the general justice mechanism, but also submit to the Police Professional Code of Ethics (KEPP) hearing process. Therefore, the decision handed down by the general court does not eliminate the responsibilities that must be carried out by members of the National Police in facing the KEPP Session, ensuring that accountability and professional integrity are maintained.

A code of ethics is a system of professional norms, values and rules outlined in writing, clearly establishing what is considered right and good, and conversely, what is considered wrong and not good for professionals. Codes of ethics provide guidance regarding actions that are permitted or prohibited, determine actions that should be performed, and identify actions that should be avoided. In other words, a code of ethics is a framework of rules, procedures, symbols and ethical guidelines that serve as a guide when carrying out an activity or job. A code of ethics functions as a pattern of rules or procedures that guide behavior, reflecting the values and norms that must be applied by professionals.

In everyday life, ethics can be interpreted as the result of human interaction, so the term "professional code of ethics" appears which refers to a collection of norms that regulate permitted and prohibited behavior in a profession. These norms are determined independently by professional practitioners, carrying the concept of self-regulation. In the professional code of ethics, there is a vision and mission that reflects the values and traditions inherent in the profession. The main aim is to maintain and improve the honor and integrity of the profession through the implementation of mutually agreed norms.

Philosophically and historically, the National Police Code of Ethics refers to the Tribrata Formula, which is the moral and philosophical basis for carrying out police duties. Raden Said Soekanto Tjokrodiatmodjo, as the first Chief of Police, had a big role in formulating Tribrata as a solid basis for the formation of Polri. During his leadership from 1945 to 1959, he succeeded in formulating Tribrata as the main guide or philosophy for the growth of the National Police. Tribrata was first announced as a pledge by PTIK alumni on May 3 1954, and then adopted as the official police pledge on July 1 1955.

Although the Tribrata Formula has maintained the same core values throughout its history, it has developed in accordance with the dynamics and demands of the times. The initial formulation of Tribrata includes aspects: a) The police as the main servants of the homeland and nation, b) The police as the main citizens of the state, and c) The police have an obligation to maintain personal order in society. Thus, the Tribrata Formula is not only a moral basis, but also continues to develop to accommodate changing times, making it a relevant basis for carrying out police duties and responsibilities.

The Police Professional Code of Ethics was first established by the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Kapolri) through the Decree of the Chief of Police No. Skep /213/VII/1985. Over time, this code of ethics has undergone

several changes, including through the National Police Chief's Decree No. Pol: Kep/05/III/2001 on March 7 2001. These changes include the Administrative Instruction Book for the Police Professional Code of Ethics Commission. Furthermore, there is the National Police Chief Regulation No.7 of 2006, and finally, the National Police Chief Regulation No.14/2011 which is now the main basis for the National Police Professional Code of Ethics.

The Police Professional Code of Ethics based on Perkap No.14/2011 is a collection of norms or rules that form an ethical or philosophical basis. These norms relate to the behavior and speech of Polri members in carrying out the duties, authority and responsibilities of their position. This code of ethics provides guidelines regarding what members of the National Police are required, prohibited, appropriate or inappropriate to do. In this way, the National Police Professional Code of Ethics becomes a moral basis that directs the ethical behavior of National Police members in carrying out their duties as law enforcers and protectors of the community. .

Article 32 (1) of the National Police Law states that the development of the professional abilities of Police officers is carried out through the development of professional ethics and the development of knowledge and experience in the technical field of the police through education, training and assignments in stages and continuously. In addition, Article 34 (1) confirms that the attitudes and behavior of Police officials are bound by the Police Professional Code of Ethics. Based on these provisions, members of the National Police are bound by the Disciplinary Regulations and the Police Professional Code of Ethics. The provisions of the Disciplinary Regulations and the Police Professional Code of Ethics are then described more specifically in the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2011 concerning the Professional Code of Ethics for the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Perkap No.14/2011).

The Police Professional Code of Ethics has 4 (four) components which form one unit. Apart from that, Perkap No.14/2011 also describes the types of sanctions for violations of the Code of Ethics. The types of sanctions are in the form of.

- a. the Violator's behavior is declared a disgraceful act;
- b. the Violator's obligation to apologize verbally before the KKEP Session and/or in writing to the Police leadership and the injured party;
- c. the Violator's obligation to undergo mental, psychological, religious and professional knowledge development for at least 1 (one) week and a maximum of 1 (one) month;
- d. transferred to a different position on a demo basis for at least 1 (one) year;
- e. transferred to a different function with a demotion for at least 1 (one) year;
- f. transferred to a different area on demotion basis for at least 1 (one) year; and/or PTDH as a member of the National Police.

Based on the description of the provisions of the code of ethics above, the handling of Polri members who commit violations or criminal acts is technically guided by Perkap No. 14 of 2011, specifically regulating the scope, mechanism or procedures for resolving violations of the Police Professional Code of Ethics

(KEPP) and the imposition of sanctions. code of ethics. Apart from that, the commission of violations is technically guided by Government Regulation Number 2 of 2003 concerning Disciplinary Regulations for Police Members (PP Number 2 of 2003), while specifically relating to PTDH sanctions it is guided by Government Regulation Number 1 of 2003 concerning the Dismissal of Police Members (PP No. 1 of 2003), Government Regulation Number 3 of 2003 concerning the Technical Implementation of Institutional General Justice for Police Members (PP No. 3 of 2003) as a technical guideline for procedures and mechanisms for the stages of general justice for members of the National Police who commit criminal acts.

In the provisions of the Police Professional Code of Ethics, the imposition of Police Professional Code of Ethics sanctions against violators can be annulled or annulled at the discretion of the Police Professional Code of Ethics Session. In Article 28 paragraph (5) it is stated that these considerations are:

- a. really carried out in the interests of police duties;
- b. in line with the legal obligations that require the action to be carried out;
- c. appropriate, reasonable, and included in the scope of the position;
- d. feasible based on compelling circumstances; and/or e. respect human rights.

Determining consideration of code of ethics sanctions as a stage in imposing sanctions on members of the National Police is an effort that is closely related to law enforcement in the context of the Police Professional Code of Ethics. Law enforcement is one of the main characteristics of the concept of a rule of law, as explained in Article 1 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states that Indonesia is a rule of law. This concept indicates that the state stands above the law and is responsible for ensuring a sense of justice for all its citizens.

Soerjono Soekanto identified five main factors that influence the realization of a rule of law. First, the legal factor itself, which includes the substance of statutory regulations as well as formal aspects to enforce material law. Second, the professionalism factor of law enforcement officers which involves the quality and competence of law enforcers. Third, adequate facilities and infrastructure to support the success of law enforcement. Fourth, society's perception of the law, which reflects how society views and understands the law. And fifth, legal culture itself, which includes the values and norms that develop in society related to law. By paying attention to these five factors, effective law enforcement can be achieved and realizing the concept of a rule of law that is in accordance with the principles of justice and legal certainty

4. CONCLUSION

Legal accountability of National Police members affected by criminal cases is an important aspect in maintaining the integrity and image of law enforcement agencies. The role of the National Police as protector, protector and servant of the community as well as law enforcer shows the great responsibility that must be carried out. However, as ordinary people, members of the National Police are not immune from mistakes and criminal acts that can harm society. The fact that

there are criminal cases involving members of the National Police can harm the image of the institution in the eyes of the public. Therefore, law enforcement against members of the National Police who are involved in criminal acts must be carried out firmly, transparently and in accordance with applicable legal norms. This criminal responsibility involves aspects such as criminal law, Disciplinary Regulations, and the Police Professional Code of Ethics. The importance of law enforcement against members of the National Police is not only to maintain the honor of the institution, but also as an implementation of the concept of the rule of law. This concept emphasizes that the state stands above the law and is responsible for maintaining justice for its citizens. Law enforcement in the police sector also involves factors such as professionalism of the apparatus, adequate facilities and infrastructure, public perception of the law, and legal culture. In the context of a code of ethics, the Police Professional Code of Ethics is a moral guideline that guides the behavior of Polri members in carrying out their duties. Changes in the code of ethics over time reflect efforts to remain relevant to societal developments and the demands of the times. Overall, efforts to maintain the integrity and professionalism of Polri members as well as consistent law enforcement help create a safer, orderly and fair environment for society.

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