



Settlement of Violations of the Professional Code of Conduct of the West Java Regional Police in Connection With Regulations of The Head of The State Police of The Republic of Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of writing this thesis is to find out the resolution of violations of the West Java Regional Police Professional Code of Ethics based on the Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 14 of 2011 concerning the Code of Ethics. Police Profession, and to find out the application of sanctions for violating the Police Code of Ethics Based on the Regulation of the Chief of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2011 concerning the Code of Ethics of the Police Profession. The approach method used in this study is a normative juridical approach, namely legal research carried out by examining library materials or secondary data as the basic material to be studied by conducting a search on regulations and literature related to the problems studied. The results of the study illustrate that the resolution of violations of the Police Professional Code of Ethics is carried out if there are reports or complaints submitted by the public, members of the National Police or other sources that can be accounted for, which are submitted to the Propam function bearers at every level of the Polri organization, then a preliminary examination is carried out, a trial is carried out to examine members of the National Police who are suspected of violating the Police Professional Code of Ethics for a final decision, and if it is proven that there has been a violation of the Police Code of Ethics, sanctions will be imposed. The sanctions for violations of the Police Professional Code of Ethics are regulated in Article 21 of the Regulation of the Head of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2011 concerning the Professional Code of Ethics of the Republic of Indonesia Police, that for Police Members who are found to have violated the Police Professional Code of Ethics will be subject to sanctions in the form of disciplinary action and/or disciplinary punishment, administrative sanctions or dishonorable discharge (PTDH) as members of the National Police.

1. Introduction

The Indonesian National Police (POLRI) is an executive agency in terms of state security throughout the territory of the Indonesian state. The POLRI has a role in realizing Indonesia's internal security which includes the maintenance of public security and order, order and law enforcement, the implementation of protection, protection and public services, as well as the establishment of public peace by upholding human rights. Thus, in principle, the provisions of

Article 2, Article 4, and Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police (AMIN et al., 2020).

The challenges of the current police duties are getting tougher with the currents of globalization, democratization, free markets, technological developments, and demands for human rights. This condition on the one hand has made a positive contribution to life, but on the other hand it has also affected the fields of ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture and security, including increasing the quality and quantity of threats to Kamtibmas disturbances with various *modus operandi*, so that they can affect the administration of the state. . The National Police as the institution responsible for internal security needs to prepare its personnel to be able to anticipate very dynamic developments.

Every organization must have a pattern of disciplinary enforcement for every employee, namely by creating rules and regulations that must be implemented by employees, creating and providing sanctions for violators of discipline through continuous disciplinary training, coaching through this training can be in the form of training. physical training by providing training to the National Police and mental-spiritual training, namely by means of religious and psychological lectures. The behavior of Polri members who commit violations can affect their performance as members of the National Police as the theory of legal effectiveness put forward by Soerjono Soekanto, which is relevant to the theory put forward by Romli Atmasasmita, namely that the factors that hinder the effectiveness of law enforcement do not only lie in the mental attitude of law enforcement officials (judges). , prosecutors, police and law enforcement) but also lies in the factor of legal socialization which is often overlooked (Arief, 2020).

The rapid advancement of information technology has an impact on polarization, new rationalizations in the scope of modern crime so that it affects the professionalism of the Police in carrying out their main tasks as mandated by Law Number 2 of 2002, with this impact members of the Police are required to improve their quality through an educational process that uses technology. information. Based on Article 2 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, the function of the police is one of the functions of the state government in the field of maintaining security and public order, law enforcement, protection, shelter and public service.

In carrying out their duties and functions as law enforcement officers, the police must comply with the applicable laws and regulations, one of which is the regulation governing professional ethics, namely the Regulation of the Chief of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2011 concerning the Code of Professional Ethics of the Police. In the police code of ethics, one of which states that every member of the police must abstain from disgraceful acts and attitudes, and take the lead in every action to overcome the difficulties of the surrounding community. In addition, every member of the National Police is also expected to be able to control themselves from acts of abuse of authority (Budiarta et al., 2021).

In fact in the field there are still many violations committed by members of the National Police, this has had an impact on the creation of negative public opinion and the emergence of a bad image and antipathy of the community, so that the implementation of tasks in the field cannot be carried out optimally because it is not supported and there is a sense of public distrust of the police. Violation of the Police code of ethics is any act committed by a member of the National Police that is contrary to the Police's professional code of ethics. There are several factors that influence the occurrence of violations of the code of ethics by members of the National Police, ranging from decreased moral integrity, loss of independence, economic demands, lack of income, weak supervision, to non-compliance with the code of ethics of the legal profession that binds them. In the event of a violation of the code of ethics, there is a separate procedure for resolving code violations within the Indonesian National Police.

Settlement of violations of the code of ethics is carried out through a code of ethics trial by the Police Code of Ethics Commission (KKEP). KKEP according to Article 1 point (6) of the Regulation of the Chief of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2011 concerning the Code of Ethics for the Police Profession is a forum formed within the Polri environment which is in charge of examining and deciding cases in the KEPP violation trial according to the rank level. The results of the KKEP trial decision are in the form of stating that the violator is

legally and convincingly proven that there has been a KEPP violation or is not proven to have committed a KEPP violation. In the event of a violation of the code of ethics, then based on the provisions of Article 21 of the Regulation of the Chief of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2011 concerning the Code of Professional Ethics, the Police will receive sanctions in the form of ethical sanctions, administrative sanctions, and dishonorable discharge sanctions (PTDH) (Haruna et al., 2019).

The National Police Professional Code of Ethics trial is one of the tasks of the Provos to prepare files and submit to the Ankom for Polri members who violate personality ethics, state ethics and ethics in relations with the community. The Police Code of Ethics, hereinafter referred to as the Commission, is a forum formed within the National Police with the task of examining and prosecuting violations of the Police Professional Code of Ethics as well as violations of Article 12, Article 13 and Article 14 of Government Regulation Number 1 of 2003 concerning Dismissal of Polri Members and Government Regulation Number 2 of 2003 regarding the Disciplinary Regulations for Police Members. Throughout 2020, there were several cases of dishonorable discharge from the POLRI service for members of the West Java Regional Police who violated the code of ethics.

The West Java Regional Police carried out the dishonorable discharge (PTDH) or the dismissal of 10 of its members who were found to have violated the law. Of the 10 members who were fired, as many as six of them were related to cases of drug abuse, the dissent of two people, fraud and affair with one person each. The PTDH was stated in the Decree of the West Java Police Chief Number: Kep/221/II/2020 dated February 14, 2020. The 10 West Java Regional Police who were fired were six people related to drug cases. It is known that the dismissals were dishonorable from the Polri service for violating the code of ethics as stipulated in the Regulation of the Head of the Indonesian National Police Number 14 of 2011 concerning the Professional Code of Ethics of the Indonesian National Police (Indriana, 2021).

Violation of the Police Professional Code of Ethics is any act committed by a member of the National Police that is contrary to the Police Professional Code of Ethics. Investigated are members of the National Police who are suspected of violating the Police Professional Code of Ethics and/or violating Article 12, Article 13 and Article 14, Government Regulation Number 1 of 2003 concerning Dismissal of Police Members. The Commission is in charge of holding hearings to examine violations of the Police Professional Code of Ethics and violations of Article 12, Article 13 and Article 14 of Government Regulation Number 1 of 2003 concerning Dismissal of Police Members.

Acts that violate the law within the corridors of Polri's disciplinary law or violations of the code of ethics are resolved internally by institutions, namely through disciplinary hearings and the session of the Professional Code of Ethics Commission. The enactment of Government Regulation Number 3 of 2003 concerning the Implementation of Technical Institutional General Courts for Polri Members, the examination of Polri members in criminal cases from the investigation level to trial is based on the provisions of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP).). The enactment of the Criminal Procedure Code for members of the National Police is confirmed in Article 4 of Government Regulation Number 3 of 2003 which in substance, investigations of members of the Police who commit criminal acts are carried out by investigators as regulated to demand criminal procedural law applicable in the general court environment, meaning that according to Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (KRESHNA & DEVI, 2021).

In addition, members of the National Police are still subject to disciplinary legal regulations and the code of professional ethics that apply within the police organization, so it is very possible that there will be a double sentence for members of the Police who commit criminal acts, namely receiving criminal sanctions (jail) as well as disciplinary sanctions as regulated in the Police Professional Code of Ethics formulated in the National Police Chief Regulation No. Pol: 14 of 2011. Law enforcement is a process carried out as an effort to enforce legal norms in a real way as a guide to behavior in the life of society and the state. The Police Professional Code of Ethics is formulated in the National Police Chief Regulation No. Pol: 14 of 2011 has binding power and high moral values, which serve as guidelines for Polri members to behave in

accordance with moral values. So based on the description and elaboration of the background above, the researcher is interested in focusing more on the core problem on how to resolve violations of the West Java regional police professional code of ethics based on the regulation of the head of the police force of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2011 concerning the Police Professional Code of Ethics.

2. Method

This research belongs to the type of descriptive-analytical research, that is, it is intended to provide data that is as accurate as possible about humans, certain conditions or symptoms. The intention is to reinforce the hypothesis, in order to expand the old theories, or within the framework of constructing new theories. The researcher uses descriptive-analytical research because it describes and analyzes facts that are in accordance with the identification of problems systematically and factually regarding the Resolution of Violations of the Police Professional Code of Ethics Based on the Regulation of the Head of the Indonesian National Police No. 14 of 2011 concerning the Police Professional Code of Ethics. The method used in this research is a normative juridical approach, namely legal research conducted by examining library materials or secondary data as the basic material to be studied by conducting a search on regulations and literature related to the problems studied. Meanwhile, the data collection technique was carried out by using a general literature study research method, examining laws and regulations, journals, textbooks as well as articles and field studies via the internet by opening sites or websites available on the internet. The sources of data in this study are the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The Criminal Code (KUHP) and Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police (Kristian et al., 2021).

3. Analysis and Results

3.1 Settlement of Violations of the West Java Regional Police Professional Code of Ethics Based on the Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia

A professional code of ethics is a demand, guidance or moral or decency guide for a particular profession or is a list of obligations in carrying out a profession which is compiled by members of the profession itself and binds them in practice. Thus, the professional code of ethics contains ethical values that are determined as a means of guiding and controlling how the profession holder should or should act or behave or act in carrying out his profession. So, the values contained in the professional code of ethics are values that are born from within the professional institution or organization itself then are morally binding for all members who are members of professional organizations, one with another organization having a different formulation of a professional code of ethics. different, both the elements of the norm as well as the scope and area of application (Pratama, 2021).

Likewise, the police profession has a code of ethics that applies to the police and police function holders. The code of ethics for the police profession is not only based on professional needs, but has also been regulated normatively in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police which was followed up by the Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police, in Article 4 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia explained that the Indonesian National Police aims to realize internal security which includes the maintenance of public security and order, order and law enforcement, the implementation of protection, protection, and service to the community, as well as the establishment of public peace by upholding human rights. so that the Police Professional Code of Ethics is binding on every member of the National Police.

In addition, in Article 34 and Article 35 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, it is stated that the attitudes and behavior of Polri officials are bound by the Polri Professional Code of Ethics, the Polri professional code of ethics can be a guide for other police functionaries in carrying out their duties. accordance with the laws and

regulations in force within the Police. Every member of the National Police is obliged to uphold the oath taken when appointed as a member of the Indonesian National Police because the oath is a conscience and promise of someone who is dependent on divine values (Puluhulawa, 2020).

Likewise, the implementation of the oath of office is part of one's worship activities, because the oath of office is always based on the nature of the Oneness of God. Breaking the oath is contrary to moral values. In addition, the implementation of state and social duties is a professional responsibility that must be carried out sincerely and sincerely as a form of charity and worship. Worship is the fulfillment of religious demands as mandatory for every member of the National Police, including respect for religious events and forms of worship, as well as a moral obligation to maintain the security and solemnity of the implementation of such worship or religious events. Basically the police are law enforcement officers, but in reality there are still many members who act not in accordance with the professional ethics of the police, or in the sense of the word there are some police officers who violate the code of ethics of the police profession (Rabbani, 2021).

Violations or criminal actions of members of the police that are not in accordance with the police code of ethics of course have legal consequences. Settlement of violations of the police professional code of ethics that results in a criminal act will be processed first in a disciplinary hearing due to a dead line or time limit for the implementation of a disciplinary hearing, which is a maximum of 30 (thirty) days as stated in Article 19 of the Decree of the Chief of Police No. Pol Kep/44/IX/2004. After the disciplinary hearing is completed, a trial will be held within the scope of the general court in accordance with Article 2 of Government Regulation Number 3 of 2003 concerning the Implementation of Technical Institutional General Courts for Members of the Indonesian National Police. Cumulative between disciplinary violations and the Police Professional Code of Ethics (KEPP), enforcement is carried out through a disciplinary hearing mechanism or the National Police Code of Ethics Commission Session (KKEP) based on the considerations of Ansum's superiors from the investigated/suspected violators - as well as opinions and legal advice from those carrying out legal functions.

The handling of violations of the West Java Regional Police Professional Code of Ethics is carried out if there are reports or complaints submitted by the public, members of the National Police or other sources that can be accounted for. Submissions of reports or complaints are submitted to the Propam function bearers at every level of the Polri organization. Based on the report or complaint, Propam then conducts a preliminary examination. If, from the preliminary examination, there is a strong suspicion that there has been a violation of the Police Professional Code of Ethics, Propam shall send the case file to the competent authority and propose to establish a Police Code of Ethics Commission for further trial to examine Polri members who are suspected of violating the Polri Professional Code of Ethics for a final decision was issued (Sukarnita & Surata, 2021).

Some prohibitions that must not be carried out by each member of the West Java Regional Police referring to the Regulation of the Head of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2011 concerning the Professional Code of Ethics of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia are as follows, being involved in movements that clearly aim to replace or opposing Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, being involved in movements against the legitimate government, becoming a member or administrator of a political party and exercising the right to vote and be elected. Then with regard to Institutional Ethics, Article 14 explains that every member of the National Police in carrying out law enforcement duties as investigators, assistant investigators, and investigators is prohibited from ignoring the interests of the reporter, the reported party, or other parties involved in cases that are contrary to the provisions of the legislation. placing the suspect in a place that is not a state/Polri detention house and not notifying the suspect's family or legal representative, fabricating and manipulating cases that are his responsibility in the context of law enforcement, manipulating the contents of the information in the examination report and conducting an examination of a person by forcing them to obtain information. confession.

The scope of the prohibition norms is quite broad in the INP Professional Code of Ethics, but is closely related to internal relations, meaning that it prohibits Polri Members from being associated with institutions, although there are several norms that prohibit actions with the community, such as taking actions that can result in, hinder, or make it difficult for one party to do so. served so as to cause harm to the party being served; and carry out illegal levies in any form for personal, group, or other party interests. However, the norms or rules referred to are sufficient to provide guidelines for the actions of each member of the National Police, although on the other hand, emphasis is still needed on the arrogance of the authority that is not oriented towards the authority given. The principle of administrative law, authority is indeed the basis for carrying out the position, meaning that the position is carried out based on the norms of authority, but that does not mean that the authority is carried out arbitrarily, as if it was determined by the official who was given the authority, because in carrying out the authority of the official must also oriented towards what purpose the authority is given and for what authority is given to it.

3.2 Application of Sanctions for Violations of the Police Code of Ethics Based on the Regulation of the Chief of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia No. 14 of 2011

The application of sanctions for violations of the Police Code of Ethics as a responsive sub-system of the government has attempted to contribute to realizing the principles of Good Governance and Clean Government both in the implementation of the main tasks of maintaining Kamtibmas, enforcing the law and protecting, nurturing and serving the community as well as within the National Police itself as proclaimed in the grand strategy of the National Police in the form of building trust. The sanctions for violating the Police Code of Ethics above are a violation of the disciplinary regulations of Polri members as stipulated in the Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police No. 14 of 2011 concerning the Police Professional Code of Ethics (Syamsuri, 2020).

However, law enforcement against violations of the Police Code of Ethics is currently felt to be far from expectations and has not been able to maximally have a positive impact on the behavior of Polri members, both due to the process of law enforcement and the results of law enforcement disciplinary regulations, among others, there are still differences in perceptions regarding the implementation of provisions. disciplinary law for members of the National Police who commit disciplinary violations and violations of the Police Code of Ethics, even though these have been regulated properly by Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 of 2003 concerning Disciplinary Regulations for Members of the Police and Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police No. 14 of 2011 concerning the Code of Ethics for the Police Profession and the provisions for its implementation based on the Decree of the Chief of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia No. Pol: Kep/431/IX/2004 dated September 30, 2004 concerning Procedures for Settlement of Discipline Violations for Members of the Police, and based on the Decree of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police No. Pol. : Kep/97/XII/2003 dated December 31, 2003 regarding the organization and working procedures of the Divpropram Polri.

Efforts to enforce the Police Code of Ethics are very much needed in order to realize the implementation of the assigned tasks and achieve the professionalism of the Police. It is very unlikely that law enforcement can run well, if law enforcers are not disciplined and unprofessional. The indiscipline and unprofessionalism of the National Police will greatly impact law enforcement or disclosure of crimes that occur in the community. Members of the Indonesian National Police are civil servants in the Indonesian National Police, for that as civil servants, the requirements for the appointment and dismissal of members of the Indonesian National Police are bound by the laws and regulations in force within the Indonesian National Police (Budiarta et al., 2021).

Regarding the issue of dismissal of members of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, the following provisions apply (Article 2 of Government Regulation Number 1 of 2003 concerning Dismissal of Members of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia, including, respectful dismissal if, reaching the retirement age limit, special considerations for the benefit of the Indonesian National Police). service, does not meet the physical and/or spiritual requirements, dies, dies, dies or is missing in the line of duty. Meanwhile, that is included in Disrespectful Dismissal (PTDH), if sentenced to imprisonment based on a court decision that has permanent legal force and according to the official's consideration the competent authority cannot be maintained to remain in the service of the Indonesian National Police, then gives false or incorrect information when registering as a candidate for the Indonesian National Police and finally carries out a business or activity that has a real purpose. change Pancasila, engage in movements, or carry out illegal activities against the state and/or the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. Disrespectful dismissal as referred to above is carried out after going through the session of the Commission on the Professional Code of Ethics of the Indonesian National Police (Article 11 and Article 12 of Government Regulation Number 1 of 2003 concerning Dismissal of Members of the Indonesian National Police).

The National Police Code of Ethics Commission Session (KKEP) is a session to examine and decide cases of violations of the POLRI Professional Code of Ethics (KEPP) committed by members of the National Police as stated in Article 1 number 7 of the Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2011 concerning the Code of Professional Ethics of the National Police. Republic of Indonesia. In addition, the KKEP trial was also conducted for violations of Article 13 of Government Regulation Number 1 of 2003 concerning the Dismissal of Members of the Indonesian National Police, to be precise in Article 13 of Government Regulation Number 1 of 2003 concerning the Dismissal of Members of the Indonesian National Police. may be dishonorably dismissed from the service of the Indonesian National Police for violating the oath/promise of members of the Indonesian National Police, the oath/promise of office, and/or the Professional Code of Ethics of the Indonesian National Police. Disrespectful dismissal is carried out after going through a session of the Commission for the Professional Code of Ethics of the Indonesian National Police (Tarigan, 2021).

As for Disrespectful Dismissal (PTDH), it is decided through the National Police Professional Code of Ethics (KKEP) Session after first being proven a criminal violation through a general court process until a court decision has permanent legal force (Article 22 paragraph (2) PerkaPolri 14/2011). Administrative sanctions in the form of PTDH recommendations are imposed through the KKEP Session against violators who intentionally commit a crime with a threat of imprisonment of 4 (four) years or more and have been decided by a court with permanent legal force and violators who commit violations as referred to in article 21 paragraph (3) letter e, letter g, letter h, and letter i.

According to Government Regulation Number 1 of 2003 concerning the Dismissal of members of the Indonesian National Police, Article 13 paragraph (1) states that members of the Indonesian National Police may be dishonorably discharged from the Indonesian National Police Service for violating the oath/promise of members of the Indonesian National Police. oath/promise of office, and/or the Professional Code of Ethics of the Indonesian National Police. Provisions regarding the Police Professional Code of Ethics as regulated in the Regulation of the Chief of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia No. 14 of 2011, is a moral code with the hope of growing a high commitment for all members of the National Police to obey and implement (practice) the Police Professional Code of Ethics in all life, namely in carrying out tasks, in daily life and in serving the community, nation and state. country. These moral rules are important to understand and actualize, because after all, the successful implementation of a provision, norm, rule, including a code of ethics, depends on the "spirit" of its implementation, meaning that every member of the Indonesian National Police must have a high determination and commitment to practice the code of ethics (Yulianto). , 2021).

If the code of ethics is complied with in all forms of life, then the hope for the creation of an insane and professional Polri institution and loved by the people will be achieved. The good or bad of the Polri institution depends on the high moral integrity of every Polri member. Moreover, the National Police is the closest institution to the community, so if an immoral act is committed by a handful of members of the National Police, it will damage the image of the National Police as an institution. If we look closely at the philosophical content of the Regulation of the Chief of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia No. 14 of 2011 concerning the Police Professional Code of Ethics, contains a hope to realize, maintain and preserve the glory of the Polri profession, considering that Polri is very much needed and coveted by the wider community.

Essentially, there is no community that rejects the existence of an institution that carries out the function of the police, as long as that function is carried out consistently and consistently. If there is resistance to the Police, it is only emotional, because of dissatisfaction with the Police in carrying out their duties and authorities, which can occur in violation of ethics and discipline. Therefore, the Regulation of the Police Professional Code of Ethics requires obedience and obedience for members of the National Police to avoid public rejection and resistance to the Police in carrying out their authority. Based on the Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia No. 14 of 2011 concerning the Police Professional Code of Ethics, that if proven guilty, the sanctions that will be given to violations of the Polri code of ethics, as regulated in Article 21 paragraph (1), are declared as violators in terms of violations of state ethics, institutional ethics, social ethics, and Personal ethics are declared as suspected violators, who will be subject to sanctions for Violation of the Police Professional Code of Ethics (KEPP) in the form of, the behavior of the violator is declared a disgraceful act, the violator's obligation to apologize verbally before the KKEP Session and/or in writing to the leadership of the Police and the parties involved. be harmed, the violator's obligation to participate in the mental development of personality, psychology, religion and professional knowledge, for a minimum of one week and a maximum of one month, is transferred to a different position which is demotional for at least one year and is transferred to a different function which is demotional in nature for at least one year. at least one known.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of the data, the researcher was finally able to conclude several important points, including the following, the resolution of violations of the Police Professional Code of Ethics is carried out if there are reports or complaints submitted by the public, members of the National Police or other sources that can be accounted for, which are submitted to the function bearer. Propam at every level of the Police organization. Based on the report or complaint, Propam then conducts a preliminary examination, if from the results of the preliminary examination there is a strong suspicion that there has been a violation of the Police Professional Code of Ethics, then Propam sends the case file to the competent authority and proposes to establish a Police Code of Ethics Commission for further hearing to examine Members of the National Police who are suspected of violating the Police Professional Code of Ethics will be subject to a final decision, and if it is proven that there has been a violation of the Police Code of Ethics committed by their members, they will be subject to sanctions according to the decisions made by the police code of ethics commission. The sanctions for violations of the Police Professional Code of Ethics are regulated in Article 21 of the Regulation of the Head of the Indonesian National Police Number 14 of 2011 concerning the Professional Code of Ethics of the Indonesian National Police, that for members of the National Police who are found to have violated the Police Professional Code of Ethics are declared a disgraceful act, they must request apologize verbally before the KKEP Session and/or in writing to the leadership of the Police and the injured party, it is obligatory to take part in mental personality, psychological, religious and professional knowledge, for a minimum of 1 (one) week and a maximum of 1 (one) month, reassigned to a different position that is Demotional for at least 1 (one) year,

reassigned to a different function that is Demotional for at least 1 (one) year, reassigned to a different area that is Demotional for at least 1 (one) year; and/or u dishonorable discharge (PTDH) as a member of the National Police.

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