



## Implementation of police regulation on dismissal without honor of Indonesian National Police members violating the code of ethics

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### Abstract

This research aims to uphold the Professional Ethics of the Indonesian National Police (INP) by imposing sanctions on INP members who violate the code of ethics, either through the Commission on Professional Ethics (CPE) hearing or the disciplinary hearing. In cases of ethical violations involving criminal acts, police officers must face an ethics hearing, which results in dual punishment: criminal sanctions and disciplinary penalties. The problem formulation encompasses the role of the police in enforcing the code of ethics and the factors triggering Dismissal Without Honor (DWOH) of INP members in the Medan Metropolitan Police. The research method used is normative-empirical legal research to obtain normative legal provisions and their application. The results show the role of the INP Internal Affairs Division (PROPAM) in directly supervising ethical violations, including investigative audits, examinations, and oversight of the implementation of decisions and personnel rehabilitation. The implementation of Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 regarding DWOH for violations of the Professional Code of Ethics of the INP in the Medan Metropolitan Police is evident from the case of violations by Brigadier SRB, who was disciplined more than 3 times before being dismissed without honor from the Indonesian National Police.

**Keyword:** Professional ethics of the Indonesian national police, ethics hearing, code of ethics violation, dismissal without honor, police discipline enforcement

### Introduction

The Indonesian National Police (Polri) as a subsystem of the government has made responsive efforts contributing to the realization of the principles of Good Governance and Clean Government for law enforcement and protection of society. The police force is one of the law enforcement agencies that always forefronts education, service, and public protection (Sentosa, 2008<sup>[14]</sup>; Tjokroamidjojo, 2000)<sup>[20]</sup>. The challenges faced by the police force are increasingly complex given the currents of globalization, democratization, free markets, technological advancements, and human rights claims (Ulfah *et al.*, 2013)<sup>[21]</sup>.

This noble task is stipulated and carried out by the Polri as a law enforcement agency; the police must be firm, consistent, and ethical in their actions, which embody the police persona (Tabah, 1991)<sup>[19]</sup>. However, the renovation of the Polri Institute is still incomplete to meet public expectations. Police misconduct can be influenced by the role of Polri in line with the theory of legal effectiveness as a hindering factor to its effectiveness; law enforcement is not just about law enforcement personnel (judges, prosecutors, police, and law enforcers) but also in legal socialization factors that are often overlooked (Atmasasmita, 2001)<sup>[3]</sup>.

Police officers, who are responsible for the protection and safety of the community, sometimes appear in contrast with the numerous violations of the Polri code of ethics, which besides causing concern to the public also hurt the police image, resulting in low and alarming levels of public trust in the police force (Hakim & Kamelo, 2013)<sup>[8]</sup>. The actions of rogue police involved in various criminal activities, including murder, extortion, drug abuse, fraud, embezzlement, and theft, as covered in various media

outlets, constitute serious wounds that damage the police image (Rabbani, 2021)<sup>[13]</sup>.

The police code of ethics was previously regulated in PERKAP Number 14 of 2011 and PP Number 1 of 2003 regarding Dishonorable Dismissal. As discussed in Violations of the Code of Ethics of the Indonesian National Police, three categories contain assessments of violations of the code of ethics:

- Unauthorized absence from duty for more than 30 consecutive days (PERKAP No. 14/2011 Article 21 paragraph (3) letter e).
- Committing disciplinary violations (PP No. 2/2003 Article 5 letter a jo. Article 6).
- Committing criminal acts (Article 21 paragraph (3) letters a and f PERKAP No. 14/2011).

Legally, five types of police actions violate legal ethical codes, namely criminal offenses, violations of oaths or membership/job promises, refusal to perform legal acts, legal violations, and violation of orders or prohibitions (Istiani & Islamy, 2020<sup>[9]</sup>; Sinaga, 2020)<sup>[15]</sup>. The problem that arises is the weakness of values, performance ethics, and the commitment of members of the Indonesian National Police themselves, various disciplinary violations, and violations of the code of ethics committed by members of the Indonesian National Police occur in Indonesia.

Members of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) who violate their professional code of ethics will never escape the consequences of their actions. Here, the role of the Professionalism and Security (Propam) unit is crucial in upholding the professional code of ethics of the Polri. The Dismissal with Disgrace (PTDH) of police officers is regulated in Police Regulation (Perpol) Number 7 of 2022 concerning the Code of Ethics of the Profession and the

Commission for the Code of Ethics of the Indonesian National Police. This Perpol was enacted on June 14, 2022, and promulgated on June 15, 2022 (Dewa, Sensus, Haris, Tatawu, Sinapoy, & Sunoto, 2023) <sup>[6]</sup>. PTDH is the termination of a police officer's service by authorized officials due to certain reasons.

To uphold the Professional Ethics of the Polri, every leader at every level of the Polri (from Police Precincts, Police Residencies, Police Regions, and Provincial Police, to the National Headquarters), is required to be able to impose sanctions on Police Officers who commit violations through the Commission for the Code of Ethics of the Profession (KKEP) or Disciplinary Hearings. Enforcement of ethics and discipline among Police Officers is expected to be carried out by every Chief of Police Organization Unit as the Authorized Punishing Officer (Ankum) at all levels so that any violation, no matter how small, must be followed up with corrective action or sanctions. If this condition is consistently maintained, legal violations committed by Police Officers can be minimized (Wibowo *et al.*, 2023) <sup>[22]</sup>.

Article 7 of Government Regulation No. 2 of 2003 concerning Discipline Regulations of the Indonesian National Police states that members of the Indonesian National Police who are found to have violated the Discipline Regulations of the Indonesian National Police are subject to disciplinary action and/or disciplinary punishment. By Article 17 paragraph (3) letter e of Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022, police officers in this case fall under the category of serious KEPP violations for having committed drug offenses (Sirait & Sahari, 2014) <sup>[16]</sup>.

The Dishonorable Discharge (PTDH) has occurred several times recently in the jurisdiction of the North Sumatra Regional Police (POLDA Sumatera Utara), such as the case of the PTDH involving a police officer who was found guilty of violating the Polri code of ethics regarding the act of assault committed by AH against KA. The articles applied and proven to be violated are Articles 5, 8, 12, and 13 of Regulation No. 7 of 2022 (Yanti & Andri, 2018) <sup>[23]</sup>. These sanctions breach personal, institutional, and societal ethics. Three ethics were violated, leading the ethics commission panel to decide on AH's Dishonorable Discharge (PTDH). Another case involved the theft of a motorcycle committed by three police officers with the initials Bripka A, Bripka B, and Briptu H.

This study focuses on Violations of the Code of Ethics of the Polri Profession Number: BP3KEPP/43/X/2022/Wabprof/Si Propam related to violations committed by Police Officer Briptu SRB for violating the oath/promise of office and/or the Code of Professional Ethics by misusing the drug known as Sabu and under the suspicion of Article 13 Paragraph (1) Jo. Article 14 Paragraph (1) letter b of Government Regulation No. 1 of 2003 concerning the dismissal of Police Officers. It all began on September 21, 2022, around 01.00 AM when Briptu SRB was invited by his friend WA to go to the Muara Dua Subdistrict in Lhokseumawe City at E's house to meet WA's husband to request a divorce petition, but it turned out WA met with E to conduct a drug transaction. On September 22, 2022, around 04.00 AM, the Aceh Provincial BNN arrested Briptu SRB with two female friends, WA and E, precisely at E's house.

The relationship between violations of the code of ethics and legal violations in cases of drug crimes committed by police officers is because the police officers have been

proven to have committed criminal acts which have been settled in public trials. Therefore, they must undergo a Polri professional code of ethics hearing as a form of accountability for violating the police code of ethics and to prove the violations committed by the police officers. By Article 17 paragraph (3) letter e of Police Regulation No. 7 of 2022, police officers in this case fall under the category of serious KEPP violations for having committed drug crimes. Therefore, the sanctions that can be imposed for serious KEPP violations are administrative. These administrative sanctions are further explained in Article 109 of Police Regulation No. 7 of 2022, including:

1. Demotion Mutations for a minimum of 1 (one) year;
2. Postponement of promotion for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 3 (three) years;
3. Postponement of education for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 3 (three) years;
4. Placement in a Special Location for a maximum of 30 (thirty) working days; and
5. Dishonorable Discharge.

To provide novelty value related to this research, here are some previous studies with similar themes to this research:

Sonne's research (2024) <sup>[18]</sup> revealed that the sanctions applicable to police officers who violate the police code of ethics in the context of POLRI candidate acceptance include ethical and administrative sanctions, ranging from warnings to dishonorable discharge from the police service. Additionally, corrupt actions by rogue police officers during POLRI candidate selection can result in criminal penalties, including fraud, bribery, and gratification. Strict law enforcement is essential to maintain integrity, transparency, and public trust in the police institution (Sonne, 2024) <sup>[18]</sup>.

Research by Kusumawardani *et al.* (2023) <sup>[10]</sup> found that in the ethics commission hearings conducted by the KKEP team, Ferdy Sambo was found guilty of seven violations of the police code of ethics, leading to his Dishonorable Discharge (PTDH) from the position of Chief of the Professionalism and Security Division (Propam) of the Polri (Kusumawardani *et al.*, 2023) <sup>[10]</sup>.

Furthermore, Dewa *et al.*'s study (2023) examined the enforcement of police professional ethics sanctions against Polri members involved in extortion. The research employed a normative legal research method with legislative, case, and conceptual approaches. The findings indicated that the enforcement of ethical sanctions against Polri members engaged in extortion was lawfully fulfilled, and the Police Ethics Commission imposed sanctions in the form of reprehensible behavior and Dishonorable Discharge as Polri members. The role of the Professionalism and Security Division (Propam) in enforcing ethical sanctions was also considered crucial to maintaining discipline and professionalism among Polri members in carrying out their duties and law enforcement in society (Dewa, Sensus, Haris, Tatawu, Sinapoy, & Nugroho, 2023) <sup>[5]</sup>.

This research aims to: First, analyze and examine the Role of the Police in Enforcing the Code of Ethics of the Indonesian National Police. Second, analyze and examine the Implementation of Police Regulations regarding the Dishonorable Discharge (PTDH) of Polri members at the Medan Metropolitan Police Headquarters. Third, analyze and examine the factors contributing to the dishonorable discharge of Polri members at the Medan Metropolitan Police Headquarters.

## Methods

Legal research is a scientific method of gathering data for specific purposes, conducted through scholarly pathways that observe rational, empirical, and systematic characteristics. Research is the foremost step for researchers to achieve their goals and find answers to the questions posed (Yusuf, 2014) <sup>[24]</sup>. The type of research utilized is qualitative descriptive, which is considered more suitable for directing research toward the study or survey of social situations requiring careful, extensive, and in-depth analysis (Mukhtar, 2013) <sup>[11]</sup>. This research also employs a dual approach method, namely the statutory approach and the case approach (Butarbutar, 2018) <sup>[4]</sup>. The statutory approach is chosen because this research emphasizes national legislation of a general nature related to the implementation of Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 concerning the dishonorable discharge of Polri members who violate the professional code of ethics in the jurisdiction of the Medan Metropolitan Police Headquarters (Ali, 2010 <sup>[2]</sup>; Efendi & Ibrahim, 2018) <sup>[7]</sup>.

In this research, the data sources consist of two types, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is information obtained directly from field research, with the Medan Metropolitan Police Headquarters as one of the main sources. Meanwhile, secondary data is obtained through a literature review, involving the examination of literature to gain a comprehensive understanding. Secondary data is divided into three categories: primary legal materials, which encompass legal principles in legislation; secondary legal materials, which are closely related to primary legal materials and assist in analysis and understanding; and tertiary legal materials, which provide information, guidance, and explanations related to secondary legal materials.

The data collection technique used is a literature review. This process involves reading, note-taking, quoting, and reviewing relevant literature related to the research issue (Zed, 2014) <sup>[25]</sup>. The aim is to obtain a comprehensive and integral understanding, which can later provide solutions to the researched problem. Subsequently, data reconstruction is conducted by rearranging data systematically, sequentially, and logically for easy comprehension. Data systematization is also carried out by placing data according to the framework of the main topic and subtopics. Data analysis is the next step, which is a follow-up to data processing. The analysis is conducted using qualitative descriptive methods, where data is elaborated in detail to depict, present, or describe the realities obtained from the research (Nawawi, 1983) <sup>[12]</sup>.

## Results and discussion

### The Role of the Police in Enforcing the Code of Ethics of the Indonesian National Police

Professional ethics of the police are crucial to prevent emotional or discriminatory actions based on ethnicity, religion, or other religious beliefs. The code of ethics comprises a set of principles that govern daily behavior in society and work. The Code of Ethics of the Indonesian National Police explains the norms that must be followed by police officers, including what is permitted, prohibited, and deemed inappropriate (Situmorang, 2016) <sup>[17]</sup>.

Policing involves law enforcement and advocacy, regulated by Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police and the Chief of Police Regulation. Ethical

guidelines, outlined in the Police Professional Code of Ethics, regulate the behavior of every police officer to maintain professional police order (Suwarni, 2009). The primary responsibilities of the police, according to Article 13 of the Law on the Indonesian National Police, include maintaining public order and security, enforcing the law, and providing protection, security, and services to the public. Article 3 paragraph 1 of Presidential Regulation Number 7 of 2022 emphasizes that the Indonesian National Police must adhere to the Code of Ethics of Police Officers in carrying out their duties (Abdullah, 2023) <sup>[1]</sup>.

State ethics are moral aspects that regulate the behavior of police officers based on the principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and diversity. Ethical government responsibilities include maintaining public safety and security and remaining neutral in politics without prioritizing personal or group interests. Guidelines for police actions include upholding the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and the principles of diversity.

Institutional ethics refer to the moral actions of police officers within their institutional context. This includes efforts to provide good service and maintain good relationships through policing formation and respect for human dignity. The principles of Tribhata and Chatur Prasetya are also applied to maintain and enhance the image, solidarity, authority, reputation, and honor of the police (Abdullah, 2023) <sup>[1]</sup>. Guidelines for police actions include the principle of Tribhata as a way of life, Chatur Prasetya as a guideline for work, as well as the oath of office and oath during service.

Social ethics in the context of the police force involves moral actions focused on maintaining the safety and tranquility of society, upholding the law, providing protection, guidance, and service to the community, as well as respecting the local cultural wisdom of Indonesia. One of the primary responsibilities of social ethics is to provide the best service to the community, both while on duty and off duty. When performing their duties, police officers are expected to uphold truth and justice.

Personal ethics in the context of the police force is closely related to religious values, obedience, and moral character in family, community, nation, and state life. Responsibility for this ethics first and foremost demands fear of God Almighty, manifested in obedience and respect for moral norms, religion, teachings of traditional wisdom, and legal norms. From a personal ethics perspective, there are prohibitions for every member of the Indonesian National Police, such as adopting and spreading religions prohibited by the government, influencing or coercing fellow police officers to adopt religions outside their beliefs, displaying behavior that blasphemes religion, and serving as officials or members of community self-help organizations and community organizations without the approval of the police leadership. By Article 1 number 3 of Government Regulation Number 2 of 2003 concerning the Discipline of Police Members, Police Discipline Regulations aim to foster, discipline, and maintain the orderly lives of police personnel, as well as provide guidance on expected behavior from every member of the Indonesian National Police both in carrying out police duties and in community life.

## **The Implementation of Police Regulations Regarding Dismissal With Disgrace (PTDH) of Indonesian National Police Members at the Medan Metropolitan Police Resort**

The application of PTDH Police Regulations violating the professional code of ethics of the Indonesian National Police at the Medan Metropolitan Police Resort is seen in the case of violation of the professional code of ethics of the Indonesian National Police Number: BP3KEPP/43/X/2022/Wabprof/Si Propam related to the case of Briptu SRB as a Propam Brigadier who is suspected of violating the code of ethics and breaking the oath of office by abusing methamphetamine. Additionally, the suspect has also committed multiple violations of the Indonesian National Police's code of ethics and discipline related to domestic violence crimes and was sentenced to 5 (five) months in prison, as well as violent crimes and was sentenced to 2 (two) months in prison (interview with Aiptu Mahyudin Kembaren, January 19, 2024).

The criminal trial process against members of the Indonesian National Police generally follows the procedural law provisions applicable in public courts, as regulated in Article 2 of Government Regulation Number 3 of 2003 concerning the Institutional and Technical Implementation of the General Court System for Members of the Indonesian National Police. The Commission of Police Code of Ethics (KKEP) hearing is a special judicial stage to examine and decide cases of violations of the Indonesian National Police Professional Code of Ethics (KEPP) committed by members of the Indonesian National Police, as stipulated in Article 1 of the Indonesian National Police Chief Regulation Number 14 of 2011. For example, in the case of violations of the code of ethics committed by Briptu SRB, there were several violations of the code of ethics and oath of office adjudicated. The criminal verdict found Briptu SRB guilty of domestic violence (KDRT) and other acts of violence, resulting in a prison sentence. Additionally, he was subjected to disciplinary sanctions, including a six-month postponement of promotion and education (interview with Aiptu Mahyudin Kembaren, January 19, 2024).

Furthermore, a hearing was conducted by the Commission of the Indonesian National Police Professional Code of Ethics (KEPP) regarding the violation of Article 13 of Government Regulation Number 2 of 2003, which states that members of the Indonesian National Police who have been disciplined more than three times can be discharged with respect or without respect from the police force. However, there is no clear provision regarding the sequence between disciplinary hearings and trials in public courts. Therefore, the imposition of dismissal with disgrace (PTDH) punishment to Briptu SRB for violating the Indonesian National Police code of ethics is considered appropriate because it was found that he had committed violations more than three times, making it inappropriate for him to remain a member of the Indonesian National Police. Sullivan stated that police professionalism is reflected in three dimensions: motivation, education, and income.

Police disciplinary violations and the application of disciplinary sanctions are considered in disciplinary meetings, as well as in cases where police officers commit criminal acts, such as rape, bullying, and extrajudicial killings of civilians. In such instances, the police not only commit criminal acts but also violate police discipline and the professional code of ethics. Similarly, police officers

who engage in criminal activities, violate disciplinary rules, and breach the code of ethics will be investigated, and if found guilty, will be subjected to sanctions.

Violations of the Police Code of Ethics occur when members of the Indonesian National Police take actions that contradict the norms outlined in the Police Professional Code of Ethics. This code emphasizes the importance of moral awareness in carrying out police duties, where each police officer is expected to fulfill their duties with integrity and responsibility by professional standards. The Indonesian National Police has the Professionalism and Security Division (Propam), tasked with following up on reports and investigating violations committed by police officers, with handling through the Indonesian National Police Code of Ethics Commission hearings. Professionalism within the Indonesian National Police is not only an internal demand but also an expectation from the entire Indonesian society.

In the case of a police officer proven to have committed a drug offense, the legal process to be undergone is the same as that for other civilians, namely through a trial in public court first. After going through the judicial process, the next step is the enforcement of the Indonesian National Police's professional code of ethics, handled by the Indonesian National Police's Propam. In this context, there is a dual punishment for police officers who commit criminal acts, namely criminal sanctions from the court and disciplinary punishment from the Indonesian National Police's Propam. Based on Article 7 of Government Regulation No. 2 of 2003, Indonesian National Police members who violate the Discipline Regulations of Police Members may be subject to disciplinary action and/or disciplinary punishment. In this case, by Article 17 paragraph (3) letter e of the Indonesian National Police Regulation No. 7 of 2022, narcotics offenses are considered serious violations of the Indonesian National Police's Professional Code of Ethics. Therefore, the sanctions that can be imposed include administrative penalties, such as Dismissal With Disgrace (PTDH).

### **Factors Contributing to Dismissals Without Honor of Indonesian National Police Officers at the Medan City Police Resort**

Allegations of violations of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Professional Code of Ethics (KEPP) by a member of the Indonesian National Police involve court decisions on imprisonment and considerations that these individuals are unfit to remain in the service of the Indonesian National Police. This is because the individuals in question were sentenced to a postponement of rank advancement and education for six months, based on the Disciplinary Punishment Decision Letter No. SKHD/52/VII/2022 dated July 21, 2022. Although not previously convicted of violating the Indonesian National Police's code of ethics, the individuals in question have been involved in cases of domestic violence (KDRT) and joint assault cases. In the case of KDRT, the individuals have reconciled with the victim and were sentenced to five months in prison according to Decision No. 267/Pid.sus/2021/PN.Mdn, while in the case of assault, they were sentenced to two months in prison according to Decision No. 1598/Pid.B/2021/PN.Lbp. As a result of the violations committed, the individuals were subjected to dismissal without honor sanctions. The dismissal process went through several stages, carried out by Police Officials at the Medan City Police Resort.

Investigative audits or preliminary examinations are conducted to address allegations of violations of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Professional Code of Ethics (KEPP). The formation of investigative audits can be based on reports or complaints from the public or Indonesian National Police members, as in cases of alleged violations reported through Police Reports Number LP-A/509/IX/2022/Si Propam. This process can also be triggered by letters or memos from structural police officials regarding complaints or information related to oversight functions. The appointment of an accreditor, who is a police official assigned to conduct preliminary investigations into alleged KEPP violations, is done by the Regional Police Chief. Before conducting audit activities, careful planning and scheduling of audits must be carried out, and preliminary examinations are conducted through interviews, evidence searches, document analysis, and visits to relevant locations.

The law establishes two options for the termination of Indonesian National Police members, namely with honor and without honor. Termination with honor involves the termination of service by authorized officials by the prevailing regulations, such as in cases of reaching the maximum retirement age limit, voluntary resignation, physical and/or mental disqualification, or being killed, dying, or missing while on duty. Meanwhile, termination without honor is carried out by authorized officials for specific reasons. The process of honorable termination is regulated in Government Regulation No. 1 of 2003, which specifies the criteria and mechanisms for such termination, whether for cases of reaching retirement age, resignation, disqualification, or death while on duty.

Government Regulation No. 1 of 2003 states that dishonorable discharge from the police service can be applied to Indonesian National Police members who are proven to have committed criminal acts or serious violations of professional ethics. Indonesian National Police members can be dishonorably discharged if they are involved in criminal acts, provide false information when applying as a member of the Indonesian National Police, or attempt to alter Pancasila. Violations of professional ethics, such as abandoning official duties, behavior detrimental to police services, or membership in political parties, can also lead to dishonorable discharge. For example, Briptu SRB was dishonorably discharged for violating professional ethics and involvement in criminal acts, including drug abuse and violence against his wife, thus it was decided that he was no longer fit to hold the position as a member of the Indonesian National Police. Law enforcement in such cases is carried out by the applicable regulations, resulting in the suspect being sentenced according to Articles 13 and 14 of Government Regulation No. 1 of 2003 regarding the Termination of Indonesian National Police Members and Article 13 letter (e) of Perpol No. 7 of 2022 regarding the Code of Professional Ethics and the Commission of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Code of Ethics.

### Conclusion

This study concludes that: (1) PROPAM Polri, as an internal police unit, bears primary responsibility for directly supervising members of the Indonesian National Police. To ensure the enforcement of ethics and discipline within the Indonesian National Police, PROPAM is tasked with maintaining internal security, ensuring compliance with the law, and serving and protecting the community; (2) At

Polrestabes Medan, the implementation of Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 regarding violations of the code of ethics is carried out rigorously. Cases such as those involving Briptu SRB, who was involved in drug abuse and domestic violence, serve as concrete examples of how the enforcement of the code of ethics is carried out firmly and fairly; (3) Dishonorable discharge of Indonesian National Police members at Polrestabes Medan is usually triggered by several factors. These include legal violations, such as imprisonment based on final court decisions, violations of oaths, and behaviors detrimental to police services, as well as repeated failures to fulfill responsibilities. This process is important for maintaining the integrity and credibility of the Indonesian National Police in serving and protecting the community.

As recommendations, this study suggests that Indonesian National Police members should be more professional in carrying out their duties and obligations, adhering to regulations to avoid tarnishing the image and dignity of the Police institution. Supervisors should enforce decisions of the Commission of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Code of Ethics (KKEP) for Indonesian National Police members who violate the Indonesian National Police Code of Ethics (KEPP), particularly those involved in drug offenses, with consideration appropriate to the violations committed by the Indonesian National Police members. The efforts to enhance the enforcement of the Indonesian National Police Code of Professional Ethics in the future involve updating the Regulation of the Indonesian National Police Code of Professional Ethics.

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