

## THE ROLE OF THE PROFESSIONAL AND SECURITY AFFAIRS (PROPAM) IN ENFORCEMENT OF THE POLICE CODE OF ETHICS (Research Study at the Deli Serdang Police Department)

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### ARTICLE INFO

#### History of the article:

Received: 09/01/2025

Corrected: 20/01/2025

Accepted : 25/01/2025

Published: 25/01/2025

#### Keywords:

Propam, Professional Code of Ethics, Police.

### ABSTRACT

The attitudes and behavior of officials of the Republic of Indonesia National Police are bound by the Code of Professional Ethics of the Republic of Indonesia National Police which has been regulated in Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022. However, the formulation of the problem in this study is how the legal regulations for the National Police Propam action against police members who violate the code of ethics, what is the legal mechanism for action against members of the Police who violate the code of ethics, what are the obstacles and efforts of the Deli Serdang Police Propam in taking action against members of the Police who violate the code of ethics. The legal provisions for the National Police Propam action against police members who violate the code of ethics are Handling of criminal sanctions against these individuals is regulated in the Criminal Code and also in addition to receiving Ethical sanctions, National Police members who violate the Police Professional Code of Ethics will also be subject to Administrative sanctions as regulated in the Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 7 of 2022 concerning the Professional Code of Ethics and the National Police Code of Ethics Commission of the Republic of Indonesia.

### 1. Introduction

The success of the police in maintaining public order and security, enforcing the law, protecting, serving, and serving the community is determined not only by the high quality of their technical knowledge and skills, but also by the commendable behavior of each member of the Indonesian National Police within the community. As a profession, to remain within the framework of moral values, regulations relating to behavior (a code of conduct) in the form of ethics are required, as stipulated in Article 34 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. Article 1 states that the attitudes and behavior of officials within the Indonesian National Police are bound by the professional code of ethics of the Indonesian National Police.

The police adhere to the principle of prudence. As stipulated in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, this brings about a conceptual



change and pattern in the implementation of police functions. The implementation of police functions is closer to civilian or non-military patterns, meaning persuasive, familiar, friendly, and modest, free from arrogance, rudeness, and arbitrary behavior. In addition to these attitudes, police operations are also based on the general principles of good governance as a foundation for carrying out government functions, particularly the principle of prudence and accuracy in action.

Police must be friendly and act wisely when dealing with the public. They must always be vigilant when dealing with criminals. It is not uncommon for police officers, acting as law enforcers, to be in danger of death or at least bodily injury. However, the reality is that the majority of the public perceives the police's role as law enforcers and public servants, but the perception remains that they engage in distorted and destructive behavior, both as law enforcers and public servants.

Deviance also occurred within the Deli Serdang Police Department. Deviance was committed by several police officers serving at the Deli Serdang Police Department, and some even committed deviant behavior that led to criminal acts. Police officers should be role models for the community as a whole, so that the public can trust their role. Police officers should set a good example for the community, especially in terms of discipline. A police officer should comply with the regulations of their assigned agency, as they are role models for the wider community. When there are examples of bad behavior by police officers, it will reflect negatively on the police institution in the eyes of the public.

The desire to improve the police institution in the reform era has become increasingly apparent, with the political will to separate the National Police (Polri) from the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI). This demonstrates that an independent and professional police force is a policy direction of the nation's leadership as part of comprehensive reform.

The complexity of the challenges of the National Police's duties during the reform era has benefited the police, with significant advances in strength development, training, and operations. On the other hand, it is frankly acknowledged that there are negative aspects to the implementation of its core duties, such as deviant behavior by police officers, such as abuse of power and other reprehensible acts that violate moral, social, and religious principles.

The designated police unit with the oversight function within the police force, in this case, is the Professional and Security Unit (Propam). In other words, it is



responsible for addressing police officers who commit reprehensible acts, even criminal ones.

The function and role of the Professional and Security Unit (Propam) within the Indonesian National Police (Polri) is crucial because it impacts the enforcement of discipline among members of the Indonesian National Police (Polri), and particularly the enforcement of the Police Code of Ethics. The professionalism of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) is desired not only by Polri members but also by all Indonesians. Their protective and protective function is supported by Polri professionalism, and all activities are inextricably linked to Propam's role in enforcing the Polri's professional code of ethics.

Efforts to enforce discipline and the Police Code of Ethics are essential for the effective implementation of assigned duties and the achievement of Polri professionalism. Law enforcement cannot be effective if the law enforcers themselves (Polri) are undisciplined and unprofessional. Polri's lack of discipline and unprofessionalism will significantly impact law enforcement and the detection of crimes within the community. Regarding disciplinary hearings, there are no regulations explicitly specifying which should come first, a disciplinary hearing or a hearing in a general court. The only regulation stipulates that disciplinary hearings must be held no later than 30 (thirty) days after the authority authorized to judge (Ankum) receives the Preliminary Examination List (DPP) for disciplinary violations from the provost or other official appointed by Ankum (Article 23 of Government Regulation Number 3 of 2003 and Article 19 paragraph (1) of the Decree of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police No. Pol.: Kep/44/IX/2004 concerning Procedures for Disciplinary Hearings for Members of the Indonesian National Police).

## 2. Research Method

The types of legal research used are normative juridical and empirical juridical. This research is descriptive analytical, namely "research that describes, examines, explains, and analyzes laws and regulations related to the objectives of this research." The purpose of descriptive research is "to accurately describe the characteristics of individuals, circumstances, phenomena, or specific groups, or to determine the frequency or distribution of a phenomenon or the frequency of a particular relationship between a phenomenon and other phenomena in society." The primary purpose of analyzing legal materials is "to understand the conceptual meaning of the terms used in statutory regulations, while also understanding their application in practice."





The data collection technique used to obtain secondary data is literature review. This research aims to have clear and focused objectives and be accountable as a scientific work.

Given that this research is descriptive and the data analysis used is qualitative, conclusions are drawn using an inductive method, namely, data analysis used to analyze collected data by describing or interpreting general matters to specific conclusions.

### 3. Research Results And Discussion

The police play a crucial role in creating an orderly and modern society. Numerous cases of police violating the police code of ethics have led to multiple crises in law enforcement. In fact, the police are the spearhead in enforcing the law in Indonesia.

The Indonesian National Police (Polri) faces various obstacles in enforcing the Professional Code of Ethics, which aims to create a clean and dignified police force. These include legal factors. The police have two foundations for enforcing discipline, outlined in Government Regulation Number 2 of 2003 and Regulation of the Indonesian National Police Number 7 of 2022 concerning the Professional Code of Ethics and the Indonesian National Police Code of Ethics Commission. The problem with these regulations is the difficulty in separating internal regulations and the overlapping nature of these regulations. Furthermore, law enforcement within the Indonesian National Police (Polri) organization, as an entity, has not been able to impose sanctions on its members through the Police Code of Ethics Commission hearings, thus preventing even the slightest violation from being followed up with corrective action or sanctions. Inadequate facilities and infrastructure and budgetary limitations hamper the smooth operation of their duties. Furthermore, legal kinship within society and within the Indonesian National Police (Polri) and cultural factors, such as juniors committing mistakes, are immediately punished by their seniors. Conversely, if seniors commit mistakes, juniors have no right to punish them, and seniors can threaten them and must maintain confidentiality.

According to Indonesian National Police (Polri) data, there were 1,305 violations of the police professional code of ethics committed by police personnel in 2023. A total of 2,621 cases of disciplinary violations and 1,024 cases of criminal offenses were committed by police personnel throughout the year. 4 Efforts to enforce the Indonesian National Police Professional Ethics are required to impose sanctions





on police officers who commit violations through Professional Code of Ethics Commission (KEEP) hearings and disciplinary hearings.

The Indonesian National Police's Code of Ethics serves as a guideline for members of the Indonesian National Police (Polri). Police attitudes and behavior are related to the code of ethics. In the Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 concerning the Code of Professional Ethics and the Commission of the Code of Ethics of the Republic of Indonesia National Police, Article 1 states that the Code of Professional Ethics of the Republic of Indonesia National Police (KEPP) is the norms or rules that constitute a unified ethical or philosophical foundation relating to behavior and speech regarding matters that are required, prohibited, appropriate or inappropriate for members of the National Police in carrying out their duties, authorities, and responsibilities of their position.

Article 1 paragraph (5) of the Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 7 of 2022 concerning the Code of Professional Ethics and the Commission of the Code of Ethics of the Republic of Indonesia National Police, hereinafter abbreviated as KEPP, states that the Code of Professional Ethics of the Republic of Indonesia National Police, hereinafter abbreviated as KEPP, is a moral norm or rule, both written and unwritten, that serves as a guideline for the attitudes, behavior, and actions of officials of the Republic of Indonesia National Police in carrying out their duties, authorities, responsibilities, and daily life.

Based on this, it can be concluded that the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) code of ethics serves a specific function, specifically guiding the conduct of the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) when carrying out their duties properly. It is expected that police officers will not violate ethical values and therefore abuse their authority and obligations.

The firmness of a leader has a significant impact on its members. The police code of ethics, in its implementation to prevent abuse of police authority, is currently functioning and running as intended, but not optimally. However, many factors contribute to the continued prevalence of ethical code violations by police officers. The code of ethics limits the scope of police officers to abuse their authority. Consequently, many factors contribute to the code's ineffective implementation.

The issue of law enforcement morality remains a relevant topic of discussion from time to time, as the media often presents paradoxical content. On the one hand, law enforcers are required to carry out their duties in accordance with the mandate of the law which results in the provision of decisions with the substance





of justice for the parties, but on the other hand, law enforcers are found to have committed crimes and this has caused the image of law enforcement institutions and law enforcement in Indonesia to decline amidst the current of changing times.

One law enforcement agency frequently in the spotlight is the police, as they are the vanguard of criminal law enforcement. It's no exaggeration to call them living criminal law. In carrying out their duties as law enforcers, police must not only comply with applicable laws as an external aspect; they are also equipped with police ethics as an internal aspect of policing. Police ethics are norms of police behavior that serve as guidelines for ensuring proper implementation of duties for law enforcement, public order, and public safety. Police who lack ethics and integrity in their duties have become parasites of justice, creating a vicious cycle of a judicial mafia. The public is reluctant to engage with the police or police institutions because both have become machines of terror and horror. This is a clear example of the criminogenic nature of the SPP.

The Indonesian National Police (Polri) is governed by several laws, including Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police (Polri), which outlines its functions, objectives, roles, structure, position, membership, and professional development. Then there is the Republic of Indonesia National Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 concerning the Code of Professional Ethics and the Indonesian National Police Code of Ethics Commission, which constitutes the ethical or philosophical basis relating to behavior or speech regarding what is required, prohibited, appropriate, or inappropriate for members of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) in carrying out their duties, authorities, and responsibilities.

The law authorizes the police to enforce the law through various means, from preemptive to repressive means such as coercion and enforcement. Police duties within the scope of penal criminal policy fall within the realm of applied policy, namely the realm of the application of criminal law, which tends to be repressive. This tendency makes police duties closely associated with the use of violence as a means to overcome obstacles in the investigative process to obtain confessions or statements from defendants regarding a crime.

As a profession, the police have a code of ethics to guide their behavior in carrying out their duties. The police code of ethics is formulated into three categories: service ethics, institutional ethics, and state ethics. In relation to the theme of this article, only those ethical points related to service ethics and institutional ethics will be discussed.





To maintain professional police ethics, every leader at all levels (Sector Police, Resort Police, Regional Police, Regional Police, and Headquarters) must be able to impose sanctions on police officers who commit violations during Professional Code of Ethics (KKEP) meetings and disciplinary hearings. Enforcing ethics and discipline among police officers is expected to be carried out by each head of each police unit, as superiors with the authority to impose sanctions (Ankum) at all levels. This ensures that even the smallest violations are accompanied by corrective action or sanctions. If this condition is consistently observed, legal violations by police officers can be minimized.

The Indonesian National Police (Polri) is entrusted with various duties and responsibilities, and its authority is very broad and extensive. Consequently, many police officers, intentionally or unintentionally, abuse this authority. Therefore, an internal unit, the National Police Propam (Propam Polri), is established to provide direct oversight, consisting of the Provos Polri (National Police Provost), the National Police Profession (Polri Profession), and the National Police Paminal (Polri).

Propam is an abbreviation for Profession and Security, used by the Indonesian National Police (Polri) as part of its organizational structure. The term Propam was adopted on October 27, 2002 (Decree of the Chief of Police Number: Kep/54/X/2002). Previously, Propam was known as the Provost Service or the Provost Unit of the Indonesian National Police (ABRI), whose organization was still unified with the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI/Military). The Provost is a functional development unit of the Military Police Organization (POM), or the Military Police (PM). Propam is a division within the Indonesian National Police (Polri Propam Division) responsible for professional development and security within the Indonesian National Police (Polri Propam Division). It serves as an implementing element of the special staff of the Indonesian National Police (Polri Special Staff) at the Headquarters level, under the Chief of Police, and as the Professional and Security Division of the Regional Police (Polda) at the Regional Police level, under the Chief of Police.

Propam is a division within the Indonesian National Police (Polri Propam Division) responsible for professional development and security within the Indonesian National Police (Polri Special Staff) at the Headquarters level, under the Chief of Police.

The method for resolving disciplinary violations against police officers is in accordance with Government Regulation No. 2 of 2003 concerning the resolution





of disciplinary violations. Article 14 of Government Regulation No. 2 of 2003 explains that disciplinary action is implemented immediately upon discovery of a disciplinary violation by a member of the Indonesian National Police (Polri). The imposition of disciplinary sanctions is decided in a disciplinary hearing. The following paragraph explains that the provisions for resolving disciplinary violations through a disciplinary hearing fall under the authority of the Criminal Investigation Agency (Ankum).

The Indonesian National Police, through the Professional and Security Unit (Propam), has the responsibility and duties to enforce the law against members of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) who commit disciplinary violations. Propam, within the organizational structure of the Polres (Regional Police), is a supervisory and assistant element to the leadership under the Chief of Police. It is responsible for fostering and maintaining discipline, internal security, handling public complaints against alleged perpetrators by Polri members and/or PNS Polri, conducting disciplinary hearings and/or violations of the Polri professional code of ethics, and personnel rehabilitation.

Types of criminal offenses committed by police officers can include: murder, assault or violence, assault, theft, fraud, extortion, terrorism, money laundering, corruption, defamation, and traffic violations, as stipulated in the Criminal Code.

Article 11 of Government Regulation No. 1 of 2003 concerning the Dismissal of Members of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) explains that the types of actions that can result in a police officer being dishonorably discharged include committing a crime, committing a violation, abandoning duty, or other acts.

The provisions regarding the Indonesian National Police's professional code of ethics, as stipulated in Indonesian National Police Regulation No. 7 of 2022 concerning the Professional Code of Ethics and the Indonesian National Police Code of Ethics Commission, constitute moral principles intended to foster a strong commitment among all Polri members to adhere to and implement the Polri professional code of ethics in all aspects of their lives, including in carrying out their daily duties and in serving the community, nation, and state. These moral principles are important to understand and implement, as the success of any provision, norm, or rule, including the code of ethics, depends on their implementation.

Indonesian National Police (Polri) members must have a strong commitment to upholding their code of ethics. The success or failure of the Polri institution depends on the high moral integrity of each member. The Polri is the institution





closest to the public, so immoral acts committed by a handful of Polri members can damage the Polri's image as an institution.

The role of Propam (Police and Security) in enforcing the Polri professional code of ethics against police officers who violate the code of ethics is carried out through the Complaints and Disciplinary Action Unit, a work unit that assists the Chief of Police in maintaining security and oversight within the Polri organization. This Propam Unit is led by a Propam Unit Head who reports directly to the Regional Police Chief.

#### 4. Conclusion

The legal provisions for the Indonesian National Police's Professional and Security Agency (Propam Polri)'s enforcement of the Code of Ethics against police officers who violate the code of ethics are as follows: Criminal sanctions are imposed on such individuals, as regulated in the Criminal Code. In addition to ethical sanctions, police officers who violate the Code of Ethics will also be subject to administrative sanctions, as stipulated in Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 concerning the Code of Professional Ethics and the Indonesian National Police Code of Ethics Commission.

The legal mechanism for enforcement against police officers who violate the code of ethics is the process of arresting police officers who violate the Code of Professional Ethics. The process of handling cases of violations of the Code of Professional Ethics for committing a crime is that a police officer who commits a crime is reported by the public. The Code of Ethics Commission hearing is attended by a minimum of three and a maximum of five people. The law enforcers in the Code of Ethics Commission hearing are the Persons Authorized to Punish (Ankum), the Prosecutor, and the Advisor, all of whom are members of the Indonesian National Police.

Obstacles and Propam Polresta Deli Serdang in taking action against members of the Police who violate the code of ethics are the absence of alleged violators, the length of the trial process in general or district courts, the absence of a professional accountability field at the Polres level, the absence of witnesses in the implementation of the KKEP trial, lack of awareness, compliance and implementation by Polri members in complying with the professional code of ethics. Efforts to overcome the obstacles are increasing the status of alleged violators to DPO, preparing for the implementation of the KKEP trial earlier in relation to the trial process in the district court which takes a long time and cannot



be avoided, proposing the formation of a professional accountability field at the Polres level.

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