

The Role of Spn in Education of Candidate Non-Commanders as Law Enforcers to Realize Precision Police

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Abstract. *This study aims to determine and analyze the role of the Central Java Regional Police State Police School in educating prospective Bintara as law enforcers to realize Precision Police and the obstacles of the Central Java Regional Police State Police School in educating prospective Bintara to realize Precision Police in the 5.0 era. This study uses a sociological legal approach and the specifications in this study include descriptive analysis. Based on the study, it was concluded that the role of the Central Java Regional Police SPN in educating prospective Bintara Polri through the role of educators in the learning process and the role of caregivers to instill and develop thinking and creativity to realize the maturity of students as Bhayangkara people. Fulfillment of rights to students cannot be said to be 100%, this is very dependent on the relatively short duration of the formation education. The provision of subject matter is very forced with the teaching and learning process time which is carried out from morning to night. The factor of educators who have competence and have teacher certificates is only around 60% of the total number of personnel, of course it greatly affects the quality of teaching. Obstacles in its implementation include inappropriate parenting methods, dual duties between girls and caregivers, and motivation during service at SPN which affects the quality of education providers, in addition to the public's view that there is still Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism in the implementation of Polri education.*

Keywords: *Enforcement; Prospective; Precision.*

1. Introduction

The Republic of Indonesia is a state based on law (rechtsstaat), therefore all aspects of the organization and administration of the state are regulated in a

system of laws and regulations.¹This is as regulated in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that Indonesia is a state based on law.²As a country of law, it is only right that everything carried out in the life of the state and society must also be within the corridor of law. This means that in society, law is absolutely necessary to regulate the relationship between citizens and the relationship between society and the State.

The State Police School (SPN) has the responsibility to produce professional, productive and quality Police, this requires professional handling and cannot be separated from people who manage it in an organized manner. Forming Bintara Polri students from civilians into Polri members is not easy, especially since the students are high school graduates who more or less still have the mindset to play around and be free. In the process of education formation, of course, there are rights and obligations for education providers and students. This is regulated in Article 15 of the Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 11 of 2009 concerning the Main Points of the Implementation of Education and Training at the State Police School.

The Police Non-Commissioned Officer Education implemented at SPN is education for the Non-Commissioned Officer class, in order to be implemented properly, of course, it must pay attention to the rights and obligations of both education providers and students. Basic Police Education at SPN is implemented for 5 months, after graduating the students will become Police Brigadier Two or Bripda. This short education period is certainly a problem in itself when associated with the achievement of Polri professionalism. Ideally, police graduates of SPN must have mastered the technicalities of the Police and be proficient in their application, because they immediately plunge into the midst of an increasingly modern society and know their rights to be served and protected by the Police.

The existence of Bintara as the spearhead in creating public security and order, the vanguard and the main pillar of the strength of the Police, so as to have a Polri cultural behavior that is able to carry out tasks proportionally and professionally, always display exemplary behavior (commendable), able to enforce the supremacy of law and always respect Human Rights (Law Compliance). The realization of a professional, moral and modern Polri Posture as a protector, guardian and servant of the community who is trusted in maintaining Kamtibmas and enforcing the law, especially in facing the challenges of the 5.0 era where the Polri in providing services to the community, so that the community can enjoy life and feel comfortable, synergy is needed between the Polri as humans and

¹Sri Endah Wahyuningsih and Rismanto, 2015, Criminal Law Enforcement Policy Against Money Laundering in the Context of Reforming Criminal Law in Indonesia, Journal of Legal Reform, Volume II No 1, p.46, url: <http://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/PH/article/view/1414/1087>

²Angga Dwi Arifian and Sri Kusriyah, 2021, The Investigation on Criminal Acts of Corruption in the Jurisdiction of Rembang Police, Law Development Journal, Volume 3 Issue 3, p. 460 url:<http://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/ldj/article/view/16086/5838>

technology in order to realize a safe and peaceful society. Likewise, the orientation of future Police actions will greatly utilize technology to improve services to the community, including transparency and orientation of justice will increase. The Polri must have qualified competence in the field of IT application to help smooth the Police's duties.

The real condition of Indonesian society is very complex and in the future will be even more complex, which demands a professional police force, a police force that has the ability to analyze and resolve problems of public order and security in a society that is undergoing rapid change. The condition of Indonesian society today is far different from the condition of Indonesian society during the Dutch East Indies colonial period. The ability of police officers, especially the professional ability of their superiors, is far greater, much broader in scope and much deeper in knowledge than members of the police during the Dutch East Indies colonial period.³Therefore, the Indonesian National Police must be able to take action and oversee the rapid development of society, along with the spread of the phenomena of the supremacy of law, human rights, globalization, democratization and transparency.⁴

Anton Tabah believes that police professionalism is the police's ability to utilize experts. As we know, the steps taken by the Indonesian National Police (Polri) in every major and complex case disclosure always recruit experts according to the case at hand.⁵Since the police professionalism efforts, the question has arisen, how much can the world of education improve the professionalism of the police? Why is this question raised? Because it is possible that even though professionalism efforts have been made, the results may still be less than satisfactory. When studied, it turned out that the cause was the lack of synchronization of the knowledge provided with the needs of police practice. This is what is referred to above as a combination of bureaucrats-scientists.⁶

It is not without reason that the Police are often the main focus when talking about security and order in society. This is because if society is orderly, safe and peaceful, then for the most part it is also thanks to the services of the Police.⁷Various reasons can indeed be put forward to try to explain why the public pays so much attention to their police, perhaps because order, security and peace

³Roesmanhadi, 1999, POLRI Professionalism and Anticipation of the Need for a Good Justice System. Paper presented at the National Seminar on: Justice System Reform (In Overcoming the Judicial Mafia in Indonesia), March 6, 1999, Jakarta, p. 10.

⁴Julizar Bimo Perdana Suka, Bambang Tri Bawono, and Andri Wijaya Laksana, 2022, The Implementation of Code of Conduct for Members of Police as Accurators of Murder, *Law Development Journal* Volume 4 Issue 2, <http://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/ldj/article/viewFile/21399/7033>.

⁵Anton Tabah, 1991, *Looking with the Eyes of the Heart at the Indonesian Police*, Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta, p. 166.

⁶Satjipto Rahardjo, and Anton Tabah, 1993, *Police Actors and Thinkers*, Gramedia Pustaka Umum, Jakarta, p. 181.

⁷*Ibid.*, p. 216.

are things that are very worrying to the public while in this case the police are the ones tasked with handling it. Or perhaps it is also because the police are bureaucrats who work directly among the people, so the risk of shifting and clashing with the people is also high. However, the police are ambivalent figures who on the one hand are sought after by the public and on the other hand the same public also tries to stay away and does not want to have anything to do with the police.⁸

Based on the background above, this study aims to determine and analyze the role of the Central Java Regional Police State Police School in educating prospective NCOs as law enforcers to realize a Precision Police in the 5.0 era.

2. Research Methods

This research uses a sociological legal approach and the specifications in this research include descriptive analysis.⁹The types and sources of data in this study are primary data obtained from field studies of interviews with education managers, educators, caregivers and alumni of SPN Polda Jateng. And secondary data is obtained from library materials. Data is analyzed qualitatively using the theory of legal effectiveness and the theory of legal systems

3. Results and Discussion

a. The role of the Central Java Regional Police State Police School in educating prospective NCOs as law enforcers to create a Precision Police

The most important role of the Police is as Law Enforcer, because this role is the standard for the progress or decline of each country in terms of Human Rights. Indonesia can be called a developed country if its law enforcement upholds Human Rights. The main problem of law enforcement is that the law does not exist in a vacuum, but there is a society that is the addressee of the law.¹⁰Therefore, law enforcement in society does not merely mean adapting society to the law, but rather how the law can be implemented in accordance with the values in society.¹¹Law cannot be applied simply for the sake of law, but must also respect the values that live and develop in society. This is basically not a problem, because the sources of law used are actually not only limited to laws.¹²

The Police Bintara Formation Education (Diktuk) applies a learning system and fostering method taught by Educators (Gadik) and Instructors as well as fostering by caregivers. Educators (Gadik) are teachers who are responsible for providing learning for the subjects of the Police Bintara Formation Education (Diktuk),

⁸Ibid., p. 212.

⁹Ronny Hanitijo Soemitro, 2000, *Legal Research Methods and Jurimetrics*, Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta, p. 35.

¹⁰Rahardjo, S, 2012, *Legal Science*, Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.

¹¹Wignjosoebroto, S, 2002, *Law, Paradigm, Method and Problem Dynamics*, Jakarta: Elsam & Huma.

¹²Iqbal, M, 2012, *Legal Aspects of Class Action and Citizen Law Suit and Their Development in Indonesia*. *Journal of Law and Justice*, Vol.1, (No.1), pp.89-122.

Instructors are the same as Educators (Gadik) but Instructors are responsible for the learning process in the field, while Fosters based on the Decree of the Head of the Police Education and Training Institute Number: Kep / 431 / VII / DIK.1.1 / 2019 concerning Guidelines for Fostering, Introduction to the Environment, and Fostering the Traditions of Polri Formation Education Participants are Polri education unit personnel appointed by Polri officials to carry out fostering duties to develop mental personality towards Bhayangkara people. In order to achieve a competency-based education process, it is necessary to have a Polri profile, a Polri education master curriculum framework, availability of curriculum, learning process, evaluation process and of course must be supported by the presence of adequate and qualified educators (Gadik), instructors and fosters.

In the learning process of education in the environment of the Police educational institution, the educational component is very necessary, and in accordance with the Regulation of the Chief of Police No. 20 of 2007 concerning the Standards of Educational Components for Formation Education and Development Education in the Environment of the Police Education and Training Institution. The role of an educator in a police educational institution has tasks such as planning, implementing and evaluating the learning process and conducting guidance, training and research in their fields so that educators are able to create superior human resources to produce professional, independent and moral Bhayangkara personnel. While the role of the caregiver is to instill and develop thinking and creativity in order to realize the maturity of students as Bhayangkara personnel by acting as parents, as teachers, as superiors, and as partners.

In general, the important task of SPN is to prepare the education system and model for the formation of Bintara Polri training to improve the posture of Polri towards being perfect. The education for the formation of Bintara Polri must receive special attention because it will be one of the key points for the success of the implementation of Polri's current and future duties in the field, 75% of which are in direct contact with the community. This means that in the midst of the current condition of society which has quite a high potential for social conflict, it also greatly colors the image of the authority and performance of Polri in providing excellent service to the community's needs for Polri services, considering that the graduates of the Bintara Polri formation serve directly in the midst of the community which continues to increase and demands an increase in Polri services, so they must be educated and formed as well as possible so that they are able to become good representatives of Polri in carrying out their duties and to avoid social conflict, the image of the authority of productivity, professionalism and performance of Polri in order to realize public security and order.

Fulfilling public expectations of police performance cannot be done instantly, partially, and conventionally but must be integrated and sustainable. Development and improvement of the quality (Human Resources) of Police Human Resources is very important in order to understand the needs of the community, namely the hope for security and a sense of security in society.

Therefore, it is necessary to apply policing patterns that are built on the basis of communities, both geographically and in terms of interests. All of this must also be supported by science and technology so that prevention efforts can be implemented in an integrated and sustainable system.¹³

In relation to the role of the Central Java Regional Police State Police School in educating prospective Bintara to realize a Precision Polri, through the educational path, namely the vehicle through which students develop their potential (Non-Commissioned Officers) in an educational process that is in accordance with educational objectives. Viewed from the perspective of a legal education institution that plays a role in shaping the quality of Human Resources (HR) in the legal field, then "increasing the authority of the law" is more appropriately interpreted as "increasing the quality of human resources for law enforcement". With the "increasing the quality of law enforcement" it is hoped that there will be an "increase in the authority of the law". The increase in the quality of law enforcement is certainly also expected to support and improve the "quality of clean and authoritative governance" and improve the "quality of the environment/quality of community life".¹⁴

Based on the description above, it can be stated that as a Police Education Institution, the Central Java Police State Police School must be able to adapt to all changes and developments that occur in the lives of the community. In facing rapid changes, the Central Java Police State Police School must have a forward-looking view that is able to guide and provide direction for development and progress that is higher than the intensity of the problems faced.

b. Obstacles of the Central Java Regional Police State Police School in educating prospective NCOs to create a Precision Police in the 5.0 era and its solutions

The components in the legal system must be arranged substantively, what is run by this legal system, how the legal system runs it, and in turn will see the level of awareness of the law. Thoughts and forces outside the law make the legal system stop and move. These three elements can be used to describe anything run by the legal system.¹⁵

The legal substance relating to the Central Java Regional Police State Police School (SPN) in educating prospective NCOs to create precise police officers, as follows:

1. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia;

¹³Chryshnanda Dwilaksana, 2011, Why Are They Afraid and Reluctant to Deal with the Police? A Daily Note, Police Science Study Development Foundation (YPKIK), Jakarta, p. 351.

¹⁴Barda Nawawi Arief, 2001, Problems of Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention Policy, PT Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, p. 14.

¹⁵Ibid.

3. Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 11 of 2009 concerning the Main Principles of the Implementation of Education and Training at the National Police School;
4. Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 4 of 2015 concerning the Education System of the Republic of Indonesia National Police;
5. Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 14 of 2018 concerning Organizational Structure and Work Procedures at the Regional Police level;
6. Regulation of the Head of the Indonesian National Police Education and Training Institute No. 03 of 2009 concerning the Implementation of Coaching to Improve the Capability of Educators at the Indonesian National Police Education Institute;
7. Decree of the Head of the Indonesian National Police Education and Training Institute Number: Kep/431/VII/DIK.1.1/2019 concerning Guidelines for the Care, Introduction to the Environment, and Development of Traditions of Participants in the Indonesian National Police Formation Education;
8. Decree of the Head of the Indonesian National Police Education and Training Institute No. Kep/311/VII/2019 concerning the National Police Bintara Formation Education Curriculum;

The laws and regulations of the Chief of Police and the regulations of the Head of the Police Education and Training Institute above are used as guidelines or basis in the implementation of the Police education program, in terms of legal substance there are no obstacles or constraints.

Legal substance is an inanimate object that will not function without an element to move it. One of the elements that drives legal substance is the legal structure. In order for the law to be felt to be beneficial, it requires the services of legal actors who are creative in translating the law into social interests that must be served.¹⁶The legal structure intended to translate the law is law enforcers (educators and caregivers in the Central Java Regional Police State Police School (SPN) environment).

The law enforcement factor is considered to be an obstacle for the Central Java Regional Police SPN in implementing the education program for prospective Polri Bintara, because not all educators who have the main task of teaching, guiding and training students have optimal knowledge in delivering the learning materials delivered to students, so that in delivering learning materials it affects the teaching and learning process towards the abilities possessed by a student, it can

¹⁶Bernard L. Tanya, Yoan N. Simanjuntak, Markus Yage, 2010, *Legal Theory of Human Orderly Strategies Across Space and Generations*, Genta Publishing, Yogyakarta, p. 213.

have an effect if after completing the education they tend to have less understanding of the duties and functions of the Police professionally.

Fulfillment of rights to students cannot be said to be 100%, this is very dependent on the relatively short duration of educational formation, which is only 5 months. The provision of learning materials is very forced with the teaching and learning process time which is carried out from morning to night. Of course, it greatly affects the level of acceptance of materials and concentration in learning, so that the material received is not optimal. The factor of educators who have competence and have teacher certificates is only around 60%, of course, it greatly affects the quality of teaching.

The parenting pattern applied still uses the old system of parenting, namely one platoon is supervised by one instructor caregiver as a form of supervision of student activities in an inherent manner, which ideally the expectations of students require a parenting pattern of 1 (one) student squad carried out by 1 (one) caregiver, so that there is good interaction between caregivers and students, especially in fostering discipline, behavior, providing motivation and information knowledge about the Police and not vice versa.

Parenting actions are still filled with things that are annoying to students followed by punishments for students. This condition will affect the mental development of student discipline and the motivation and innovation abilities of its participants. Moreover, the existence or presence of motivators is inconsistent in providing motivational guidance only occasionally, even if there are routine activities, they are only carried out by spiritual mentors within a period of 1 (one) week. If this is allowed to continue, it will affect the quality of student abilities, especially in terms of intellectual mastery and instilling mental discipline in carrying out their duties. If accumulated, the level of effectiveness/success of the new parenting pattern is approaching sufficient. So that the parenting and guidance patterns still need to be improved, in terms of parenting methodology.

Social, cultural and structural aspects are things that should not be ignored in any legal problem. The culture that exists in society is greatly influenced by religion, a person's position in society, a person's interests and even certain factors.¹⁷Community factors, namely the environment in which the law applies or is implemented also have a strong influence on the implementation of law enforcement. Because law enforcement comes from the community and aims to achieve peace in society. The most important part of society that determines law enforcement is the community's legal awareness, so it will increasingly allow for good law enforcement. Conversely, the lower the level of community legal awareness, the more difficult it will be to implement good law enforcement.¹⁸

¹⁷Heri Tahir, 2010, Fair Legal Process in the Indonesian Criminal Justice System, Laksbang, Yogyakarta, p. 165.

¹⁸ Soerjono Soekanto, 1993. Op. cit. p. 25

The public's view of the National Police School (SPN), related to the acceptance of prospective Polri Bintara students, some are of the opinion that in order to be accepted as a Polri Bintara at the National Police School (SPN) the parents of prospective students must spend a certain amount of money and there is still Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism (KKN), after completing the education then for placement, the first assignment of Polri Bintara can be arranged according to the wishes of the students, parents or guardians by spending a certain amount of money.

Legal culture (system) basically includes the values that underlie applicable law, values that are abstract conceptions of what is considered good (and therefore adopted) and what is considered bad (and therefore avoided). These values are usually a pair of values that reflect two extreme conditions that must be harmonized.¹⁹

How to overcome the above obstacles in order to get prospective Bintara who have high commitment and are ready/consistent to serve in the Police with all its consequences, it is necessary to evaluate each device used, not limited to intellectual measurement but also includes the psychological condition of the candidate during the recruitment process, assessment of educators and caregivers. This is to improve the competence of education managers so that a greater sense of responsibility will emerge to produce precise prospective Bintara Polri. Improving the ability and certification of educators and caregivers to achieve 100% results needs to be done, so that they can fully understand the functions and roles of each in order to carry out and fulfill the rights and obligations for both students and educators and caregivers.

4. Conclusion

Based on the problems and descriptions of the research results and discussions above, it can be concluded that the Role of the Central Java Police State Police School in educating prospective Polri Bintara to realize a precise Police through all education providers cannot be separated from the role of educators in the learning process, as well as the role of caregivers to instill and develop thinking and creativity in order to realize the maturity of students as Bhayangkara people. Fulfillment of rights to students cannot be said to be 100%, this is very dependent on the relatively short duration of educational formation. The provision of learning materials is very forced with the teaching and learning process time which is carried out from morning to night. Of course, it greatly affects the level of acceptance of material and concentration in learning, so that the material received is not optimal. The factor of educators who have competence and have teacher certificates is only around 60%, of course it greatly affects the quality of teaching.

¹⁹ Soerjono Soekanto, 1993. *Op. Cit.* pp. 59 - 60

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