

## Analysis of the Enforcement of Dishonorable Discharge of Police Members Who Violate the Code of Ethics, as Seen in Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022

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**Abstract.** *As a nation governed by law, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) holds the fundamental duty of maintaining security, public order, and enforcing the law. However, the high number of behavioral deviations, such as the involvement of individual officers in serious criminal acts (for example, assault resulting in death, as in the case within the jurisdiction of the Central Java Regional Police), marks a dark chapter that damages the institution's image and credibility in the public eye. This condition necessitates the application of the severest sanction, the Dishonorable Discharge (PTDH), as a mechanism for accountability. This study aims to analyze: 1) the mechanism for enforcing PTDH against Polri members who violate the code of ethics in accordance with Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 (Perpol 7/2022); 2) the factors contributing to the occurrence of PTDH; and 3) the impact of PTDH sanction implementation on the image and public trust in the Polri institution. This research employs a normative juridical method (normative legal research), with a statute approach and a case approach. The research type is descriptive analytical, comprehensively examining prevailing laws and regulations (including Law No. 2 of 2002, Government Regulation No. 1 of 2003, and Perpol No. 7 of 2022) and their enforcement practices, with a case study in the jurisdiction of the Central Java Regional Police. The theoretical framework utilized includes the Theory of Legal Certainty, the Theory of Professional Ethics, and the Theory of Law Enforcement. The research findings indicate that the PTDH mechanism is strictly enforced, particularly for severe categories of the Polri Professional Code of Ethics (KEPP) violations, as defined in Article 17 paragraph (3) of Perpol 7/2022. The fundamental factors contributing to violations leading to PTDH are the abuse of power, the failure to internalize ethics and professionalism, and a "shortcut" mentality involving violence. Strict PTDH enforcement serves as a crucial self-cleansing mechanism. This highest sanction functions as a vital tool for accountability, image restoration, and deterrent effect. The consistent, fair, and transparent application of PTDH is tangible evidence of Polri's commitment to upholding integrity, legal certainty, and professionalism.*

**Keywords:** *Code; Ethics; Evidence; Tangible.*

## 1. Introduction

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) is fundamentally defined as a State of Law, as explicitly stated in Article 1 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945). The implications of this constitutional provision emphasize that the entire spectrum of national, state, and social life in Indonesia must be based on the principle of the supremacy of law. The presence of legal regulations in society has an essential function, namely maintaining order, and ensuring the realization of safe and comfortable conditions for citizens.

Law enforcement is a state imperative to ensure the protection of all citizens. This is based on the fact that crime is an urgent social issue that must be addressed to realize a harmonious, orderly, and peaceful life. To carry out the task of law enforcement and maintaining peace, an institution is required, namely the police. Therefore, the Indonesian National Police (Polri), as an instrument of the state, carries out police functions that include maintaining public order and security, law enforcement, and the functions of protection, patronage, and public service, while always upholding the principles of human rights and supported by community participation.

The Republic of Indonesia Police (Polri) as a state apparatus that plays a role in maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, care and services to the community, in accordance with Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution which states "The State of Indonesia is a state of law". This article emphasizes that all aspects of national and state life in Indonesia must be based on applicable law, so that no person or state institution is outside the law.

The behavior of police officers in the field is a key barometer reflecting the image of the Indonesian National Police institution in the public eye, as well as key to realizing the hope of becoming a police force respected by the community. However, the involvement of certain police officers in serious cases such as theft, murder, extortion, and rape has become a dark record and damaged the police's credibility. Police officers are often found breaking the law, ignoring religious values, decency, and morality, and even violating human rights. Quoting Syarif and Palah, law is defined as norms accompanied by sanctions. Law is a fundamental need of society to achieve justice, peace, certainty, benefit, welfare, and tranquility. Therefore, laws, both written (public and private) and unwritten, must

be enforced by law enforcement officers with integrity, high morals, and professionalism.<sup>1</sup>

Every organization should have a model for individual disciplinary action for its members, namely by establishing rules and regulations that members must follow, creating and imposing sanctions for disciplinary violators through regular disciplinary training. This training and guidance can take the form of physical training, police service training, and mental and spiritual training, namely in religious studies and psychology.<sup>2</sup>The duties, authorities, and obligations of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) must be carried out professionally and proportionally, and procedures supported by the core values of Tribrata and Catur Prasetya, which are included in the Indonesian National Police's professional code of ethics as the basis for good and bad. This noble duty is established and carried out by the Indonesian National Police (Polri), as a legal security apparatus. Police must be firm, consistent, and ethical in their actions—this is the nature of the police.<sup>3</sup>

In addition to the National Police Law, there are several supporting regulations that more specifically regulate the code of ethics and discipline, including Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Perkap) Number 7 of 2022 concerning the Professional Code of Ethics and the National Police Code of Ethics Commission. This Perkap is the most important technical regulation. It regulates in detail the various norms and ethics that must be adhered to by members of the National Police, such as state ethics, institutional ethics, community ethics, and personal ethics. This regulation also explains the mechanism for establishing the National Police Code of Ethics Commission (KKEP), which is tasked with examining and deciding cases of code of ethics violations. Then there is Government Regulation Number 1 of 2003 concerning Dismissal of National Police Members, this regulation regulates the sanctions that can be imposed on National Police members who commit violations, including violations of the code of ethics. The most severe sanction can be dishonorable discharge, demonstrating the National Police's commitment to ridding its members of actions that damage the institution's image.

The police force adheres to the principle of prudence. As stipulated in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, this brings about a conceptual and pattern-changing approach to 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

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<sup>1</sup>Syarif N and Aos Kusni Palah, Law Enforcement Efforts Against Police Officers Who Perpetrate Corruption, *Journal of Legal Research* 1, No. 1 (2022). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24967/jaeap.v1i01.1486>

<sup>2</sup>Saydam., 2000, "Human Resource Management", Jakarta, Djambatan, pages 200-202

<sup>3</sup>Anton Tabah, 1991, *Looking With the Eyes of the Heart at the Indonesian Police*, Jakarta, PT. Gramedia Pustaka Umum, page 23

arrogance, rudeness, and arbitrary behavior. In addition to these principles, police operations are also based on general principles of good governance as a basis for carrying out government functions, particularly the principle of prudence or precision in action.<sup>4</sup>

There is a sharp irony that, amidst law enforcement efforts, deviant behavior is rampant within the police. This deviance stems from a weak moral awareness among officers that their authority carries a moral responsibility to ensure the upholding of the law, which is the foundation of the rule of law. Furthermore, deviance is also fueled by the co-optation of individual and political interests by individuals and those in power within the law enforcement sphere. This crisis is exacerbated by increasingly intense political intervention in the process of law formation and implementation.

Deviations also occurred within the Central Java Regional Police, or Polda Tengah for short. The Central Java Regional Police. Deviations were committed by several police officers serving in the Central Java Regional Police. Some members of the Central Java Regional Police even committed deviations that led to criminal acts, as highlighted in Decision Number 205/Pid.B/2023/PN Pwt at the Purwokerto District Court. In the decision, three police officers were charged and prosecuted for the crime of assault resulting in death while carrying out detention duties. This incident sharply highlighted the discrepancy between the ideals of civilized and professional law enforcement and the practice in the field that tends to use violence, even with the defense considering such actions as pressure that exceeds the limits of authority and ends in a violation of criminal law. And the three individuals were given a PTDH (Dishonorable Dismissal) sanction by the Banyumas Police Propam with Number PUT/16/IX/2024/KEPP, PUT/17/IX/2024/KEPP, PUT/18/IX/2024/KEPP dated September 3, 2024.

## **2. Research Methods**

The approach used in the preparation was normative legal research (normative legal research method). Normative legal research is a process of seeking legal regulations, principles, or doctrines to resolve problems. Normative legal research is conducted to generate new arguments, theories, or concepts as prescriptions for problem-solving.<sup>5</sup>The author uses a statute approach (legislation), which is inseparable from this legal research, namely by looking for related laws and regulations such as a review of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, which is further regulated in Government Regulation Number 1 of 2003 on Dismissal of Members of the Indonesian National Police and Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 on the Code of Professional Ethics and the

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<sup>4</sup>Tatiek Sri Djatmiati in Sadjijono, 2005, *Police Functions in the Implementation of Good Governance*, Yogyakarta: LaksBang, page 24.

<sup>5</sup> Peter Mahmud Marzuki, 2005, *Legal Research*, Jakarta: Kencana, page 35

Commission on the Code of Ethics of the Indonesian National Police. The next approach is the case approach chosen because in this study will look at cases in Central Java related to dishonorable dismissal of police members who violate the police professional code of ethics in the jurisdiction of the Central Java Regional Police.

### **3. Results and Discussion**

#### **3.1. The mechanism for enforcing PTDH against Polri members who violate the code of ethics is in accordance with the provisions of Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022.**

The mechanism for dishonorable discharge (PDTH) of Polri members is comprehensively regulated in Police Regulation (Perpol) No. 7 of 2022. PTDH is the highest administrative sanction imposed on members who commit serious violations of the Police Professional Code of Ethics (KEPP) and/or Code of Conduct (KEP). Administrative sanctions in the form of a recommendation for dishonorable discharge (PTDH) can be imposed through the Police Code of Ethics Commission Hearing, if the offender intentionally commits a crime with a minimum prison sentence of 4 (four) years or more related to the crime of rape, assault, murder and other criminal offenses committed after first being proven the criminal offense through the general judicial process up to a court decision that has permanent legal force.

Integrity is the foundation of every law enforcement institution, including the Indonesian National Police (Polri). When a Polri member is involved in a serious crime, as reflected in a court ruling involving assault resulting in death, the credibility of the institution as a whole is threatened. Therefore, the highest administrative sanction mechanism, namely Dishonorable Discharge (PTDH), is inevitable.

The case of three Indonesian National Police officers being charged and prosecuted for assault resulting in death while on duty, as outlined in the Supreme Court's judicial review decision No. 207 PK/Pid/2025, provides a strong basis for a code of ethics hearing. This underscores the principle of double jeopardy: criminal sanctions imposed by the general courts and administrative sanctions imposed internally.

A member of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) involved in a crime faces overlapping violations spanning three different legal domains: general criminal (violating the Criminal Code), internal disciplinary (violating Government Regulation Number 2 of 2003), and the professional code of ethics (violating the Chief of Police Regulation Number 14 of 2011, which has now been revoked and replaced by Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022). Referring to the principle of handling cumulative violations (a combination of disciplinary and ethical), as stipulated in Article 27 of the Indonesian National Police Code of Professional

Ethics (before the amendment), the process of enforcing ethical sanctions will be prioritized after there is certainty in criminal law. In other words, the hearing of the Indonesian National Police Code of Ethics Commission (KKEP) is held after the general court decision has permanent legal force (*inkracht*). This is done because the criminal decision that has become *inkracht* serves as strong and decisive evidence in the process of examining and imposing ethical sanctions by the KKEP.

The process of enforcing the PTDH begins with a finding or report of a violation. In the example case (assault resulting in death), the primary finding is a final and binding criminal court decision. Enforcement of the code of ethics for Polri members is carried out through the Professional Code of Ethics Commission (KKEP) hearing, which is under the supervision of the Polri Professional and Security Division (Propam). The KKEP is established in stages, starting from Polri Headquarters down to the Polres (Regional Police), according to the rank and position of the alleged violators.

The process begins with a Preliminary Examination conducted by the National Police's Propam (Propam) function. This examination includes an investigative audit, inquiries, and file review to gather facts about the violation. In criminal cases, a legally binding criminal court decision remains one of the most crucial and irrefutable pieces of evidence in Propam's file.

Once the case is deemed complete, the case is referred to the KKEP hearing. This hearing aims to assess whether the alleged offender's actions, which have been proven criminal (such as serious assault), also constitute a violation of the Indonesian National Police Code of Professional Ethics and to determine the appropriate administrative sanctions.

The Code of Ethics Commission (KKEP) meets and is chaired by a Chairperson, assisted by a Deputy Chairperson and members. This composition ensures an objective and balanced assessment, even if the case is a consequence of an existing criminal verdict.

Suspected offenders have the right to be accompanied by a companion (a civil servant of the Indonesian National Police) during the preliminary examination and KKEP hearing. This is part of the Indonesian National Police's efforts to ensure a fair and ethical judicial process and uphold the human rights of its members.

The KKEP's decision includes a verdict for a code of ethics violation and the imposition of administrative sanctions. Severe administrative sanctions, in addition to PTDH, include demotion (minimum 1 year), postponement of promotion (1-3 years), and placement in a special location (maximum 30 working days). However, for serious criminal violations, PTDH is the most frequently imposed sanction.

In the exemplary case, the legal process has reached the Supreme Court's decision in the level of Review Number 207 PK/Pid/2025, which sentenced a member of the Indonesian National Police to prison, becoming the unavoidable legal basis for the PTDH process. A prison sentence of 6 years (or other serious criminal penalties) automatically qualifies as a serious violation of the KEPP.

The Supreme Court's judicial review (PK) and the decision have become final and binding. This final and binding decision, declaring the police officer guilty and sentenced him to prison, is an irrefutable legal fact and an absolute prerequisite for processing PTDH.

It should be remembered that members of the Indonesian National Police are permitted to resign during the examination process of the Indonesian National Police Code of Ethics Commission (KKEP) with certain considerations, with the exception of cases where the alleged violator of the Indonesian National Police code of ethics has not committed a crime that is punishable by a maximum of 5 years in prison.

This is as regulated in Article 111 paragraph (1-2) of Police Regulation No. 7 of 2022 which states "(1) Suspected KEPP Violators who are threatened with PTDH sanctions are given the opportunity to submit their resignation from the National Police service based on certain considerations before the KKEP Hearing is held." Paragraph (2) states, "Certain considerations as referred to in paragraph (1), include Suspected Violators: a. having a service period of at least 20 (twenty) years; b. having good achievements, performance, and services to the National Police, nation and state before committing the Violation; and c. Not having committed a crime that is threatened with a maximum prison sentence of 5 (five) years.

Article 111 paragraph (2) is cumulative, if letters a and b are fulfilled, but must also see the conditions of letter c. In other words, the violations committed by three police officers who committed assault that resulted in death while on duty, are in the serious category as regulated in Article 17 paragraph (3) of Perpol 7/2022. The serious category as defined in Article 17 paragraph (3) states, "Violations of the KEPP in the serious category as referred to in Article 16 paragraph (1) letter b number 3, with the following criteria: a. carried out intentionally and there are personal interests and/or other parties; b. there is a criminal conspiracy; c. has an impact on the family, society, institutions and/or the state which gives rise to legal consequences; d. is of public concern; and/or e. has committed a crime and has received a decision that has permanent legal force."

According to the principles of police ethics enforcement, a final and binding criminal decision serves as the primary evidence for the National Police Code of Ethics Commission (KKEP). Substantive re-evidence of the criminal act is no longer

required, but rather the focus is on determining proportionate ethical sanctions for the serious violation.

Article 115 of Police Regulation No. 7 of 2022 explicitly stipulates that members of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) who have been convicted of a crime and whose verdict has become final and binding must be referred to the KKEP (Ethics and Ethics Committee) hearing for consideration of administrative sanctions, including PTDH (Hospital Discipline and Ethics Implementation). Even if a criminal offense has been proven, an ethics hearing must still be held as a mechanism for imposing internal administrative sanctions.

In cases of assault resulting in death, the KKEP will consider the violation to be a serious violation of the KEPP, which carries an administrative sanction in the form of a PTDH. The KKEP will issue a decision recommending a PTDH as the final sanction, supported by proven criminal facts.

Police officers recommended for PTDH through a KKEP decision have the right to appeal to the Appeals Commission. This right is guaranteed in Police Regulation 7/2022 as a last resort for administrative legal review of the KKEP decision.

The Appeals Commission is tasked with reviewing the formal and material aspects of the KKEP's decision. The review focuses on whether the trial procedures were proper and whether the sanctions imposed were considered appropriate. In cases where a final criminal decision is a prison sentence, the Appeals Commission is highly unlikely to overturn the PTDH's recommendation.

If the Appeals Commission upholds the KKEP's decision, or if no appeal is filed, the PTDH decision is declared final and binding. This document is then submitted to the Authorized Sentencing Official, namely the National Police Chief or the Regional Police Chief for regional police officers, or the District Police Chief for district police officers, for further action.

The authorized official will issue a PTDH Decree, officially dismissing the police officer from service. This decision is the culmination of internal law enforcement mechanisms, ensuring that officers who commit serious crimes are no longer part of the institution.

Members subject to PTDH lose all official privileges, including salary, allowances, and membership status. However, they remain entitled to post-service benefits or other rights in accordance with statutory regulations, unless otherwise stipulated by law.

The strict and tiered PTDH mechanism, supported by a final and binding criminal verdict, demonstrates the Indonesian National Police's commitment to upholding the principles of accountability and professionalism. This process affirms that crimes committed by its members will be dealt with decisively to restore public

trust and maintain the institution's integrity, in accordance with Police Regulation No. 7 of 2022.

### **3.2. Factors causing violations of the code of ethics to dishonorable dismissal**

Based on Law Number 2 of 2002, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) carries out its main duties through a series of efforts to foster professional ethics and develop knowledge and experience in assignments that are carried out in a tiered, continuous, and integrated manner. Every member of the Polri is required to internalize and live the Police professional ethics. This must be reflected in their every attitude and behavior, both in the context of official duties and daily community life. Therefore, the Polri Professional Code of Ethics serves as the main moral and behavioral guideline, aiming to honor the police profession. In addition to being a guide in service, this Code of Ethics acts as a conscience supervisor, ensuring that every member avoids abuse of authority and reprehensible actions.

The Indonesian National Police (Polri) Code of Ethics requires all members to avoid dishonorable behavior and attitudes, and to be proactive in reporting and addressing difficulties faced by the public. Polri members are expected to exercise self-control and refrain from abusing their authority. This code of ethics also serves as a guideline for Polri members in carrying out their duties and as a moral safeguard to prevent unethical behavior and abuse of power. Thus, police ethics plays a crucial role in ensuring security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection and service to the public.

The Indonesian National Police (Polri) Ethics, as stipulated in Articles 34 and 35 of Law Number 2 of 2002, require every member of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) to fully exude integrity as a state defender in carrying out their duties and authorities. As law enforcers, whose duties and authorities are directly related to the rights and obligations of citizens, a high level of awareness and technical expertise are required. Therefore, every member of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) must truly understand and internalize the ethics of the police profession through their daily attitudes and behavior.<sup>6</sup>

Violations of professional codes of ethics often occur for several reasons. First, a person's lack of knowledge about their profession, leading to an inability to address emerging problems. Second, a disregard for established regulations can lead to violations of the profession's code of ethics. Third, the inherent human nature of never being satisfied, created by God, can lead to excessive consumer

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<sup>6</sup>Andi Christian, Analysis of Violations of the Indonesian National Police's Professional Code of Ethics as a law enforcement agency in Indonesia, accessed through <https://search.app/RriC7YzF5zKXDhqp8>

behavior. This can lead to someone justifying any means to fulfill their desires, including violating the code of ethics in their work.<sup>7</sup>

Violations of the Police Professional Code of Ethics by police personnel have the potential to seriously disrupt social stability and erode public adherence to the rule of law. Therefore, public education to comply with regulations and building a strong legal awareness are absolute prerequisites. This condition is intrinsically influenced by the quality of professional service and integrity provided by each police officer. Therefore, the implementation of the Professional Code of Ethics must go beyond mere documentary compliance and must be internalized as a way of life that manifests itself in every aspect of a member's life.

**Decision-Making by Police Officers** The code of ethics provides police officers with a moral and ethical structure to guide them in facing challenges. It enables them to decide on actions that are in accordance with the law and ethical and moral principles. **Interaction with the Community** The code of ethics influences how police officers communicate with the public, emphasizing the importance of respecting the human rights and dignity of individuals. It encourages behavior that is courteous, fair, and free from bias, which contributes to building trust and positive relationships with the community.

**Law Enforcement and Discipline** In law enforcement, codes of ethics remind police officers of their obligations and limitations. They require them to act fairly and non-discriminatory. Codes of ethics also impact police officers' work discipline, with research showing that codes of ethics contribute significantly and positively to levels of organizational commitment. Police codes of ethics have a significant impact on police officers' behavior, from ethical decision-making to respectful interactions with the public. They also reinforce organizational discipline and commitment, which are essential for maintaining integrity and professionalism in law enforcement.<sup>8</sup>

Regarding Court Decisions, including Decisions Number 205/Pid.B/2023/PN Pwt, 134/PID/2024/PT SMG, and 207 PK/Pid/2025, they are a clear reflection of the failure of law enforcement personnel to uphold the oath and the Police Professional Code of Ethics. This case involves several members of the Indonesian National Police who were charged with serious crimes, namely involvement of the defendants in the crime of participating in assault resulting in death.

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<sup>7</sup>Serlika Aprita, 2019, *Ethics of the Legal Profession*, Refika Aditama, Bandung. P. 81.

<sup>8</sup>Doddy Kristiawan, Bambang Sadono, Kadi Sukarna, Diah Sulistya Ratna Sedati, 2021, *The Authority of the Indonesian National Police in Enforcing the Code of Ethics for Indonesian National Police Members Who Commit Drug Crimes*, *USM Law Review Journal* Vol. 4 p. 40.

Such a fatal violation not only impacts the individual victim and their family, but also structurally undermines the credibility and public trust in the police institution. Therefore, the author analyzes the causal factors, including:

The fundamental causal factor revealed was the abuse of power and physical force by law enforcement officers. Power that should have been used to protect was instead instrumentalized to inflict violence on citizens in custody.

The contextualization of the action indicates that the abuse occurred in an official setting, specifically during the interrogation of the victim. This situation indicates a deviation from standard operating procedures.

The decision to use physical violence as an interrogation method constitutes a fundamental violation of human rights principles and falls short of modern standards of investigative professionalism. It demonstrates a failure to implement a dignified and legal approach to investigation.

The seriousness of the violation was further compounded by its consequences, namely the victim's death. An autopsy confirmed blunt force injuries, including bruises to the face and mouth. The victim's condition, which was already serious at the time, including gasping for breath and weakness, indicated that the abuse was widespread and uncontrolled, exceeding the limits of even internal disciplinary action.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Dishonorable Discharge (PTDH) is the highest administrative sanction for members of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) for serious violations of the Indonesian National Police Professional Code of Ethics (KEPP) and/or Code of Conduct (KEP), according to Police Regulation No. 7 of 2022. This sanction is an affirmation of double punishment (criminal and administrative) and can only be processed through the Indonesian National Police Code of Ethics Commission (KKEP) Hearing after a final, legally binding criminal court decision (*inkracht*), especially for a minimum prison sentence of 4 years, which serves as crucial evidence to qualify a serious violation. The strict PTDH mechanism starts from the Propam examination to the KKEP decision recommending PTDH, and the member concerned has the right to file an appeal before the final PTDH decision is issued by the Sentencing Authorized Officer; however, the right to submit a resignation before the hearing is lost if the alleged violator commits a crime punishable by a maximum of 5 years' imprisonment.

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### **Regulation:**

1945 Constitution

Criminal Code

Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police

Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law (KUHP)

Government Regulation Number 1 of 2003 concerning Dismissal of Members of the Republic of Indonesia National Police

Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 Code of Professional Ethics and Commission of the Code of Ethics of the Republic of Indonesia National Police.

**Court ruling:**

Purwokerto District Court Decision Number 205/Pid.B/2023/PN Pwt

Semarang High Court Appeal Decision Number 134/PID/2024/PT SMG

Supreme Court Judicial Review Decision Number 207 PK/Pid/2025

Excerpt from the Decision of the Indonesian National Police Code of Ethics Commission (KKEP) of the Banyumas Police Number PUT/16/IX/2024/KEPP, PUT/17/IX/2024/KEPP, PUT/18/IX/2024/KEPP

Excerpts of the Appeal Decision of the Banyumas Police KKEP Number PUT APPEAL/6/V/Kom Appeal, PUT APPEAL/7/V/Kom Appeal, PUT APPEAL/8/V/Kom Appeal