

The Legal Dilemma of the Legal Role (Bidkum) of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police in Providing Legal Aid to Police Members Who Perpetrate Criminal Acts

Muhammad Fajriannor

Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA) Semarang, Indonesia,
E-mail: malangct@gmail.com

Abstract. *Indonesia is a state governed by law as affirmed in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which places law as the foundation of all aspects of state life in order to ensure legal certainty, justice, and the protection of human rights. This principle also applies to members of the Indonesian National Police (Polri), who have equal standing before the law. However, in practice, there are still members of Polri involved in criminal acts, which gives rise to juridical issues related to the mechanism of providing internal legal assistance by the Legal Division (Bidkum). This study aims to identify and analyze the practice of providing legal assistance by Bidkum of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police and to examine the juridical dilemmas arising from the dual role of Bidkum in relation to the principles of objectivity and justice in law enforcement. This research employs a socio-legal approach with a descriptive-analytical specification. The data used consists of primary data obtained through interviews and observations within the Central Kalimantan Regional Police, as well as secondary and tertiary data derived from laws and regulations, books, scientific journals, and other supporting documents. Data collection techniques include library research and field research, while data analysis is conducted qualitatively using an inductive approach. The results of the study show that: (1) The process of providing legal assistance by the Legal Division (Bidkum) of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police is carried out through a structured, systematic, and tiered mechanism in accordance with Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 2 of 2017. The process begins with a written application submitted by a Polri member, followed by administrative examination, verification of the substance of the case, and the appointment of legal counsel. This mechanism indicates that legal assistance is provided through clear procedures rather than directly, serving as an internal control to ensure accountability, transparency, and legal certainty. The legal assistance provided is comprehensive, covering*

litigation at all stages of the criminal justice process as well as non-litigation through legal consultation and counseling as preventive efforts. (2) The juridical dilemma in providing legal assistance arises from the dual role of Bidkum as part of a law enforcement institution and as a provider of legal assistance, creating a conflict between institutional loyalty and the demand for legal objectivity, further reinforced by structural pressures and public perception. In addressing this condition, Bidkum maintains its commitment to professionalism and objectivity by adhering to laws and regulations, preserving independence without mixing institutional interests, and applying procedural justice through transparent and non-discriminatory processes. Additionally, Bidkum upholds the principle of due process of law by consistently providing legal assistance at every stage without intervening in the substance of the case, while enhancing integrity and prudence in decision-making to balance the interests of members and the public, thus managing the juridical dilemma proportionally within the framework of law and justice.

Keywords: Bidkum; Juridical Dilemma; Justice; Legal Assistance; Objectivity.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a state based on law as stated in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states that "Indonesia is a state based on law" (1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 1 paragraph (3))

This provision emphasizes that all governance, implementation of state power, and social life must be based on applicable laws to guarantee legal certainty, justice, and protection of human rights. This is also in line with the provisions of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Regulation Number 6 of 2024 which confirms that every citizen of the Republic of Indonesia, including civil servants of the Republic of Indonesia National Police, has the same rights and status before the law, (Chief of the Indonesian National Police, 2024).

This principle demonstrates that members of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) are not above the law, but are subject to the prevailing legal system, just like other citizens. This value of equality under the law and justice has a strong foundation in Islam, as stated in the following statement of Allah SWT:

﴿إِنَّ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَنْ تُؤَدُّوا الْأَمَانَاتِ إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهَا وَإِذَا حَكَمْتُمْ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ أَنْ تَحْكُمُوا بِالْعَدْلِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ سَمِيعٌ بَصِيرٌ﴾^{٥٨}
In the name of Allah
In the name of Allah
Allah

Translation:

Indeed, Allah commands you to convey the message to those who are entitled to receive it, and (commands you) when you establish a law between people, that you determine it fairly. Indeed, Allah will give you the best teaching. Indeed, Allah is All-Hearing, All-Seeing. (QS. An-Nisā': 58)

According to Shihab, this verse contains two main principles in governance and law enforcement: the obligation to uphold trust and the obligation to uphold justice objectively. Trust is not limited to wealth, but also encompasses position, authority, and social responsibility. Meanwhile, the command to act justly demands an objective, impartial attitude, and distancing oneself from personal and group interests., (Shihab, 2002)

This interpretation emphasizes that law enforcement positions, including the police profession, are a form of public trust that must be carried out professionally and fairly. Therefore, every legal policy, including internal policies regarding the provision of legal aid, must be placed within a framework of moral and institutional responsibility.

As a law enforcement institution, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) is required to maintain professionalism, integrity, and accountability in carrying out its duties. However, in practice, Polri members are still found to be involved in various forms of legal violations, as occurred in Central Kalimantan in 2024. A total of 22 police officers in the jurisdiction of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police (Polda) were dishonorably discharged. The reasons for the dismissal of the 22 police officers included various serious violations, including desertion (leaving duty without permission from superiors), drug abuse, and theft with violence (curas).Compass, 2026)

One of the most prominent cases of the 22 dismissed members was a serious crime committed by Brigadier Anton Kurniawan Stiyanto (AKS), a former member of the Bhayangkara Unit (Sabhara) of the Palangka Raya Police. Brigadier Anton is suspected of killing an expedition driver from Banjarmasin, Budiman Arisandi, by shooting his pistol twice in the head. Budiman's body was then dumped in a palm oil plantation on the side of the Trans Kalimantan Highway, Katingan Regency. In addition, Brigadier Anton also stole the victim's car and sold it for money. Brigadier Anton was also involved in drug abuse during his actions. He also apologized to the public for the serious violations committed by his members,(Compass, 2026)

Next in 2025 sThirty-one National Police personnel within the Central Kalimantan Regional Police (Polda Kalteng) were given dishonorable discharge (PTDH). The sanctions were imposed for various violations. Among them were 10 for drug abuse, 11 for desertion, 1 for adultery, and 11 for general criminal offenses.Klikkalteng.co, 2026).

This situation raises complex legal issues, particularly regarding the mechanism for providing legal aid to police officers charged with crimes. While legal aid is a fundamental right guaranteed by positive law, the practice of providing internal legal aid has the potential to create a dilemma of objectivity in law enforcement.

Normatively, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) has the authority to provide legal assistance to its members. This is affirmed in Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 2 of 2017, which states that every civil servant in the Indonesian National Police and their families have the right to receive legal assistance from the service, both inside and outside the judicial process, in accordance with statutory provisions. Chief of the Indonesian National Police, 2017).

The Legal Division (Bidkum) of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police, as a legal assistant to the leadership, plays a strategic role in providing assistance, legal advice, and advocacy to police officers facing legal challenges. However, in the context of police officers as perpetrators of criminal acts, this role presents a legal dilemma between the obligation to protect the rights of officers as legal subjects and the institution's responsibility to maintain the integrity of law enforcement.

The legal dilemma in carrying out the duties of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police Legal Aid Unit has culminated in a contradictory dual role. On the one hand, the Legal Aid Unit functions as an internal verification element with the authority to provide Legal Advice (Sarkum) to police leadership. In this function, the Legal Aid Unit conducts legal analysis of alleged violations committed by Polri members, including assessing the construction of the articles of indictment and the appropriateness of the legal process to be pursued. This function positions the Legal Aid Unit as part of the internal control mechanism aimed at maintaining legal certainty and institutional accountability. Chief of the Indonesian National Police 2024).

However, on the other hand, the Legal Aid Agency is also required to provide Legal Aid (Bankum) to members of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) who are suspects or defendants. In this position, the Legal Aid Agency acts as legal counsel, defending the members' legal interests in the judicial process. This obligation is normatively regulated in the Regulation of the Chief of Police concerning Legal Aid within the Indonesian National Police, which emphasizes that members of the Indonesian National Police have the right to receive legal assistance in facing legal problems related to the performance of their duties. Chief of the Indonesian National Police 2024).

This situation creates a serious legal paradox, as the Legal Aid Agency (Bidkum) is institutionally in a dual position: as the party that previously provided internal legal legitimacy through the Legal Aid Agency (Sarkum), and as the advocate who

must refute or undermine the legal constructions it has formulated in the judicial forum. This dual role has the potential to create conflicts of interest, obscure the principle of objectivity, and undermine the independence of law enforcement within the police force. (Fernando, 2022).

Furthermore, the provision of legal aid to suspects within the police force demonstrates that the provision of legal services is not merely a formality but is closely linked to the principle of due process of law in criminal procedure (Agustine, 2021). This further clarifies that the legal aid function of the Legal Aid Agency extends beyond mere assistance and is also linked to the principle of substantive justice in Indonesia's criminal justice system.

Furthermore, Faradiba and Ruslie (2023) in their article emphasized that the practice of Polri members carrying out internal legal advisory functions has the potential to create a professional dilemma because it conflicts with the principles of the independence of the legal profession and the neutrality of law enforcement officers.

From the perspective of Islamic values of justice, this problem becomes even more significant, as the Qur'an explicitly commands that all forms of legal determination be carried out fairly and objectively, as stated in the previously described Surah An-Nisa', verse 58. Therefore, the practice of dualistic roles in the Legal Aid Unit (Bidkum) not only presents formal legal issues but also carries ethical and moral implications that have the potential to erode public trust in the police as a law enforcement agency.

Based on this background, this research is crucial for in-depth examination of the legal dilemma of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police's Legal Aid Unit in providing legal aid to police officers who commit crimes. This study is expected to provide academic contributions as well as practical recommendations for developing a professional, equitable, and internal police legal aid system that aligns with the principles of the rule of law and Islamic values.

2. Research Methods

The approach used in this research is a socio-legal approach. The socio-legal approach utilizes social sciences, as mentioned in the theoretical framework section above. Similarly, the legal approach utilizes legal theories, both general law and Islamic law, as discussed in the previous theoretical framework section. This research is included in the analytical descriptive research type, according to Soemitro in Baryadi, analytical descriptive research is research that aims to describe and explain the provisions of applicable laws and regulations, then relate them to legal theories and the practice of implementing positive law related to the problems studied, (Baryadi, 2021).

The type of data in this study is determined by its source, which distinguishes

between data obtained directly from the field (primary data) and data obtained from literature or library materials (secondary data). This study focuses on primary data, while secondary data is used to support the analysis. Furthermore, this study also utilizes tertiary data, sources that provide additional explanations for the primary and secondary data.

The data collection methods in this study include library research and field research. The former was conducted to obtain secondary data, while the latter was conducted to obtain primary data, using observation and interview techniques. The data analysis used qualitative data analysis, which involves analyzing all collected data, then drawing conclusions and analyzing them using an inductive method.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Practice of Providing Legal Aid by the Legal Division (Bidkum) of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police to Police Members Who Commit Crimes.

Legal aid is a legal service specifically provided to the poor who require free defense, both outside and inside the court, in criminal, civil and state administrative matters, from someone who understands the ins and outs of legal defense, legal principles and rules, and human rights (Winarta, 2000).

The Republic of Indonesia recognizes two types of legal aid, the first is Prodeo legal aid and the second is Pro Bono legal aid. Prodeo legal aid is legal aid provided by the State to poor people or groups by providing funds to legal aid providers, namely legal aid institutions, community organizations, universities, and others as determined by this Law, (Ajie, 2016). Meanwhile, Pro Bono legal aid is legal aid provided by advocates free of charge, which is regulated in Article 22 paragraph (1) of Law Number 18 of 2003 concerning Advocates, which explicitly stipulates that advocates are required to provide free legal aid to justice seekers who cannot afford it. The word "obligatory" has made Pro Bono legal aid a necessity for every Indonesian Advocate, (Many et.al, 2021).

Talking about the procedure for providing legal aid by the Legal Division (Bidkum) of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police, it is carried out through a structured mechanism and refers to the provisions of the Chief of Police Regulation Number 2 of 2017. This process begins with the submission of an application by the Polri member involved in the case, then verification is carried out by Bidkum before determining the provision of legal aid through the appointment of a legal advisor.

Legally, this mechanism complies with the provisions of the National Police Chief Regulation Number 2 of 2017, specifically Articles 6 through 9, which stipulate that the provision of legal aid must begin with a written request and undergo a research and verification process by the Legal Affairs Division. This provision

demonstrates that every legal aid provision process is carried out based on clear and systematic procedures, thus preventing subjective or arbitrary actions. This structured administrative process also serves as an internal control instrument to ensure that legal aid is provided to parties who truly meet the criteria.

From a legal theory perspective, this mechanism reflects the application of the principles of legality and due process of law, where every action in law enforcement must be carried out based on valid rules and through fair and transparent procedural stages. The principle of legality emphasizes that every action must have a clear legal basis, while due process of law demands the protection of individual rights through non-discriminatory and verifiable procedures. (Virginia, et.al. 2025).

Furthermore, this mechanism can also be analyzed through the theory of legal certainty, which emphasizes that the law must provide clarity, consistency, and predictability in its application. With the written application procedure and verification by the Legal Aid Agency, each party obtains certainty regarding the stages, requirements, and outcomes of the legal aid process. This aligns with Gustav Radbruch's thinking, which states that legal certainty is one of the fundamental values in law, alongside justice and utility. (Hotta, 2025).

Furthermore, from the perspective of John Rawls' theory of justice, this mechanism reflects an effort to ensure fairness in the provision of legal aid. The objective verification process by the Legal Aid Agency ensures that every member of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) receives equal treatment before the law without discrimination. Therefore, this mechanism not only meets the formal legal requirements but also embodies substantive justice values, providing balanced protection for every individual.

Overall, the integration between normative provisions and theoretical approaches shows that the mechanism for providing legal aid within the Police is not only oriented towards compliance with the rules, but also towards achieving basic legal values, namely certainty, justice, and protection of human rights.

The legal assistance provided by the Legal Division (Bidkum) of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police to police officers involved in criminal acts includes litigation and non-litigation legal assistance. Litigation legal assistance is provided at all stages of the criminal justice process, from investigation and prosecution to trial, while non-litigation legal assistance is more preventative in nature, through legal consultation and counseling.

It is understood that the legal assistance provided by the Legal Affairs Division is comprehensive and sustainable, encompassing all stages of the legal process and prevention efforts through a non-litigation approach. Legally, this aligns with the provisions of National Police Regulation No. 2 of 2017, specifically Articles 13

through 19, which stipulate that legal assistance consists of litigation and non-litigation legal assistance.

From a law enforcement theory perspective, this situation reflects a balance between penal and non-penal means, where law enforcement is carried out not only through prosecution but also through preventative efforts. This aligns with Barda Nawawi Arief's view, which emphasizes that law enforcement policies must integrate repressive and preventive approaches to achieve legal effectiveness.

Furthermore, based on research results, the implementation of legal aid by the Legal Division (Bidkum) of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police is based on clear legal provisions, both internal to the National Police and nationally applicable laws and regulations. The primary regulation used as a guideline is National Police Chief Regulation Number 2 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Providing Legal Aid by the National Police, which details the procedures, forms, and mechanisms for providing legal aid.

Furthermore, the mechanism for applying for legal aid by members of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) involved in a crime is carried out through a structured and hierarchical administrative procedure. Applications are submitted in writing through official channels, attaching supporting documents relevant to the case at hand. This situation illustrates that the process of applying for legal aid involves several stages, namely submitting an application, checking administrative completeness, verification by the Legal Aid Agency (Bidkum), and determining the granting of legal aid. This is in accordance with the provisions in Articles 6 to 8 of Regulation No. 2 of 2017, which stipulates that applications for legal aid must be submitted in writing and accompanied by supporting documents.

Theoretically, this mechanism reflects the existence of a formal and structured legal bureaucracy system, which aims to ensure accountability and transparency in the provision of legal aid. From the perspective of State Administrative Law, this procedure demonstrates that every government action must be based on clear rules, carried out through systematic stages, and be accountable administratively and legally. This also aligns with the principle of legality, which emphasizes that every action by officials must have a valid legal basis.

Furthermore, this mechanism can be analyzed through the theory of legal certainty put forward by Gustav Radbruch, which places legal certainty as one of the basic values in law, (Halilah and Arif, 2021) The existence of written procedures and verification stages by the Legal Aid Agency (Bidkum) provides clarity and consistency in the legal aid process, ensuring that all parties understand their rights and obligations. Furthermore, from the perspective of John Rawls' theory of justice, this mechanism also reflects the principle of

fairness. Hanifah, et.al., 2025) because every application is processed through the same stages without discrimination. Therefore, the legal aid application mechanism not only reflects an administrative bureaucratic system but also embodies fundamental legal values, namely certainty, justice, and accountability, thereby ensuring legal protection for every party applying for legal aid.

Furthermore, based on research findings, the legal aid program implemented by the Legal Aid Agency (Bidkum) is also equipped with standard operating procedures (SOPs) as technical guidelines for carrying out its duties. These SOPs regulate the stages of legal aid provision, from application submission to evaluation. It is understood that SOPs serve as operational guidelines that ensure that legal aid implementation is systematic and in accordance with legal provisions. SOPs serve not only as technical guidelines but also as an internal control tool to ensure that each stage of legal aid implementation is carried out in an orderly, targeted, and measurable manner. With SOPs, all implementers have the same standards of conduct, thus minimizing deviations or procedural inconsistencies.

Legally, this SOP implements National Police Chief Regulation No. 2 of 2017, which details the procedures for providing legal aid. This demonstrates that the SOP is not a stand-alone rule, but rather a derivative of a higher-level regulation, thus possessing normative force that binds its implementation within the police force. Thus, the SOP concretely embodies the principle of legality, where every action must be based on clear legal regulations.

SOPs are a crucial tool for ensuring the effectiveness, efficiency, and consistency of task implementation. In the study of State Administrative Law, SOPs are viewed as part of an administrative control mechanism aimed at ensuring that every work process runs according to established standards. Effectiveness is reflected in the achievement of the goal of providing legal aid in a targeted manner, efficiency is seen in the optimal use of time and resources, while consistency indicates uniformity of action in each case handled. (Silva and Rosdiana, 2025).

Furthermore, the existence of SOPs is closely related to Gustav Radbruch's theory of legal certainty, which emphasizes the importance of clarity and order in law. SOPs provide certainty regarding the steps to be taken, thus avoiding multiple interpretations in their implementation. Furthermore, from the perspective of John Rawls' theory of justice, SOPs also ensure equal treatment for all parties, as the entire process is carried out based on uniform standards.

The results of this study also indicate that the implementation of legal aid by the Legal Aid Agency (Bidkum) is not carried out independently, but rather involves coordination with various parties within the criminal justice system, such as investigators, the Internal Affairs and Security Agency (Propam), and the

prosecutor's office. This coordination is necessary to ensure that the case handling process runs in an integrated manner from the investigation stage to the trial. Therefore, coordination is a crucial part of the implementation of legal aid because it involves various elements that play a role in law enforcement, thus creating a harmonious process at every stage of case handling.

Theoretically, this condition reflects the concept of an integrated criminal justice system, where each institution has a related role in law enforcement, (Waskito, 2018) Synergy between institutions is key to realizing an effective, efficient, and just judicial process, as each institution has different but complementary authorities. Good coordination will result in harmonization of legal action, while weak coordination can lead to disharmony that impacts legal uncertainty. However, in practice, this coordination also faces obstacles due to differences in interests between functions, both structural and functional, thus potentially hampering the effectiveness of the criminal justice system as a whole.

Furthermore, the research results indicate that the implementation of legal aid by the Legal Aid Agency (Bidkum) faces various legal, technical, and institutional obstacles. One of the main obstacles is the legal dilemma in providing legal aid to members of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) who are in conflict with the law. This condition indicates a conflict between the service function and the law enforcement function within the same institution. From the perspective of role conflict theory, (Pratiwi and Inrijawati, 2023) This condition illustrates the conflict between two concurrent roles: providing protective legal aid and serving as part of a repressive law enforcement institution. If not managed properly, this conflict can lead to bias in the execution of duties and potentially reduce objectivity in the law enforcement process.

In addition to legal constraints, there are also technical constraints related to limited human resources, particularly in litigation capacity. This indicates that the effectiveness of legal aid provision is determined not only by regulations but also by the capacity of existing human resources. From the perspective of State Administrative Law, this condition relates to the principles of effectiveness and efficiency in government administration, where a policy can only be implemented optimally if supported by adequate resources, both in terms of quality and quantity. Limited litigation competence also has implications for the quality of legal representation provided, which can ultimately affect the final outcome of the judicial process.

Another obstacle arises in the aspect of coordination between law enforcement agencies, which is not yet optimal. Differing interests between functions within the criminal justice system can create obstacles in the implementation of legal aid, particularly when there are differing orientations between the law enforcement function and the legal protection function. This further emphasizes that in an integrated criminal justice system, harmonization between institutions

is not only a necessity but also a primary prerequisite for achieving the goal of just law enforcement.

Furthermore, external obstacles also arise in the form of public perceptions regarding the provision of legal aid to members of the Indonesian National Police (Polri).⁷ From a sociological perspective, this situation indicates a gap between legal norms (*das sollen*) and social reality (*das sein*), potentially impacting public trust in the Indonesian National Police (Polri). This negative public perception indicates that the provision of legal aid is not yet fully understood as a legitimate legal right, but is still considered a form of institutional protection. Therefore, efforts are needed to increase transparency, accountability, and public awareness to ensure a more objective understanding of the function of legal aid.

Furthermore, from the perspective of equality before the law, legal aid to members of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) must be provided objectively without providing preferential treatment that contradicts the principle of justice. This principle affirms that every individual has equal standing before the law, therefore, the provision of legal aid must not hinder the law enforcement process or create unequal treatment. Therefore, professionalism, integrity, and independence are crucial factors in maintaining a balance between legal protection and law enforcement.

Comprehensively, the findings of this study can be analyzed using the legal system theory put forward by Lawrence M. Friedman, which states that the legal system consists of three main elements, namely legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture, (Rafif, 2023). From the legal structure aspect, the position of Bidkum within the same institution as other law enforcement officers indicates a structural relationship that can affect independence in the implementation of legal aid. From the legal substance aspect, the Chief of Police Regulation Number 2 of 2017 has provided a clear legal basis, but its implementation still needs to be strengthened to avoid multiple interpretations and conflicts of authority. Meanwhile, from the legal culture aspect, internal organizational values such as loyalty, solidarity, and hierarchy can influence objectivity in providing legal aid and shape public perception of the National Police institution.

Based on the above description, it can be understood that the implementation of legal aid by the Legal Aid Agency is not only a technical issue, but also a systemic one involving structural, substantive, and cultural aspects. Therefore, comprehensive improvement efforts are needed through strengthening regulations, improving the quality of human resources, optimizing inter-institutional coordination, and establishing a legal culture that upholds the principles of justice, professionalism, and accountability. These efforts are expected to create legal aid that not only complies with applicable legal provisions but also fosters a sense of justice and increases public trust in law enforcement institutions.

3.2. Legal Dilemmas that Arise in the Practice of Implementing the Dual Role of the Legal Aid Agency Regarding the Principles of Objectivity and Justice in Law Enforcement

A legal dilemma is a situation where the implementation of the law is confronted with two conflicting interests or normative obligations, thus creating tension in its implementation. This phenomenon often arises in law enforcement practices, particularly in law enforcement institutions with complex bureaucratic structures and overlapping authorities. Sinaga and Hulwanullah explain that a legal dilemma in law enforcement can occur when officials must balance legal certainty, institutional pressures, and demands for professionalism, which ultimately has the potential to affect the objectivity of legal decision-making. (Virginia, et al. 2025).

Similar conditions can also arise due to conflicting norms and differing legal interests that are not clearly accommodated in regulations. Dania et al. argue that legal dilemmas arise when the legal system is faced with differing regulations that cause uncertainty in law enforcement and make it difficult for officials to determine the most appropriate legal stance. (Dania et al, 2025). In addition, the inconsistency of norms in laws and regulations can also strengthen the emergence of legal dilemmas, because law enforcement officers must interpret rules that are not in sync, thus impacting the effectiveness of law enforcement. (Fajrin, 2020).

As explained in the previous chapter, it is known that within the scope of the Republic of Indonesia National Police, particularly in the Legal Sector (Bidkum), which simultaneously reflects a legal dilemma in its implementation. This dilemma arises because Bankum occupies two positions simultaneously: as part of the legal means (sarkum) in supporting law enforcement, and as a form of legal services that protect individual rights, particularly members of the Indonesian National Police (Polri). From the perspective of legal means (sarkum), Bankum functions as a legal instrument that supports the implementation of law enforcement duties. By providing legal assistance, preparing legal opinions, and advocacy in cases, Bankum becomes part of the penal means when involved in the litigation process. In this position, Bankum is required to maintain objectivity and uphold the principle of legality, so that every legal action taken remains in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. However, at this point a legal dilemma arises when legal assistance is provided to members of the Indonesian National Police who are facing the law, because on the one hand the Indonesian National Police plays a law enforcement role, but on the other hand also provides defense for its members who are legal subjects.

On the other hand, from a legal services perspective, Bankum is part of a non-penal facility that functions to provide legal protection, consultation, and education. In this function, Bankum aims to guarantee legal rights, including the

right to defense, so that every individual continues to receive fair legal protection. However, a legal dilemma arises when the provision of legal assistance has the potential to create a conflict of interest, particularly if the assisted police officer is involved in a legal violation related to abuse of authority. This situation raises questions about the boundaries between legal protection for officers and the principles of accountability and objective law enforcement.

Another dilemma lies in the balance between penal and non-penal approaches in the implementation of Bankum. In the penal context, Bankum must continue to support the law enforcement process professionally and not obstruct the course of justice. Meanwhile, in the non-penal context, Bankum is expected to be able to provide preventive and educational solutions to prevent future legal violations. An imbalance in the application of these two approaches can give rise to negative perceptions, either in the form of the assumption that Bankum is overprotective of its members, or conversely, that it does not provide optimal legal protection.

It is understandable that legal aid (Bankum) as part of legal means (sarkum) contains a complex legal dilemma, especially related to the potential for conflict of interest, the principle of objectivity, and the balance between law enforcement functions and legal services. Where the dual role as a provider of internal legal advice and defender of Polri members has the potential to give rise to legal dilemmas and conflicts of interest if not regulated and managed in a transparent and accountable manner (Afrianto and Ferdi, 2023).

Speaking about this matter, based on the results of the interview, it was found that the Legal Division (Bidkum) of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police in its practice of providing legal aid demonstrated a strong commitment to the principles of objectivity and professionalism. Bidkum strives to carry out its duties while adhering to applicable laws and regulations, without interfering with institutional interests. This is reflected in the consistent attitude of Bidkum officers who place the rule of law as the main basis for every action, as well as maintaining independence in the legal assistance process. Thus, the implementation of legal aid is not only oriented towards protecting members, but also upholds the principles of justice and applicable legal procedures. From the perspective of justice theory, Bidkum's attitudes and practices reflect the application of procedural justice. Procedural justice emphasizes that every individual must be treated equally before the law, with a transparent, consistent, and fair process. In this context, Polri members who receive legal aid are guaranteed to receive equal treatment, without any pressure or special treatment from the institution. This shows that Bidkum is not only focused on the final result, but also on a fair legal process as part of its professional responsibility.

However, from the perspective of role conflict theory, the Legal Aid Agency (Bidkum)'s position presents its own challenges. As both a member of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) and a provider of legal aid, Bidkum faces a potential conflict between institutional loyalty and demands for legal objectivity. Loyalty to the institution demands internal loyalty and solidarity, while objectivity demands independent and impartial judgment. This tension suggests that in practice, Bidkum must balance these two roles to prevent irregularities in law enforcement and the provision of legal aid to Polri members.

Furthermore, from the perspective of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, efforts to maintain objectivity and professionalism are in line with the principles of *ḥifẓ al-'adl* (maintaining justice) and *ḥifẓ al-naḥs* (protecting individuals from injustice). In this context, maintaining objectivity is not merely a formal legal obligation, but also an implementation of the Islamic principle of justice, which emphasizes the protection of individual rights from harm. Thus, Bidkum simultaneously carries out its professional responsibilities and upholds ethical principles and justice, both universally recognized and from an Islamic perspective.

The research also revealed that, in practice, the Legal Division (Bidkum) of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police faces structural pressures that could potentially impact its independence in providing legal aid. This situation arises because Bidkum's position is within the same organizational structure as other law enforcement functions, requiring caution in certain situations to avoid conflicts of interest. The interconnected relationships between functions within the organization also influence the dynamics of case handling, which can impact the decision-making process in providing legal aid. Therefore, the structural aspects of the organization are an important factor that needs to be considered in maintaining the objectivity and professionalism of legal aid implementation.

From the perspective of role conflict theory, this situation is a concrete manifestation of role conflict, where an actor simultaneously performs two potentially conflicting roles. As part of the Indonesian National Police (Polri), the Legal Aid Unit (Bidkum) is obligated to be loyal to the organizational structure, while as legal aid providers, they are required to maintain independence and objectivity. The tension between these two roles can create dilemmas in decision-making, particularly when institutional interests and legal principles are at odds.

From a theory of justice perspective, this kind of structural pressure can impact substantive justice if the Legal Aid Agency's independence in making legal decisions is compromised. Even if legal procedures are followed, the influence of internal organizational pressures can potentially influence the outcome, compromising the principle of fair and proportional treatment of police officers.

Meanwhile, within the framework of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, this situation has the potential to conflict with the principles of *ḥifẓ al-dīn* (maintaining the integrity of values) and *ḥifẓ al-'aql* (maintaining rationality and objectivity in legal decision-making). Structural pressures that affect independence can erode professional integrity, obscure objectivity, and risk resulting in legal decisions that are inconsistent with the principles of justice and ethics upheld by Islamic law.

Furthermore, the research also shows that the Legal Division (*Bidkum*) of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police consistently adheres to the principles of objectivity and professionalism in its legal aid practices, while adhering to applicable laws and regulations. This commitment is reflected in the *Bidkum* officers' adherence to the rule of law as the primary basis for all actions and ensuring that the implementation of legal aid is not influenced by institutional interests. Therefore, the implementation of legal aid is not only oriented towards protecting its members but also upholds the principles of justice, independence, and compliance with applicable legal procedures.

From a justice theory perspective, the practice of *Bidkum* reflects the application of procedural justice, where every individual receives equal treatment before the law, through a transparent, consistent, and fair process. This emphasizes that *Bidkum* emphasizes not only the final outcome but also the legal process that guarantees the rights of *Polri* members as legal subjects.

However, *Bidkum*'s position as both part of the Indonesian National Police (*Polri*) and a legal aid provider creates potential role conflict. Loyalty to the institution demands internal loyalty and solidarity, while objectivity demands independent and impartial judgment. This tension presents a real challenge in the practice of providing legal aid, as *Bidkum* must balance organizational interests with legal principles.

Furthermore, the study also found structural pressures that could impact the independence of the Legal Aid Agency (*Bidkum*). This situation arises because *Bidkum*'s position is within the same organizational structure as other law enforcement functions, requiring caution in certain situations to avoid conflicts of interest. The interconnected relationships between functions within the organization also influence the dynamics of case handling, which can impact the decision-making process in providing legal aid. From the perspective of role conflict theory, this condition is a manifestation of potentially conflicting functional dualism, where an actor or institution is faced with two different role demands: institutional loyalty and legal objectivity. The tension between these two roles can impact independence in carrying out duties if not managed professionally. Furthermore, this type of structural pressure also has the potential to disrupt the principle of substantive justice, particularly if the decision-making process is no longer entirely based on objective legal considerations. Therefore, strengthening integrity, professionalism, and clarity of

authority boundaries is necessary to ensure the independence of Bidkum in every legal aid implementation.

Furthermore, within the framework of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, efforts to maintain the objectivity and professionalism of Bidkum are in line with the principles of *ḥifẓ al-'adl* (maintaining justice), *ḥifẓ al-nafs* (protecting individuals), *ḥifẓ al-dīn* (maintaining the integrity of values), and *ḥifẓ al-'aql* (maintaining rationality and objectivity).

Furthermore, public perception remains a significant challenge in the implementation of internal legal aid by the Central Kalimantan Regional Police's Legal Aid Unit. In practice, the public still perceives the provision of legal aid to police officers as a form of institutional protection, rather than as the fulfillment of legitimate legal rights. This situation demonstrates a gap between the professional practices carried out by the Legal Aid Unit and the public's understanding of the function of legal aid itself. However, normatively, legal aid is provided based on applicable legal provisions and prioritizes the principles of objectivity and proceduralism.

From a sociological legal perspective, this phenomenon reflects a discrepancy between legal norms (*das sollen*) and social reality (*das sein*), where the law, which should be understood as an instrument of justice, is perceived differently by the public. This negative perception has the potential to affect public trust in the National Police (Polri), necessitating efforts to increase transparency and accountability, as well as more intensive outreach to ensure the public understands that legal aid is part of a legitimate legal mechanism and does not conflict with the principles of justice.

According to justice theory, public perception is closely related to distributive justice and legal legitimacy. Distributive justice emphasizes equal treatment for all individuals, including law enforcement officers, according to their respective rights and obligations. If the public perceives in-house legal aid as being less than neutral, this can undermine public trust in the legal system and the institution's integrity. Consequently, legal legitimacy is at risk, leading to the law enforcement process being perceived as illegitimate and the professionalism of the Legal Aid Agency being questioned.

From a role conflict theory perspective, public perception arises from the incompletely understood dual function of the Legal Aid Agency (Bidkum). As both a member of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) and a legal aid provider, Bidkum is sometimes perceived as favoring the institution, even though in practice legal procedures are carried out professionally. This perceived conflict of interest reflects the public's lack of understanding of Bidkum's dual role, which is actually designed to ensure justice for Polri members in accordance with legal provisions.

Within the framework of the *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* (the principles of justice), the issue of public perception is related to the principles of *ḥifẓ al-māl* (maintaining social welfare) and *ḥifẓ al-'irdh* (maintaining institutional honor). Public misunderstanding has the potential to undermine public trust in institutions and the legal system as a whole. Therefore, implementing transparency and clear communication is a crucial strategy to ensure the public understands that legal aid is provided based on rules and principles of justice, thereby maintaining social welfare and protecting institutional honor.

The findings of this study also indicate that, normatively, the internal legal aid system has been designed to accommodate the interests of all parties involved, including members of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) as legal aid recipients and the interests of the legal process in general. However, in practice, challenges remain in achieving substantive justice. This situation demonstrates that even though legal procedures have been implemented consistently, efforts are still needed to balance the fulfillment of individual rights and broader demands for justice in the law enforcement process.

From a justice theory perspective, this situation demonstrates the difference between procedural justice and substantive justice. Procedural justice emphasizes the consistent application of rules and processes, while substantive justice emphasizes fair outcomes for all parties. Challenges arise when fulfilling the rights of Polri members must be aligned with principles of justice for others or the public interest, creating a dilemma between formal procedures and actual justice. From a role conflict theory perspective, balancing the interests of suspects with those of victims or the public is a major challenge. The Legal Aid Unit must play a dual role as both guarantor of members' rights and guardian of the integrity of the legal process, so the potential for role conflict is always present. This role conflict demands professional skills to objectively assess every legal decision without compromising either party.

Furthermore, when viewed from the perspective of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, this condition relates to the principle of balance between *ḥifẓ al-nafs* (individual protection) with *ḥifẓ al-māl* and *ḥifẓ al-mujtama'* (community interests). Efforts to protect the rights of Polri members while considering the interests of victims or the community reflect the implementation of *maqāṣid*, which emphasizes caution in legal decision-making, so that social welfare and justice for all parties are maintained.

In addition to various steps taken to address this legal dilemma, the Central Kalimantan Regional Police's Legal Division (Bidkum) also strives to uphold the principle of due process by ensuring that the rights of police officers involved in legal proceedings are respected. This effort is carried out through consistent legal assistance at every stage of the legal process, ensuring that the fundamental rights of officers facing legal action are not violated.

This situation demonstrates Bidkum's commitment to carrying out its legal protection function professionally, without ignoring applicable legal provisions and procedures. From a legal perspective, the application of due process of law emphasizes not only compliance with formal procedures but also guarantees the protection of human rights and justice in every law enforcement process. The aim of criminal justice in Indonesia is to realize substantial justice as mandated by the Judicial Power Law, namely justice based on the Almighty God (Maroni, 2018). Therefore, the assistance provided by the Legal Affairs Division is crucial in maintaining a balance between protecting individual rights and objective law enforcement interests.

From the perspective of justice theory, this practice represents a concrete form of protection for procedural justice (Oktaviani et al., 2024), where every individual receives equal rights and is treated fairly during the legal process. The assistance provided by the Legal Aid Unit ensures that Polri members are not disadvantaged during the legal process, ensuring that their rights remain protected in accordance with statutory provisions.

Within the framework of role conflict theory, these assistance efforts must be implemented within clear boundaries to avoid disrupting the legal process. The Legal Affairs Division faces the challenge of balancing providing protection and rights for its members while maintaining the integrity of legal procedures, preventing bias or intervention that harms other parties.

Meanwhile, from the perspective of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, this legal assistance effort aligns with the principles of *ḥifẓ al-nafs* (individual protection) and *ḥifẓ al-ḥaqq* (protection of legitimate rights). The assistance provided by Bidkum not only safeguards members' legal rights but also ethically and morally, thus ensuring the implementation of the principles of Islamic justice, which emphasize the protection of individual rights and dignity.

Furthermore, the results of this study indicate that the Legal Division (Bidkum) of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police in the practice of providing legal aid not only emphasizes compliance with legal procedures, but also pays attention to the values of legal welfare and ethics. This indicates that the implementation of legal aid is not solely oriented towards defending members, but also considers broader aspects of justice in the law enforcement process. From a legal theory perspective, this condition reflects a substantive justice approach that focuses not only on the formal application of rules, but also on achieving the true value of justice. In line with Gustav Radbruch's thinking, law is not only oriented towards certainty (*rechtssicherheit*), but must also contain elements of justice (*gerechtigkeit*) and benefit (*zweckmäßigkeit*), (Julyano and Sulistyawan, 2019). Thus, the implementation of legal aid by Bidkum reflects an effort to integrate these three basic values into law enforcement practices.

Furthermore, from a legal ethics perspective, this approach demonstrates that legal aid is viewed not only as a formal obligation but also as a moral responsibility to ensure justice for all parties. Therefore, legal assistance is not merely defensive or protective in nature, but also oriented toward creating a balance between individual interests and the general legal interest.

From the perspective of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, this practice aligns with the primary objectives of Islamic law, namely realizing the benefit (*jalb al-maṣāliḥ*) and preventing harm (*dar' al-mafāsid*), (Helim et al, 2025). Thus, internal legal aid not only emphasizes the rights of members but also pays attention to the social impact of each legal decision. In the theory of justice, this emphasizes substantive justice, namely justice that is not only focused on procedures, but also on the final outcome that is fair for all parties. Meanwhile, in the theory of role conflict, ethical values and benefit become tools to balance the dualism of the role of Bidkum, which is both part of the National Police institution and an independent legal aid provider.

Furthermore, research shows that Bidkum strives to maintain a balance between member protection and public interest. This approach represents a form of harmonization between two distinct interests, where Bidkum must ensure that member rights remain protected without neglecting the interests of the wider community. Within the framework of role conflict theory, this condition can be categorized as a form of role balancing, namely an effort to balance the dualism of function between institutional interests and objective legal interests. From the perspective of justice theory, this reflects the application of distributive justice, where rights, obligations, and fair treatment are applied to all parties proportionally. Meanwhile, from the perspective of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, this balance is an implementation of the principle of *tawāzun* (balance), which emphasizes the importance of considering individual and societal interests harmoniously.

Overall, the research shows that the National Police's internal legal aid system has been directed towards achieving substantive justice and social benefits, although its implementation has not been fully optimized. Several factors, including structural pressures, public perception, and resource constraints, pose significant challenges to achieving comprehensive justice. From a justice theory perspective, this situation indicates a gap between formally established norms and practice on the ground. Within the framework of role conflict theory, this dilemma arises as a consequence of the dual role of the Legal Aid Agency, which must balance the interests of its members, the interests of the institution, and the demands of legal objectivity.

Meanwhile, from the perspective of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, this condition emphasizes the need to strengthen the system so that the objectives of law, namely justice (*'adl*) and welfare (*maṣlaḥah*), can be achieved optimally. This

includes the protection of individual rights (*ḥifẓ al-naḥs*), social interests (*ḥifẓ al-mujtama'*), and institutional honor (*ḥifẓ al-'irdh*), so that the practice of internal legal aid is not only procedurally effective, but also ethical and sustainable. Thus, the practice of Bidkum reflects the integration of compliance with positive law, substantive justice, ethical considerations, and the principles of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, which together guarantee the protection of members, the public interest, and the legitimacy of the institution.

4. Conclusion

The practice of providing legal aid by the Legal Division (Bidkum) of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police is implemented through a structured, systematic, and hierarchical mechanism in accordance with the provisions of the National Police Chief Regulation Number 2 of 2017. The process begins with the submission of a written application by a member of the National Police, followed by an examination of administrative completeness, verification of the substance of the case by Bidkum, until the determination of the provision of legal aid through the appointment of a legal advisor. This mechanism shows that the provision of legal aid is not carried out directly, but through clear administrative procedures as a form of internal control to ensure accountability, transparency, and legal certainty. The legal aid provided by the Legal Aid Agency (Bidkum) is comprehensive, encompassing both litigation and non-litigation legal aid. Litigation legal aid is provided at all stages of the criminal justice process, while non-litigation legal aid is provided through legal consultation, mediation, and counseling as a preventive measure. This demonstrates that Bidkum plays a role not only in legal defense but also in preventing violations through an educational approach, thus creating a balance between repressive and preventive efforts in law enforcement. The implementation of legal aid is supported by clear regulations and standard operating procedures (SOPs) as technical guidelines, so that each stage runs consistently and measurably. Furthermore, the implementation of legal aid involves coordination with various parties in the criminal justice system, such as investigators, Propam, and the prosecutor's office, to ensure the case handling process runs in an integrated manner. Various obstacles exist, including legal, technical, and sociological ones. The main obstacle identified is the legal dilemma resulting from the dual role of the Legal Aid Agency (Bidkum) as both a legal aid provider and a law enforcement agency, which has the potential to create conflicts of interest and affect objectivity. Furthermore, limited human resources, suboptimal coordination between institutions, and negative public perceptions of internal legal aid also pose challenges to its implementation. Overall, the legal aid practices provided by the Central Kalimantan Regional Police's Legal Aid Unit (Bidkum Polda Kalimantan) reflect an integration of compliance with positive law, protection of individual rights, and the principles of professionalism and objectivity. This approach not only ensures the rights of Polri members are fulfilled but also upholds the

legitimacy and credibility of the Polri institution within the national legal system. Furthermore, this practice aligns with the principles of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* (the principle of justice), particularly in upholding justice (*ḥifẓ al-'adl*) and individual protection (*ḥifẓ al-naḥs*), enabling internal legal aid to be implemented effectively, fairly, and sustainably. The legal dilemma in the implementation of legal aid provision by the Legal Division (Bidkum) of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police stems from its dual role as part of the law enforcement institution and also as a provider of legal aid to Polri members in conflict with the law. This condition creates a conflict between the demands of institutional loyalty and the obligation to maintain objectivity and legal independence, which in practice is reinforced by organizational structural pressures and potential conflicts of interest. In addition, the dilemma is also reflected in the tension between procedural justice and substantive justice, as well as public perception that still views internal legal aid as a form of institutional protection, thus potentially affecting the legitimacy and trust in the law enforcement process. The Central Kalimantan Regional Police's Legal Aid Unit (Bidkum) has taken strategic steps by affirming its commitment to the principles of objectivity and professionalism through consistent compliance with laws and regulations. Independence is maintained by not interfering with institutional interests in the legal assistance process and ensuring that all actions are based on applicable legal norms. Furthermore, Bidkum applies the principle of procedural justice by providing equal, transparent, and non-discriminatory treatment to all members of the National Police, ensuring that the legal process remains fair. Other efforts include careful handling of structural pressures by maintaining a balance between institutional loyalty and legal objectivity, and strengthening the integrity and professionalism of officers to prevent bias in decision-making. The Legal Affairs Division (Bidkum) also ensures the fulfillment of the principle of due process of law through consistent legal assistance at every stage of the judicial process without interfering with the substance of the case. Furthermore, to address the challenges of public perception, efforts are being made to increase transparency, accountability, and the understanding that legal aid is a legitimate legal right. Thus, these steps demonstrate that Bidkum strives to manage legal dilemmas professionally by balancing the protection of members' rights, the public interest, and the principle of justice in law enforcement.

5. References

Journals:

- Afrianto, Joni, and Ferdi. 2022. Provision of Legal Assistance to Police Officers Who Commit Crimes While Carrying Out Official Duties. *Swara Justisia*, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 147–155.
- Baryadi. 2021. Criminal Accountability of Children as Perpetrators of Indecent Acts at the Wonosobo District Court (Study of Decision Number

03/Pid.Sus-Anak/2020/PN.Wsb). Thesis. Semarang: Sultan Agung Islamic University.

Chandra, Yuddin Nan Arif. 2013. The Dimension of the Change of Law Viewed From the Perspective of Open Legal System. *IUS Journal of Law and Justice Studies*, Vol. 1, pp. 113–127.

Dania, Rahma, et al. 2025. Legal Dilemmas in International Marriage. *Karimah Tauhid*, Vol. 4, pp. 6909–6926

Faradiba, Aprillia Fatimatusyah, and Ahmad Sholikhin Ruslie. 2023. Legality of Members of the Indonesian National Police as Legal Advisors. Vol. 7, pp. 28484–28490.

Fernando. 2022. Legal Aid for Police Members for Violations of the Police Professional Code of Ethics. *Sasana Law Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 187–200.

Fox Justi and Agustine, Rini. 2021. Implementation of Provision of Legal Assistance for Suspects at Yogyakarta Police. *Fox Justi: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 30–36.

Handayani, Tri Astuti. 2015. Legal Aid for the Underprivileged from the Perspective of the Theory of Dignified Justice. *Legal Reflections*, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 15–24.

Nasarudin Umar. 2014. The Concept of Modern Law from an Indonesian Perspective. *Walisongo: Journal of Social and Religious Research*, Vol. 22, No. 1, p. 157

Syamsu, Nadya Nandavati, et al. 2019. Role Conflict and Workload on Employee Performance. *Scientific Journal of Business Management*, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 1–13.

Books:

Aziz Nasihuddin, Abdul. 2024. *Pancasila Legal Theory*. Purwokerto: Elvaretta Buana.

Djunaidi, M. and Fauzan Almanshur. 2016. *Qualitative Research Methods*. Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media.

Ekawarna. 2018. *Conflict and Stress Management*. Surabaya: Bumi Aksara.

Kunarto. 2012. *Police Ethics*. Jakarta: Cipta Manunggal.

Kriyantono, Rachmat. 2014. *Practical Techniques for Communication Research*. Jakarta: Kencana.

- Moeljatno. 2015. Principles of Criminal Law. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Nasution, Muhammad Syukri Albani. 2017. Law in a Philosophical Approach. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Nasution, Muhammad Syukri Albani and Ratna Hidayat Nasution. 2020. Philosophy of Islamic Law and Maqashid Sharia. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Noor, Juliansyah. 2017. Research Methodology. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Rhiti, Hyronimus. 2015. Philosophy of Law (From Classical to Postmodernism). Yogyakarta: Atma Jaya University.
- Santoso, M. Agus. 2014. Law, Morals and Justice. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Sudarmanto. 2015. Human Resource Performance and Competency Development. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Sudarto. 2013. Criminal Law I. Semarang: Sudarto Foundation, Faculty of Law, Diponegoro University.
- Sugiyono. 2016. Quantitative, Qualitative and R&D Research Methods. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Syahroni, Oni and Adi Warman A. Karim. 2017. Maqasid of Islamic Business and Finance. Depok: Rajawali Pers.

Regulation:

- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police.
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid.
- Criminal Code (KUHP).
- Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 2 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Providing Legal Aid by the Republic of Indonesia National Police.
- Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 6 of 2024 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Republic of Indonesia National Police.