

ENFORCEMENT OF THE INDONESIAN NATIONAL POLICE CODE OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AS AN EFFORT TO UPHOLD POLICE INTEGRITY A SIYASAH DUSTURIYAH PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

This study examines the enforcement of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) Code of Professional Ethics against officers who commit ethical violations at the Bengkulu Regional Police (Polda Bengkulu) from the perspective of *siyasah dusturiyah*. The study is motivated by the persistent occurrence of ethical violations among police officers, which has contributed to declining public trust in the police institution. Professional ethics enforcement serves as an essential internal oversight mechanism for maintaining police integrity, professionalism, and accountability. The research focuses on two questions: (1) how the Polri Code of Professional Ethics is enforced against officers who violate professional ethical standards at Polda Bengkulu; and (2) how such enforcement is viewed from the perspective of *siyasah dusturiyah*. This study aims to analyze the implementation of ethical enforcement and examine the principles of justice and trustworthiness within Islamic legal thought. The research employs field research with an empirical approach. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation and analyzed qualitatively using a deductive method. The findings demonstrate that ethical enforcement at Polda Bengkulu is conducted through the Police Professional Ethics Commission Hearing (KKEP), although its implementation remains suboptimal. Several factors contribute to this condition, including insufficiently stringent sanctions, weak internal supervision, limited facilities and infrastructure, and organizational culture that may affect the objectivity of enforcement. From the perspective of *siyasah dusturiyah*, professional ethics enforcement reflects the principles of justice (*al-'adl*) and trustworthiness (*al-amānah*), which require law enforcement officers to uphold moral and professional responsibility. Ethical violations therefore represent not only administrative breaches but also deviations from Islamic ethical values.

Keywords: *Code of Professional Ethics Enforcement, Indonesian National Police, Siyasah Dusturiyah, Integrity, Bengkulu Regional Police.*

INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian National Police (Polri) constitutes a strategic state institution entrusted with maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection and services to society. Its constitutional position is particularly significant within Indonesia as a state governed by the rule of law, as affirmed in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Police duties require every officer to act professionally, proportionately, transparently, and in accordance with legal provisions while upholding human rights (Arif, 2021). Effective police performance depends not only on technical competence but also on moral integrity and adherence to professional ethical standards. The Indonesian National Police Code of Professional Ethics (KEPP) therefore serves as an essential instrument for ensuring that police authority is exercised responsibly and that public confidence in the institution is preserved.

The Code of Professional Ethics of the Indonesian National Police constitutes a set of norms governing the attitudes, conduct, and actions of police officers in carrying out their official duties and interacting within society. The current regulatory framework is established under Regulation of the Indonesian National Police No. 7 of 2022 concerning the Code of Professional Ethics and the Professional Ethics Commission of the Indonesian National Police. This regulation positions professional ethics as a binding moral and professional guideline for all police officers in exercising their institutional functions. Ethical violations differ in character from criminal offenses because they primarily arise from professional norms, although a single act may simultaneously constitute an ethical violation and a criminal offense. Enforcement of professional ethics is conducted through the Police Professional Ethics Commission as part of the institution's internal supervisory and disciplinary mechanisms (Saedi et al., 2025).

Effective enforcement of professional ethics is fundamental to establishing a police institution characterized by integrity, professionalism, and accountability. The enforcement mechanism is not limited to imposing sanctions on officers who commit violations but also functions as a corrective, preventive, educational, and institutional reform instrument. Empirical realities indicate that ethical violations continue to occur within police institutions, including abuse of authority, disciplinary misconduct, unprofessional conduct, moral violations, and actions that undermine the public image of the police. Such circumstances reveal a discrepancy between ethical norms as formal standards of professional conduct and their practical implementation in the field. The effectiveness of professional ethics enforcement therefore represents an important indicator of the quality of internal governance within the police institution (Sinaga, 2020).

The Bengkulu Regional Police (Polda Bengkulu) constitutes one of the police jurisdictions confronting ethical violations committed by its officers. Data obtained by the researcher indicate that seven ethical violation cases were recorded in 2021, eight cases in 2022, and seven cases in 2023, resulting in a total of 22 cases during the period. These cases comprised minor, moderate, and serious violations, reflecting varying degrees of misconduct among police officers. Such data demonstrate that ethical violations cannot be regarded solely as individual misconduct because they are also associated with the effectiveness of organizational supervision and internal professional development. This empirical phenomenon provides a significant basis for examining how professional ethics are enforced at Polda Bengkulu and the extent to which existing mechanisms are capable of producing corrective outcomes for officers who commit violations.

The enforcement of professional ethics within the Indonesian National Police encounters several challenges that may affect the effectiveness of examination procedures and the imposition of sanctions. Regulatory factors, the quality of internal supervision, the availability of institutional facilities, resource limitations, and organizational culture may influence the objectivity of ethical enforcement. Hierarchical relationships within the police organization may also affect the willingness of officers to report or take action against violations committed by personnel holding higher positions (Noviana et al., 2025). Such circumstances can generate perceptions of injustice when investigative procedures and

sanctions are not implemented consistently. Objective, transparent, and proportionate enforcement is therefore necessary to ensure equal treatment for every officer regardless of rank, position, or structural relationship.

Professional ethics enforcement is also closely connected to public trust in the Indonesian National Police as a law enforcement institution. Society expects police officers to serve as examples of legal compliance, provide fair public services, and exercise authority responsibly. Ethical violations committed by police officers may generate broader institutional consequences because individual misconduct can affect the public image and credibility of the police as a whole. Inconsistent or insufficiently firm sanctions may reinforce perceptions that internal supervisory mechanisms remain ineffective. Consistent enforcement of professional ethics is consequently essential for cultivating an organizational culture based on integrity and strengthening the legitimacy of the police institution in the eyes of society.

The perspective of *siyasah dusturiyah* provides a relevant conceptual framework for examining the enforcement of police professional ethics because it regards public authority and official positions as forms of trust that must be exercised according to the principle of justice. The principle of *al-'adl* requires holders of public authority to administer justice and avoid discriminatory treatment in exercising their powers. The principle of *al-amanah* emphasizes that public office constitutes a responsibility that must be fulfilled with honesty, professionalism, and accountability. These principles correspond with the obligation of police officers to exercise their authority in accordance with legal norms and the interests of society. Enforcement of professional ethics against officers who commit violations can therefore be understood as a form of accountability for entrusted authority and an effort to preserve justice within the administration of police functions (Hasniawati, 2024).

The Qur'an provides normative foundations concerning obedience to legitimate authority, the establishment of justice, and the responsible fulfillment of entrusted duties. Qur'an Surah An-Nisa verse 59 emphasizes obedience to Allah, the Messenger, and *ulil amri*, while directing disputed matters toward authoritative sources of guidance. Qur'an Surah An-Nahl verse 90 commands justice and benevolence while prohibiting indecency, wrongdoing, and transgression. These principles are relevant to the obligation of police officers to perform their duties in accordance with law, professional ethics, and moral standards. Professional ethics enforcement from the perspective of *siyasah dusturiyah* is therefore not limited to the imposition of sanctions but also encompasses moral development, behavioral correction, and restoration of responsibility among officers entrusted with public authority (MINERBA, n.d.).

Research on the enforcement of police professional ethics at Polda Bengkulu is significant because it integrates positive law, internal institutional supervision, and Islamic ethical principles within a comprehensive analytical framework. This study examines the implementation of professional ethics enforcement against police officers who commit violations and identifies factors that support or hinder its effectiveness. The perspective of *siyasah dusturiyah* is employed to assess whether the enforcement mechanism reflects the principles of justice (*al-'adl*), trustworthiness (*al-amanah*), accountability, and public welfare

in the exercise of public authority. This approach is expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of professional ethics enforcement as an instrument for strengthening police integrity and professionalism (Mistam & Maujud, 2025). The study is entitled “Enforcement of the Indonesian National Police Code of Professional Ethics as an Effort to Uphold Police Integrity A *Siyasah Dusturiyah* Perspective (A Case Study of the Bengkulu Regional Police)”.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a field research design with an empirical approach to examine the enforcement of the Indonesian National Police Code of Professional Ethics against officers who violate professional ethical standards at the Bengkulu Regional Police (Polda Bengkulu) from the perspective of *siyasah dusturiyah* (Maros, 2016). The research was conducted in Bengkulu for one month, from August to September 2024, based on preliminary observations indicating the continued occurrence of professional ethics violations within the jurisdiction. Research informants were selected through purposive sampling based on their direct involvement, professional competence, and access to reliable information relevant to the research objectives. The primary informant was the Head of the Subdivision of Professional Supervision and Development within the Professional and Security Division of Polda Bengkulu (Kasubbid Wabprof Bid Propam Polda Bengkulu), who is responsible for professional supervision and internal institutional development. Primary data were obtained through systematic observation and interviews, while secondary and tertiary materials comprised legal textbooks, scholarly journals, scientific articles, legislation, legal dictionaries, institutional documents, and relevant academic sources. Data collection was designed to provide comprehensive empirical evidence concerning the implementation of professional ethics enforcement within Polda Bengkulu.

Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation to obtain comprehensive and verifiable information (Alir, 2005). Observation was conducted systematically to identify relevant conditions and practices associated with the enforcement of the Police Code of Professional Ethics at Polda Bengkulu. Interviews were conducted using a structured interview guide to obtain detailed information that could not be sufficiently captured through observation. Documentation involved examining written sources, including books, journals, regulations, legal provisions, institutional records, and scholarly publications relevant to the research topic. Data analysis employed a qualitative approach with deductive reasoning, beginning with general principles and progressing toward specific conclusions corresponding to the research questions. The analytical process adopted the Miles and Huberman framework, which comprises data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification. This analytical framework enabled the researcher to organize, interpret, and synthesize empirical findings systematically while maintaining coherence between the collected evidence and the objectives of the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Enforcement of the Indonesian National Police Code of Professional Ethics at the Bengkulu Regional Police

The enforcement of the Indonesian National Police Code of Professional Ethics at the Bengkulu Regional Police (Polda Bengkulu) constitutes an essential mechanism for maintaining institutional integrity, professionalism, and public accountability. The findings indicate that professional ethics violations committed by police officers are addressed through internal mechanisms involving examination, investigation, and hearings before the Police Professional Ethics Commission (KKEP) (Nur, 2025). The mechanism is designed to determine whether an officer's conduct constitutes a violation of professional ethical standards and to establish an appropriate form of disciplinary response. The enforcement process generally begins with the receipt of information concerning an alleged violation, followed by verification, examination of the reported officer and relevant witnesses, collection of supporting evidence, and formulation of the case for an ethics hearing. The KKEP subsequently evaluates the facts and circumstances of the case before determining whether the reported officer is proven to have violated the applicable professional ethics provisions. The implementation of this mechanism demonstrates that professional ethics enforcement has been institutionally recognized as an integral component of internal police governance (Pratama et al., 2026).

The empirical data demonstrate that professional ethics violations continue to occur within the jurisdiction of Polda Bengkulu. The recorded cases consisted of minor, moderate, and serious violations, indicating differences in the nature and consequences of misconduct. The available data show seven cases in 2021, eight cases in 2022, and seven cases in 2023. The figures indicate that the number of cases fluctuated during the research period rather than demonstrating a consistent downward trend. Such circumstances suggest that the existence of formal ethical regulations has not automatically eliminated misconduct among police officers. The effectiveness of ethical regulation depends substantially on consistent supervision, institutional commitment, exemplary leadership, and the willingness to impose proportionate sanctions. The findings therefore position professional ethics enforcement not merely as a reactive disciplinary mechanism but also as a strategic instrument for strengthening institutional governance.

The enforcement process is expected to uphold the principles of proportionality, objectivity, transparency, and accountability. The determination of sanctions should correspond to the seriousness of the violation, the consequences arising from the misconduct, the officer's degree of responsibility, and the relevant provisions of the professional ethics regulation. Professional ethics hearings serve an important function because they provide an institutional forum for examining allegations and establishing accountability through a formal procedure. The mechanism also provides an opportunity for the reported officer to present explanations and defend their position. Such procedural safeguards are essential for preventing arbitrary disciplinary action while simultaneously ensuring that proven violations receive appropriate consequences. Effective implementation consequently requires institutional independence and professional competence among personnel responsible for examining and adjudicating ethical violations (Hermansyah et al., 2023).

Factors Hindering the Enforcement of Police Professional Ethics

The findings identify several factors that hinder the optimal enforcement of professional ethics at Polda Bengkulu. Internal supervision represents one of the principal factors because effective ethical enforcement requires continuous monitoring of police conduct. Weak supervisory practices may allow misconduct to remain undetected or may delay corrective action until violations have produced significant institutional consequences. Organizational hierarchy may also affect the reporting and examination of alleged violations, particularly when misconduct involves officers occupying senior or influential positions. Such circumstances can create reluctance among subordinate personnel to report violations because of concerns regarding professional relationships, institutional solidarity, or possible repercussions. The enforcement of professional ethics therefore requires a supervisory culture that prioritizes institutional integrity over personal loyalty or hierarchical interests.

Regulatory and institutional factors also influence the effectiveness of ethical enforcement. The coexistence of professional ethics regulations, disciplinary provisions, and criminal law may create difficulties in determining the appropriate relationship between different forms of accountability. A single act may constitute a professional ethics violation, a disciplinary offense, and a criminal offense, requiring coordination among different institutional mechanisms. Clear procedural distinctions are necessary to prevent overlapping authorities and ensure that each violation is addressed according to its appropriate legal framework. Institutional resources also remain relevant because effective investigation and examination require adequate personnel, facilities, administrative support, and technological infrastructure. Limited resources may affect the speed, comprehensiveness, and quality of the enforcement process (Krisnan, 2008).

Organizational culture constitutes another significant factor influencing the enforcement of professional ethics (Muis et al., 2018). A culture that prioritizes solidarity without sufficient regard for accountability may create an environment in which misconduct is tolerated or concealed. Professional solidarity should ideally strengthen institutional cooperation while remaining consistent with ethical responsibility and legal compliance. The principle that misconduct must be addressed regardless of the perpetrator's rank is essential for maintaining institutional credibility. Organizational leadership therefore has a decisive role in establishing ethical standards through example, supervision, evaluation, and consistent disciplinary measures. Strong ethical leadership can transform professional ethics from a formal regulatory requirement into an organizational value embedded in everyday police practice.

Professional Ethics Enforcement as an Instrument for Strengthening Police Integrity

The findings demonstrate that professional ethics enforcement has a broader significance than the imposition of sanctions on individual officers. The mechanism constitutes an institutional instrument for preserving public trust, strengthening professionalism, and preventing the normalization of misconduct. Police officers exercise substantial public authority, including the authority to investigate, maintain public order, and enforce legal provisions. Such authority requires a high degree of integrity because misconduct committed by police personnel may generate consequences that extend beyond individual responsibility. Public perceptions of police legitimacy are influenced by the extent

to which officers demonstrate fairness, professionalism, and accountability. Effective ethical enforcement therefore contributes directly to the institutional credibility of Polda Bengkulu.

Professional ethics should also function as a preventive instrument through continuous education, professional development, and ethical supervision. The existence of sanctions alone cannot guarantee sustained behavioral improvement if officers do not internalize the moral principles underlying the regulations. Institutional training should emphasize integrity, responsibility, proportionality, respect for human rights, and service-oriented conduct. Supervisory mechanisms should be supported by periodic evaluations capable of identifying behavioral risks before they develop into serious violations. Leadership commitment remains essential because organizational values are frequently reflected in the standards demonstrated by those occupying positions of authority. Ethical enforcement consequently requires an integrated approach combining preventive education, effective supervision, corrective measures, and proportionate sanctions.

The relationship between ethical enforcement and public trust is particularly important in the context of contemporary police governance. Public confidence may decline when ethical violations are perceived as being ignored, inadequately investigated, or addressed through disproportionate sanctions. Transparent and consistent enforcement can demonstrate that the institution is capable of regulating its own members and holding officers accountable for misconduct. Public accountability does not require the abandonment of internal professional mechanisms; rather, it requires those mechanisms to operate credibly, objectively, and consistently. Institutional integrity becomes sustainable when ethical standards are applied equally to all personnel regardless of rank or position (Amelia et al., 2026).

Enforcement of Police Professional Ethics from the Perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*

The perspective of *siyasah dusturiyah* provides an Islamic constitutional framework for evaluating the exercise of public authority and the responsibilities attached to official positions. Public office is understood as an *amānah*, meaning a trust that must be exercised responsibly and directed toward the realization of justice and public welfare. Police officers, as holders of public authority, therefore carry both institutional and moral responsibilities in exercising their powers (Kamizi et al., 2025). Professional misconduct represents a failure to fulfill the trust attached to the position because authority is used contrary to the ethical and legal purposes for which it was entrusted. Ethical enforcement becomes a means of restoring accountability and preventing the misuse of public authority.

The principle of *al-'adl* requires the enforcement of professional ethics to be conducted fairly, objectively, and without discrimination. Every officer who commits a violation should be subject to an equivalent standard of assessment based on the nature and seriousness of the misconduct rather than personal status or institutional position. The principle of *al-amānah* reinforces the obligation of officers to preserve honesty, responsibility, and integrity in performing their duties. The enforcement of professional ethics consequently reflects not only positive legal obligations but also moral accountability before God and society. The principles of justice and trustworthiness provide an ethical foundation for evaluating whether the institutional response to professional misconduct has fulfilled its broader purpose.

The Qur'anic principle of justice, particularly reflected in Surah An-Nahl verse 90, emphasizes the obligation to uphold justice and avoid wrongdoing, transgression, and misconduct. Surah An-Nisa verse 59 further establishes the importance of obedience to legitimate authority and the resolution of disputes through authoritative normative foundations. These principles are relevant to the responsibilities of police officers because the exercise of state authority must remain subject to ethical and legal boundaries. Professional ethics enforcement can therefore be interpreted as a practical manifestation of justice within institutional governance. The imposition of sanctions should not be understood exclusively as punitive action but also as a means of moral correction, behavioral improvement, and institutional reform.

Synthesis of Findings and Implications for Police Governance

The overall findings indicate that professional ethics enforcement at Polda Bengkulu has been implemented through established institutional mechanisms, particularly the Police Professional Ethics Commission. The continued occurrence of violations demonstrates, however, that formal regulations alone remain insufficient to guarantee ethical compliance among all police officers. Weak internal supervision, organizational culture, resource limitations, and challenges associated with institutional accountability continue to affect the effectiveness of enforcement. Strengthening professional ethics therefore requires a comprehensive governance strategy that integrates prevention, supervision, investigation, adjudication, sanctions, and ethical education. The institutional commitment to impartial enforcement must be reinforced through leadership that consistently demonstrates integrity and accountability. Such measures are essential for transforming professional ethics from a formal obligation into an enduring organizational culture.

The *siyasah dusturiyah* perspective reinforces these findings by emphasizing justice, trustworthiness, accountability, and public welfare as fundamental principles of public administration. Police authority should be exercised as an entrusted responsibility rather than as a privilege that can be used according to personal interests. Professional ethics enforcement becomes legitimate when it protects institutional integrity, provides fair treatment, corrects misconduct, and prevents the recurrence of similar violations. The integration of Islamic ethical principles with positive legal mechanisms can strengthen the moral foundation of police governance without replacing the applicable national legal framework. Polda Bengkulu can consequently strengthen its internal accountability system by ensuring that every professional ethics violation is examined objectively, sanctioned proportionately, and followed by meaningful corrective and educational measures. Such an approach is expected to contribute to the development of a police institution that is more professional, accountable, trustworthy, and responsive to the expectations of society.

CONCLUSION

The findings demonstrate that the enforcement of the Indonesian National Police Code of Professional Ethics at the Bengkulu Regional Police (Polda Bengkulu) has been implemented through the Police Professional Ethics Commission (KKEP), although its effectiveness remains constrained by weaknesses in internal supervision, organizational culture, institutional resources, and the consistency of sanctions. The study contributes to

the development of police governance by demonstrating that professional ethics enforcement should function not only as a punitive mechanism but also as an instrument for strengthening integrity, accountability, professionalism, and public trust. The *siyasah dusturiyah* perspective further establishes that ethical enforcement is closely aligned with the principles of justice (*al-'adl*) and trustworthiness (*al-amānah*), positioning public authority as a moral responsibility that must be exercised for the benefit of society. The practical implication of this study lies in the need to strengthen preventive supervision, ethical education, transparent procedures, proportional sanctions, and leadership accountability within police institutions, particularly in regional police jurisdictions facing similar challenges. The findings may also provide a transferable ethical governance framework for Islamic educational institutions and other organizations that emphasize integrity, accountability, discipline, and moral leadership, although its application should be adapted to their respective institutional contexts. Future research should employ a mixed-method design to integrate qualitative insights with quantitative measurements of ethical enforcement, organizational culture, and public trust, while comparative studies involving several regional police institutions could identify contextual differences and more effective models of professional ethics enforcement.

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