

Strengthening the Implementation of the Indonesian Police Professional Code of Ethics as a Strategic Effort in Building Transparency, Accountability and Legitimacy of the Police Institution

Muhammad Arfi

muhamadarfi2003@gmail.com

Universitas Darul Ulum Islamic Center

ABSTRACT

Compliance of Polri members with the Police Code of Ethics is essential to building public trust. Professionalism and integrity, reflected in transparency, accountability, and legal fairness, enhance Polri's legitimacy as a law enforcement institution. Ethical violations such as abuse of authority, excessive force, or involvement in crimes can damage the police's public image and indicate that ethical reforms remain ineffective. According to the theory of legal legitimacy, public trust improves when laws are enforced fairly and without discrimination. Social compliance theory suggests that officers' adherence to ethical codes influences public legal compliance. To improve the effectiveness of code enforcement, ongoing internal reforms, periodic evaluations, and a clear reward and punishment system are required. Strengthening the role of the Professional and Security Division (Propam), enhancing transparency via accessible complaint mechanisms, and involving external oversight bodies such as Kompolnas and the Ombudsman are crucial to maintaining Polri's credibility. Ethics and leadership education from the recruitment stage, alongside regular training in human rights and public engagement, can improve professionalism. Public involvement through citizen reporting and open forums also ensures the police remain service-oriented and accountable. With consistent implementation and strict supervision, Polri can strengthen its integrity, boost public confidence, and foster broader legal compliance within society.

Keywords: *spatial planning, land management in urban areas*

1. INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian National Police (Polri) has a crucial role in the national legal system as an institution responsible for maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, and protecting citizens' rights (Imeltha, 2024). As regulated in Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) has three main tasks, namely maintaining security, enforcing the law, and

providing protection, care, and services to the community. As the vanguard in law enforcement, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) is required to work professionally, transparently, and accountably so that the law can be enforced fairly (Maerani, 2015). The Indonesian National Police (Polri) has a close relationship with other institutions in the integrated criminal justice system, such as the prosecutor's office and the courts (Nursyamsudin, 2022). The synergy between these institutions is important to ensure that the legal process runs effectively, from the investigation stage to the trial. The Indonesian National Police (Polri) is responsible for collecting evidence and handling cases in accordance with the principle of due process of law so that there are no human rights violations in the law enforcement process. This integration serves to create a just justice system and guarantee legal certainty for the community (Syahputra, 2015).

The National Police also has a moral responsibility in carrying out its duties. Public trust in the National Police is highly dependent on the professionalism, integrity, and ethics upheld by each of its members (Iwansyah, 2025). When the police act by moral standards and professional ethics, the legitimacy of this institution will be stronger in the eyes of the public. Conversely, abuse of authority, repressive actions, or violations of the law by certain members of the National Police can damage the image of the police and reduce public trust, which ultimately affects the effectiveness of law enforcement in Indonesia (Daeng, 2024).

The Police Code of Ethics is a set of norms that regulate standards of behavior, morality, and professional ethics that must be adhered to by every member of the National Police in carrying out their duties (Sinaga, 2020). As an institution that has the authority to enforce the law and protect the community, the National Police is required to act professionally, honestly, and responsibly. This code of ethics aims to ensure that every member of the police upholds moral and legal principles in all their actions so that they can provide fair and transparent services to the community (Ngangi, 2024).

The Police Code of Ethics has a strong foundation in various regulations, one of which is the Regulation of the Chief of Police No. 7 of 2022 concerning the Police Professional Code of Ethics and the Police Code of Ethics Commission. This regulation regulates in detail how members of the Police must behave both in their personal and professional lives. In addition, the code of ethics is also closely related to Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, which mandates that every member of the Police must carry out their duties with full integrity and respect for human rights. With this code of ethics, it is hoped that the Police can carry out their functions better and in accordance with applicable legal principles.

The importance of the code of ethics within the Police lies in its role in maintaining professionalism, preventing abuse of authority, and building public trust in the police institution (DM, 2024). Police who work by the code of ethics tend to be more professional in carrying out their duties so that the public will have more confidence in the performance of the Police. The code of ethics functions as a guideline in limiting the authority of officers so that it is not misused for personal or group interests (Sutanto,

2024). Thus, compliance with the code of ethics will not only improve the image of the Police in the eyes of the public but also strengthen legal and moral legitimacy in carrying out duties as law enforcement officers.

The implementation of the Police Code of Ethics faces various challenges, especially in terms of enforcement and supervision (Darmawan, 2024). Several cases of violations of the code of ethics involving members of the Police have surfaced in the public, such as abuse of authority, excessive repressive actions, and involvement in criminal acts (Raharjo, 2011). These cases show that there are still police members who do not uphold the principles of professionalism and integrity that should be guidelines in carrying out their duties. The public response to these violations is generally negative, where the public feels disappointed and questions the credibility of the Police as a law enforcement institution.

One of the main obstacles to implementing the code of ethics is the lack of an effective oversight mechanism. The process of enforcing sanctions against violators often encounters obstacles, both due to bureaucratic factors and internal solidarity that hinder transparency. In some cases, Polri members who violate the code of ethics can still serve without commensurate consequences, creating the impression that violations can be tolerated. In addition, the organizational culture within the Polri environment sometimes still prioritizes loyalty to fellow members over accountability to the public (Musafa, 2024). This condition further worsens public trust in the seriousness of the Polri in enforcing its internal discipline.

The impact of weak implementation of the code of ethics is very significant public trust (Darussalam, 2024). If violations cases continue to occur without firm action, the public will increasingly doubt the credibility of the Polri as an institution that should protect and serve them. This distrust can also lead to increased public resistance to law enforcement officers, where they are reluctant to report crimes or cooperate in the law enforcement process. As a result, the gap between public expectations of a professional Polri and the reality on the ground is widening. Therefore, improvements in the implementation of the code of ethics are very important to ensure that the Polri can carry out its duties properly and regain public trust.

Based on the various aspects that have been discussed, the background of this study is directly related to the formulation of the problem proposed. The Police Code of Ethics plays a crucial role in shaping the legal compliance of Polri members, but its effectiveness in improving discipline is still being debated, considering the various violations committed by police officers. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the extent to which the code of ethics can reduce the level of violations and how the monitoring and enforcement mechanisms are in the police institution. In addition, the relevance of the code of ethics to the law enforcement system in Indonesia is also in the spotlight, including whether its implementation has been carried out under the principles of transparency, accountability, and professionalism. Thus, this study seeks to examine the

effectiveness of the code of ethics in shaping the discipline of Polri members and its impact on public trust in the police institution.

2. METHOD

This study uses a normative legal method with a descriptive-analytical approach, which aims to analyze the compliance of Polri members with the Police Code of Ethics based on applicable legal regulations and its implications for public trust. The data sources used are secondary data, which include primary legal materials such as laws and regulations related to the police code of ethics, secondary legal materials in the form of literature, journals, and relevant research results, the tertiary legal materials such as legal dictionaries and encyclopedias. Data collection techniques are carried out through literature studies by examining various references that discuss aspects of legal compliance, the legitimacy of police institutions, and factors that influence the professionalism of law enforcement officers. With this method, this study can provide a comprehensive analysis of the effectiveness of implementing the code of ethics in maintaining the credibility of the Polri as well as recommendations for strengthening the integrity of the police institution.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1.1. The Influence of the Police Code of Ethics on the Legal Compliance of Police Members

Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police provides a legal basis for the Indonesian National Police to carry out its duties and authorities as law enforcers and guardians of public security and order (Adnyani, 2021). Article 2 emphasizes that the Indonesian National Police has a primary function in law enforcement, protection, and service to the community. In addition, Article 3 states that the police function is not only carried out by the Indonesian National Police, but is also supported by special police, civil servant investigators, and voluntary security. Article 15 describes the various authorities of the Indonesian National Police, ranging from receiving reports and complaints, conducting investigations and inquiries, supervising flows that can threaten national unity, issuing permits, and supervising various aspects of community life, such as motorized vehicles, firearms, and crowd activities. In carrying out these authorities, the police code of ethics plays an important role in limiting and directing the actions of Indonesian National Police members so that they remain based on the principles of justice, professionalism, and compliance with the law. The code of ethics acts as an internal moral and legal guideline to ensure that any authority granted is not misused and remains in line with the principles of human rights and the interests of the community (Alfi, 2024). With the existence of a code of ethics, it is expected that every member of the National Police will act professionally and responsibly, thereby increasing public trust in the police institution and the effectiveness of law enforcement in Indonesia.

Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2022 concerning the Code of Professional Ethics and the National Police Code of Ethics Commission of the Republic of Indonesia regulates in detail the norms and moral rules that must be adhered to by every member of the National Police in carrying out their duties and daily lives. Based on Article 1 number 1, the National Police Professional Code of Ethics (KEPP) functions as a guideline for the attitudes, behavior, and actions of members of the National Police, both in carrying out their authority as law enforcers and in social interactions outside of official duties. KEPP emphasizes the importance of professionalism, integrity, and responsibility of members of the National Police in every action taken so that they can maintain public trust in the police institution.

To ensure the enforcement of the code of ethics, this Regulation also forms the Police Code of Ethics Commission (KKEP), as stipulated in Article 1 number 2. KKEP plays a role in overseeing the compliance of Polri members with the code of ethics and enforcing sanctions for violators (Permadi, 2025). The KEPP enforcement mechanism includes the process of examining members suspected of committing violations, code of ethics trials, and imposing sanctions that can be in the form of reprimands, recommendations for transfer of duties, to dishonorable discharge (PTDH) in cases of serious violations. With this regulation, it is hoped that the Polri can carry out its duties professionally and accountably, and prevent abuse of authority that can harm the institution or the community. The Polri Professional Code of Ethics (KEPP) plays an important role in shaping the mindset and habits of Polri members in carrying out their duties (Nurianto, 2017). With a clear code of ethics, Polri members are directed to act based on the principles of professionalism, integrity, and responsibility. The norms contained in the code of ethics serve as guidelines in decision-making and interaction with the community, thus creating an organizational culture that is oriented towards legal compliance and police ethics (Burhanudin, 2018). Over time, the internalization of this code of ethics can form positive habits in the Polri institution, such as openness, accountability, and the spirit of serving the community with full responsibility.

Building a police culture that is oriented towards public service and the supremacy of law is not easy. The main challenges faced are the existence of an old culture that may still be based on a rigid hierarchy of power, resistance to change, and external influences such as political pressure or certain interests. In addition, there are still cases of violations of the code of ethics by certain Polri members that damage the image of the institution as a whole. Therefore, strict supervision, ongoing coaching, and a strong commitment from the Polri leadership are needed to ensure that the implementation of the code of ethics is not only limited to written regulations but truly becomes part of the Polri organizational culture.

The Polri Professional Code of Ethics (KEPP) acts as a moral and ethical guideline that directs the behavior of Polri members in carrying out their duties (Faisal, 2019). With the existence of a code of ethics, every member of the Indonesian National Police has a clear reference in making decisions and acting in accordance with legal norms and professional values. The implementation of this code of ethics can prevent

unprofessional actions that can tarnish the image of the Polri institution, such as abuse of authority or excessive repressive actions. For example, in several cases, Polri members who adhere to the code of ethics are able to resolve community conflicts through a persuasive and dialogical approach, thus avoiding the use of unnecessary violence.

The code of ethics also plays a role in increasing accountability and transparency in the actions of Polri members. With a strict monitoring mechanism for compliance with the code of ethics, every action of Polri members can be evaluated and accounted for. This encourages openness in law enforcement, where the public can monitor the performance of police officers and report any ethical violations (Iskander, 2022). Thus, the code of ethics functions as a control tool that ensures that Polri members carry out their duties with integrity, and maintain public trust in the police institution.

Strict implementation of the code of ethics can also prevent abuse of authority and increase professionalism within the Polri. The code of ethics functions as a limitation that prevents Polri members from using their authority for personal or group interests. In several cases, consistent implementation of the code of ethics has been proven to reduce the number of disciplinary violations and improve the quality of public services provided by the Polri. For example, internal reforms carried out in recent years have raised the standards of professionalism among police officers, especially in dealing with complex social dynamics.

The code of ethics influences the organizational culture within the Police by forming a mindset and habits that are oriented towards the supremacy of law and public service. The code of ethics helps create a work culture based on discipline, ethics, and moral responsibility in carrying out police duties. However, in the process of implementing it, there are still major challenges, such as a rigid bureaucratic culture, resistance to change, and external influences that can hinder the effectiveness of the code of ethics. Therefore, a strong commitment is needed from all levels of the Police, from the leadership level to members in the field, to make the code of ethics an inherent part of the police work culture.

The implementation of the Police Professional Code of Ethics (KEPP) in law enforcement is greatly influenced by legal factors, especially the existence of regulations governing the code of ethics and its implementation mechanisms. Although Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 has become an official guideline, there are still challenges in its implementation, such as legal loopholes that allow for different interpretations in enforcing sanctions. In addition, existing legal mechanisms, including the Indonesian National Police Code of Ethics Commission (KKEP), still face obstacles in consistently prosecuting violations of the code of ethics, especially in cases involving members with high positions. Therefore, strengthening regulations and external monitoring mechanisms are needed to ensure that every violation of the code of ethics can be prosecuted fairly and transparently.

In addition to legal factors, the commitment and integrity of Indonesian National Police members as law enforcers also play a crucial role in the effectiveness of the code of ethics. Compliance with the code of ethics is highly dependent on individual attitudes, especially in the face of external and internal pressure. To improve integrity, the Indonesian National Police have developed various training and education programs on professional ethics for their members, as well as tightened internal supervision through Propam and KKEP. However, challenges remain, especially in dealing with a corps culture that sometimes prioritizes internal solidarity over the principle of accountability. Therefore, more comprehensive reforms are needed in the recruitment, coaching, and disciplinary enforcement systems to strengthen the integrity of Indonesian National Police members.

Public trust in the Indonesian National Police is also an important factor in the success of implementing the code of ethics. If the public has high expectations of police professionalism, then public pressure can encourage the Indonesian National Police to be more consistent in enforcing the code of ethics. On the other hand, low levels of public trust can hinder the effectiveness of the code of ethics because the public tends to be skeptical of the transparency and accountability of the police institution. The role of the media and public reports is an effective control tool in overseeing the implementation of the code of ethics. The public who are active in reporting violations and overseeing the legal process can help ensure that every member of the Police is responsible for their actions. Cultural factors both within the Police institution and in society also influence the implementation of the code of ethics. The organizational culture of the Police which upholds hierarchy and loyalty is often an obstacle in enforcing the code of ethics firmly, especially when violations are committed by members with high ranks. On the other hand, legal culture in society also plays a role in shaping expectations of police professionalism. If society tends to be permissive of ethical deviations by officers, then enforcement of the code of ethics can be less effective. Therefore, efforts are needed to change the paradigm on both sides, both by instilling a strong culture of professionalism in the Polri and increasing public legal awareness to be more critical in supervising police performance.

1.2. Significance of the Indonesian National Police Code of Ethics as a Means of Increasing Public Trust in the Indonesian National Police

Compliance of Indonesian National Police members with the Police Code of Ethics plays an important role in increasing public trust in the police institution. Professionalism and integrity reflected in compliance with ethical principles, such as transparency, accountability, and fair law enforcement, build a positive image in the community. When the Indonesian National Police consistently enforce the code of ethics and take action against every violation without discrimination, the community will see that the police are truly committed to maintaining their integrity. Consistency in applying sanctions to violators of the code of ethics also shows that the Indonesian National Police are serious about maintaining their credibility as a law enforcement agency.

Non-compliance with the code of ethics can have a negative impact on public trust. Cases of violations, such as abuse of authority, excessive repressive actions, or involvement of Indonesian National Police members in criminal acts, worsen the image of the police institution. If the community feels that law enforcement officers are not subject to the rules they enforce, then the legitimacy of the Indonesian National Police as a law enforcement institution will decrease. This is also an indicator that the reform of the code of ethics has not been fully effective, especially if there are still many serious violations that are not dealt with firmly. Therefore, the implementation of the code of ethics must continue to be strengthened to ensure that the Police remain an institution that is trusted by the public.

The concept of legal legitimacy explains that public trust in the police increases when the law is enforced fairly and without discrimination. If the Police are able to demonstrate consistency in enforcing the law, then their legitimacy will be stronger in the eyes of the public. In addition, the theory of social compliance shows that compliance by Polri members with the code of ethics can provide an example for the public in complying with the law. When law enforcement officers act by applicable ethics and regulations, the public will be more likely to follow the applicable legal rules. Thus, compliance with the law by the Police not only increases public trust but affects the overall level of legal compliance in society.

The implementation of the Police Code of Ethics plays an important role in shaping the professionalism and integrity of Polri members. Compliance with this code of ethics reflects Polri's commitment to carrying out its duties in a transparent, accountable, and fair manner, which in turn improves the positive image of the institution in the eyes of the public. Consistency in applying sanctions to violators of the code of ethics shows the seriousness of the Polri in maintaining its credibility. Non-compliance with the code of ethics can reduce public trust in the Polri. Cases of violations such as abuse of authority or involvement in criminal acts by police officers create a negative perception that law enforcement officers do not comply with the rules they enforce. This shows that the reform of the code of ethics has not been fully effective if there are still many serious violations by members of the Police.

Public trust in the Police will increase if the law is enforced fairly and without discrimination. In addition, the theory of social compliance shows that compliance by Polri members with the code of ethics can influence public behavior in complying with applicable laws and regulations. Therefore, consistent and firm implementation of the code of ethics not only strengthens the internal integrity of the Police but also encourages legal compliance among the wider community.

To increase the effectiveness of the Police Professional Code of Ethics implementation, ongoing internal reform is needed. Periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of the code of ethics and its monitoring mechanisms must be carried out to ensure that the applicable rules remain relevant to social and legal dynamics. In addition, the implementation of a clear reward and punishment system will provide

incentives for Polri members with integrity and provide strict sanctions for those who violate the code of ethics. The role of the Professional and Security Division (Propam) must also be strengthened to ensure stricter supervision in maintaining Polri members' compliance with professional ethics standards. Increasing transparency and accountability is also key to building public trust in the Polri. A public complaint mechanism that is easily accessible, fast, and transparent must be developed so that the public can submit complaints regarding ethical violations committed by police members. The involvement of external institutions such as Kompolnas and the Ombudsman is essential so enforcing the code of ethics remains objective and credible. In addition, submitting periodic reports regarding violations of the code of ethics that have been followed up to the public will increase transparency and demonstrate the seriousness of the Polri in enforcing internal regulations.

Strengthening organizational culture and ethics education for Polri members also needs attention. Ethics and leadership education must be part of the curriculum from the recruitment stage to ensure that prospective Polri members understand the importance of integrity in carrying out their duties. Routine training related to the code of ethics, human rights, and techniques for interacting with the community can help improve the professionalism of Polri members. In addition, the commitment of leaders in enforcing the code of ethics will greatly influence the overall organizational culture, because leadership with integrity will be an example for members at all levels.

Community involvement in supervision is also an important factor in maintaining the effectiveness of the implementation of the Polri Code of Ethics. The community must be encouraged to actively participate in monitoring police performance, for example through citizen reporting mechanisms or open dialogue forums with police officers. Cooperation with civil society organizations in evaluating the implementation of the code of ethics can provide an independent perspective on police performance. In addition, community-based activities such as police and community partnership programs can strengthen relations between Polri and residents, thereby building trust and improving the image of the police as a professional institution oriented towards public service.

4. CONCLUSION

The Indonesian National Police Professional Code of Ethics plays a fundamental role in maintaining the professionalism, transparency, and accountability of the police institution in Indonesia. The legal basis governing the code of ethics, such as Law No. 2 of 2002 and the Regulation of the Chief of Police, provides clear guidelines regarding the limits of authority and standards of behavior of members of the Indonesian National Police. Effective implementation of the code of ethics can improve discipline, prevent abuse of authority, and build an organizational culture that is oriented towards public service. However, the effectiveness of the code of ethics is influenced by various factors, such as legal regulations, the integrity of law enforcers, public perception, and the organizational culture of the Indonesian National Police. Therefore, internal reform

efforts, increased transparency, and public involvement in supervision are the main keys to strengthening the implementation of the code of ethics, so that it can increase public trust in the Indonesian National Police institution and ensure unbiased and professional supremacy of law.

Compliance by Indonesian National Police members with the Police Code of Ethics plays an important role in building public trust in the police institution, where maintained professionalism and integrity reflects the Indonesian National Police's commitment to carrying out its duties in a transparent, accountable, and fair manner. Non-compliance with the code of ethics can reduce the legitimacy of the Indonesian National Police as law enforcers and worsen the image of the institution in the eyes of the public. Therefore, it is necessary to have continuous internal reform, strict implementation of rewards and punishments, and strengthening the role of internal and external supervision to ensure compliance with professional ethics standards. In addition, transparency, ethics education, and community involvement in supervision are important factors in increasing the effectiveness of the implementation of the code of ethics. With these steps, the National Police can strengthen its integrity, increase public trust, and encourage widespread compliance with the law.

2 References

- Adnyani, N., K., (2021). Kewenangan Diskresi Kepolisian Republik Indonesia dalam Penegakan Hukum Pidana. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Sosial* , pp. 135-144.
- Alfi, M., A., (2024). Kepastian Hukum Kepemilikan Senjata Api Bagi Masyarakat Sipil dalam Konteks Negara Hukum (Rechtsstaat). *Scientia Journal: Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa*, pp. 128-137.
- Burhanudin, A., A., (2018). Peran Etika Profesi Hukum Sebagai Upaya Penegakan Hukum Yang Baik. *El-Faqih: Jurnal Pemikiran dan Hukum Islam* , pp. 50-67.
- Daeng, A., N., (2024). Penegakan Kode Etik Polisi terhadap Pengaruh Citra Institusi Kepolisian. *Borobudur Law and Society Journal*, pp. 68-78.
- Darmawan, E., F., (2024). Penegakan Hukum terhadap Oknum Anggota Polri yang Melakukan Tindak Pidana. *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Humaniora dan Politik (JIHHP)* .
- Darussalam, M., (2024). Dampak Pelanggaran Kode Etik Firli Bahuri terhadap Kinerja dan Citra Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK). *Al-Muqaronah: Jurnal Perbandingan Mazhab dan Hukum*, pp. 1-9.
- DM, M., Y., (2024). Analisis terhadap Pembatasan dan Pengawasan Kewenangan Kepolisian di Indonesia. *Milthree Law Journal*, pp. 149-180.
- Faisal. (2019). Propam dalam Penegakan Kode Etik Profesi Kepolisian Republik Indonesia (POLRI) (Suatu Studi di Propam Polda Sultra). *Sultra Law Review*, 210-226.

- Imeltha, A., Q., (2024). Peranan Hukum Negara dalam Menjaga Keadilan dan Ketertiban Masyarakat. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Dan Manajemen*, pp. 239-251.
- Iskander, W., M., (2022). Efektivitas Pelaksanaan Program Pengembangan Etika Profesional Sebagai Upaya Mencegah Tindakan Pidana Anggota Polri. *UNES Journal Of Swara Justisia*, pp. 282-295.
- Iwansyah. (2025). Problematika Penegakan Kode Etik Kepolisian sebagai Akibat Menurunnya Integritas Kepolisian Republik Indonesia di Masyarakat. *Jurnal Retentum*, pp. 132-144.
- Maerani, I., A., (2015). Reaktualisasi Proses Penyidikan oleh Kepolisian Berbasis Nilai-Nilai Pancasila dan Optimalisasi Pemanfaatan Teknologi. *Jurnal Hukum Unissula*, pp. 1737-1764.
- Musafa, A., Q., (2024). Penegakan Hukum Kritis terhadap Aparat yang Melakukan Extrajudicial Killing di Indonesia. *Hukum dan Politik dalam Berbagai Perspektif*.
- Ngangi, J., G., (2024). Penegakan Hukum terhadap Oknum Polisi yang Melakukan Pemerasan dengan Kekerasan terhadap Pedagang Hasil Bumi. *Lex Crimen*.
- Nurianto, A., D., (2017). Penegakan Pasal 34 Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2002 tentang Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia dikaitkan dengan Kode Etik Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia di Polrestabes Surabaya. *Novum: Jurnal Hukum*, pp. 11-25.
- Nursyamsudin. (2022). Sistem Peradilan Pidana Terpadu (Integreted Criminal Justice System) menurut KUHAP. *Mahkamah: Jurnal Kajian Hukum Islam*, pp. 149-160.
- Permadi, D., (2025). Peran Etika dalam Mencegah Penyalahgunaan Wewenang di Kepolisian. *Multidisciplinary Indonesian Center Journal (MICJO)*, pp. 704-713.
- Raharjo, A., (2011). Perlindungan Hukum terhadap Tersangka dalam Penyidikan dari Kekerasan Penyidik di Kepolisian Resort Banyumas. *Old Website Of Jurnal Mimbar Hukum*, pp. 77-97.
- Sinaga, N., A., (2020). Kode Etik sebagai Pedoman Pelaksanaan Profesi Hukum yang Baik. *Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum Dirgantara*.
- Sutanto, A., L., (2024). Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Pelaku Tindak Pidana Penyuapan terhadap Anggota Kepolisian Republik Indonesia. *ARMADA: Jurnal Penelitian Multidisiplin*, pp. 648-659.
- Syahputra, A., (2015). Fungsi dan Kedudukan Advokat sebagai Penegak Hukum dan Penemu Hukum dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana. *Jurnal Hukum Prioris*, pp. 279-302.