

Function Supervision of the Security Profession in Making Professional Police Based on Law Number 2 Year 2002

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Abstract: *The purpose of this research is to know and analyze the function of surveillance of Propam in West Sulawesi Regional Police in realizing the professional Police. and To know and analyze the factors that have a function of surveillance of Propam in the Regional Police of South Sulawesi Barat in realizing the professional police.*

Keywords: Function Supervision, The Security Profession

1. Introduction

The police as part of the governmental apparatus shall be subject to the mandate granted by the people, namely to maintain the security and order of the people, to uphold the law, and to provide protection, protection and service to the people in the context of maintaining internal security, undertaken in democratic ways. In addition to being required to provide maximum services, the Police is also required to improve the accountability of its performance to become an effective, efficient and accountable institution.

Simply accountability can be defined as routine reporting. Accountability can also mean accountability for work done within a period. Accountability also encompasses another dimension, as revealed by Sugeng Hadiwinata who said that an accountable state institution must also be ready to be supervised by other institutions, to ensure no deviations. In the context of democracy, the executive who must be accountable for his actions to the public must be supervised by the legislative body which is a representation of all the people.

In the implementation, this supervision is not only done by the Parliament itself. A political accountability includes layered oversight, both internal, executive, parliamentary, and public including: Internal oversight is conducted through inherent supervision and application of standard operating procedures. In the context of the Police, internal control is performed by Propam (Profession and Security) and Itwasum (Inspectorate of General Supervision). Executive supervision is conducted through the mechanism of assignment and reporting, in this case by the President who is structurally above the Police.

Accountability requires a good supervisory system. In accordance with the concept described above, theoretically the police must be supervised in layers, either from internal, executive, legislative, or by public institution. Related to internal monitoring, the police have internal supervisory institutions, namely Profession and Security (Propam). Propam is the main element that is specifically assigned to receive complaints and conduct internal investigation on violation of discipline and Code of ethics of Police

profession conducted by members of Polri which subsequently conducted disciplinary session and or session of Police's Code of Ethics if the police officer is proven to have committed a violation, or more details to take care of a complaint regarding the behavior of Police members' deviations. But in fact, Propam's supervision faces a tough challenge in carrying out its function, because the one handled is a friend of his own. The investigation conducted by Propam can not be said to be independent because it involves members of the police themselves. Violence perpetrated by members of the Police is often viewed as a procedural error of operational work in the field alone, while punishment of procedural errors through disciplinary proceedings and / or professional police code ethics clause by using the legal basis of Government Regulation No. 2 of 2003 on Disciplinary Regulations of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 Year 2003 on the dismissal of Police members and the Police Chief Regulation No. 14 Th 2011 on the code of ethics of the Police profession becomes an impunity tool for criminal offenders. More or less the same is said by Amnesty International, which finds that people are not even aware of police complaints procedures through internal policing. Lawyers acting on behalf of victims of human rights violations who tried to lodge a complaint with Propam told Amnesty International that they felt the process was not clear. In addition, cases brought to Propam also did not get satisfactory settlement. Amnesty International even states that weak internal accountability in the police force is caused by the low number of managers who function to control the procedures and functions of accountability run by the NCOs (low-ranking police). The number of non-commissioned officers covers 90% of the Indonesian Police, while the number of police officers is still far below the amount required to implement a comprehensive monitoring and monitoring system against members.

Discussion about the function of surveillance of Propam in Polda Sul-Selbar becomes important because of the uniqueness within the Police in general in carrying out the duty, the specificities in question include: Police are given special powers to legally violate the basic rights of citizens guaranteed by the constitution, such as arrest and detention of persons suspected of committing crimes, in addition, the police may also use physical violence either to protect

themselves, to overcome resistance within a arrest, or to resolve a particular situation. Police have discretionary powers, where Police in the field often have to decide for themselves the right moment and way of doing their duty. In addition, police personnel are usually alone in the execution of their duties on the ground, or rarely accompanied by a superior. Police is an independent organization in the performance of its duties. Police should not be influenced by anyone including politicians, government officials and including their superiors. In a democratic system, Polri's special rights must not only be subject to the applicable law as an external aspect but must also be subject to the code of ethics of the Police profession as an aspect of the police which is the norm or norm of the Polri members' behavior to be used as guidance in realizing the execution of duties which is good for law enforcement, public order, and public safety.

2. Formulation of the Problem

How is the implementation of the Propam's supervisory function in realizing the professional police force? And What factors influence the implementation of the Propam's supervisory function in realizing a professional Police ?.

3. Conceptual Framework

3.1 Legal Function

Mochtar Kusumaatmadja (1976: 13) states that to know what the meaning and function of law in society then "it can be restored to the basic question: what is the purpose of the law." The principal purpose of the law is order. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja-B. Arief Sidharta, 2000: 49). The need for this order is a fundamental condition for the existence of an orderly society. In addition to order, the other objective of law is the achievement of justice of different contents and sizes, according to society and time. Furthermore Mochtar Kusumaatmadja (Ibid) stated that: "To achieve order in this society, there is a certainty in the intercommunity between people and society. ... without the certainty of law and order, the society it embodies, man can not possibly develop his God-given talents and abilities optimally in the society in which he lives. " With that Soerjono Soekanto (1975: 4) states that: The central task of the law is to create order, because order is a necessary condition rather than an orderly society, which applies to human society in all its forms. ... In addition to order, the law also aims to achieve justice which is essentially rooted in a condition which at any given time is desired by a certain society. "In order to achieve order in society, it is endeavored to establish certainty in the intercultural community in in society ... It is essential not only for an orderly life of society, but an absolute requirement for an organization of life that transcends the boundaries of the present time. Without the certainty of law and order incarnated by the certainty, man would not be able to develop his abilities in society, because the order aims to create tranquility and calmness. "

More broadly B. Arief Sidharta (2004: 1) says that: "... in principle, in general the law serves to discipline society, embody fundamental human values, resolve disputes in an orderly and fair manner, maintain and maintain order and the

rules with which if necessary the use of organized violence (applying legal sanctions) through certain implementation procedures that must be strictly enforced, regulating the order and maintenance of order, changing the rules and rules in order to adapt to (changing) the needs of the community , regulates the way of formation and alteration of order and rules. Publicly speaking, the law aims to bring peace to society ".

In connection with the above opinion, it appears that in addition to order and security, the other legal task is to create justice. John Rawls argues that justice is the ultimate social institutional virtue, as is the truth in the system of thought (Satjipto Rahardjo, 2006: 97-98). This opinion is consistent with Soediman's opinion that in every provision of law there is an element of justice. The law aims to bring about an orderly society of justice. In this respect John Rawls and Soediman suggest that justice is an essential element of the law. This opinion is also in accordance with the opinion of Satjipto Rahardjo (Ibid) who said that the law must provide justice. It can be said that the central task of law is to create order, security, and justice. Through order, security, and justice will be achieved legal certainty. Thus, order, security, and justice are the three pillars that sustain the law, and are the spirit of the law. This is importantly understood not only for an orderly life of society, but an absolute requirement for an organization that transcends the present time limits. Without order, security, and justice, human beings will not be able to carry out their activities properly. Based on this understanding, order, security, and justice are the three pillars that sustain human life within the state. With the creation of order, security and justice, man can freely act and work.

With regard to the objectives and functions of law as described above, the law presents itself or is displayed in various legal rules and decisions formulated in the rules of law and judgments of the law. The law manifests itself into "text" in the form of legal rules that can be written and unwritten. The rule of law contains in itself the rule of law that applies generally to all people and is therefore abstract. Thus, the rule of law is the verbal formulation of the rules of the language-spoken law (the use of worded words embodied in sentences), the form of statements within which or by which the rule of law is displayed. The rule of law sets out in abstract what should or is prohibited or permissible, and thereby what the rights and duties of legal subjects in relation to other legal subjects.

The earnest reality, that abstract rule, in order to function and achieve its objectives, must be concretized in a concrete situation by distorting the rule of law contained therein which concretely states what the rights and duties of certain legal subjects are involved in the concrete situation. Each rule of law prescribes what under certain circumstances is the right and obligation of each legal subject, what must or is prohibited or may be exercised by a particular legal subject in relation to other legal subjects. More specifically Satjipto Rahardjo (Ibid) argues that the rules become the binding signs and the behavior of people in society. Technically, the rule of law can be distinguished in three types, namely rules of conduct, rules of authority, and rules of sanction. The rules of conduct define how people (legal subjects) should

behave in relationships and social interactions. The rules of authority (public) are rules that give authority to establish rules of conduct. The rule of sanction is a rule that sets a specific legal effect on a behavior that violates (or obeys) the rule of law. Behavioral rules are differentiated into command types, permissions and dispensations. Orders are rules that require legal subjects to perform certain acts; the subject of the law should not fail to do that act. Prohibition is a rule that requires legal subjects to not perform certain acts, meaning that the subject of the law should not do that act. Permission is a law that allows a legal subject to perform a particular act as an exception to a general order. Dispensation is a law that allows legal subjects not to perform certain acts as an exception to a general order. Permission and dispensation is the acquisition of acts of a strong nature. Permission and dispensation must be distinguished from the weak acquisition, ie, prohibited deeds, which may not be allowed.

3.2 Theory of Effectiveness

When we want to know the extent of the effectiveness of the law, we must first measure, 'the extent to which the rule of law is obeyed or disobeyed'. Of course, if a rule of law is obeyed by most of the targets subject to obedience, we will say that the rule of law is effective. Nevertheless, even if it can be said that the rules are observed effective, but we still can still question the degree of effectiveness. A person obey or not a rule of law depends on his interests. The interests themselves are various, among them are compliance, identification, internalization, and many other kinds of interests. If the adherence of most citizens to a general rule is only due to the compliance of interests or only the fear of sanction, then the degree of ketaannya very low, because it requires continuous supervision. Different if ketaannya based on the interest that is internalization, namely obedience because the rule of law is really compatible with intrinsic value dianutnya, then the degree ketaannya is the highest.

If we examine what factors influence the observance of the law in general, then according to Prof. Achmad Ali (2009: 376-378), among others: Relevance of the rule of law in general, with the legal needs of the people who target the rule of law in general. Therefore, if the rule of law is in the form of law, then lawmakers are required to be able to understand the legal needs of the target of law enforcement. Clarity of formulation of the substance of the rule of law, so easily understood by the target enactment of the rule of law. Thus, the formulation of the substance of the rule of law must be well-drafted, if the rules are written, must be clearly written and the manpu is understood with certainty, although it still requires an interpretation of the law enforcement that will uphold it.

If what we want to examine is the effectiveness of certain legal rules, then it will seem different factors that affect the effectiveness of each rule of law is different. The effectiveness of legislation for example, we can say that about the effectiveness of a legislation depends on several factors, among others: a. Knowledge of substance (content) of legislation b. Ways to acquire such knowledge c. Institutions related to the scope of legislation within the

community. d. How the birth of a legislation, which should not be born in a hurry for instant (instantaneous) interests.

4. Discussion

Professional Code of Conduct

The term Ethics is derived from the Greek, "ethos" which means the way of thinking, customs, customs, feelings, attitudes, characters, ethics or custom, in Indonesian Dictionary there are 3 (three) meaning that can be used for the word Ethics, as a value system or as moral values or norms that serve as guidelines for a person or group to behave and act. Ethics can also be interpreted as a collection of principles or values relating to morals or morals. In addition, Ethics can also be interpreted as a science of good and bad received in a society, a reflection material that is studied systematically and methodically. Some experts have formulated the meaning of the word ethics or commonly also called ethics, derived from the Greek word ETHOS are as follows: O.P. SIMORANGKIR, ethics or ethics as a human view in behaving according to size and good value. Sidi Gajalba in systematic philosophy: ethics is a theory about the behavior of human deeds in terms of good and bad, as far as can be determined by reason. Drs. H. Burhanudin Salam: ethics is a branch of philosophy that speaks of moral values and norms that determine human behavior in life. On the other hand, ethics can be divided into general ethics and special ethics. Special ethics is further differentiated into individual ethics and social ethics. The distinction of ethics into common ethics and special ethics was popularized by Magnis Suseno with the term descriptive ethics. Furthermore, Magnis Suseno explains that general ethics discusses basic moral principles, such as ethical understanding, ethical functions, freedom, responsibility, and the role of conscience. On the other hand, special ethics applies the basic principles of morality to each area of human life. The special ethics that individuals contain the human obligation to self while social ethics talks about human obligations as human beings.

As a subject, ethics will relate to the concepts held by individuals or groups to assess whether the actions they have done are wrong or right, bad or good. Ethics will provide a kind of limitations and standards that will govern the association of humans within their social groups. In a sense that is specifically associated with the art of human intercourse, this ethic is then manifested in the form of code (code) written systematically deliberately based on the principles of moral principles that exist in times of need will be enabled as a tool to judge all kinds of actions that logically rational common sense is considered to deviate from the code of conduct. Thus ethics is a reflection of what is called "self control", because everything is made and applied from and for the benefit of the social group (profession) itself. Therefore it can be concluded that a profession can only gain the trust of the community, when in the professional elite there is a strong awareness to heed professional ethics when they want to provide professional skill services to the people who need it. In the association of social life, state to the international social interaction in need of a system that regulates how humans should mingle. The social arrangement system becomes mutual respect and is known as polite, etiquette, protocol and others. The purpose of the association guidelines is not to guard the interests of

each involved so that they are happy, calm, serene, protected without harming their interests and ensured that their actions are being carried out in accordance with the prevailing customs and not contrary to general human rights. Thus, the rules of ethics are rules of morality or related to moral attitudes. Ethical philosophy is a philosophy of morality. Moral concerns the value of good and bad, worthy and unworthy, inappropriate and inappropriate. In connection with the theory of ethics, Darji Darmodiharjo and Sidharta in his book entitled Principles of Legal Philosophy wrote: "Ethics deals with orthopraxis, which is right action. When an action is deemed rightly interpreted differently by various ethical theories (streams) that can be globally divided into two, namely the flow of deontologist (ethical obligation) and the flow of teleological (ethical purposes or benefits).

Based on Law Number 2 Year 2002 regarding the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia can be understood important essences, regarding the role, functions and main duties of Police, namely: a. The State Police of the Republic of Indonesia is a state instrument that plays a role in maintaining security and public order, upholding the law, and providing protection, guidance and service to the community in the context of maintaining internal security (Article 5 (1)) b) The function of the police force is wrong a function of state government in the field of maintaining security and public order, law enforcement, protection, advisory and service to the community [Article 2] The State Police of the Republic of Indonesia aims to achieve internal security covering the maintenance of public order and security, order and law enforcement, protection, shelter and service to the community, as well as the establishment of the peace of society by upholding human rights [Article 4].

From the above description shows that the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia is indeed one of the institutions of government under the President who has the role, functions and main duties of conducting internal security affairs which include: (1) maintaining security and public order; (2) law enforcement; (3) protection, shelter, and service to the community. The three main tasks are: "not the order of priority, because all three are equally important, whereas in the implementation the main tasks which will be put forward are very dependent on the situation of the society and the environment encountered because basically the three main tasks are implemented simultaneously and can be combined . In addition, in the implementation of this task must be based on legal norms, heed the norms of religion, decency, and decency, and uphold human rights ". Therefore, the three are formulated into one term that contains the general sense as follows: "The security and order of society is the dynamic condition of society as one of the prerequisites for the implementation of national development process in the framework of the achievement of national goals which is marked by the guarantee of security, order and law enforcement, as well as the fostering of tranquility, which has the capacity to nurture and develop the potential and power of the community in deterring, preventing and overcoming all forms of lawlessness and other forms of disturbance that may disturb the society ".

Polri as a sub-system of government responsively has tried to contribute to realize the principles of Good Governance

and Clean Government both in the implementation of the main duty to maintain Kamtibmas, uphold the law and protect, protect and serve the community as well as within the internal Police itself as proclaimed in the grand strategy Police of Trust Building (build trust). The complexity of the challenge of the Police in the reform era in its journey besides has benefited the Police with significant progress both in the field of power development, coaching and operation. On the other hand, there are honestly acknowledged negative access from the implementation of its main duties in the form of deviations from the behavior of Polri members such as abuse of power, and other disgraceful acts that violate moral, social and religious norms. The violation of the behavior of the police officers mentioned above is a violation of the disciplinary rules of Police members as regulated in Government Regulation No. 2 of 2003 on the Disciplinary Regulations of Polri Members. However, law enforcement on disciplinary regulations of Polri members is currently felt far from expectations and has not been able to maximally give a positive impact on the behavior of members of the Police either because of the process of law enforcement and the result of law enforcement of disciplinary regulations, among others, there is still a difference epsi press about the implementation the provisions of disciplinary law of Police Force who committed a disciplinary offense, even though it has been regulated either by PP RI. 2 of 2003 on the Disciplinary Regulations of Polri members and the implementation of the implementation of the event based on the Decree of the Chief of Police. Pol. : Kep / 431 / IX / 2004 dated 30 September 2004 on procedures for settling disciplinary violations of members of the Police, as well as by Decree of the Chief of Police. Pol. : Kep / 97 / XII / 2003 dated December 31, 2003 on the organization and working procedures of Polri Divpropram.

Police enforcement and Police Code Enforcement is urgently needed to realize the implementation of the tasks charged and the achievement of the professionalism of the Police. It is very unlikely that law enforcement can work properly, if its own law enforcers (Polri) are undisciplined and unprofessional. The indiscipline and unprofessionalism of the Police will greatly affect the enforcement of the law or the disclosure of crimes committed in the community. Members of the Police Force of the Republic of Indonesia are civil servants of the Indonesian National Police. As a civil servant, the requirements for the appointment and dismissal of members of the Police are bound to the laws and regulations prevailing within the institution of the Indonesian National Police. Related to the issue of dismissal of Polri members from the Police Service of the Republic of Indonesia, the following provisions apply: 1. Dismissal With Respect (PDH), if: a. reach the retirement age limit; b. special consideration for the interest of the department; c. not qualified physical and / or spiritual; d. killed, died or lost in duty.1 2. Dismissal With No Respect (PTDH), if: a. Conduct Criminal Act: (1) be sentenced to imprisonment based on a court decision which has had permanent legal power and according to the consideration of the competent authority can not be retained to remain within the service of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia; (2) known then to give false and / or incorrect information when registering as a candidate member of the Police of the Republic of

Indonesia; (3) to undertake a business or activity that is clearly aimed at altering Pancasila, engaging in a movement, or engaging in activities that oppose the State and / or Government of the Republic of Indonesia illegally. Dismissal No Respect as mentioned above is done after through the session of Commission of Ethics Code of the Republic of Indonesia Police. 2 b. Violate the oath / pledge of members of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, oath / pledge of office, and / or Code of Ethics of the Police Professional of the Republic of Indonesia. This dismissal is done after a session of Commission of Ethics Commission of Indonesian State Police. 3 c. Leaving unauthorized duties in more than 30 (thirty) consecutive working days; or commit acts and conduct that could harm the police service; or commits suicide in order to avoid investigation and / or lawsuits or death as a result of a criminal act committed; or become a member and / or party official. This dismissal is done after a session of Commission of Ethics Commission of Indonesian State Police.

In an effort to improve the disciplinary enforcement of Polri members, the Chief of Police has issued Copyright Police Regulation Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 14 Of 2011 On The Code Of The State Police Professional Ethics Of The Republic Of Indonesia. The regulation is a renewal of: Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia no. Pol .: 7 of 2006 on the Code of Ethics of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia; Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia No. Pol .: 15 Year 2006 concerning Code of Ethics of Police Investigator of the Republic of Indonesia; and other regulations governing the Code of Professional Ethics within the Police. The regulation of the Chief of Police, promulgated by the Minister of Law and Human Rights in Jakarta on October 4, 2011 by placing it in State News Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 608. It means that it is in accordance with the provisions of Law Number 10 Year 2004 on the Establishment of Legislation as already duganti with Law Number 12 Year 2011 on the Establishment of Legislation. Basic consideration of the issuance of Regulation of Chief of Police Number 14 Year 2011, are as follows: a. that the execution of duties, authorities and responsibilities of members of the Indonesian National Police must be run professionally, proportionally and procedurally supported by the basic values contained in the Tribrata and Catur Prasetya described in the code of ethics of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia as a norm of behavior proper and inappropriate; b. that the enforcement of professional code of ethics of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia must be implemented objectively, accountable, upholding legal certainty and legal justice (legal and legitimate), as well as human rights by paying attention to the services of members of the Indonesian National Police who allegedly violate the professional ethics code of the State Police Republic of Indonesia. Therefore it is necessary to stipulate the Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the Code of Ethics of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia. Then in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of the Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 14 Year 2011, the Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia no. Pol .: 7 of 2006 on the Code of Ethics of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia; Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic

of Indonesia No. Pol .: 15 Year 2006 concerning Code of Ethics of Police Investigator of the Republic of Indonesia; and other regulations governing the Code of Professional Ethics within the Police, are declared no longer valid.

In establishing the Propam Polri Gait as the Front Guard of Law Enforcement Discipline of Police of the Police as the front guard in maintaining domestic security and guarding the public order and serving, protecting and protecting the society is demanded to always exist and needed by the society and demanded to create a sense of security in the community is duties and responsibilities are very heavy. In the reform era like today, the Police are required to be able to keep up with the times and to change their paradigm from military to civilian style which prioritizes preventive actions rather than repressive, such as prioritizing the duty of protecting, protecting, and serving the society rather than law enforcement. The development of rapid progress of society, along with the outbreak of the phenomenon of rule of law, human rights, globalization, democratization, decentralization, transparency and accountability, has spawned new paradigms in viewing the objectives, duties, functions, authorities and responsibilities of the Indonesian National Police which further led to the growth of various demands and expectations of the community towards the implementation of the task of the Republic of Indonesia Police is increasing and more oriented to the community it serves. Since the enactment of the Second Amendment of the 1945 Constitution of the State of the Republic of Indonesia on Chapter XII on Defense and State Security, the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia No. VI / MPR / 2000 and Decree of MPR RI no. VII / MPR / 2000, constitutionally there has been a change that affirms the formulation of duties, functions, and roles of the Indonesian National Police as well as the separation of the Indonesian National Armed Forces and the Indonesian National Police in accordance with their respective roles and functions.

In preparing the demands of an increasingly modern society and facing increasingly varied challenges like today, the Police must be able to prepare programs and Police personnel capable to work to realize the demands of society. Human resources and infrastructure are being restored and fulfilled by the government through a continuous budget. In terms of improving human resources, the National Police tried to educate the Police candidates who actually meet the standards of the Police both in terms of intellectual and physical as well as personality. In terms of facilities and infrastructure, fulfillment of supporting facilities and infrastructure has been fulfilled by the government such as vehicles and other equipment is expected to answer the challenges of today's tasks.

5. Conclusion

- 1) In upholding the ethics of the police profession, the duties of Propam Polri in improving the Polri's image in the community are often faced with obstacles both from outside and inside Polri's own body. Still the discovery of members of the Police who became backing place of entertainment or backing illegal logging is as evidence still many unscrupulous members of the Police who have

not been able to position themselves as servants of law enforcement.

- 2) Before the establishment of Provos National Police worked alone in carrying out surveillance and prosecution against members of the police who had problems so that supervision is considered very less, although when still joining the Army there is a supervisor that is security under Intelpam (now change Intelkam) but the program and supervision can not be maximized due to the difference of its main duty. After the establishment of Polri Propam, the level of violation of members of the Police both regular violations, violations of the code of conduct and criminal acts committed by members of the Police can be reduced because the supervision is implemented in stages and attached to each unit ranging from Police Headquarters to Polsek

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