

SUPERVISION OF THE POLICE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGULATION OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 2 OF 2022: CASE STUDY OF MURDER BY POLICE IN PALANGKA RAYA

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the implementation of Inherent Supervision (Waskat) within the National Police with a case study of a murder committed by a police officer in Palangka Raya. Although the Chief of Police Regulation Number 2 of 2022 has been drafted as a guideline for internal supervision, in practice there are still gaps that allow for behavioral deviations by members of the National Police. This study uses a qualitative approach with an in-depth interview method with related parties, including members of the National Police, internal supervisors, and witnesses and the victim's family. The results of the study show that the supervision carried out is still limited to administrative and technical aspects, while ethical and moral aspects are often less considered. The case that occurred in Palangka Raya is a real example that ineffective internal supervision can damage the image of the National Police and reduce public trust in the police. This study suggests the importance of strengthening a more transparent external supervision mechanism, as well as increasing training and ethical awareness for members of the National Police to improve integrity and professionalism. Thus, more effective supervision can help create a National Police that is more accountable and trustworthy to the public.

Keywords: *Inherent Supervision, Police Integrity, Public Trust*

INTRODUCTION

The police are a state apparatus that plays a role in maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, care and services to the community.¹In carrying out their duties, the police have the authority to take legitimate legal actions to maintain public order and ensure public safety. However, as law enforcement officers who are in direct contact with the public, the actions and behavior of police officers are required to always reflect professionalism and integrity.² Police Chief Regulation Number 2 of 2022 was drafted as a guideline for implementing inherent supervision (Waskat) within the Police.³This supervision is intended as a preventive measure to prevent behavioral deviations by civil servants in the Police, both members of the Police and civil servants. Supervision is carried out by direct superiors to their subordinates continuously in the form of monitoring and inspection, both directly (face to face) and indirectly (with information technology). The focus of supervision includes aspects of

¹Muhammad Arif, "Duties and Functions of the Police in Their Role as Law Enforcers According to Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Police," *Al Adl: Jurnal Hukum* 13, no. 1 (January 2021): 91–100.

²Rezky Nur Harismehendra and Benyamin Lufpi, "Police Integrity Can Be Influenced by Organizational Culture, Job Satisfaction, and Leadership," *Journal of Police Science* 18, no. 1 (April 2024): 1-25.

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discipline, ethics, and performance. To support the implementation of Supervision, information can be obtained from various sources including the community, external supervisors, mass media, and social media.⁴ In its implementation, Waskat can be in the form of direction, inspection, assistance, supervision, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities. If a violation is found, the superior is required to follow up through coaching or disciplinary and code of ethics resolution, and submit to the criminal investigation function if criminal elements are found. The results of Waskat must be recorded and reported to the human resources function holder and become the basis for assessing the performance of subordinates. This regulation also provides sanctions for superiors who neglect to carry out inherent supervision, as a form of structural accountability. Thus, this Regulation functions as a systemic effort to strengthen internal integrity and improve the quality of public services by the police institution.

In the context of relations between the state and citizens, the existence of the police is not only seen as a representation of law enforcement power, but also as a reflection of the authority of the institution which must obtain legitimacy from society.⁵ Public trust in the police is one indicator of the success of this institution in carrying out its functions in an accountable and transparent manner.⁶ Ethical violations, abuse of authority, and criminal acts committed by police officers can have a serious impact on the image and credibility of the police institution as a whole. However, the irregularities that are often committed by certain police officers are increasingly worrying.⁷ As the murder case that occurred in 2024, which was carried out by police officers in Palangka Raya, became one of the events that highlighted the urgency of internal supervision within the Police. On November 27, 2024, Brigadier Anton Kurniawan Stiyanto (AKS), a former member of the Sabhara Unit of the Palangka Raya Police, committed the murder of Budiman Arisandi, an expedition driver from Banjarmasin.⁸

The incident began when Anton ordered an online taxi service driven by Muhammad Haryono. After getting a ride, Anton asked Haryono to stop the car on Jalan Tjilik Riwut Km 39, not far from where Budiman was. Without saying much, Anton forced Budiman into the car, then shot him twice in the head with a firearm. Budiman died instantly at the scene. After the murder, Anton took the victim's car and then sold it to a member of the TNI. This incident had attracted public attention because it was carried out by active police officers and was related to alleged personal motives that had not been fully disclosed.

Muhammad Haryono, an online taxi driver who witnessed the incident firsthand, in good faith reported the murder incident to the police. He told the investigators the chronology in detail, including how Anton forced Budiman into the car and shot him. However, surprisingly, a few days after the report was made, Haryono was named a suspect by the Central Kalimantan Police. He was accused of participating in a violent theft that resulted in death, even though he was not involved in the violence or murder. The determination of suspect status has drawn criticism, especially from Haryono's family and civil society groups who believe that the status violates legal logic and actually criminalizes a key witness. Furthermore, the confession from Haryono's wife, Yuliani, strengthens the suspicion of criminalization against her husband. She revealed that Haryono was offered money and threatened by Anton not to speak out about the incident. However, Haryono refused and chose to report the case for the sake of justice.

⁴Nugraha, Fadlikal Aqdam, Muhamad Bacharuddin Jusuf, and Adara Khalfani Mazin. 2023. "The Problem of Police Morality and the Implementation of the Code of Ethics". *Nusantara: Journal of Education, Arts, Sciences and Social Humanities* 1 (01). <http://journal.forikami.com/index.php/nusantara/article/view/129>.

⁵Suwarni (2019). *Police Behavior: A Study of Organizational Culture and Communication Patterns*. Nusa Media Publisher. Bandung.

⁶Ramadhan, Rinaldi, Mahmud Mulyadi, and Marzuki Marzuki. 2022. "THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY POLICE (POLMAS) IN REALIZING A SECURITY SYSTEM AND PUBLIC ORDER (Study at Tanjung Balai Resort Police)". *Scientific Journal METADATA* 3 (1):274-91. <https://ejournal.steitholabulilmi.ac.id/index.php/metadata/article/view/57>

⁷Fathani Ali Hamdan, "Legal Analysis of Police Officers Who Commit Narcotics Abuse Crimes in Efforts to Enforce the Code of Ethics," *Journal of State and Justice* 11, no. 1 (February 2022): 27–33.

⁸Dhani, A. (2024). Key Witness in Police Murder Case in Central Kalimantan Becomes Suspect, Wife: Our Intention is to Reveal the Truth. <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2024/12/16/180222578/saksi-kunci-kasus-pembunuhan-oleh-polisi-di-kalteng-jadi-tersangka-istri?page=all> Accessed April 2, 2025

After the report was made, pressure on Haryono's family increased, and finally Haryono was arrested and detained. This condition raises major questions about the integrity of law enforcement officers, especially when the person reporting the crime becomes the victim of criminalization. Several parties consider that this case reflects the weak protection of witnesses and those reporting crimes in Indonesia, especially when the perpetrators come from institutions that are supposed to enforce the law. This incident shows that the supervision carried out so far has not been able to prevent deviant behavior from officers, and has even failed to provide legal protection to citizens who report crimes. The absence of an early response to potential abuse of authority, as well as the unclear protection for witnesses and reporters, shows that there are gaps in the implementation of inherent supervision (Waskat) which should be the structural responsibility of every superior in the Polri environment.

The Chief of Police Regulation Number 2 of 2022 has been issued as a guideline for implementing the supervision, but in reality, the case in Palangka Raya illustrates that the implementation of supervision has not been running as it should. The actions of the officers who should maintain order actually cause fear and undermine the public's sense of security, especially when the reporter is criminalized. This shows that supervision of Polri members not only needs to be carried out administratively and technically, but must also be able to reach ethical and moral aspects, with a clear and accountable follow-up mechanism. So that the gap in this research lies in the phenomenon where, even though the Chief of Police Regulation Number 2 of 2022 concerning inherent supervision (Waskat) has been issued, behavioral deviations by police members still occur.

Although Waskat is designed to prevent irregularities with strict supervision, in reality, ethical and legal violations by police officers still occur, as reflected in the case of murder by police officers in Palangka Raya. The focus of this study is to dig deeper into the structural, cultural factors, and ineffective supervision mechanisms that hinder the optimal implementation of Waskat. The case described in this study is only one example that shows this phenomenon. The study entitled Implementation of the Chief of Police Regulation (Perkap) Number 2 of 2022 concerning Inherent Supervision in the Police Environment: A Study of the Murder Case by Police Officers in Palangka Raya and its Implications for Public Trust was compiled to understand how the regulation is implemented in the field, while also exploring the structural and cultural obstacles that cause supervision to be ineffective and to answer why even though there are clear regulations on internal supervision, there are still gaps in supervision that allow deviant behavior by police officers.

METHOD

This study uses an empirical method with a qualitative approach and case studies to explore the phenomenon of supervision in the National Police, especially related to the murder case by police officers in Palangka Raya in November 2024. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with various related parties, such as members of the National Police, internal supervisors, as well as witnesses and families of victims. In addition, researchers also analyzed important documents, including official reports and investigation results. The main focus of this study is to understand the implementation of the Chief of Police Regulation Number 2 of 2022 concerning Inherent Supervision, with the aim of describing how supervision is implemented, as well as its impact on the integrity, accountability of the National Police, and public trust. This study aims to provide a clearer picture of the violations that occurred and their impact on society, especially in the context of cases involving law enforcement officers themselves.

The type of research used is descriptive research with a qualitative approach, which focuses on in-depth exploration of the implementation of inherent supervision in the Polri environment and its influence on public trust. The research location includes the Palangka Raya Police, related agencies that carry out internal supervision, and community groups who understand the law, such as academics and students. The data collected consists of primary data obtained through interviews and direct observation, as well as secondary data from documentation studies and analysis of written sources, such as laws and regulations, case reports, and related literature. By using research instruments in the form of observation, interviews,

and literature studies, researchers analyze data qualitatively to compile findings based on the main themes relevant to Polri supervision, violations, and their impact on the image of the police institution in the eyes of the public.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

1. Implementation of Close Supervision (Waskat) in the Indonesian National Police Environment

Based on the results of interviews conducted with the Polres, the implementation of Inherent Supervision (Waskat) in the Polri environment shows that continuous supervision by superiors of subordinates is a key step to ensure that the implementation of police officers' duties is in accordance with applicable regulations. One of the main supervision activities carried out is the morning assembly, which is not only a ritual, but also a means of providing direction to Polri members. In this assembly, superiors convey instructions and emphasize the importance of discipline and compliance with the code of ethics and existing regulations. This is the starting point for continuous supervision, which is expected to prevent deviations in police officer behavior.

This inherent supervision is carried out continuously, both through direct and indirect monitoring, and aims to detect and prevent violations or deviant behavior by members of the Police. In this case, superiors are also responsible for receiving information from various sources, including the public and the media, regarding member behavior that is not in accordance with police norms. Preventive and corrective actions are taken based on the information received, with the aim of correcting or following up on violations that occur, such as providing warnings or appropriate sanctions. This supervision also includes direct handling of violations that occur, including in terms of discipline and ethics, which are aligned with applicable regulations.

Although this supervision is continuously carried out, in practice there are still a number of challenges that hinder the effectiveness of Waskat. One of the main obstacles is the awareness and compliance of Polri members with existing regulations. Some members may feel that the supervision is too strict or even consider it an additional burden. Therefore, it is important for superiors to continue to provide direction and strengthen members' awareness of the importance of maintaining integrity and professionalism in carrying out their duties. In addition, supervision also requires support from various parties, including the community, to report violations or behavior that is not in accordance with police standards.

The interview results also revealed that inherent supervision aims to improve the performance of Polri members while preventing violations. However, although there have been efforts to improve supervision, its implementation has not been fully effective in all cases. Sometimes, supervision carried out by superiors is still limited to administrative and technical aspects, while the ethical and moral aspects of Polri members have not always received adequate attention. This ineffectiveness indicates weaknesses in the implementation of Waskat which must be immediately corrected in order to achieve the goal of improving the quality of public services and maintaining the image of Polri in the eyes of the public.

One of the factors that hinders the implementation of effective inherent supervision is the lack of a clear and accountable follow-up mechanism for reports or findings of violations. In some cases, even though violations are detected, the handling process is not always transparent and does not receive a quick response. This has the potential to damage public trust in the Polri institution. If the public feels that supervision is not implemented firmly, or that actions against violations are unclear, then public trust in the police will decrease. In addition, the very heavy pressure on the Polri agency can also affect the ability of supervision to run optimally.

It is important to note that although internal supervision has been carried out with some good efforts, this supervision still faces major challenges related to transparency and accountability. One issue that has emerged is the problem of criminalization of witnesses and reporters who find violations. The murder case committed by Polri members in Palangka Raya is a clear example of how internal supervision fails to provide adequate protection to witnesses who report crimes. The criminalization of these witnesses reflects weaknesses in the protection mechanism for those who report crimes involving police officers. This further worsens the image of Polri and exacerbates public distrust of the integrity of this institution.

In order for inherent supervision to be more effective, there needs to be a more comprehensive internal improvement, both in terms of increasing professionalism and improving services to the community. Interviews showed that although inherent supervision has been implemented, there are several gaps that need to be fixed, such as improving a stronger supervision system and supporting protection mechanisms for reporters and witnesses. In this case, improvement efforts can involve structural reform, strengthening organizational culture, and intensive training on police ethics and codes of conduct for Polri members. If supervision can be implemented better and more transparently, it is hoped that it can increase public trust in Polri, and reduce public fear in reporting crimes.

Overall, the implementation of Inherent Supervision (Waskat) in the Polri environment is highly dependent on the sustainability and consistency of its application. Although regulations already exist, the biggest challenge is optimizing the implementation of supervision that is not only administrative but also based on ethics and morals. The supervision carried out must be able to reach all aspects, from discipline and ethics, to protection of the community and witnesses, so that the Polri can improve professionalism and maintain a good image in the eyes of the public.

2. The Impact of Ethical Violations by Police Officers on Public Trust

Ethical violations by police officers can have a broad impact on public trust in the police institution. When police officers are involved in abuse of power, corruption, or human rights violations, it gives a negative image of the integrity and professionalism of the Police. The public who witnesses these unethical actions will increasingly lose confidence in the police's ability to enforce the law fairly. Eroded public trust leads to a decrease in the effectiveness of the police in carrying out their functions, especially in terms of security and service to the community. Over time, this negative image will increasingly affect the community's interaction with the police, where the public may be reluctant to report or cooperate with officers they consider untrustworthy.⁹

In addition, ethical deviations in the police often lead to social injustice that is directly felt by the community. When police do not comply with the code of ethics or engage in discriminatory practices, corruption, or other violations, they are not only breaking the law, but also damaging the sense of justice that is so important in society. Communities who feel this injustice, either as individuals directly affected or as parties who know about the violations, tend to reduce their level of trust in the police institution. In more extreme cases, this injustice can trigger social tensions, potentially worsening the relationship between the police and the communities they serve. Ethical violations also affect the quality of law enforcement itself. When police are involved in irregularities, this can interfere with the investigation and handling of cases. For example, police involved in corruption or abuse of authority may not be able to carry out their duties properly, or

⁹Tugimin Supriyadi, Adinda Putri Dewi, Wanda Fitri Berliana, Putri Fairuz Hidayat, and Ira Dinanti Hariyanto, "The Influence of Ethics and Integrity on Deviations Among Police Officers in Indonesia," *Journal of Public Administration* 2, no. 4 (July 2024): 195-203

may even try to cover up crimes they have committed or those committed by others. This reduces the credibility of law enforcement officers in resolving cases that require serious attention, such as organized crime or other major cases. The public also feels alienated and does not believe that the legal process will provide them with fair justice. Furthermore, ethical lapses also worsen the relationship between the police and the community. Public trust in the police is highly dependent on the attitude and integrity of police officers. When police deviate, they show that they cannot be relied upon to enforce the law or serve the community properly. In many cases, this reduces the community's willingness to cooperate with the police in various security and order efforts. If the community feels that the police are unfair or not transparent, they are more likely to choose to resolve problems privately or not report crimes at all, which ultimately undermines public security.

Ethical lapses among police officers also cause long-term damage to the morale of police officers themselves. When an officer engages in an ethical violation and receives little or no punishment, it can affect how other officers view the rules and discipline of their job. Police officers who see that unethical actions can get away with it are more likely to ignore ethics in their actions, creating a culture of tolerance for violations. Therefore, if ethical lapses are allowed to go unchecked without strict enforcement, it can create a cycle where other police officers feel free to violate the code of ethics without fear of punishment.

To mitigate these negative impacts, it is important for the National Police to strengthen ethics and integrity in every aspect of its operations. A more comprehensive training program on professional ethics, the application of stricter and more transparent sanctions for violations, and increased supervision both internally and externally, will greatly assist in rebuilding public trust. In addition, transparency in every police action, including in handling ethical violations, is needed so that the public can see that the police act fairly and responsibly for their actions. With a strong commitment to ethics and integrity, it is hoped that the National Police can restore its image and regain public trust which is increasingly being eroded.

Ethical violations by police officers can have a major impact on the image of the police institution and reduce public trust in the performance of the Police. One of the main impacts is the decline in the credibility and integrity of the police institution in the eyes of the public. When police officers are involved in criminal acts or violations of the code of ethics, this raises questions about their professionalism and commitment in carrying out their duties as law enforcers. The negative image caused by police officers involved in crimes, such as corruption, violence, or abuse of authority, can damage the relationship between the police and the community they serve. The public may feel that the police are no longer reliable parties to maintain law and order, which in turn will reduce the sense of security and trust in the police.¹⁰

Furthermore, ethical violations can also trigger a sense of injustice among the public. When police violate the law or code of ethics without receiving strict sanctions, this creates the perception that the law is not being applied fairly, both to citizens and to the officers themselves. Public trust in the police is increasingly eroded, because the public begins to feel that the police do not respect the rules they enforce against the public. This perception is getting stronger, especially if the process of enforcing the law against violations by the police is seen as slow or non-transparent. In some cases, the indecisiveness against violations committed by members of the National Police only worsens the image of the police, who are considered to be more protective of their members than enforcing the law fairly.

Ethical violations also affect public perception of the entire law enforcement system in Indonesia. People who see injustice or abuse of power by the police will doubt the ability of other

¹⁰Andrea Nevada Daeng, Dyah Adriantini Sintha Dewi, Dilli Trisna Noviasari, and Suharso, "Police Code of Ethics Enforcement on the Influence of Police Institutional Image," *Borobudur Law and Society Journal* 3, no. 2 (2024): 68-78, <https://doi.org/10.31603/11760>

institutions, including the judiciary and the prosecutor's office, to uphold justice. This leads to a lack of trust in state institutions as a whole. Major cases involving the police, such as those that occurred in 2022 involving several high-ranking Polri officials, only worsen the image of the Polri and create widespread distrust among the public. Cases like these are often discussed on social media, which exacerbates the public's negative perception of police integrity. Not only does it damage the image, ethical violations can also affect the effectiveness of police work. When police are involved in violations, their focus on their primary duties, namely maintaining public order and enforcing the law, is disrupted. This can lead to a decline in overall performance. Police officers involved in ethical or criminal violations are often subject to sanctions that interfere with their duties or even dismissal, potentially causing disruption in public services. The quality of police services can decline, as the public may be reluctant to report crimes or cooperate with police who are perceived as dishonest or incompetent.

Abuse of power by police officers also worsens the relationship between the police and the community. When police use their positions for personal gain or abuse their authority, it triggers anger and resentment among the community. Such abuses not only damage the relationship between the police and the individuals involved, but also foster widespread distrust among the community toward the police institution as a whole. As a result, the community may be reluctant to report crimes or participate in police programs, because they feel that the institution is not doing enough to protect them fairly. In addition, the lack of assertiveness in dealing with ethical violations also impacts the motivation of other police officers. When violations are not taken seriously, it can lower the morale and integrity of other police officers. They may feel that following the code of ethics and regulations is not important or is not valued, because there are no real consequences for violations. This creates a vicious cycle, where more police officers may be involved in violations, further damaging the image of the institution. This in turn leads to a decline in public trust in the police and damages the quality of service they provide to the community.

To restore public trust, the police institution needs to carry out comprehensive reforms in terms of enforcing the code of ethics and discipline. More transparent and accountable law enforcement, as well as the provision of clear and firm sanctions for ethical violations, will help improve the image of the Police. In addition, increased supervision, both internal and external, is also needed to ensure that ethical violations can be detected early and followed up appropriately. In this way, the Police can improve relations with the community and restore public trust in the police institution.

3. The Role of Internal Supervision in Improving the Integrity of the Indonesian National Police

Internal supervision in the Indonesian National Police plays an important role in ensuring that every member of the police acts in accordance with the code of ethics and applicable regulations. Through this supervision, it is hoped that the integrity, professionalism, and accountability of Indonesian National Police members can be maintained in carrying out their duties as law enforcers. Internal supervision not only functions to prevent violations of discipline or criminal acts, but also plays a role in strengthening the character and morality of Indonesian National Police members so that they always prioritize public interests over personal interests. Therefore, internal supervision is the main foundation in realizing a professional and trusted Indonesian National Police.

In practice, internal supervision in the Police is carried out in various ways, one of which is through the implementation of an inherent supervision system or Waskat. Waskat is supervision carried out by superiors to subordinates continuously in the form of monitoring and inspection that is not only focused on technical aspects, but also on ethical and moral aspects. Through Waskat, every member of the Police is supervised directly and indirectly, both through physical inspection

and monitoring with technology. This preventive supervision aims to prevent deviations from occurring early on, so as to avoid a greater negative impact on the image of the Police in the eyes of the public. The importance of internal supervision in improving the integrity of the Indonesian National Police cannot be underestimated. In this context, supervision is not only about monitoring the performance of Indonesian National Police members in their daily duties, but also involves aspects of supervision of their moral and ethical behavior. Every member of the Indonesian National Police must comply with regulations governing police discipline and code of ethics, and internal supervision plays a role in ensuring that these regulations are implemented consistently. In this case, internal supervision has two main aspects: prevention and action. Prevention is carried out by providing direction and training on the importance of maintaining integrity, while action is carried out by imposing sanctions on members who are proven to have committed violations.

In addition, internal supervision also serves to correct weaknesses in the existing system. If internal supervision is carried out properly, deficiencies or weaknesses in work procedures can be detected, which can ultimately be corrected to improve the effectiveness of the organization. For example, if there is potential for abuse of authority or injustice in law enforcement, internal supervision can provide recommendations for improvement. This ongoing supervision will ensure that the Police can continue to develop and improve the quality of service to the community, as well as improve procedures that are less effective or not in accordance with the principles of justice and transparency.

However, even though internal supervision has been implemented, there are still several challenges in its implementation. One of the main challenges is the resistance or lack of awareness of some members of the Police towards the importance of internal supervision and discipline. Some members may feel that supervision is an obstacle or burden in carrying out their duties. Therefore, it is important for the Police leadership to continue to provide education and socialization regarding the importance of supervision in maintaining the integrity and professionalism of the Police. This increase in awareness is expected to create a culture of discipline that prioritizes the interests of the community, not personal interests.

In addition, internal supervision also requires openness and transparency in every existing process. Without openness, internal supervision can potentially be misused. For this reason, a clear and accountable supervision system is needed, so that every action taken in supervision can be accounted for. If internal supervision is carried out with transparency, public trust in the Police will increase, because they can clearly see how the Police enforce discipline and integrity of its members. In this case, internal supervision is not only beneficial for the Police, but also for the public who hope to receive honest and fair services.

In closing, internal supervision plays a very strategic role in improving the integrity of the Indonesian National Police. Without strict and consistent supervision, it will be difficult for the Indonesian National Police to maintain its professionalism and good image in the eyes of the public. Effective internal supervision will create a healthy and responsible work environment, where every member of the Indonesian National Police can act in accordance with applicable legal and ethical principles. In addition, internal supervision will also strengthen the relationship between the Indonesian National Police and the community, because the community will feel safer and more protected when they know that the Indonesian National Police carry out their duties with high integrity and accountability. Therefore, internal supervision must be an inseparable part of every aspect of the Indonesian National Police's operations to create a police force that can be trusted and respected by the community.

The success of internal supervision in improving the integrity of the Police also depends on the system built by the Police institution itself. A good system must include ongoing training, the application of adequate technology, and an organizational culture that supports transparent and accountable supervision. Therefore, efforts to improve internal supervision in the Police must

involve all elements in the organization, from the leadership to members at the lowest level. With good collaboration and shared commitment, it is hoped that the integrity of the Police can continue to increase and the Police can be more effective in carrying out its function as protectors and guardians of the community.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that even though the Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 2 of 2022 concerning Inherent Supervision (Waskat) has been issued as a guideline for improving supervision within the Police, ethical violations by police officers still occur, as reflected in the murder case committed by Polri officers in Palangka Raya. This violation highlights weaknesses in the implementation of internal supervision that should be able to prevent deviant behavior. Although there is a supervision system that is continuously carried out through monitoring and inspection, there are major challenges that hinder its effectiveness, including a lack of transparency, member awareness, and a clear follow-up system. This causes the inherent supervision that is implemented to not be able to optimally improve the internal integrity of the Police and has an impact on decreasing public trust in the police institution.

In order to improve the effectiveness of supervision and restore public trust, the National Police need to reform the internal supervision system to be more transparent and accountable. One step that can be taken is to strengthen the independent external supervision mechanism, and ensure that any ethical violations by police members can be processed firmly and clearly. In addition, there needs to be increased training on professional ethics and moral awareness for National Police members so that they can better understand the ethical responsibilities in carrying out their duties. Strengthening supervision and enforcing discipline that is more consistent and transparent will improve the image of the National Police and increase integrity and accountability in this institution.

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