



Peace Resolution Mechanism Related to Discipline and Code of Ethics Violations of the Police Profession in the Jurisdiction of the North Sumatera Regional Police

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the peace settlement mechanism related to violations of discipline and the code of ethics of members of the Police profession in the jurisdiction of the North Sumatera Regional Police based on the Regulation of the Head of Division (Perkadiv) of the National Police Number 4 of 2021 concerning Procedures for Peace Settlement in Violations of Discipline and the Code of Ethics of the National Police Profession. The research method used is normative juridical with a qualitative approach, which involves analysis of laws and regulations, official documents, and interviews with related parties. The results of the study indicate that the peace settlement mechanism in Perkadiv Polri Number 4 of 2021 emphasizes the principles of justice, compliance, and professionalism in handling violations of discipline and the code of ethics. The settlement process involves stages of mediation, evaluation, and decision-making involving various parties, including direct superiors and the ethics committee. However, several obstacles were found in its implementation, such as the lack of socialization and even understanding among members of the National Police. This study recommends the need to increase socialization, training, and supervision to ensure that the peace settlement mechanism runs effectively and in accordance with the objectives of enforcing discipline and the code of ethics of the profession within the North Sumatera Regional Police.

Introduction

The Indonesian National Police (Polri), as a law enforcement entity, plays a vital role in ensuring public safety and order. As the face of law enforcement, Polri members must maintain strict discipline and adhere to the approved professional code of ethics. However, Polri members frequently violate discipline and the code of ethics while carrying out their tasks (Hayqal, 2022; Hayqal et al., 2023; Azhari & Hasibuan, 2024). These infractions can harm the institution's reputation and erode public trust in the Police's performance.

To address this, the Polri has adopted a number of internal regulations, including Regulation of the Head of Division (Perkadiv) of the Police Number 4 of 2021 concerning Procedures for Peaceful Settlement of Discipline Violations and the Code of Professional Ethics of Polri Members (Sukarnita & Surata, 2021; Rabbani, 2021; Sumarwan, 2022). This regulation is intended to offer a fair, open, and educational settlement system for Polri members who break discipline and the code of ethics. The peace settlement mechanism is expected to be an effective solution in dealing with violations without having to go through a complicated legal process.

The jurisdiction of the North Sumatera Regional Police (Polda Sumut) is one of the areas with a high level of task complexity, considering the vast area and the socio-cultural diversity of its people. The high intensity of tasks and work pressure are often factors that cause violations of

discipline and code of ethics among Polri members in this region. Therefore, the implementation of Perkadiv Polri Number 4 of 2021 in the North Sumatera Police is important to study in more depth. As a profession, the police are an important part of the mission of the Republic of Indonesia National Police (Polri), and Polri has a code of ethics and disciplinary rules that must be obeyed by all its members (Puhi et al., 2023).

As a public servant, Polri is responsible for meeting the needs of the community through the services it provides (Agung Anjasmara Diana Putra et al., 2024). Public service as a means of increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of government agencies is one type of public work. Polri has internal laws and regulations as operational standards in addition to the main duties, functions and authorities that characterize a good and strong organization. Disciplinary rules and ethical standards are examples of these guiding principles. The police code of honor is closely related to the reliability, dedication and resilience of law enforcement officers.

Cases of infractions of the Police Professional Code of Ethics as a reflection of police officers' unprofessional behavior and attitude while performing their primary activities and obligations as law enforcement officials, which harms their image. The National Police Agency of the Republic of Indonesia takes action against police members who violate the police professional code of ethics via the National Police Code of Ethics Commission.

If a member of the Police commits a disciplinary violation, the Chief of Police, based on his position, has the authority to impose disciplinary sanctions on his subordinates. The Commander in Chief must enforce discipline against members of the Police who commit disciplinary violations, in order to maintain order in the life of the Police environment. Likewise, if there is a violation of professional police ethics or an act that is contrary to the provisions of Article 34 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia.

The code of ethics for members of the Indonesian Police profession is a set of principles, norms, and values that govern each member's behavior, responsibilities, and integrity while performing their duties and authorities. This code of ethics is designed to ensure that every member of the Police acts professionally, fairly, and respects human rights, as well as maintains public trust in the Police institution. This code of ethics is a moral and legal guideline that must be adhered to by all members of the Police in every action and decision taken.

The code of ethics for members of the Indonesian Police profession is a moral and legal basis that regulates the behavior and responsibilities of each member in carrying out their duties. By complying with the code of ethics, the Police can maintain integrity, professionalism, and public trust. However, the implementation of this code of ethics requires a strong commitment from all members of the Police as well as support from various parties to overcome existing challenges. This code of ethics is not only a guideline for members of the Police, but also a guarantee for the public that the Police act fairly, transparently, and responsibly.

The Indonesian National Police (Polri) has an important role in maintaining public order and security (Siregar, 2019; Ersanda & Suwaryono, 2023; Bolang & Perdhana, 2023). As law enforcement officers, police officers are required to carry out their duties with full responsibility, professionalism, and uphold professional ethics. However, in practice, it cannot be denied that there are police officers who violate discipline and the code of professional ethics, either in the form of abuse of authority, negligence in carrying out duties, or actions that tarnish the image of the police institution in the eyes of the public.

Disciplinary violations occur when a Polri member violates internal rules that regulate their order and responsibilities as security officers (Redi & Setiadi, 2023; Kurniawan & Astuti, 2023). Some forms of disciplinary violations that often occur include absence without clear

reason, arbitrary actions against the public, and abuse of office for personal gain. These violations are generally handled through a disciplinary hearing mechanism that can provide sanctions in the form of reprimands, postponement of promotions, to placement in a special place as a form of punishment.

In addition, there are also more serious violations, namely violations of the code of professional ethics. These violations include actions that are contrary to moral values and police professional standards, such as involvement in corruption cases, drug use, immoral acts, and abuse of violence that exceeds reasonable limits. When a police officer is proven to have violated the code of ethics, he must undergo a Police Professional Code of Ethics Hearing (KEPP), where the sanctions imposed can be in the form of an obligation to apologize publicly, job transfer, or dishonorable discharge (PTDH) (Puhi et al., 2023).

Violations committed by police officers certainly have a major impact, not only on the individual concerned, but also on the image of the Police as a whole (Buttle et al., 2016; Supriyanto et al., 2021; Fauzia et al., 2021). Public trust in the police institution can decrease if these violations are not dealt with firmly and transparently (Davies et al., 2016; Gultom et al., 2024; Karimullah, 2024). Therefore, various efforts continue to be made to prevent violations from occurring, including improving education and training in professional ethics, strengthening internal supervision through the Police Propam Division, and implementing stricter sanctions for members who are proven to have violated. With strict supervision and transparent law enforcement, it is hoped that every police officer can carry out their duties with full integrity. Upholding discipline and ethics will not only strengthen the Polri institution as a law enforcer, but will also increase public trust in the police as protectors, guardians and servants of the community (Azzahrah et al., 2024).

The purpose of this study was to assess the efficiency of the peace resolution mechanism in dealing with disciplinary and professional code of ethics infractions by police officers in North Sumatera. Furthermore, this study intends to identify the barriers and issues encountered during the implementation of Perkadiv Polri Number 4 of 2021 and make recommendations for future improvements. Thus, it is intended that this research would contribute positively to enhancing the discipline and professionalism of Polri members, particularly those under the jurisdiction of the North Sumatera Regional Police.

Methods

This study employs a normative legal method combined with a qualitative approach to examine the peace settlement mechanism for violations of discipline and the code of ethics of police officers in the jurisdiction of the North Sumatera Regional Police, as outlined in the Regulation of the Head of Division (Perkadiv) of the Police Number 4 of 2021. The normative legal technique was chosen since this study focuses on the analysis of laws and regulations (Sudrajat, 2023), as well as legal norms, that govern the peace settlement mechanism in situations of disciplinary and ethical infractions by police officers.

The researcher reviewed Perkadiv Polri Number 4 of 2021 and other related regulations that serve as the legal basis for resolving cases of violations of discipline and the code of ethics. This includes the interpretation of articles, legal principles, and mechanisms regulated in the regulations. The researcher analyzed official documents such as internal reports, case resolution decisions, and administrative records related to violations of discipline and the code of ethics (Bell & Bryman, 2007). These documents are used to understand the practice and implementation of regulations in the field.

A qualitative approach is used to gain an in-depth understanding of the social, cultural, and practical context of the peace settlement mechanism (Somasundaram & Sivayokan, 2013).

Researchers conducted interviews with related parties, such as members of the Police, direct superiors, disciplinary committees, and parties involved in the peace settlement process (Kioko, 2017). These interviews aimed to explore perceptions, experiences, and challenges faced in the implementation of Perkadiv Polri Number 4 of 2021 (Faldi, Khairani, & Rosari, 2024). Data obtained from interviews and documents were analyzed contextually to understand the dynamics and factors that influence the peace settlement process (Autesserre, 2006). This includes analysis of organizational culture, hierarchical relationships, and compliance with professional norms. The combination of normative legal methods and qualitative approaches allows researchers to understand not only the formal legal aspects, but also the practical and social context of the implementation of regulations. Researchers evaluate the extent to which existing regulations can be implemented effectively in the field and identify gaps between legal theory and practice.

Results and Discussion

Explain the research findings in the form of problem-solving exercises that were assessed utilizing applicable theories. The study results also disclosed the research findings. The discussion is accompanied by logical arguments that link research findings to theory and other studies' findings. The Police Code of Ethics Commission enforces the Indonesian National Police Professional Code of Ethics based on public reports or complaints regarding alleged disciplinary violations. This is done in order to further improve the professionalism of the Police in the field of law enforcement, especially those related to moral integrity, behavioral attitudes and professional ethics, as well as the high level of discipline and responsibility of each apparatus.

Every member of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) who is proven to have violated the code of professional ethics will not be free from the legal consequences that have been regulated in the laws and regulations (Kurniawatie, 2025). One of the legal bases that regulates this is the Regulation of the Indonesian National Police Number 7 of 2022 concerning the Code of Professional Ethics and Ethics of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, specifically in Articles 107 and 108 (Ali, 2022; Istiqomah, 2024).

Article 107 of the regulation stipulates that Polri members who violate the code of professional ethics will be subject to ethical and administrative sanctions. These sanctions are given as a form of accountability for actions that conflict with moral principles, police values, and standards of professionalism that should be upheld by every Polri member. Ethical sanctions aim to maintain the integrity, honor, and image of the police institution, while administrative sanctions function as internal legal consequences to provide a deterrent effect for members who commit violations.

Further provisions regarding ethical sanctions are explained in Article 108 of the regulation. These sanctions include various forms of punishment given to members of the Indonesian National Police who violate the code of professional ethics, ranging from the obligation to apologize publicly, both to the institution and to the public, to more serious actions such as educational suspension, demotional transfers, or even dishonorable discharge (PTDH) for serious violations. The main purpose of imposing these ethical sanctions is to enforce discipline and professional ethics within the Indonesian National Police and to ensure that each member acts in accordance with the established police values.

In addition, administrative sanctions can also be given to members of the Indonesian National Police who violate the code of ethics, which can be in the form of written warnings, removal from office, to restrictions on certain rights in a police career (Lathif, 2019; Hasanah & Rejeki, 2021). The application of these sanctions not only serves as a form of punishment for

perpetrators of violations, but also as a form of protection for the police institution so that it can continue to carry out its duties with high credibility in the eyes of the public.

With the provisions in Article 107 and Article 108, it is hoped that every member of the Indonesian National Police can understand that violations of the code of professional ethics are not something that can be ignored. Enforcing discipline and professionalism must be a top priority in every aspect of police duties. Therefore, a strict monitoring mechanism and application of sanctions are important steps in ensuring that the Police remain an institution that is trusted, respected, and capable of carrying out its duties as a protector, guardian, and servant of the community with full responsibility.

Administrative sanctions, as described in paragraph (1), may be imposed on suspected violators who commit moderate to serious infractions. The application of severe administrative sanctions is the imposition of PTDH (disgraceful dismissal/*Pemberhentian dengan Tidak Hormat*) sanctions under Article 109 (1) (e). What is meant by PTHD, in line with Article 1 Number 29 of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 about the Code of Professional Ethics and the Republic of Indonesia National Police Commission's Code of Ethics? In the Indonesian National Police (Polri) institution, every member is expected to carry out their duties with full responsibility, professionalism, and uphold discipline and the professional code of ethics (Paroli & Gani, 2023). However, in some cases, there are members who commit serious violations that not only tarnish the image of the police, but also contradict the values that should be upheld. Under certain conditions, the most severe consequence that can be given to Polri members who violate is Dishonorable Dismissal (PTDH).

PTDH is the highest administrative sanction in the Polri institution which is given to members who are proven to have committed serious violations of discipline, the professional code of ethics, or even criminal acts that damage the integrity of the police. This decision is not given carelessly, but through a strict process and based on applicable regulations, one of which is the Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 7 of 2022 concerning the Code of Professional Ethics and Government Ethics in the Polri Environment.

The dishonorable dismissal process begins with a Polri professional code of ethics hearing conducted by the Polri Code of Ethics Commission (KKEP). In this trial, various aspects will be considered, such as the level of error, the impact of the violation on the institution, and the possibility of mitigating or aggravating factors. If the trial concludes that the violation committed is intolerable and contradicts the basic principles of the police, then a PTDH decision can be made.

Some violations that can cause a member of the Police to be subject to PTDH include: 1) Serious Criminal Acts, such as corruption, narcotics, theft, or other crimes that harm the state and society; 2) Abuse of Authority, which includes excessive repressive actions, extortion, or involvement in organized crime; 3) Fatal Violation of the Professional Code of Ethics, such as immoral acts, affairs that tarnish the good name of the institution, or involvement in practical politics in a non-neutral manner; 4) Desertion, namely leaving duty for a certain period of time without valid reasons and without notification to superiors.

The impact of dishonorable discharge is very large, both for the individual concerned and for the image of the police. For members who are dismissed, in addition to losing their status as state officials, they also lose their inherent rights, such as pensions or other benefits. Meanwhile, for the Polri institution, the PTDH decision is part of an effort to enforce discipline and maintain credibility and public trust in the police.

With the PTDH mechanism, the Polri shows its seriousness in maintaining high standards of professionalism and ethics in carrying out its duties. Enforcing this rule is also proof that every

member of the police must be responsible for their actions and there is no tolerance for serious violations that tarnish the name of the institution. Ultimately, discipline and integrity are the main foundations in building a trusted police force, so that any action that damages these values must be dealt with firmly in order to maintain the honor of the Polri in the eyes of the public.

The imposition of ethical and administrative sanctions is cumulative or an alternative to the evaluation and review of the Police Code of Ethics hearing, and the imposition of sanctions cannot be separated from criminal or civil charges. However, there are new regulations regarding the resolution of violations of the code of ethics through peaceful means, namely the Regulation of the Head of Police Training and Education Number 4 of 2021. The peaceful resolution of disciplinary and KEPP violations is carried out based on the principle (Article 3): 1) Legality, namely in accordance with laws and regulations; 2) Professionalism, namely carrying out duties, functions, and authorities in accordance with their expertise/competence; 3) Proportional, namely carrying out duties in accordance with their functions, roles, and responsibilities; 4) Transparent, meaning carried out transparently, openly and the development of the handler can be known, and 5) Accountable, namely can be accounted for

However, taking the peaceful path is not easy, there are requirements that must be met before a disciplinary case can be declared resolved through a peaceful resolution. The limiting principle in question is that the level of violation committed is not a serious violation, taking into account the intent and purpose of the person committing the violation. Moreover, the member is not a party who frequently commits disciplinary violations and/or ECPP violations, so the member has the right to reconcile based on the considerations of the Superior Who Has the Right to Punish (*Ankum, Atasan yang Berhak Menghukum*).

Implementation of Perkadiv Polri Number 4 of 2021 in the Jurisdiction of the North Sumatera Regional Police

The police profession is one of the main pillars in the law enforcement and security system in Indonesia. As officers tasked with protecting, serving, and serving the community, members of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) are required to carry out their duties with full responsibility and uphold the values of professionalism and ethics. Therefore, every member of the police is required to comply with the Police Professional Code of Ethics, which not only functions as a moral guideline in carrying out their duties, but also has a strong legal basis in laws and regulations (Syarif & Palah, 2022).

The Police Professional Code of Ethics is not only based on internal needs to maintain professionalism, but has also been regulated in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police (Prasetyo, 2021). This law comprehensively regulates the duties, authorities, and responsibilities of the Police in maintaining public order and security. In addition, this regulation also emphasizes the importance of discipline and a code of ethics in shaping the character of police members who have integrity and are oriented towards the public interest.

To strengthen and clarify the rules related to police professional ethics, the government then stipulated Law Number 7 of 2022 concerning the Code of Professional Ethics and the Police Code of Ethics (Gusman & Nazmi, 2023; Sunarjo & Riswadi, 2024). This law is a more specific guideline in regulating the moral standards and behavior of police members, both in personal and professional aspects. This regulation underlines the basic principles that must be upheld by every member of the Police, such as honesty, openness, justice, and respect for human rights in carrying out their duties.

In its implementation, the Police Professional Code of Ethics covers various aspects, from standards of behavior in carrying out duties to legal consequences for members who violate it.

Any violation of this code of ethics will be followed up through the Police Professional Code of Ethics Hearing (KEPP) mechanism, where members who are proven to have violated it can be subject to various sanctions, ranging from reprimands, demotions, to dishonorable discharge (PTDH) for serious violations.

With a clear legal basis and strict implementation of the code of ethics, it is hoped that every member of the police will be able to carry out their duties with full responsibility and professionalism. This code of ethics is not just a written rule, but also a moral guideline that must be realized in every action and decision of Polri members. Thus, Polri can continue to maintain public trust and carry out its duties as a law enforcer who is fair, has integrity, and is oriented towards the interests of the nation and state.

The purpose of this regulation is to fulfill the function of professional responsibility and internal security to ensure discipline related to the actions of Indonesian National Police members through peaceful means. The increasing number of cases of violations committed by the Indonesian National Police certainly requires a long time in the resolution process, so it is hoped that these peaceful efforts will be able to resolve these cases effectively, so that these cases can be resolved properly. These regulations will be the basis for implementing peaceful resolution of disciplinary violations and KKEP at the investigation and examination stages.

The implementation of the peace process has formal and material requirements, especially formal requirements, namely not causing unrest or hostility in the community, not having an impact on social conflict, there is a statement from all parties involved not to object and, finally, meeting the criteria of the limiting principle.

The limiting principle in his mind is that the level of error committed by the participant is a minor error. Violations of the Police Professional Code of Ethics (KEPP) in the minor category are violations committed due to negligence, not for personal gain, and do not impact the family, community, institution and/or government. The following are some minor disciplinary violations committed by police officers, namely: 1) Not bringing complete personal data; 2) behavioral violations; 3) violations of the orderly use of Police uniforms, attributes and their completeness; 4) performance violations; violations of motor vehicle completeness; violations of the use of official inventory; 5) forgetting to bring a firearm permit or borrowed official inventory; 6) leaving the office during office hours without permission from the leader

The forms of disciplinary and ethical violations that occur in the jurisdiction of the North Sumatera Regional Police (Polda Sumut) are very diverse. In this case, the Profession and Security Division (Bidpropam) of the North Sumatera Regional Police is tasked with fostering and carrying out professional accountability and internal security functions. This includes enforcing discipline and order in the Polri environment as well as public complaint services if there are deviations in behavior carried out by Polri members.

Bidpropam has a very important role in enforcing ethical code sanctions in North Sumatera regional units, because Bidpropam Polda Sumut is given the authority to take action against any member who deviates from their duties by committing various violations of the code of ethics that have been set by the government. Bidpropam Polda Sumut as a supervisory unit for Polda Sumut personnel is stated to be tasked with assisting leaders in fostering and enforcing the code of ethics and maintaining the orderly life of Polri members.

The problem discussed in this study is related to alleged violations of discipline and ethics by members of the Indonesian National Police in Police Report Number: LP/05/II/2023/Propam dated January 11, 2023 with the reporter JM regarding the alleged unprofessionalism of the investigator Briptu FDS at the Belawan Port Police Criminal Investigation Unit regarding the handling of a case in Police Report Number: LP/B/324/V/2022/SPKT/Belawan Port

Police/North Sumatera Regional Police dated May 17, 2022. Regarding the alleged unprofessionalism of the Belawan Port Police Criminal Investigation Unit investigator, JM filed a complaint with the North Sumatera Regional Police Propam Unit, then the North Sumatera Regional Police Propam Unit swiftly examined and immediately followed up on the complaint submitted by JM through the Provos function.

Provos is a Police whose duty is to assist the leadership in fostering, enforcing discipline, and maintaining the rules of order of members in the police, enforcing disciplinary laws on members of the Indonesian National Police with the aim of educating and improving Indonesian National Police personnel who violate discipline. Every effort or activity has the aim of creating order and legal certainty in society and the police itself by obeying existing regulations.

After being followed up by the Provos function until the preliminary examination stage, the JM party reached an agreement to make peace with Briptu FDS. So that the Provos function chose to use a peace settlement in accordance with the regulations of the Police Propam Division Regulation Number 4 of 2021 concerning Procedures for Peace Settlement in Disciplinary Violations and the Code of Ethics of the Police Profession. To obtain a peace agreement, it is not easy to implement.

The peace process that will be carried out certainly has rules that must be followed, and there is a process that must be carried out. The purpose of this process is to ensure that every reporter gets justice for alleged violations of police ethics. Therefore, in order to reach a peace agreement, several mechanisms must be implemented to ensure that every action taken by the reporter is not based on elements of threat or coercion. Considering the follow-up actions taken by the North Sumatera Police Provost function against JM's complaint have reached the Preliminary Examination stage, the mechanism used has also been regulated as in Article 9 Paragraph 4. The peace process carried out by the North Sumatera Police Provost is carried out with the following mechanisms: 1) When the letter of withdrawal of the report is received by the reported party JM, the Propos Function conducts administrative research by checking the completeness of the files, before finally the withdrawal of the report is approved by Karorovos/Kasubbidprovos/Kasipropam; 2) When the request for withdrawal of the report is approved, the process of signing a peace statement is carried out for both parties, namely JM and Briptu FDS; 3) 3 Then carry out a case title for administrative completeness as well as documents and a report on the results of the case title to make a progress report on the files with the approval of the Kadivpropam/Kabidpropam/Kapolres to obtain approval for termination of the case; 4) After the agreement to terminate the case is approved, an Investigation Termination Order (SP3) and an Investigation Termination Determination Letter signed by the Head of Propam/Head of Propam/Chief of Police are issued; 5) Then the final stage is sending a Notification Letter on the Progress of the Investigation Results (SP2HP)

The North Sumatera Regional Police have carried out the procedures, requirements and verification of materials very well and have tried to ensure that the application for termination of the case is truly at the applicant's request without any elements of threat or coercion. So that the peace settlement is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation of the Head of Propam Police Number 4 of 2021 concerning Procedures for Settlement of Peace on Violations of Discipline and the Police Profession's Ethics Code.

Conclusion

The mechanism for resolving peace related to violations of discipline and the code of ethics of police members has a new regulation regarding the resolution of violations of the code of ethics through peaceful means, namely the Regulation of the Head of Police Training and Education

Number 4 of 2021. The peaceful resolution of violations of discipline and KEPP is carried out based on the principles of legality, professionalism, proportionality, transparency, and accountability. The mechanism for resolving violations of the police code of ethics through peaceful means can be carried out by several parties, each of which has its own mechanism in the form of a) withdrawal of complaints before an investigation is carried out by the examiner, b) withdrawal of complaints during the investigation process, and c) withdrawal of reports during the preliminary examination. The peace process carried out against violations of police ethics and discipline is certainly the best solution, but it is still carried out according to the regulated mechanism, only the level of violation committed is not a serious violation, considering the intent and purpose of the process.

Implementation of Perkadiv Polri Number 4 of 2021 concerning Procedures for Settlement of Peace in Violations of Discipline and the Code of Professional Ethics of Police Members in the Jurisdiction of the North Sumatera Regional Police The peace process carried out by the Provos North Sumatera Regional Police is carried out with a mechanism where the Propos Function conducts administrative research by checking the completeness of the files, the process of signing a peace statement for both parties, then carrying out a case title for administrative completeness as well as documents and reports on the results of the case title, and after the agreement to terminate the case is approved, a Letter of Order to Stop the Examination (SP3) and a Letter of Determination to Stop the Examination are issued. North Sumatera Regional Police has carried out the procedures, requirements and verification of materials very well and has tried to ensure that the application for termination of the case is truly at the applicant's request without any elements of threat or coercion, so that in its implementation the peace settlement runs well in accordance with the rules of Perkadiv Propam Polri Number 4 of 2021 concerning Procedures for Settlement of Peace in Violations of Discipline and the Code of Professional Ethics of Police Members. The results of this study also provide several suggestions as follows: 1) The police must really pay attention to and supervise the implementation of peace against violations of the code of ethics and discipline committed by police members, this aims to provide justice for the community so that a peace process is not carried out with elements of coercion; 2) There needs to be firmness for police leaders towards their members to provide direction, socialization to comply with regulations and behave in accordance with the reference to the police code of ethics regulations in order to increase public trust in the police agency; 3) The police must improve the professionalism of police members where this rule must be part of an effort to improve the professionalism of police members, not just an administrative settlement tool. training and education regarding professional ethics and the consequences of violations must be strengthened.

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