

Article Title**The Role of Provost in Enforcing Internal Police Discipline: A Juridical Study at Battalion C Pelopor, Mobile Brigade Corps (Brimob), South Sulawesi Regional Police****Author (s)****A. Muallim AM**

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the juridical function of the Provost in enforcing disciplinary law within the Indonesian National Police at Battalion C Pelopor of the Mobile Brigade Corps, South Sulawesi Regional Police. The research applies a sociological or empirical legal approach that analyzes law not only as written norms but also as legal behavior in institutional practice. Data were obtained through literature review, interviews, and observation involving police personnel, academics, legal practitioners, and members of the public. The findings show that the Provost serves as a strategic internal supervisory body responsible for monitoring, investigating, and enforcing disciplinary rules among police officers. The juridical basis of this function derives from Law Number 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police and Government Regulation Number 2 of 2003 on Police Disciplinary Regulations. The study also reveals that disciplinary enforcement operates through systematic procedures such as reporting, investigation, and leadership decision-making. Its effectiveness, however, is influenced by legal substance, professionalism of officers, availability of facilities, community expectations, and organizational culture. Strengthening the capacity and independence of Provost personnel, improving legal awareness and professional ethics, and enhancing transparency in disciplinary processes are necessary to support institutional accountability and public trust in the police.

Keywords: Provost Function, Police Discipline, Internal Supervision, Legal Enforcement

INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian National Police (Polri) is a state institution that plays a strategic role in maintaining public security and order. This position is affirmed in Article 30 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The constitutional provision places the Indonesian National Police as a state instrument responsible for maintaining public security and order and enforcing the law (Arif, 2021). Such functions grant the police authority to undertake actions that directly affect the rights of citizens. The exercise of this authority consequently requires high standards of professionalism, morality, and discipline from every police officer (Iwansyah & Hoesein, 2025).

Further regulation regarding the position and functions of the Indonesian National Police is stipulated in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. The law emphasizes that the Indonesian National Police operates under the authority of the President and is led by the Chief of the Indonesian National Police (Ranofika, Yayuk & Nurmasanti, 2023). This institutional arrangement places the police within the executive branch of the Indonesian constitutional system. The law enforcement character of its authority gives the police a distinctive position within the national legal system. Such authority simultaneously demands a strong internal oversight mechanism to ensure the professionalism of police officers (Sugiri, 2023).

The existence of an internal oversight mechanism within the police institution is an essential instrument to ensure that every officer acts in accordance with the law and professional code of ethics. The government enacted Government Regulation Number

2 of 2003 concerning the Disciplinary Regulations for Members of the Indonesian National Police as a normative basis for internal disciplinary enforcement (Suardika, Basoddin & Arifin, 2025). This regulation outlines various obligations and prohibitions that must be observed by police officers. The primary objective of disciplinary regulation is to maintain institutional integrity and prevent deviations in officers' behavior. Disciplinary enforcement also serves as a mechanism to ensure that police actions remain within the framework of legal and professional ethics (Adam, 2025).

The implementation of disciplinary oversight within the Indonesian National Police falls under the authority of the Professional and Security Division (Propam). The Provost unit plays an important role as the executor of disciplinary supervision at the unit level (Said, Malik & Alauddin, 2022). These duties include conducting examinations into alleged disciplinary violations committed by police officers. The role of the Provost is not merely administrative but also involves behavioral control within the organizational structure. This role positions the Provost as a crucial instrument in safeguarding the internal integrity of the police institution.

From the perspective of the theory of separation of powers, the position of the Indonesian National Police reflects a relationship between structural subordination and functional independence. Organizationally, the police are placed under the authority of the President as the head of government (Nasser, 2021). The implementation of law enforcement functions requires the police to act professionally and objectively in accordance with statutory regulations. Such independence is necessary to ensure that law enforcement processes are not influenced by political interests or abuses of power (Budiarta, Lemes & Mandala, 2021). Professionalism of police officers therefore becomes a key requirement in ensuring the implementation of the rule of law.

The responsibilities of the Indonesian National Police within the constitutional system are multidimensional. The first dimension relates to constitutional responsibility in ensuring public security. The second dimension concerns administrative responsibility as part of the executive branch of government. The third dimension relates to legal and ethical accountability inherent in every police officer. Every action taken by police officers may therefore be examined through both judicial mechanisms and internal oversight procedures.

The role of the police within the integrated criminal justice system is crucial in determining the direction of law enforcement processes. The stages of investigation and inquiry constitute the entry point to the criminal justice process (Santoso & Wahyuningsih, 2018). The quality of these processes is highly influenced by the integrity and professionalism of police officers. Procedural errors at the early stages may result in the annulment of legal proceedings at later stages. Such conditions demonstrate the importance of maintaining professionalism from the very beginning of law enforcement (Kurniawatie, 2025).

Disciplinary enforcement becomes increasingly important within operational units such as the Mobile Brigade Corps (Brimob). This unit possesses a semi-military character with strong demands for discipline and loyalty. The intensity of field assignments often generates psychological pressure and social conflict (Prasetya, Suprijatna & Djuniarsono, 2024). Such circumstances may potentially lead to behavioral violations if not effectively controlled. The role of the Provost is therefore essential in ensuring that the discipline of police personnel remains well maintained.

Battalion C Pelopor of the Mobile Brigade Corps of the South Sulawesi Regional Police is one of the operational units with high task mobility. Security operations and law enforcement duties require officers to maintain readiness at all times (Agitia, Basir & Handayani, 2024). These operational situations often create social interactions between police officers and the community. The potential for interpersonal conflict becomes one of the challenges in operational duties. Disciplinary supervision therefore becomes an important instrument in maintaining the professionalism of officers in the field.

Incidents of physical altercations between police officers and civilians represent a form of violation that carries significant implications. Such incidents may involve criminal elements while also affecting disciplinary and professional ethical dimensions (Rijal, Muin & Inrawati, 2021). Police officers involved in such conflicts may face multiple layers of accountability. These include criminal liability, disciplinary sanctions, and violations of the professional code of ethics. The existence of these layered responsibilities reflects the complexity of law enforcement involving state officials.

In practice, cases of this nature are often resolved through peaceful settlement between police officers and members of the public. Reconciliation has important social value as it may reduce conflict and restore social relationships. Such an approach is consistent with the deliberative values embedded in Indonesian society. Conflict resolution through reconciliation also has strategic value in maintaining social stability. These sociological considerations frequently become factors in resolving interpersonal conflicts.

From the perspective of disciplinary law, reconciliation does not automatically eliminate the ethical responsibility of police officers. Disciplinary law is intended to protect institutional interests and maintain public trust (Makasuci & Winstar, 2024). Violations committed by police officers must still be evaluated through internal institutional mechanisms. Disciplinary examination is necessary to ensure accountability for officers' behavior. The enforcement of discipline therefore functions as a mechanism to preserve the dignity of the police institution.

The reconciliation approach also has a normative foundation within religious teachings. Islamic teachings emphasize the importance of resolving disputes through

peaceful means. The Qur'an in Surah Al-Hujurat verse 10 states that believers are brothers and therefore should reconcile those who are in conflict. These values reflect the importance of maintaining social harmony in communal life. Such principles may also serve as inspiration in resolving social conflicts.

The professionalism of the Provost becomes increasingly significant in the context of growing public scrutiny of the police institution. Public legal awareness continues to increase along with the expansion of information transparency in the digital era (Daeng & Dewi, 2024). Every action taken by police officers can quickly become the focus of public attention. Such circumstances demand a higher level of accountability in the enforcement of internal discipline. Case handling must therefore be conducted objectively and transparently to avoid negative public perceptions.

Public trust in the police institution is highly influenced by the consistency of internal disciplinary enforcement. Non-transparent handling of violations may generate perceptions of excessive institutional protection for police officers. Such perceptions may weaken the institutional legitimacy of the police in the eyes of society. Consistent enforcement of discipline can strengthen the professional image of the police institution. The integrity of law enforcement officers therefore becomes a fundamental factor in maintaining public trust.

The role of the Provost in enforcing internal police discipline has strategic importance in maintaining institutional legitimacy. Internal oversight mechanisms serve as essential instruments to ensure that every police officer acts in accordance with the law. Objective and proportional disciplinary enforcement can strengthen organizational integrity. The professionalism of the Provost becomes an indicator of the effectiveness of internal control systems within the police institution. These conditions underline the importance of conducting a juridical study on the role of the Provost in enforcing internal police discipline, particularly within Battalion C Pelopor of the Mobile Brigade Corps of the South Sulawesi Regional Police.

METHOD

This study employs a sociological or empirical legal research approach, which examines law not only as written norms but also as social behavior that exists and operates within society and law enforcement institutions. The research was conducted in Bone Regency, specifically at Battalion C Pelopor of the Mobile Brigade Corps (Sat Brimob) of the South Sulawesi Regional Police, as a location relevant to the focus of the study on the role of the Provost in enforcing internal police discipline. The data sources in this research consist of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include legislation, court decisions, and other normative sources related to the research object, including the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, laws, government regulations, decisions of authorized officials, and other official legal documents. Secondary legal materials

consist of books, journals, scientific articles, academic works, and various relevant legal literature, while tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other supporting materials that assist researchers in understanding terms, concepts, and meanings related to the study.

Data collection techniques were conducted through literature review, interviews, and observation. Literature review was used to explore and analyze various literature, documents, scholarly works, and legal materials related to the function of the Provost and the enforcement of disciplinary rules among members of the Indonesian National Police. Interviews were conducted directly with respondents to obtain relevant information, explanations, and perspectives regarding the issues being studied, while observation was carried out through direct monitoring of the research object to obtain empirical data in the field. The population of this research includes all elements related to the implementation of the Provost's function in Bone Regency, particularly within Battalion C Pelopor of the Mobile Brigade Corps of the South Sulawesi Regional Police. The research sample was determined using purposive sampling, with a total of 20 respondents consisting of 10 Brimob members, 5 academics/advocates, and 5 members of the public, as they were considered representative in providing data relevant to the needs of the study.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Juridical Analysis of the Provost's Function in Enforcing Disciplinary Law within the Indonesian National Police at Battalion C Pelopor, Mobile Brigade Corps (Brimob), South Sulawesi Regional Police

The enforcement of discipline among members of the Indonesian National Police constitutes a fundamental instrument in maintaining the professionalism and integrity of the police institution. Discipline is not merely interpreted as formal compliance with internal service regulations, but also reflects the attitudes and behavior of officers in carrying out law enforcement duties. Every police officer is required to uphold professional ethics and legal norms in every action undertaken. Such discipline becomes the foundation for the establishment of professional and accountable public services. The existence of an effective internal oversight mechanism is therefore essential to ensure that these standards of conduct are consistently enforced.

The legal framework governing the position and functions of the police in Indonesia is regulated by Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. The regulation emphasizes that every police officer is obligated to uphold the law, comply with service regulations, and maintain the honor and dignity of the institution. These provisions indicate that discipline constitutes an essential element within the organizational system of the police. Compliance with service regulations functions not only as an administrative mechanism but also as a means of shaping the

professional character of law enforcement officers. Violations of discipline may ultimately lead to a decline in public trust toward the police institution.

More specific regulations concerning police discipline are stipulated in Government Regulation Number 2 of 2003 concerning the Disciplinary Regulations for Members of the Indonesian National Police. This regulation outlines various obligations and prohibitions that must be observed by every police officer. The mechanisms for imposing sanctions on disciplinary violations are also systematically regulated within this framework. These provisions serve as the legal basis for the implementation of internal supervision within the police institution. The existence of disciplinary regulations aims to ensure that every officer performs their duties in accordance with established professional standards.

The organizational structure of the Indonesian National Police places the internal supervisory function under the Professional and Security Division (Propam). The Provost unit represents an essential element within this structure that holds the authority to supervise the discipline of police personnel. This function includes monitoring activities, examinations, and enforcement actions against alleged disciplinary violations. The role of the Provost is not merely administrative but also encompasses behavioral control within the organizational structure. Such a position makes the Provost an important instrument in maintaining the internal integrity of the police institution.

The implementation of the Provost's function within Battalion C Pelopor of the Mobile Brigade Corps of the South Sulawesi Regional Police demonstrates that disciplinary supervision is conducted in a structured and systematic manner. Research findings indicate that every alleged disciplinary violation initially undergoes a clarification and preliminary examination process. This stage aims to ensure that sufficient grounds exist before further investigation is conducted. Examinations are carried out by considering principles of objectivity and professionalism. This process forms an essential component in maintaining accountability in disciplinary enforcement.

Interview results with internal supervisory personnel indicate that the mechanism for handling disciplinary violations begins with the receipt of reports or information regarding alleged violations. These reports are subsequently followed by examination procedures involving witnesses and the suspected officer. The results of these examinations are then documented in an Investigation Report (Laporan Hasil Pemeriksaan) which serves as the basis for leadership decision-making. Such procedures illustrate the existence of a clear procedural framework in disciplinary enforcement. The mechanism also ensures that every case is processed systematically and fairly.

The Provost's function in disciplinary enforcement is not limited to taking action against violations that have already occurred. Supervisory activities are also directed toward preventive efforts aimed at minimizing the potential for violations. Preventive measures include routine supervision, personnel guidance, and strengthening members' understanding of service regulations. These preventive approaches play an important role in developing a culture of discipline within the organization. A strong disciplinary culture encourages officers to act in accordance with legal norms and professional ethics.

Operational units such as the Mobile Brigade Corps possess distinctive characteristics compared to other police units. Intensive operational duties often generate psychological pressure and complex social dynamics. Such circumstances may create the potential for interpersonal conflicts or behavioral violations if not managed properly. Effective internal supervision therefore becomes highly important in such environments. The role of the Provost becomes crucial in ensuring that the discipline of personnel remains well maintained.

Research findings also indicate that disciplinary enforcement cannot be separated from internal organizational dynamics. Strong collegial relationships among members frequently generate a high level of esprit de corps or corps solidarity. Such solidarity contributes positively to operational cooperation among members. Potential moral dilemmas may arise when this solidarity influences objectivity in disciplinary enforcement. Professionalism among supervisory personnel becomes a key factor in overcoming such dilemmas.

External factors also influence the effectiveness of the Provost's function in disciplinary enforcement. Public perception of police performance has a significant impact on the level of public trust. Society expects that any violations committed by police officers will be processed objectively and transparently. These expectations demonstrate that disciplinary enforcement is not solely an internal organizational matter. Public interest also becomes an important consideration in the disciplinary process.

Interviews with respondents from the community reveal expectations that disciplinary violations committed by police officers should be processed in accordance with applicable legal regulations. Members of the public consider consistency in disciplinary enforcement as an indicator of institutional professionalism. Transparent handling of cases may enhance public trust in law enforcement institutions. Such trust represents an important social capital for the police institution. Institutional legitimacy is strongly influenced by public perceptions of the integrity of police officers.

A juridical analysis of the Provost's function indicates that this role constitutes an integral part of the internal accountability system within the police organization. The

existence of the Provost as an internal watchdog functions to ensure that every officer complies with legal norms and service regulations. Internal supervisory mechanisms serve as essential instruments in preventing abuses of authority. These functions also contribute to maintaining the image and integrity of the police institution. Consistent disciplinary enforcement strengthens the professionalism of law enforcement officers.

The implementation of the Provost's function also reflects an integration between repressive and preventive approaches in disciplinary enforcement. The repressive approach is applied through actions taken against proven violations committed by police officers. Preventive approaches are implemented through guidance, monitoring, and routine supervision. The combination of these two approaches is expected to create an effective supervisory system. This approach also contributes to the development of a disciplined organizational culture.

Another important aspect in disciplinary enforcement is transparency in the process of handling violations. Transparency may increase public confidence in the internal supervisory mechanisms of the police institution. Clear information regarding the handling of cases can reduce the potential emergence of negative perceptions. Openness of information also reflects the principle of accountability in good governance. Transparent disciplinary enforcement strengthens the legitimacy of the police institution.

Research findings demonstrate that the Provost's function within Battalion C Pelopor of the Mobile Brigade Corps of the South Sulawesi Regional Police has been implemented in accordance with the applicable legal framework. The mechanism for handling disciplinary violations already possesses clear and systematic procedures. The implementation of supervisory functions also includes both preventive and repressive dimensions. The effectiveness of this implementation is influenced by internal organizational factors as well as public perceptions. These conditions indicate that disciplinary enforcement represents a dynamic process within the police organization.

Analysis of the research findings indicates that the success of the Provost's function is strongly influenced by institutional commitment to professionalism and integrity. Strengthening the capacity of supervisory personnel becomes an important factor in improving the effectiveness of internal oversight. Support from organizational leadership is also necessary to ensure independence in disciplinary enforcement. A strong internal supervisory system will positively influence the overall performance of the police organization. Strengthening the Provost's function ultimately contributes to maintaining public trust in the Indonesian National Police.

B. Factors Influencing the Juridical Analysis of the Provost's Function in Enforcing Disciplinary Law within the Indonesian National Police at Battalion C Pelopor, Mobile Brigade Corps (Brimob), South Sulawesi Regional Police

Based on the research findings at Battalion C Pelopor of the Mobile Brigade Corps of the South Sulawesi Regional Police, the effectiveness of the Provost's function in enforcing disciplinary law among members of the Indonesian National Police can be analyzed using Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness. This theory identifies five factors that determine the operation of law in practice, namely the legal factor, the law enforcement factor, the facilities and infrastructure factor, the community factor, and the cultural factor. These five factors are interrelated and cannot be separated from one another in assessing the success of internal disciplinary enforcement. The Provost's function as an internal supervisory apparatus essentially operates within the interaction of all these factors. An assessment of the effectiveness of disciplinary enforcement, therefore, must be carried out comprehensively and not merely rely on the existence of written rules.

The legal factor occupies a central position because it serves as the normative foundation for all supervisory and disciplinary enforcement actions within the Indonesian National Police. In this context, the legal basis for disciplinary enforcement has been clearly provided through Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police and Government Regulation Number 2 of 2003 concerning the Disciplinary Regulations for Members of the Indonesian National Police. These two regulations govern obligations, prohibitions, and mechanisms for imposing sanctions on members who commit violations. The clarity of these norms provides legal certainty both for police personnel as subjects of the rules and for the Provost as the disciplinary enforcement apparatus. From a juridical perspective, this regulatory framework demonstrates that the legal factor is formally adequate to support disciplinary enforcement.

The research findings indicate that the internalization of disciplinary legal norms has actually been carried out since the beginning of police education and training. Each member is introduced to professional obligations, behavioral limits, and the legal consequences of disciplinary violations. This condition shows that disciplinary rules do not appear suddenly, but rather have become part of the process of shaping the identity of police personnel. The existence of clear norms and repeated educational reinforcement should, in principle, establish strong legal awareness among all personnel. This fact confirms that the issue of disciplinary enforcement does not merely lie in the absence of rules, but often in compliance with those rules in everyday practice.

Disciplinary rules also function as guidelines for the professionalism of every police officer. The existence of such norms is not solely intended to punish after a violation occurs, but also to guide officers to act in accordance with the dignity of their profession. From the perspective of professional law, disciplinary rules serve as ethical and juridical boundaries to ensure that officers' conduct does not harm the institution or society. This formative function is particularly important because police officers

exercise authority that directly affects the rights of citizens. The clarity of these rules, therefore, must be understood as an instrument for shaping professional character rather than merely as a sanctioning device.

The binding nature of police disciplinary law does not stop at formal working hours. The status of being a police officer is attached to the individual, so that conduct in public spaces continues to be assessed in relation to the image of the institution. This condition creates the consequence that every action of an officer in society, including in social interactions, remains under the scrutiny of disciplinary norms. The doctrine of loyalty and integrity within the police organization requires officers to preserve the honor of the institution wherever they are. This perspective demonstrates that the reach of the legal factor in police discipline is broad and inherent. Violations committed outside the context of official duty remain relevant to be assessed within the framework of disciplinary accountability.

The findings of the present study actually reveal a gap between law in books and law in action. Although disciplinary rules are clear, violations still occur when officers become involved in the consumption of alcoholic beverages within the community. This condition indicates that the clarity of norms does not automatically guarantee compliance unless accompanied by a high level of legal awareness. The involvement of officers in activities that potentially diminish the honor of the institution demonstrates that the legal factor may weaken when confronted by social interaction pressures. This analysis confirms that legal effectiveness is not merely a matter of normative substance, but also a matter of internalization and personal commitment to those norms.

The law enforcement factor constitutes the next element that strongly determines the effectiveness of disciplinary enforcement. Within the internal structure of the Indonesian National Police, this factor is represented by the Provost officers who act as supervisors, examiners, and implementers of preliminary actions against alleged disciplinary violations. The quality of disciplinary enforcement depends greatly on the professionalism, integrity, and objectivity of Provost personnel in exercising their authority. Good rules will not function effectively if the officers enforcing them are hesitant, permissive, or influenced by personal relationships. The role of the Provost, therefore, is not merely technical and administrative, but also determines the credibility of the internal supervisory system.

The study shows that the Provost officers at Battalion C Pelopor carry out a responsive function toward every piece of information concerning alleged violations committed by members. Every report is followed up through field verification and examination of parties related to the incident. These measures demonstrate a commitment to ensuring that the information received is first tested before further action is taken. From the perspective of law enforcement, such a rapid response reflects the principles of legal certainty, prudence, and accuracy. The speed and

precision of the response indicate that the law enforcement factor is functioning actively rather than passively waiting for the escalation of the problem.

In the case examined in this study, this quick response was evident when Provost officers immediately went to the scene after receiving information about an alleged altercation involving a police member. The initial act of securing the personnel to the unit headquarters demonstrates a mitigation measure aimed at preventing a wider conflict. This measure was also important in sterilizing the examination process from crowd pressure and the emotional atmosphere at the scene. Such action reflects that the Provost does not merely act as a recorder of events, but as an initial controller to ensure that the disciplinary legal process proceeds in an orderly manner. The professionalism of the officers is reflected in their ability to read sociological risks while simultaneously preparing the examination process procedurally.

The mechanism for preparing chronological reports and the Investigation Report also demonstrates the importance of the integrity of law enforcement personnel. These documents serve as the basis for the leadership to determine subsequent disciplinary measures against members suspected of violations. Accuracy, honesty, and objectivity in drafting such reports are crucial because all subsequent processes depend on the results of the initial examination. The law enforcement factor at this stage cannot be separated from the professional responsibility of Provost officers to present facts as they are. The accountability of disciplinary enforcement, therefore, greatly depends on the quality of the work performed by officers at the forefront of internal supervision.

Problems arise when the law enforcement factor is confronted with the reality of corps solidarity and collegial psychology within the unit environment. Solidarity among members is important on one hand for building operational cohesion. Excessive solidarity, on the other hand, may create permissiveness toward violations or at least hesitation in taking firm action. This situation places Provost officers in a position that demands high professionalism so that they do not become trapped in a conflict of loyalty between comradeship and rules. The effectiveness of the law enforcement factor is ultimately tested precisely when officers must enforce discipline against fellow members within their own organizational environment.

The facilities and infrastructure factor also plays an important role in supporting the functioning of the Provost. The availability of official vehicles, communication devices, examination rooms, documentation facilities, and security equipment constitutes a real necessity in field disciplinary enforcement. Without such facilities, responses to reports would be slow and the quality of examinations could be disrupted. The research findings indicate that the speed with which personnel reached the scene was strongly influenced by the readiness of operational facilities. This fact proves that legal effectiveness in practice is not sufficiently supported by rules and personnel alone, but also requires adequate infrastructural support.

Mobility and communication facilities have evidently made it easier for the Provost to immediately arrive at the location, control the situation, and carry out factual verification. The physical presence of officers at the scene is highly important to prevent the spread of conflicting information and to reduce the possibility of the conflict expanding further. Documentation facilities and examination rooms also play a role in ensuring that every statement can be recorded systematically and accounted for administratively. The availability of these facilities supports the formation of a more orderly, swift, and accurate disciplinary enforcement process. Adequate infrastructural support ultimately strengthens the capacity of the Provost in carrying out supervisory and enforcement duties.

Facilities and infrastructure in this case did not only function for punitive purposes, but also supported a more constructive resolution of the conflict. Communication facilities and meeting rooms enabled Provost officers to play a mediating role in bringing together the police member and members of the public. The study shows that the peace settlement achieved was inseparable from the officers' ability to utilize the available facilities to establish communication and reduce tensions. This demonstrates that law enforcement infrastructure may also be directed toward the goal of social recovery. The effectiveness of the facilities and infrastructure factor, therefore, must be understood not only in terms of enforcement, but also in terms of settlement oriented toward social utility.

The community factor constitutes the next important element in analyzing the effectiveness of disciplinary enforcement. The community is the environment in which police members interact and also the party that directly experiences the impact of officers' conduct. In several cases found in this study, disciplinary violations emerged from social relationships that developed into open conflict. The role of the community becomes important when people have the courage to report alleged violations committed by police officers. Such courage to report reflects a certain level of legal awareness and an expectation that the law applies without discrimination based on the status of the perpetrator.

The findings reveal that the community does not merely function as an object receiving the consequences of officers' conduct, but also as an instrument of social control over the police institution. When citizens report incidents involving officers, such acts actually represent a form of participation in encouraging accountability enforcement. Public expectations that violations be processed seriously indicate demands for both procedural justice and substantive justice. Public trust in the police is greatly influenced by the way reports from the public are followed up by the Provost. The community factor is therefore closely related to the social legitimacy of the internal disciplinary enforcement system.

The success of the Provost in responding quickly to public reports sends a signal that the institution does not turn a blind eye to violations committed by its own

members. Such an attitude is important in maintaining public trust and demonstrating that the internal disciplinary mechanism does not operate in an excessively closed and overly protective manner. Society, in essence, does not only demand sanctions, but also demands a process that is objective, transparent, and accountable. A proper response to community reports shows that disciplinary enforcement is also part of public service. The interaction between the community and the Provost in this context strengthens the function of law as a means of social integration.

The cultural factor is the final factor that is highly decisive because it is directly connected to the system of values that lives within society as well as within the police organization. In the community where this research was conducted, there are certain social customs such as communal gatherings, consumption of traditional alcoholic beverages, and patterns of social interaction that emphasize familiarity and respect toward the host. These local values, on one hand, strengthen social cohesion. The same values, on the other hand, may become an entry point for violations when police members fail to maintain their professional boundaries. The cultural factor shows that positive law often has to confront social norms that are alive and accepted in everyday practice.

Organizational culture within the police institution also has a strong influence on the effectiveness of disciplinary enforcement. Corps solidarity, unit loyalty, and the desire to blend in with the community may serve as positive capital in carrying out duties. Such culture may also turn into an obstacle when it creates tolerance for conduct that violates the rules. This study shows that the failure to maintain professional distance in situations of social interaction became one of the causes of disciplinary violations. The cultural factor thus operates in two directions, namely as a source of organizational strength and as a potential obstacle to legal effectiveness.

Another relevant cultural aspect is the continued strength of certain symbols and practices within the community, including carrying sharp weapons as part of custom or social identity. When such practices intersect with emotional situations and the influence of alcohol, the potential for conflict rises significantly. In such circumstances, police members who fail to maintain a professional position may become drawn into local cultural dynamics that are actually contrary to positive law. The research findings indicate that this clash between formal norms and social customs often weakens the effectiveness of disciplinary rules. Disciplinary law ultimately requires officers to be able to draw a firm boundary between respect for local culture and adherence to professional obligations.

Based on the foregoing discussion, it can be understood that the effectiveness of the Provost's function in enforcing disciplinary law at Battalion C Pelopor of the Mobile Brigade Corps of the South Sulawesi Regional Police is simultaneously influenced by the legal factor, the law enforcement factor, the facilities and infrastructure factor, the community factor, and the cultural factor. The legal factor

has provided a sufficiently strong normative basis, but its implementation depends greatly on the professionalism of officers and the legal awareness of members. Facilities and infrastructure have proven to support the speed and quality of Provost actions, while the community plays the role of social control that strengthens demands for accountability. The cultural factor poses a particular challenge because it can either strengthen or weaken compliance with disciplinary norms. This analysis shows that the success of internal disciplinary enforcement cannot be determined by a single factor alone, but rather is the result of the integration of all factors within institutional and social practice.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The conclusion of this study shows that the function of the Provost in enforcing disciplinary law among members of the Indonesian National Police at Battalion C Pelopor, Mobile Brigade Corps (Brimob), South Sulawesi Regional Police, juridically has a strong legal foundation and empirically has been implemented through mechanisms of supervision, examination, enforcement actions, and proportional conflict resolution. However, its effectiveness is still influenced by legal factors, the professionalism of law enforcement officers, the availability of facilities and infrastructure, community participation, and cultural factors, particularly the culture of corps solidarity and the influence of social interactions within the community. Therefore, it is recommended that the Indonesian National Police strengthen the capacity and independence of Provost personnel, enhance continuous development of legal awareness and professional ethics among officers, improve supporting facilities for supervision and documentation, build more transparent communication patterns with the public, and reinforce an organizational culture that places integrity, professionalism, and compliance with regulations as core values in order to strengthen public trust in the police institutio.

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