

Juridical Analysis Of The Effectiveness Of The Implementation Of Military Police Duties In Maintaining Order And Discipline Of Military Members. Discipline Of Military Members (Research Study On Military Police Detachment I/6 Batam)

¹Stevanus Purba*, ²Soerya Respationo, ³Lagat Parroha Patar Siadari

^{1,3} Faculty of Laws, Universitas Batam, Batam, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: 74123025@univbatam.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

The Military Police serve as the internal law enforcement within the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), strategically maintaining order and discipline among soldiers as part of the military justice system. The increasing issue of disciplinary violations within the military environment, especially in strategic areas such as Batam, presents a real challenge for the Military Police Detachment I/6 Batam in carrying out its duties. This study aims to analyse, from a legal perspective, the legal regulations, the effectiveness of task implementation, and the obstacles and solutions that can be applied to enforce military discipline.

This research employs normative and empirical juridical approaches. Primary data were obtained through direct interviews with PM officers, field observations, and internal document studies, while secondary data were sourced from legislative regulations such as Law No. 34 of 2004, Law No. 25 of 2014, and the Military Criminal Code. The analysis used supervisory theory, legal system theory, and the theory of legal certainty as analytical tools.

The research results show that, normatively, the legal basis for the role of the Military Police is already quite strong; however, in practice, the effectiveness of task implementation still faces internal obstacles such as limited personnel, operational facilities, and training, as well as external obstacles in the form of the influence of social dynamics, civil-military interactions, and weak inter-agency coordination. Enhancement efforts are being made through strengthening technology-based supervision systems, technical training, reinforcing military ethical values through daily orders from the Commander of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), and cross-agency synergy. It is recommended that the TNI institution and the government provide greater support in the form of policies, budgeting, and structured training to improve the effectiveness of the Military Police as disciplined law enforcers within a professional and dignified military body.

Keywords: Effectiveness of Enforcement, Military Police, Military Disciplinary Law.

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INTRODUCTION

In the military legal framework, order and discipline among personnel constitute the primary pillars of professionalism, operational efficacy, and organisational stability within the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI). Without stringent discipline, effectively executing hierarchical organisations and national defence missions would be challenging. The Military Police serve as the internal law enforcement agency, playing a crucial role in maintaining the rule of law, order, and discipline among military personnel in routine activities and operational duties. This position entails enforcing military law, overseeing military personnel's conduct, and implementing preventive actions to avert violations.

Nonetheless, the actual situation reveals that the Military Police frequently encounter significant obstacles in executing their responsibilities. The rising incidence of disciplinary infractions, including desertion, substance abuse, insubordination, tardiness, and ethical breaches, suggests that oversight and direction are not optimal. The issues are particularly pronounced in strategic regions such as Batam,

characterised by high mobility, significant interaction between military and civilian populations, and exposure to diverse modern social, economic, and cultural forces that affect troops' conduct. Data regarding infractions at the Military Police Detachment I/6 Batam from 2022 to 2025 reveals a pattern of repeated incidents, suggesting fundamental problems in implementing discipline.

This circumstance requires a comprehensive legal analysis of the efficacy of the Military Police's responsibilities. This study aims to examine the legal framework regulating the Military Police's role, assess the effectiveness of duty execution at the PM I/6 Batam Detachment, and identify internal and external challenges. This study aims to develop strategic measures to improve the efficacy of the Military Police's responsibilities, whether by fortifying regulations, allocating resources, or cultivating a culture of discipline within the military context.

This study aims to contribute intellectually to military law studies and generate practical recommendations for the TNI and the government. These recommendations encompass enhancing policies, financial backing, and implementing more organised training and development programs to augment the Military Police's efficacy in preserving order and discipline. This will ultimately facilitate the establishment of a military institution that is attuned to social dynamics while maintaining the dignity and supremacy of the law.

METHOD

This study employs a normative and empirical legal methodology to evaluate the Military Police's efficacy in upholding order and discipline among TNI personnel. The normative legal approach entails analysing the legal framework underpinning the Military Police's role, including Law No. 34 of 2004 about the TNI, Law No. 25 of 2014 on Military Disciplinary Law, and the Military Criminal Code (KUHPM). The normative analysis emphasises the clarity, precision, and consistency of regulations in facilitating the enforcement of military discipline.

An empirical legal approach was employed to analyse the law's application in the field, namely in the Military Police Detachment I/6 Batam. Primary data was acquired via interviews with military police officials, observations of routine activities, and examinations of internal documentation about cases of soldier disciplinary infractions. Secondary data was acquired from scholarly literature, legal statutes, and pertinent official TNI papers concerning the execution of military discipline.

The data gathering methods comprised a literature study, comprehensive interviews, and restricted participatory observation. The acquired data was further evaluated qualitatively utilising supervision theory, Lawrence Friedman's legal system theory, and legal certainty theory as analytical frameworks.

This integrated methodology allows the research to evaluate the robustness of the normative basis for the Military Police's role, identify discrepancies between regulations and field practices, and develop more practical recommendations for enhancing the efficacy of the Military Police's responsibilities.

RESULT

This analysis determined that, from a normative perspective, the legal framework regulating the Military Police's role is sufficient. The legislation governing their responsibilities comprises Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Armed Forces, Law No. 25 of 2014 about Military Disciplinary Law, and the Military Criminal Code. These regulations confer explicit authority on the Military Police to execute their oversight, investigation, and enforcement duties against soldiers who perpetrate offences. The efficacy of these policies is significantly affected by field implementation variables.

Data on soldier disciplinary offences at the Military Police Detachment I/6 Batam for 2022–2025 indicates a relatively stable development. Five instances of desertion were documented annually, signifying significant deficiencies in psychological conditioning and consistent oversight. Simultaneously, drug-related cases exhibited variability, reaching a zenith of 10 cases in 2024 before subsequently diminishing in the subsequent year. Moreover, infractions of regulations, including tardiness, insubordination, and unauthorised access to restricted areas, continue to predominate in case numbers.

Table 1. Number of Disciplinary Violations by Soldiers at Military Police Detachment I/6 Batam (2022–2025)

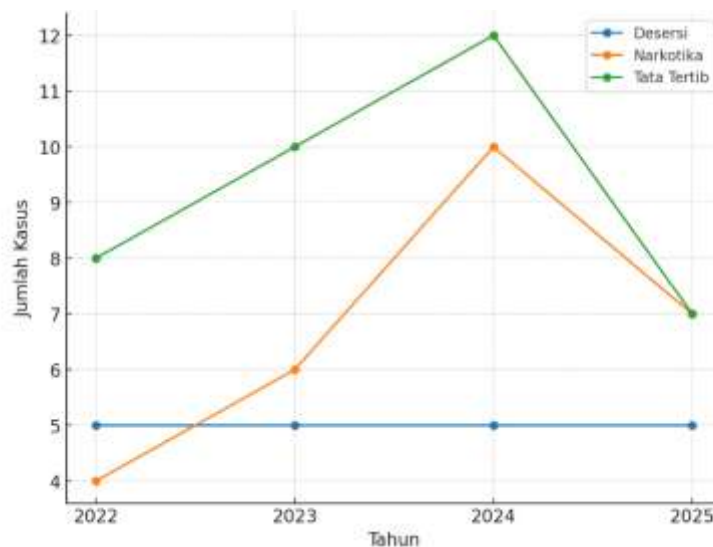
Types of Violations	2022	2023	2024	2025
Desertion	5	5	5	5
Narcotics	4	6	10	7
Code of Conduc	8	10	12	7

Interviews with Military Police personnel indicated that these transgressions mainly were attributed to inadequate internal oversight, the volatile social conditions in Batam, and a deficiency in individual discipline among soldiers. Field observations indicated insufficient personnel and transportation resources frequently impeded regular patrols and law enforcement operations.

Identified internal difficulties include inadequate personnel relative to the extensive monitoring area, deficient operating vehicles, and restricted technical training programs. External impediments encompass elevated civil-military engagement in Batam, the impact of a consumerist culture, and inadequate coordination among pertinent agencies. These circumstances have rendered attempts to avert disciplinary infractions only partially effective.

Nonetheless, the Batam Military Police Detachment I/6 has implemented various steps, including augmenting patrol frequency, enhancing the transmission of military discipline regulations, and employing technology in the monitoring system. These initiatives are augmented with ethical direction and daily directives from the Commander of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), intended to reinforce principles of discipline and loyalty. While the outcomes remain suboptimal, enhancements are apparent due to reduced disciplinary infractions in 2025 relative to the preceding year.

The research findings indicate a disparity between the robustness of normative regulations and the actuality of their execution. Robust legal laws do not inherently ensure a decrease in disciplinary infractions unless accompanied by sufficient resources, rigorous monitoring systems, and continuous personnel training.



Graph 1. Trend of Disciplinary Violations By Soldiers In The Military Police Detasemen 1/6 Batam (2022–2025)

The illustration above depicts the trend of disciplinary infractions by personnel in the Military Police Detachment I/6 Batam from 2022 to 2025. The incidence of desertion is constant, mainly with a steady annual count of five cases. This signifies that, notwithstanding attempts to enhance discipline, there are still soldiers who routinely neglect their responsibilities without authorisation annually.

Drug-related cases demonstrate a variable trend. In 2022, four incidents escalated to six cases in 2023, culminating in a peak of ten cases in 2024. This significant increase signifies the existence of robust external influences, particularly the impact of the social milieu of Batam, a border region characterised by elevated civilian-military interaction. Nevertheless, the incidence of instances diminished to seven in 2025 due to enhanced surveillance and systematic operations conducted by the Military Police.

Simultaneously, regulatory infractions constituted the predominant category. The number of instances rose from eight in 2022 to ten in 2023, reaching twelve in 2024. In 2025, there was a notable reduction to seven cases. This reduction signifies the beneficial effect of preventive strategies, including regular patrols, legal discipline awareness initiatives, and enhancing military ethical standards through orders from TNI leadership.

This graph indicates that while disciplinary violations persist, there are signs of progress in 2025, primarily for regulatory infractions and narcotics-related offences. This highlights the necessity of enhancing preventive oversight, ongoing training, and the disciplinary advancement of soldiers as essential ways to mitigate future infractions.

DISCUSSION

1. Legal Regulations About the Function of Military Police

The study's results suggest that, from a normative perspective, the Military Police's place inside Indonesia's military law system is robustly established. Law No. 34 of 2004 defines their responsibilities and powers as the Indonesian National Armed Forces, which designates the Military Police as a fundamental component of the TNI tasked with upholding law, order, and discipline among military members. Moreover, Law No. 25 of 2014 concerning Military Disciplinary Law delineates specific rules about categories of disciplinary infractions, settlement procedures, and potential sanctions that may be

enforced. The Military Criminal Code (KUHPM) further elucidates the role of the Military Police in handling crimes of military law. This legal structure ensures regulatory clarity and grants complete legitimacy to the Military Police.

This study identified a disparity between strong legal standards and their practical application. Current regulations have not been comprehensively and consistently enforced, leading to recurrent situations that reflect inadequate law enforcement. Gustav Radbruch's idea of legal certainty posits that new laws may only operate effectively if applied consistently, equitably, and clearly. Within the Military Police framework, legal certainty is established by statute; nevertheless, its execution is obstructed by structural and operational impediments.

These findings align with the research conducted by Siti Rahmawati (2018) at the University of Indonesia, which underscores the importance of the Military Police in law enforcement within the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI). She discovered that law enforcement's efficacy is contingent not only upon the presence of regulations but also on the officers' comprehension of legal norms and sufficient institutional backing. Muhammad Aditya (2019) underscores that the primary impediment to disciplinary law enforcement in Kodam IV/Diponegoro is inadequate supervision and uneven rule application.

According to Lawrence Friedman's legal system theory, the substantive elements of the law (codified regulations) are sufficient. However, the structural components (Military Police institutions) and legal culture (soldier adherence) remain unbalanced. Consequently, normatively explicit regulations do not inherently lead to successful regulation. This indicates a disparity between norms and reality.

Consequently, it can be inferred that the current regulatory authority does not yet ensure the efficacy of military law enforcement. True legal certainty necessitates alignment among legislation, institutions, and soldiers' legal knowledge. The Military Police's efficacy in fulfilling its legal responsibilities is contingent not only upon the prevailing legal framework but also on the capacity of its organisational structure and the culture of military discipline to facilitate its execution.

2. Execution of Military Police Responsibilities in Batam

The execution of military police responsibilities at Detachment I/6 Batam poses considerable difficulties in upholding military discipline. Data on violations from 2022 to 2025 indicates a pattern of repeating incidents, notably desertion, which occurs continuously at a rate of five cases annually. There was also a marked escalation in drug-related offences in 2024, totalling ten cases. Moreover, infractions such as tardiness, insubordination, and unauthorised access to restricted locations continue to occur often. This signifies that the existing supervisory methods remain inadequate in preventing repeated infractions.

According to the control theory articulated by Lyndall Urwick and Luther Gulick, supervision serves both a corrective and a preventive purpose. In the realm of the Military Police, inadequate preventive oversight, such as socialisation, mentoring, and routine patrols, hinders the mitigation of disciplinary infractions. This hypothesis underscores the significance of prompt feedback in the control mechanism. Nonetheless, the situation indicates that replies to infractions are sometimes sluggish, failing to dissuade subsequent violations.

Dian Kusuma's prior research (2020) within the Surabaya Navy context revealed that military discipline is frequently compromised due to insufficient legal comprehension and enforcement. This aligns with results in Batam, where the intricacies of the border region and socio-economic relationships exacerbate the likelihood of disciplinary infractions. This comparison demonstrates that implementation challenges are not solely localised but systemic within the Indonesian military context.

The execution of Military Police responsibilities in Batam is additionally affected by socio-geographical circumstances. As a border region, Batam has significant dynamism, extensive civilian interaction, and susceptibility to consumerist cultural influences. This corresponds with Friedman's legal system theory concerning legal culture, wherein external factors undermine military disciplinary values. The deterioration of military legal culture suggests a rise in infractions notwithstanding explicit prohibitions.

The execution of Military Police responsibilities in Batam encounters a conflict between explicit normative regulations and intricate field conditions. Deficiencies in oversight mechanisms and significant external pressures suggest that the efficacy of duty performance necessitates a more holistic strategy. A strategy that prioritises enforcement measures and preventive training while integrating with local social dynamics is required.

3. Barriers and Initiatives to Enhance Efficiency

The challenges in executing Military Police responsibilities in Batam can be classified into internal and external elements. Internal impediments consist of insufficient staff, scarce operational resources, and an absence of continuous technical training. These constraints diminish the Military Police's capacity to execute comprehensive and consistent surveillance across their jurisdiction. External impediments pertain to societal dynamics in Batam, including elevated civil-military engagement, the impact of a consumerist culture, and inadequate inter-agency collaboration in addressing legal infractions.

According to Lawrence Friedman's legal system theory, these impediments can be interpreted as a disjunction among three elements of law: (1) legal structure (insufficient Military Police institutions), (2) legal substance (current regulations that fail to adapt to local dynamics), and (3) legal culture (deteriorating discipline among soldiers). These three elements must be equilibrated for law enforcement to be efficacious. The diminishment of one will impede the efficacy of task execution.

Budi Laksono's research (2024) affirms that institutional support, encompassing policies, funds, and operational facilities, is essential for the efficacy of the Military Police. This aligns with the circumstances of Batam, where scarce resources constitute a significant impediment. The initiatives implemented by the Military Police Detachment I/6 Batam encompass the fortification of technology-driven surveillance systems, the augmentation of technical training, and the reinforcement of military ethical principles through daily directives from the Commander of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI). Furthermore, joint initiatives with civilian authorities are encouraged, while coordination difficulties persist.

From the standpoint of legal certainty theory, these initiatives reflect an understanding of the necessity to enhance the uniform implementation of regulations. Nonetheless, sustained success necessitates more systematic national policy endorsement. Without comprehensive support from the TNI and the government, initiatives at the detachment level will have difficulties in attaining ideal outcomes.

Consequently, it may be inferred that the efficacy of the Military Police's task execution relies not only on regulatory robustness but also on the congruence between regulations, institutional framework, and personnel's disciplinary culture. Revising supervision procedures, enhancing institutional capacity, and cultivating a legal culture are essential for establishing an effective, professional, dignified Military Police.

CONCLUSION

1. The legal framework regulating the Military Police's role in upholding order and discipline among military personnel is established through Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), Law No. 25 of 2014 on Military Disciplinary Law, and the Military Criminal Code (KUHPM, Law No. 39 of 1947), which delineate the responsibilities, functions, and authority of the Military Police as law enforcement agents tasked with maintaining order and internal military discipline. These rules confer robust legal authority and direction for the oversight and punishment of military disciplinary infractions by TNI personnel.
2. The execution of the Military Police's responsibilities at the Military Police Detachment I/6 Batam demonstrates that procedures and monitoring systems are functioning both structurally and administratively through roll calls, patrols, inspections, and the management of cases such as desertion, THTI, and drug abuse. Nonetheless, substantial efficacy continues to encounter obstacles due to inadequate internal compliance among personnel and insufficient oversight, which considerably decreases infraction rates, highlighting the necessity for enhanced preventive measures and cultivating discipline.
3. Implementing Military Police tasks at Military Police Detachment I/6 Batam has challenges stemming from internal reasons, including staff shortages, poor facilities, and a lack of proper training and skill development for members. Social dynamics in border regions such as Batam, contacts with the civilian populace, the impact of metropolitan lives on military personnel, and inter-agency collaboration pose distinct problems. Nonetheless, strategic initiatives that have been implemented and can persist include fortifying technology-driven surveillance systems, formulating standardised SOPs for disciplinary enforcement, augmenting human resource capacity via training programs, promoting cross-sectoral collaboration, and reinforcing the fundamental values of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) as delineated in the daily directives of the TNI Commander.

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