

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THE ROLE OF APPLIED AND PURE SCIENCES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICE SCIENCE IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This paper also theoretically explore to present police science as scientific knowledge which contains philosophical arguments and the existence of police science, its classification as applied science which utilizes pure science studies in examining the police, crime, and law enforcement in terms of public safety and community hazard in Indonesia. This study uses systematic review approach, combining with library research to theoretically present the fundamentals and goals of police science. The results originally revealed the theoretical and practical relationship between the use of science that forms components of police science in enhancing and strengthening police professionalism, especially in the main duties and functions of protecting citizens in the life of local communities.

Keywords: Police Science, Applied Science, Pure Science, Public Order, Police Role

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INTRODUCTION

Criminalities that threaten and disturb the implementation of security and public order today can clearly be witnessed through the mass media (Surette, 1984). In addition to the increasingly rampant crime with slow and sometimes failed attempts to disclose in Indonesia, as well as traffic jams in big cities, various dilemmas in law enforcement, between law enforcement based on criminal law dogma and legal deliberation into the realm of law enforcement were also witnessed in the public (Kristiansen & Trijono, 2005; Utari & Arifin, 2019), so that when a criminal case arises, various views and opinions of the public arguing with the intention of helping its enforcement actually obscure it, even pressure law enforcement officials so that decisions taken are far from substantive justice.

Here, some argues the importance of development of police science, given the demands and need for scientific explanation of the problem of public security and peace or public safety (Weisburd, 2011; Dubber & Valverde, 2006; Bailey, 1995). Thus, police work is not enough to do it only use artistic skills or mere field tactics. This work requires field actions guided by science which are continuously developed to ensure the effectiveness of the implementation of police professionalism. While previous studies have paid great attention to police science (Van Heerden, 1982; Valverde, 2003; Wilson & Heinonen, 2011; Jaschke & Neidhardt, 2007; Wood et al., 2018; Greene, 2014), similar studies in the Indonesian context are lacking. This article is compiled based on the explanation of the concept of police science as a field of science and knowledge, along with the classification and requirements for its validity and reliability. Furthermore, it describes the objectives and functions of the police in society and the state, especially Indonesia as an archipelago country with multi-ethnicity and beliefs, to provide arguments for the need for scientific support for police science which is studied in the strengthening of police professionalism in Indonesia. This paper also seeks to present police

science as scientific knowledge which contains philosophical arguments and the existence of police science, its classification as applied science which utilizes pure science studies in examining the phenomena of phenomena that are the object of its study, namely the public safety and community hazard in Indonesian society.

POLICE SCIENCE FROM THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS

Theoretically, Palmquist's (2000) tree of philosophy, assembling the scientific knowledge of knowledge can be explained as metaphysical knowledge which is analogous to the root of the philosophy tree. At this root part, metaphysics and the recognition of human ignorance reflect on the insight into the arrangement of life. Philosophy as a metaphysical demythologization developed, philosophy as rational dialogue, philosophy as teleological science, which later acquired modern insights into making philosophy a meditative doubt, transcendental criticism, and post-critical philosophy. Police science in particular in Indonesia has a metaphysical basis that is not always visible, but for some thinkers it can be contemplated, then various thoughts emerge about, Pancasila values, and national values which become the metaphysical foundation for police science in Indonesia. This metaphysics is embedded in the ground, which is a tradition of a national society which always provides direction in the form of values for the development of police science, which are expected to further improve the conduct of the police profession in the Republic of Indonesia.

The foundation of metaphysical thinking must of course be processed with correct logic, as a play on words, both analytical logic and synthetic logic, which become concepts and theories in the scientific branches based on their classification. Furthermore, the leaves which are the ontology of science are sometimes fertile and sometimes wither, which can be used as ontology in thinking about the science. For police science in Indonesia, its current development is

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still at the stage of using the concepts and/or theories of existing branches of science to study and explain facts regarding the increasingly developing profession of police. In terms of assistance from existing sciences, such as administration and management, anthropology, sociology, economics, political science, psychology and so on, including physical science, chemistry, botany and medicine assistance in enriching forensic science continues to be in progress (Hoover, 2005; McCulloch, 1996; Koppl, 2005). It is this approach that often casts doubt on whether police science is truly an independent Science or not. There are also debates about multi-disciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches, and so on. Such debate should be seen as a development process that will further mature police science in Indonesia.

The existence of police science in Indonesia can be explained from the existence of a police profession, which is the demand of modern society, including in Indonesia, with archipelagic water with a diverse population that is in terms of ethnicity, language and belief. Most of the professions are related to a branch of science, the result of scientific research, which is constantly being developed further. The development of the branch of science concerned tends to create an increasing number of special skills, namely specialization. Furthermore, applied science, is science that aims to use and apply this knowledge in society with the aim of helping people's lives (Roll-Hansen, 2009). Applied science makes use of or borrows these scientific facts and principles to make things beneficial to humans. Hence, police science can be classified as applied science (Neyroud & Weisburd, 2014; Cockbain & Knutsson, 2014), because it studies and explains matters concerning the police, with regard to its function in the field of security and public order (public safety), the target of which is all dangers that threaten and disturb order and peace community (community hazard) and practical ways of preventing and overcoming it. These dangers and threats are manifested in problems in the form of crimes (criminal acts) as well as all actions classified as unlawful acts; violation of social norms of society (misconduct); and all forms of disorder; as well as ways of setting (*bestuur*).

To study these problems, police science uses the assistance of concepts, theories and explanations of other pure sciences such as natural sciences, social sciences and humanities. It is the same as medical science in its development, where in medical science (medicine, medical science) which has been known in modern civilization as applied science. Medical science develops knowledge known as pathology, science of disease, surgery, neurology, obstetrics and women's disease (obstetrics/gynecology) and internal medicine. All of them use the help of natural sciences such as physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics and others, so that they are classified as applied sciences.

In police science, criminology and forensic medicine have been known for a long time (Knepper, 2017), which also uses the help of natural sciences such as physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics in the development of these sciences in helping to prove criminal investigations. Even today, various other forensic sciences have emerged, such as forensic auditing for bookkeeping in business and financial crimes, and so on. police science uses the assistance of concepts, principles of administration and management science in developing police

management science, which is in line with the development of society and the traditions of Indonesian society. Likewise, criminal law science needs assistance to recognize and understand all acts that are classified as crimes (unlawful act), as well as Social Sciences to understand community hazard problems in order to seek and find ways to prevent and overcome them in terms of the police function.

POLICE SCIENCE IN A PRACTICAL REALM IN CRIMINAL CASE INVESTIGATION

Investigating a criminal case is the initial stage of a law enforcement process (criminal justice system) in modern society. The results of the investigation will be submitted to the prosecutor's office for material trial for the preparation of indictments by the Public Prosecutor before the court. On the basis of the indictment submitted by the prosecutor in a court session, a judicial process was started, which was then continued by hearing testimony from witnesses, including expert witnesses (if needed), and then the defense (advocate) accompanying the defendant to file a defense. The process took place in several trials, and was generally open to the public, except for cases involving morality, and finally the Judge would make a decision, which was also read openly. All minutes of trial are registered by the registrar, even though the indictment, the defense, all have been filed in writing. If one of the parties is not satisfied with the judge's verdict, he or she can file an appeal and/or cassation, to achieve justice in this world. This is the process of seeking justice in a criminal case. The description above provides an understanding that investigation is a very decisive process, because from there a process of seeking justice through a criminal justice system begins. Mistakes in this process will cause the prosecution to fail or even mislead the next process. Furthermore, if it is clear that it is a criminal offense which is punishable by positive law, then it must be found who is the perpetrator, who can be used as a witness and what evidence can be processed to be used as evidence in court.

In many types of crimes such as murder, serious theft, robbery and the like, the investigation will start from the crime scene, because the crime scene is essentially the last chapter of an episode of the crime drama concerned. From this last round, the investigator traces backward, trail by trail to find and gather evidence and interview people who can provide information for the sake of exposing the crime. In this process it is prevented that there must be forced efforts in the form of searches, interrogation of witnesses at the Police Station, arrest and even detention, all of which are carried out in order to expose the crime in question.

In certain crimes, such as business crimes or corruption, crime scenes are not important because such crimes are not tied to the place, they can even occur in several places at once, and are slow to reveal, so the search for evidence also requires special efforts not easy. In cases like this, police science, as an applied science, is indispensable for the disclosure of a questionable crime. Indeed, ordinary people generally think that with knowledge of the law alone, investigations can be carried out with skill. Isn't it already stated the principles that are the targets that must be proven, and there is also a procedural law in the Criminal Procedure Code that must be followed. The important thing here is that the public is satisfied,

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because all processes are exposed for the support of public opinion. Such investigations are untrue and mislead law enforcement and the search for justice. Such methods are no different from the application of the law of the jungle, which is strong which determines justice. Power is accumulated through the strengthening of public opinion, while certain publics get entertainment from the frenzy of exposure as such, as a remedy for the pain in life which is often considered unfair.

Investigative work especially demands carefulness, very high accuracy, must be careful to find clues and evidence which are then compiled and put into evidence, to be formulated in an Investigation Report in order to use as the initial basis for the Public Prosecutor to prepare an indictment letter that will be read out in a court session. Therefore, investigative work requires skills and competence to assemble the tools of the book in a 'chain of evidence' where each link is firmly linked (evidenced chain of custody) which the arguments of advocates will not be able to destroy in court. By means of evidence that are structured and structured in a strong manner, it logically will build judge's confidence in deciding cases fairly by using legal reasoning, in accordance with the Negative Evidence System adopted by the Indonesian Criminal Procedure Code (*negatieve wettelijkbeweys*) (Balo et al., 2020; Djufri, 2019).

The process of investigating a criminal case is essentially divided into 2 stages, namely the Investigation Stage and the Investigation Stage. At the Investigation Stage, the techniques that are usually carefully developed are field observation to find various indications of an act or crime. The observation is carried out using various types of informants and direct observation, so that the investigator can find the necessary information to be developed into evidence in which direction the investigation will be continued, or not continued. In addition, an interview technique was developed for people who are considered to know because they saw or heard about the crime that is being investigated. Another technique is surveillance, either physically against suspected persons, or electronically (electronic surveillance) which is commonly referred to as intercepting telephone conversations, or by installing a hidden recording microphone to intercept the conversation of a certain attacker or certain people. Finally, an undercover technique was developed to enter the suspect's environment without being recognized by them. The four investigation techniques cannot use force, so they are carried out in secret or voluntarily for the target. Therefore, various scientific disciplines must be applied to assist these activities in the search for the truth through evidence.

After ensuring that the act or event being investigated is a crime, the investigation effort is increased to the Investigation Stage. At this stage, various attempts are made using coercion and force which is commonly referred to as 'coercive effort'. This is done not only because the law gives the investigator authority, but because in historical reality, no person who has committed the crime will voluntarily surrender himself and provide the information or evidence necessary to find the material truth required for a case prosecution criminal. The suspect and his supporters will try to avoid and complicate the investigation. The techniques applied and developed at this stage are the Summons of Witnesses to hear their testimony and

interrogation, the arrest of people who can be used as perpetrators of the crime being investigated, the detention of the suspect if feared could run away to avoid further examination, fear of damaging or losing evidence, or being worried about repeating his actions, or causing harm to others, even detention is carried out when it is feared that the suspect will be judged by the crowd or the victim's family.

Another technique at this stage is looking for evidence, and then compiling an official report. Examination of Investigation Officials and their resume, as a compilation report of the examination report, search report, arrest and detention warrant, etc., to be sent to the prosecutor's office to obtain complete information from the Investigation Report. In this process, Case Holding was carried out several times as a forum to integrate various findings and interpretations of various circumstances in order to strengthen the tightly linked chain of evidence, so that it would not be easily denied by lawyers in court.

At all these stages, both investigations and investigations must always be carried out within the corridor of positive law that has been stipulated in legislation. This is important so that it is not carried out arbitrarily that violates a person's human rights, or attacks the dignity of citizens which should be protected by the power of the state. However, following the legal provisions rigidly often makes it very difficult to prove it, so that tactics and strategies need to be developed to smoothen these efforts for the sake of upholding the law and protecting citizens from the threat of crime. Such a position places the investigator in a situation of dilemma and tension that must be managed individually or in groups.

Criminology focuses on the use of science to support evidence of crime and its perpetrators scientifically, so that it does not doubt the judge in making decisions. Forensic sciences, starting from forensic medicine, namely supporting evidence using medical science, then emerged forensic chemistry, forensic physics (ballistics), toxicology, and recently forensic accounting. This science is based on natural sciences. If forensic sciences are used to help prove, then legal science, especially criminal law, will become scientific knowledge that provides clarity about an act that violates the law, the elements of the action, which legally can be held accountable to the suspect. Criminal law Science also provides clarity about which articles of the legal provisions are violated. Meanwhile, the Criminal Procedure Code provides guidance regarding the process to be followed and the conditions that must be met in such proof in accordance with legal corridors. Deviation from the process and conditions is not permitted because it violates the law and/or civil rights of citizens.

However, in carrying out investigative activities, social science assistance such as sociology, psychology, economics, political science and various other social sciences is also needed, so that investigators can carry out their duties smoothly, and do not encounter obstacles from the community, especially in society application of coercive measures. The perpetrators of the crimes certainly have relatives, supporters, who may not be aware of the crime, and are not involved, but their particular socio-political, economic and/or cultural ties support the suspect, and are contrary to the investigators' actions. This needs to be handled carefully using social science to avoid obstacles and collisions. Thus, the concentration of

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knowledge and skills needed in criminal case investigation will consist of the following components of knowledge: crime investigation as a scientific science; criminal law science, and the latest developments of criminal law and civil law.

The components of science for the concentration of proficiency and investigative knowledge will of course develop in tune with the development of society and the development of crime. It should be realized that crime is a shadow of human civilization (Crime is the shadow of civilization). Therefore, the knowledge and skills to anticipate it should also be developed in tune with the cultural development of the modern society.

Investigative tasks by the police are carried out by the Investigator in an organization which is a group or team work and not an individual job, therefore certain management, leadership and ethical issues are needed to be able to complete these tasks effectively and efficiently. Law enforcement ethics that respect the dignity and worth of humanity towards suspects and other people as witnesses are important matters for detective officers. Therefore, duty control is carried out through a forum called 'Title of Case' in the form of Initial Case Title to determine whether the case is appropriate to be handled because there are indications of a crime, what legal provisions have been violated and so on. The middle degree was carried out several times to assess the progress of the investigation and the results, and finally the Final Degree when the case was deemed sufficient to be delegated to the Public Prosecutor. Here, it can be concluded that police science is used to support the competence of investigating criminal cases.

POLICE SCIENCE IN THE MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER

The preservation of public order is the main duty and function of a country, in addition to the duties and functions of advancing the general welfare. The duties and functions of maintaining public order are assigned to the state police apparatus. In fact, public order is related to the tranquility and safety of community members, which is the main requirement of the emergence of a life together in a local community. When public order cannot be maintained, the local community will disperse, disappear, and disappear. Charles Reith, an English writer in his book entitled "The Blind Eye of History" once said that: 'Many local people have disappeared on this earth throughout history, not because of war or disease, but because of disability. The sovereign to maintain order and enforce the rule of law'. This fact shows how important it is to maintain public order in a society, especially in modern society today.

In a community, residents have mutual interests and needs, which are sometimes co-existent with each other so that arrangements are needed so that there is no struggle or conflict, also often the interests and needs are contradictory so that they need to be reconciled so as not to disturb or harm certain parties. all of which require regulation which is known as social norms, moral norms, legal norms, and so on. In order to enforce these norms so that they are obeyed, modern society leaves them up to the community members and the police. Thus, life together in the community can take place peacefully, orderly, safely and peacefully. This tranquility, order and peace is referred to as public safety which is often disturbed by

the actions or actions of citizens who violate the law (unlawful-acts), acts or actions that violate social norms (misconducts), disorder and chaos in public places or on the street highway (disorder) and disasters which sometimes occur *en masse* (mass disaster). All these disturbances need to be anticipated and prevented as early as possible through efforts to maintain public order which is the responsibility of the state, which in the state government system becomes the function and task of the general police apparatus.

The implementation of the functions and duties of maintaining public order by the state police is realized by guarding, regulating and patrolling places that are considered vulnerable in order to reduce the possibility of possible disturbances. With such activities, it is hoped that the chances of disorderly disturbances will be eliminated. Tasks like this are carried out continuously without stopping and do not recognize holidays, dressed in uniform in order to prevent disorder and chaos.

The maintenance of public order for modern society turns out to be increasingly complex and complex, in tune with the progress of human civilization. Expectations for public order have increased, human attitudes in society have shifted towards individualistic attitudes, eliminating the communal intimacy in the past, so that these attitudes give birth to behavior that is indifferent to the interests of others. The interests of individuals and their small (sectarian) groups are more prominent and prominent, which often contradicts public order which is a common dream. Advances in technology help accelerate the movement of people and goods in an era of technological advances in the fields of transportation, land, sea and air. Likewise, the advancement of information technology in telematics has made it easier to do a lot of work in communicating between people, but not infrequently it has also resulted in disturbing disorder in public places, and has even become a means to facilitate committing crimes. Modern civilization with the invention of the computer has provided many benefits for human life but at the same time can also be a driver of general disorder and crime. This description provides an illustration of how complex the issue of maintaining public order is, which is the duty, function and responsibility of the police apparatus.

The complexity of maintaining public order mentioned above, may only be recognized with the help of various fields of science. After that, to build competence in anticipating, preventing or curbing these problems in society also requires the help of this knowledge to produce skills, including attitudes, attributes and temperaments that support it for executor in the field. Thus all efforts to maintain public order can be synergized and relied on for measurable targets. The science used comes from branches of social science, such as sociology, anthropology, psychology, economics, politics, social communication science and so on. Branches of natural sciences, such as physics, chemistry, biology and engineering technology, can all provide assistance in developing skills in the area of maintaining public order. Apart from that, from the humanities branch, such as history, ethics and philosophy, culture and so on can provide support for the improvement of these skills.

In this way, the components of police science that originate from the sciences are as follows: scientific knowledge and skills regarding public order and order

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techniques; scientific knowledge of social communication, including media behavior; sociology of street communities and rural communities; The relationship between collectivity in a pluralistic society, and the elimination of social conflicts; legal anthropology and cultural anthropology; scientific knowledge and skills about policing in democratic society; scientific knowledge of police ethics; technology for regulating public order and public peace; scientific knowledge and skills regarding rescue of citizens in a mass disaster and riots (public safety respond); police and community relations (police community relations) in local communities; mass disaster, crowd and police brutality, public disorder; organizing the administration of police duties, management, ways of motivating personnel, and so on; scientific knowledge regarding traffic management in big cities, metropolitan and their problems; political science, which focuses on democracy versus anarchy in the work of the police.

Public order maintenance work constitutes the largest portion of police duties. If the effort to fight crime (investigating criminal cases) is only around 20%, then the work of maintaining public order, including providing protection for citizens, reaches 80%, so police officers also prepare the largest percentage of their members to carry out these tasks. As in criminal case investigations, these tasks are carried out in groups in the form of rotating shifts, which generally consist of 3 shifts serving 12 hours or 8 hours a day. With this arrangement, these tasks recognize no holidays or late nights. Even though the officers work in groups (shifts), when in the field, individual competence is very decisive, especially in decision making (judgment) in determining a discretionary decision by the police. That is why every member of the police, especially the Brigadiers in the field, is required to have maturity, the ability to consider carefully for the sake of upholding public order, even if they work under pressure (working under stressed). The work of maintaining public order on the streets is also full of dispute resolution activities between residents, neighbors or families, and with the maturity and maturity of a Police officer, such disputes can be resolved amicably. This is the link between the duties and functions of maintaining public order, the competencies required and the scientific components that support them, in order to maintain and enhance police professionalism.

POLICE SCIENCE IN PROTECTION OF CITIZENS

Protecting peoples is one of the responsibilities of the state which is assumed by the State Police. This protection is carried out against threats and dangers that may be faced by individual citizens and community groups. Threats and disturbances can come from you or from other parties, including natural disasters. Threats and dangers that come from you include smoking near gas stations that can cause fires, climbing mountains without proper safety equipment, climbing heights with the intention of committing suicide and so on. Threats and dangers originating from other parties are, taking hostages, kidnapping for ransom, physical armed attacks on a person or group, terrorism, and so on. The threats and dangers that come from disasters can be in the form of heavy traffic accidents such as trains, airplanes, accidents at sea, floods, landslides, fires and so on. In dealing with these incidents, the police apparatus made efforts to

protect, protect, assist and provide services to residents in danger.

The issue of citizen protection covers a variety of complex matters, but the goal is that residents are protected from the various threats of the locality, and if they are exposed to threats and dangers, they can be saved, or at least helped to reduce suffering and trauma due to these threats and dangers. Because the problem is so complex, in the field of citizen protection, the Police need a variety of special competences and specialties, which are not owned by members of the community, as well as other government agencies, such as skills in defusing explosives, skills in ambushing and stifling terrorism efforts, skills in protecting drug addicts, taking care of a lunatic roaming the streets or public places, proficiency in search and rescue (SAR) and so on. What often happens in modern society is the threat of terrorism, hostage-taking, airplane hijacking, riots and riots, mass natural disasters and so on, demanding the police apparatus to prepare skills and competencies that are supported by science, which support is felt enhance professionalism and expertise in the field of citizen protection.

In essence, the provision of protection to residents of the local community by the police can be classified according to the severity of the threat, as well as the flexibility of time required for such protection. Protection of citizens against crazy people roaming the streets, for example, those who smoke near gas stations and various actions that can endanger others, does not require specialization, so it can be carried out by every member of the Police. Protection of residents against riots and riots that originate from mass demonstrations, fire disaster relief, or mountain climbers requires specialization so that a police apparatus is prepared to carry out the tasks of Community Control, Riot Management, and Search and Rescue (SAR). Protection of citizens who demand special specialization because the threat of serious danger is aircraft hijacking, taking hostages for the purpose of copy money or political purposes, terrorism and so on, demanding separate units to deal with it, namely the Anti-Terrorism Special Detachment, Special Detachment of Anti-Piracy, Special Detachment of Taming Explosives and so on. All of them require the help and support of science in accordance with the progress of a modern democratic society.

Because of the need for scientific support, a component of police science in the field of citizen protection and public safety has developed, including: scientific knowledge of First Aid for Accidents in traffic accidents and mass disasters; scientific knowledge about the causes of mass construction and disasters; public rescue and safety, including systems and management; Residential safety systems and trade centers and skyscrapers; public service problems and their complexity; the use of force and physical violence in protecting and rescuing citizens; safety technology for officers; terrorism and aircraft hijacking issues; rescue management and disaster safety; political Science, focuses on the study of fundamentalism, aggressive sects, radicalism and so on.

The implementation of citizen protection by the police can generally be carried out by all officers in uniform on the streets and in public places the traffic police, the mobile brigade corps and so on. However, for more special protection, a special unit was built

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such as Mass Control, Riot Management, Special Detachment 88 Anti-Terrorism, Special Detachment for Aircraft Hijacking, and so on. The main unit that focuses on the protection of citizens in the Indonesian Police is prepared by the Police Mobile Brigade Corps, which continuously conducts readiness training to carry out these assignments if requested. This unit is an element of assistance for the regional police, so it requires a variety of procedures and a reliable management system.

CONCLUSION

This study originally explains the theoretical and practical relationship between the use and support of science that forms components of police science in enhancing and strengthening police professionalism, especially in the main duties and functions of protecting citizens and people in the life of communities. Police science support for the improvement and development of techniques, tactics, strategies and policies in the implementation of the main police functions, continues to develop in line with the progress of modern society. Many of the old techniques, tactics and strategies are outdated and inadequate, so it is an update. Such reform is possible only if it is supported by cutting-edge science in the field of police science.

In order to perform the duties of the administration and maintenance of public order professionally, various competencies are needed, including competence to recognize intentions and opportunities for actors to create disorder, competence to recognize the roots of social and social security disorders, which are commonly referred to as criminogenic correlative factors settles on the socio-structural community of the locality, competence to recognize police hazards, Competence to recognize and understand communication with various people and ethnicities who pass by in public places, including on roads, and various technological and communication competencies. In addition, management skills are needed and motivate the officers on the roads and public places to remain courteous in dealing with residents who are sometimes impatient, sometimes even attacking officers, and other competencies that continue to develop and increase. All of these are needed to perform the duties and functions of maintaining public order in a professional manner, so that members of the community can carry out their daily life in a calm, orderly and safe condition in order to realize the ideals of welfare for all Indonesian people.

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