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National Police Indonesia Indonesian National PoliceKepolisian Negara Republik IndonesiaLogo Indonesian National PolicePolIRMottoSanskrit: Rastra Sewakottama (Serving Nation) Agency overviewFormed1 July 1946; 74 years ago (1946-07-01)Employees590,000 +Jurisdictional StructureNational Agency (Operations jurisdiction)IndonesiaOperations jurisdictionIndonesiaLegal jurisdictionNationalConstituting instrumentAct No. 2 of 2002 on state police[1]General natureLocated Civil PoliceOperation structureHeadquartersKebayoran Baru, South JakartaAgency executivesPol. Com. Gen. Gatot Eddy Pramoeno [id], Vice Chief of Indonesian National PoliceNotablesAnniversary1 JulyWebsitewww.polri.go.id Indonesian National Police Headquarters (Mabes Polri) in Kebayoran Baru Indonesian National Police (Indonesian: Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia, literally the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia, abbreviated POLRI) is the National Police of Indonesia. It was established on 1 January 1999. The police were officially separated from the army 1. [2] The organization is now independent and is under the direct auspices of the Indonesian President, while the armed forces are under the Ministry of Defence. The Indonesian National Police is responsible for law enforcement and police duties throughout Indonesia. The organisation is widely known for its corruption, violence and incompetence. [3] The Indonesian National Police is also participating in International Missions of the United Nations and, after special training, has provided security to UNAMID to protect internally displaced persons in Darfur. The force of the Indonesian National Police reached around 387,470 in 2011 and the number is increasing every year. It also includes up to 12,000 Water Police (Polair) staff and an estimated 40,000 People's Security (KAMRA) trainees who serve as a police auxiliary officer and report for three weeks of basic training each year. The headquarters of the Indonesian National Police are located in Kebayoran Baru. History of Veldpolitia in Malang, East Java (c. 1930) While Indonesia was under Dutch colonial rule, police duties were performed either by military installations or by colonial police known as veldpolitie, or field police. [5] The Japanese occupation during The Second World War brought about changes when the Japanese created various armed organisations to support their war effort. This led to military-trained young people being armed with confiscated Dutch weapons to carry out police duties. After the Japanese occupation, the national police became an armed organization. [citation needed] Indonesian police were set up on 19 March 2015 to investigate the case. (Badan Kepolisian Negara) and its troops fought in the Indonesian National Revolution against the invasion of Dutch forces. Police were also involved in the suppression of the Communist revolt in Madure in 1948. In 1962, the police were under the control of the commander of the national armed forces and the Ministry of Defence, which became the Indonesian Police Force (Angkatan Kepolisian). Following the declaration of independence, the police played an important role in actively supporting the popular movement in order to dismantle the Japanese army and strengthen the defence of the newly created Republic of Indonesia. The police were not fighters who were required to hand over their weapons to allied forces. During the independence revolution, the police gradually formed into what is now known as the Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia (Polri) or the Indonesian National Police. In April 1999, the police force officially gained independence and is now separated from the armed forces. On 1 July, marked as National Police Day (Hari Bhayangkara), it will mark the anniversary of the Cabinet Resolution of 1946, which makes the INP, as a national agency, directly subject to the government of the Republic and thus corresponds to the President (formerly prime minister). Duties and tasks of Indonesian police personnel in Jakarta Indonesian armed police officers and personnel line-up in Jakarta The key role of the Indonesian National Police is: to maintain security and public order; enforce the law and provide protection and service to the community. In carrying out these basic tasks, the police are: to carry out inspection, guard, escorting and patrolling the community and government activities as needed; the provision of all activities to ensure the safety and fluidity of road traffic; to develop Community awareness; as well as in the development of national law; implement order and ensure public security; implement coordination, supervision and technical guidance for investigators, civil servants/authorities and forms of private security; carry out investigations against all criminal offences in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Act and other legislation; carry out identification, such as police medical operations, psychology and a police forensic laboratory, in the interests of the police task; protect the safety of the soul, property, society and the environment from unrest and/or disaster, including the provision of assistance and assistance in respect of human rights; serve the interests of citizens for a while before they are dealt with by the Agency and/or the authorities; provide services to the public in accordance with the interests of the police task environment; to carry out other duties in accordance with legislation which is in practice governed by a government regulation; receive reports and/or complaints; crowd control and public control; help resolve community disputes that interfere with public policy; surveillance of a flow which may lead to disintegration or threaten the unity of the nation; disparagement of police regulations within the remit of the police administrative authority; carrying out a specific review as part of police identification; respond to the first and rapid action on the scene; Take a picture of the identity, fingerprints and photo of the person for identification purposes; seek information and evidence; the organisation of a National Crime Information Centre; issuing the licence and/or certificate necessary for service to the community; to provide security assistance for judicial proceedings and the enforcement of judicial decisions, the activities of other agencies as well as Community activities; and receive, secure and store lost items for a while until the next identification organization The organization of the Indonesian National Police is hierarchical, culminating in the General Headquarters in Kebayoran Baru. Under general command: Regional Police (Indonesian: Kepolisian Daerah, POLDA), formerly Police Commissariats (Kepolisian Komisariat), Regional Police Headquarters (Commando Daerah Kepolisian, KOMDAK) and Territorial Police (Polisi Wilayah); covers the entire province. Departamental Police (Indonesian: Kepolisian Resor, POLRES), formerly police area directorates (Korem Polisi); includes second-level territories (regencies and cities) Sectoral police (Indonesian: Kepolisian Sektor, POLSEK) includes regions under cities and regencies. The head of the National Police Headquarters is the Chief of the Indonesian National Police (Indonesian: Kepala Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia, KAPOLRI). The chief of police is appointed and is responsible for the President of Indonesia. He's assisted by the vice president of the police. Auxiliary elements of the Head of the Office of the Inspectorate General of the National Police (CPE), charged with assisting the Chief of Police in carrying out surveillance and inspection and treasury within the national police, including non-structural organisational units under the control of the Chief of National Police. Deputy Chief of Police for Operations (As Ops), charged with assisting the Chief of Police in the performance of operational management functions within the police environment, including external coordination and cooperation, as well as the empowerment of the community and other auxiliary elements of Polri. Deputy Chief of Police Planning and Development (Asrena), charged with assisting the Chief of Police in the exercise of general planning and development functions, including the development of organisational and management systems and research and development within the Indonesian National Police. Deputy Chief of Police for Human Resources (AS HR), in charge of assisting the Chief of Police in the exercise of human resources management functions, including maintain and improve the well-being of staff within the Indonesian National Police. Deputy Chief of Police and Infrastructure (Assarpras), charged with assisting the Chief of Police in the performance of the function of equipment and infrastructure within the police. The Division of Professional and Homeland Security (Div Progam) is a special personnel element in the field of professional responsibility and homeland security. This department acts as the internal affairs of the police organisation in charge of the exercise of the discipline and law and order of police personnel. The Police Legal Department (Div Kum) Police Public Affairs and Press Directorate (Div Humas) Police International Relations and Transnational Crimes Division (Div Hubinter) is an assistant element of the international relations leadership that is under the chief of police. This section oversees interpol national crime agency (NCB Interpol) to deal with international crimes. The Police Information Technology Division (IT Pol Div) is a supporting element in the field of informatics, which includes information technology and electronic communications. Advisory Staff of the Office of the Chief of Police (Spripim) of the General Secretariat (Kasetum), Headquarters (Kayanna). The Expert Staff of the Chief of Police (Staf Ahli Kapolri), charged with examining a specific problem for the National Police Chief according to their area of expertise, the Central Executive Office for Intelligence and Security (Baintelkam), shall be responsible for supporting and carrying out intelligence functions in the field of security, head up to order to fulfil the operational and management duties of the police, as well as for supporting the fulfilment of government duties with a view to the realisation of domestic security. The Criminal Investigative Agency (Bosá) is responsible for supporting and conducting criminal investigative and investigative functions, including forensic laboratory identification in relation to law enforcement. The Security Maintenance Agency (Baharkam) is responsible for supporting and performing safety advisory functions that include maintenance and efforts to improve safety and public order conditions in order to achieve domestic safety. The Mobile Brigade Corps (Korbimob) is responsible for performing security advisory functions, in particular as regards the management of high-intensity security failures in the framework of internal security enforcement. The Transport Corps (Korlantas) is responsible for supporting and organizing transportation functions that include community education, law enforcement, traffic evaluation, registration and identification of drivers and motor vehicles, and conducting road patrols. Police Operational Office, charged with dispatching units Brimob, Sabhara, traffic police, Jhاندak / Explosive control (solders, if and the intelligence team, if there are demonstrations, court hearings, high-level meetings, community groups' festive celebrations, or inaugural ceremonies, as may be ordered by the Head of Government, the Head of State, the Chairman of the MPR, or the speakers of the DPR/DPD by sending a letter of assignment to the Local Police Operations Bureau, the Local Police Operations Office and the local police. The Special Unit of Unit 88 of the Counter-Terrorism Unit (Densus 88 AT) is responsible for carrying out intelligence, prevention, investigation, enforcement and operational support functions in the investigation and investigation of terrorist offences. The support elements of the Police Educational Institutions and Training Command (Lemdiklatpol) are responsible for the planning, development and organisation of the education and training function in the development and development and scope of the Indonesian National Police to ensure the training of recruits or personnel specialising in police units, which include professionalism, managerial, academic and vocational training. Police Education Institutes Command overseas: The National Police Staff College (Sesimpol) is an education implementation element and special staff training institution related to the development of police management and administration. It consists of the National School of Advanced Police Officers' (Sespinma) (formerly Selapa), the National Police Junior Staff School (Sespinmen) (formerly Sespin) and the National Police Command and Staff Academy (Sespinpti) (formerly Sespat). The Police Academy (Akpol) is part of the officer's rank formation of police recruits. The Police Science and Technology Academy (STIK) is a special educational and staffing element that deals with higher education and the development of police science and technology. Corps Candidate School (Setukpa) is part of the training for creating police officers to become an officer of rank coming from enlisted or constable ranks of police officers and police officers. Police Bacheloriat Inspector Of Schools (SIPSS) is part of the training for the establishment of police officer Candidates for graduates of bachelor's degree. Police training centres consist of: Special Education and Training in Crime and Violence (Diklatsum Jatannya) Intelligence Education and Training Centre (Pusdikintel) Criminal Investigation Education and Training Centre (Pusdikreskrim) Transport Enforcement Education and Training Centre (Pusdiklantans) Public Security Education and Training Centre (Pus didikgasm) Mobile Brigade Education and Training School (Pusdikbrimob) Water Police Education and Training Centre (Pusdikpolair) Police Administration Education and Training Centre (Pusdikman) Police Language School (Sebasas) Women's Police School (Sepolwan) Community Development Education and Training Institute (Pusdikbinmas) The Police R&D Unit in the field of logistics, Equipment and Armaments (Pusdikokkes Polri) including the Police Research and Development Unit of the National Police Hospital (Rumkit Puspoh) (Pusjarah) Polri Regional Police Polda Metro Jaya Regional Police LogoPolda Metro Jaya HeadquartersPolda Metro Jaya is a police headquarters in the Greater Jakarta region covering the metropolitan area regional police of the Republic of Indonesia (Polda) is the main implementation unit of territoriality under the Chief of Police. Polda is responsible for carrying out national police duties at provincial level. Polda is headed by the Regional Police Chief (Kapolda), who is the responsible National Police Chief (Kapolri) and holds the rank of Inspector General or Brigadier General. Kapold is assisted by the Deputy Chief of Police (Wakapolda). The Regional Police (Polda) is responsible for the Police Department of the Republic of Indonesia (Polres), which covers the city or district/municipal level in that province. For large cities, the Departmental Police (Polres) forces are called the Metropolitan Police (Polrestabes), and for the urban type is named only the Municipal Police (Polresta). Polres has a complete police task force, like Polda, and is led by the Police Chief Commissioner (Kombes) (for the Municipal Police) or the Police Superintendent (AKBP) for police region. Sector Police (Polsek) are led by the Police Superintendent (AKBP) or the Police Commissioner (Kempol) (for urban divisions), while in other Poldas, Polseks are led by officers of the Police Chief Inspector (AKP) rank for rural areas. In some areas as remote as Papua, Polsek may be led by a 2nd Class Police Inspector (pda). Each regional police headquarters (Polda), which covers the province, oversees the following directorates: the Directorate for Criminal Investigation under the Directorate for Criminal Cases under the Directorate for Violence Offences (Jatannya) under the Youth Directorate, Children's and Women's Affairs Department Inafis (Indonesia Automatic Fingerprint Identification System) / Identification of TKP (Crime Scene) Directorate for the Investigation of Specific Offences Under the Directorate of Corruption Under the Directorate for Land and Building Program (Hardabangtah) Directorate for Cybercrime of the Narcotic Drugs Directorate Subdivision Psychotropic Division of the Directorate for Intelligence and Security of the Transport Security Directorate submarine Education and Conjecture (Dikyasa) Under the Directorate for Registration and Identification (Regident) Under the Directorate of Road Law Enforcement (Gakkum) Under the Directorate for Road Safety and Safety (Kamsej) Under the Directorate of Road Escorts and Patrols (Patwal) Under the Directorate of Highway Patrol (PJR) Animal Unit (Satwa Unit) - (Mounted Police and K9 Dogs) Directorate Directorate Directorate for Development (Bimmas, formerly Bina Mitra) Patrol Units (Sabhara) - (Emergency Unit) Directorate of VIP and Important Conservation Facilities (Pamobvit) Directorate of Water Police (Polair) Directorate of Prisoners and Evidence Gathering (Tahti) Human Resources Office of the Office for Infrastructure Facilities (Sarpras, formerly Logistics) Tax Office of the Office of Internal Occupation and Security (Propam) - (Internal Affairs Unit) Law Firm Public Relations and Press Services Regional Police Medical Department Unit Special Forces Unit Acronym Explanation Mobile Brigade Corps Brimob Brimob is the elite/special forces of the Indonesian National Police. Brimob is a paramilitary force of Indonesia and assumes responsibilities in coping with both high public security and special police operations. This unit is also becoming a back-up force for riot control purposes. The staff of this unit are identifiable with their dark blue beaquets. The mobile brigade is also known as the special anti-grass branch of the Indonesian National Police, which deals with special operations. The paramilitary organization, its training and equipment is almost identical to the Indonesian Army (TNI), and it conventionally operates under joint military command in areas such as Papua and until 2005, Aceh. [6] Gegana - Gegana is an internal unit of the Brimob Special Police Force with special capabilities in the field of counter-terrorism, bomb disposal, intelligence, anti-anarchist and handling chemical, biological and radio active threats. Also conducting hostage rescue operations is Unit 88 Densus 88 (Detasemen Khusus 88), Delta 88, or Densus 88, is an Indonesian special forces counter-terrorism commando, and part of the Indonesian police. Established on 30 [8] Public units The following fall under the headquarters of the non-departmental police (Polres) of cities and regencies: Units Abbreviation Indonesian Explanation Centre of Integrated Police Services SPKT Senja Pelayanan Kepolisian Terpadu SPKT is responsible for providing police services to the public in the form of first reception and handling of reports / complaints, police assistance / assistance services and related functions for the performance of security and criminal identification/prevention activities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Intelligence and Security Unit Sat-Intelkam Satuan Intelligensi dan Keamanan This unit is responsible for organizing supporting intelligence security functions, including encryption and service providers in the form of licensees / Explanations regarding foreigners, firearms and explosives, social activities / political communities and certificates of police note (SKCK) for citizens in need And to conduct surveillance / security and Implementation. Sat-Reskrim Satuan Reserse Kriminal Criminal Unit This unit is responsible for supporting the functions an conduct of criminal investigations and investigative activities, including law enforcement identification, coordination and surveillance of operations and the management of investigations in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Sat-Resnarkoba Satuan Reserse Narkoba Anti-Drug Detective Unit This unit is responsible for conducting investigations and investigations into drug abuse offences, including counselling and counselling in the prevention and rehabilitation of victims of drug abuse. Sat-Binmas Satuan Bina Masyarakat Community development unit This unit is responsible for implementing community guidelines, including community empowerment, public order and coordination activities with other forms of security, as well as cooperation in maintaining security and public order. The Sat-Sabhara Satuan Samapta Bhayangkara Sabhara Patrol Unit This unit has public order and public security oversight task. It carries out patrols and basic law enforcement agencies. This unit usually becomes the first dispatch for first crime scenes, police activities and public administration matters. They also carry out the duties of the riot police. Transport Unit Sat-Lantas Satuan Lalu Lintas This unit is responsible for traffic law enforcement, management, management and patrolling matters vital object protection unit Sat-Pamobvit Satuan Pengamanan Obyek Vital This unit serves the security activities of VIPs and important facilities such as government official, diplomatic missions, industrial complex and tourism area. [9] Sat-Polair Satuan Polisi Perairan Water Unit This unit is responsible for the performance of the functions of the water police, these include water patrols, law enforcement agencies, the development of coastal communities and other waters, as well as search and rescue accidents in marine areas (SAR) Detention and evidence unit Sat-Tahti Satuan Tahanan dan Barang Bukti This internal unit is responsible for the organization of care of prisoners includes health care of detainees. . custody of prisoners and reception, storage and provision of evidence and their administration within the regional police headquarters, notification of the number and status of detainees in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Information Technology Department Si-Tipol Seksi Teknologi Informasi Polri This unit is responsible for the management and development of the computer and IT system for police duties Corruption In the eyes of the people, the National Police is corrupt, brutal and inept. [3] Even becoming a police officer can be expensive, with applicants having to pay up to Rp90 million, according to Indonesia Police Watch's head, Neta Saputra Lord. [10] Angry in April 2009 that the Commission for the Eradic had tapped his phone while investigating a corruption case, Indonesian police chief detective Susno Duadij) composed the KPK to a gecko (Indonesian: cicak) fighting crocodile (Indonesian: buaya), which means the police. Susno's comment, as it turned out, quickly backfired because the image of a piglet standing up to buaya (similar to David and Goliath images) immediately had broad appeal in Indonesia. A noisy grassroots movement in support of Cicak quickly emerged. Students staged pre-cicak demonstrations, many newspapers ran cartoons with cicaks lining up against ugly buaya, and numerous TV talk shows took the cicak versus buaya theme with enthusiasm. As a result, references to the Cicaks fight buaya have become a familiar part of Indonesia's political imagery. [11] In June 2010, Indonesian news magazine Tempo published a report on fat bank accounts held by senior police officers containing billions of rupees. When the magazine went on sale in the evening groups of men told witnesses to be cops, he went to newsstands with piles of money to try to buy all the copies before they could be sold. [12] [13] When KPK investigators attempted to search Polri's headquarters in 2010 as part of the investigation of Djoko Susilo, then head of the Korlantas (Police Operations Force), they were arrested and only released after the intervention of the president, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. After the trial, Djokovic was jailed for 18 years. Two years later, the KPK began investigating another senior police officer, Budi Gunawan, who was subsequently nominated for the post of national police chief. KPK then identified Budi as a suspect and his nomination was withdrawn. However, he was later sworn in as deputy police chief. Police subsequently retaliated by accusing three KPK commissioners of crimes. [14] [15] Amnesty International has accused Polri of widespread torture and other abuses of those arrested. [16] According to the organization, police in Indonesia shoot, beat and even kill people without fear of prosecution, leaving their victims with little hope of justice. [17] Main article: Virginity Testing in Indonesia In 2014, Human Rights Watch stated that the physical virginity test is routinely carried out on female applicants for the police force. [18] Human Rights Watch described the practice as unscientific and humiliating. The official admission of violence by police officers came in 2016, when Chief General Baidrudin Haidi admitted that members of the Counter Terrorism Unit Detachment 88 were responsible for the death of terror suspect Siyon, who died of heart failure after being kicked hard enough in the chest to break his ribs. Indonesia's National Human Rights Commission said in March 2016 that at least 121 terror suspects had died in custody since 2007.[19] In June 2019, International call for an investigation into credible evidence of a series of serious violations by the police, who were allegedly responsible for 10 unlawful killings following the re-election of President Joko Widodo. [20] In July 2020, the Indonesian Commission on Missing Persons and Victims of Violence (Kontras) issued a report detailing police brutality over the previous year, resulting in 304 deaths and 1627 injuries in 192 violent incidents. The report also mentioned the arbitrary arrests of people legally demonstrating and acts of discrimination against ethnic Papuan. [21] Rank structure In the early years, Indonesian police used a European police style to advise both the inspector and the commissioner. When the police were merged with the military structure during the 1960s, the ranks changed to military style, such as captain, major and colonel. In 2000, when Indonesian police made the transition to a fully independent force from the armed forces, they used a British style of policing to rank as Inspector and Superintendent. In 2001, Indonesian police returned to Dutch style include both Brigadier and Inspector, as well as in the early years with some Indonesian elements within the ranking system. Ranks are comparable to the armed forces rank system. [22] Worn on: General Officers Field Officers Subaltern Officers Ceremonial Dress Uniform (PDU) Service Uniform (PDH) Field Uniform (PDJ)on Collar Rank in Indonesia: Jenderal Polisi Komisaris Jenderal Polisi (Kojen) Inspektur Jenderal Polisi (Ijren) Brigadir Jenderal Polisi (Brigjen) Komisaris Besar Polisi (AKB) Komisaris Besar Polisi (AKBP) Komisaris Polisi (Kopol) Ajun Komisaris Besar Polisi (AKBP) Komisaris Polisi (Kapol) Ajun Komisaris Polisi (AKP) Inspektur Polisi Satu (Iptu) Inspektur Polisi Dua (Ipd) Rank in English : Police Inspector General Police Commissioner Police Commissioner Police Deputy Commissioner Police Chief Inspector Police Inspector1. Túr Polisi Satu (Aiptu) Ajun Inspektur Polisi Dua (Aipda) Brigadir Polisi Kepala (Briпка) Brigadir Polisi Satu (Briptu) Brigadir Polisi Satu (Bript) Brigadir Polisi Dua (Bripda) Rank in English : Police Sub-Inspector1st Class Police Sub-Inspector2nd Class Police Chief Brigadier Brigade Brigade Brigade 1st Class Police Brigade 2. Uniform for Dresses (PDU) Service Uniform (PDH) Pole Uniform (PDJ)on Collar Rank in Indonesian: Ajun Brigadir Polisi (Abrigpol) Ajun Brigadir Polisi Satu (Abrigptu) Ajun Brigadir Polisi Dua Bhayangkara Head (Bharaka) Bhayangkara Satu (Bharatu) Bhayangkara Dua (Bharada) Rank in English: Police Adjuant Brigadier's Adjuant Brigade 1. The system, used before the transition period, followed the rank system in the Indonesian army. Current transitional period (1 June to 31 December 2000) Previous (until 31 May 2000) General Police Officers (GeneralPol) General Police Commissioner General Police (Field General) General Commissioner of the Police Lieutenant General (Lt. Gen. Pol, Police Lieutenant General) Inspector General of Police (Ijren Pol) Inspector General of Police Major Police (Major General pol, Police Major General) Brigadier General of the Police (Brigadier General Pol) Brigadier General of the Police Brigade General of Police Officers General (Kombes Pol) Senior Colonel of the Police (Police Colonel) Ajun Police Commissioner (AKBP) Superintendent Lieutenant Colonel of the Police (Kombes Pol) Police Lieutenant Colonel) Police Commissioner (Kempol) Assistant Superintendent (Superintendent Assistant) Major Police (Police Major) Subaltern Officers Ajun Police Commissioner (AKP) Senior Police Inspector Police Captain (Police Captain) Police Inspector One (Iptu) Police Inspector 1 First Lieutenant Police (Lettu Pol, Police First Lieutenant) Police Inspector Two (Ipd) Police Inspector II Lieutenant Two Police Officers (Letda Pol, Police Lieutenant Second) Sub-Inspectors Police (WO) Ajun Inspector Police One (Aiptu) Ajun Police Inspector I Assistant First Lieutenant Police (Peltu Pol, Police Chief Warrant Officer) Ajun Police Inspector Two (Aipda) Ajun Police Inspector II Assistant Second Police Lieutenant (Pelda Pol , police warrant officer) Constables (NCO) Brigadir Police Chief (Briпка) Sergeant Major Police Sergeant Major (Serma Pol, Police Sergeant Major) Police Sergeant (Brigadier) Sergeant Chief Sergeant (Serka Pol), Police Master Sergeant) Brigadir Police One (Briptu) First Sergeant Police Sergeant (Sertu Pol, Police Staff Sergeant) Brigadir Police Two (Bripda) Sergeant Two Police Sergeant Two Police (Serda Pol, Police Sergeant) Enlisted Ajun Brigade Police (Abrigp) Bhayangkara Utama I Corporal Chief (Police Chief Corporal) Ajun Brigadier General Police One (Abrigptu) Bhayangkara Utama II Corporal One (Police Corporal) Ajun Brigadier Two (Abrigpda) Bhayangkara Utama Young Corporal Two (Police Lance Corporal) Bhayangkara Head (Bharaka) Bhayangkara Chief Soldier Chief (Police Chief Constable) Bhayangkara Satu (Bharatu) Bhayangkara I Soldier One (Police Constable First Class) Bhayangkara Dua (Bharada) Bhayangkara II Warriors Two (Police Constable) Firearms Indonesian Armed BRIMOB Special Police Personnel with Pindad S51 Assault Rifle Guarding Outside Jakarta Main article: Equipping the Indonesian National Police Standard issue sidearm for all Indonesian National Police officers is the Taurus Model 82 revolver v. 38 Special. While police personnel attached to special forces such as Unit 88, Gegana and BRIMOB are dispensed with a Glock 17 semi-automatic pistol. Heavy weapons are always available to Indonesian police such as Heckler & Koch MP5 sub-machine gun, Remington 870 shotgun, Steyr AUG assault rifle, M4 carbine, M1 carbine, and other weapons. The standard rifle for the Indonesian National Police are the Pindad S51 and the M16 rifle. Units are also issued with a Sabhara/Police V1-V2 Pindad S51 special law enforcement assault rifle. Police vehicles Police vehicles that are usually operated by Indonesian police (Polri) for patrols and coercive activities are mainly Ford Focus sedans, Mitsubishi Lancers, Hyundai Elantras (for some police regions), Mitsubishi Stradas, Isuzu D-Maxs, and Ford Rangers. Such vehicles are usually operated by the Sabhara Police Unit and other units, which vehicles are mainly colored dark-gray. In some areas, usually in rural locations, vehicles are not up-to-date compared to those in major urban areas of the country, so some police vehicles still use older versions such as toyota kijang and Mitsubishi freecas.Special investigation units usually work in black Toyota Avanzas and some are unmarked vehicles. Police laboratory and forensic (Puslabfor) units are issued dark-gray police Suzuki APV vehicles. Traffic Police Corps (Korlantas) typically uses vehicles like the Mazda 6, Mitsubishi Lancer Evolution, Toyota Vios, Ford Focus sedans, Hyundai Elantra and Ford Rangers colored white and blue. Some vehicles for traffic patrols are also used, such as toyota rush and dahatsu truck. Sedan types are usually used for highway and road patrols and escorts. Dual cab types are usually used for traffic accidents and traffic law enforcement activities. Police vehicles colored orange usually Ford Focus and Mitsubishi Lancer sedans and white-orange Chevrolet Captivas are operated by the Vital Object Protection Unit (Pam Obvit) and usually parked outside and operated for international embassies, airports and other specially specified locations. It is also used by tourist police to patrol. For special police, counter-terrorism and anti-riot units such as the Mobile Brigade or Brimob, Division 88 and Gegana units typically use special vehicle costumes for special operations such as Pindad Komodo, Barracuda APC, and modified armored Mitsubishi Stradas, 2002 Nissan Terrano Spirits' and other special double-cab and SUV vehicle types. The vehicles are coloured with the dark grey colour of the bumper in orange identifying the vehicles of the special police some special operating Gegana and Densus Densus the vehicles are coloured in black with orange bumpers. Other customized vehicles used to mobilize police personnel are usually modified Suzuki Mega Cars, Isuzu Elfs and Toyota Dynas with horizontal side sedans inside the trunk covered with a dark colored canvas for the canopy. Costumed patrol pick-ups with mounted seat equipment on suitcase-covered canopies are also operated by police to police personnel during patrols, pick-ups are usually Isuzu Panther pick-ups and usually offered in rural areas. For high-ranking officers (usually generals), issued cars are usually gray (some black) full of compact sedans and medium to full-sized SUVs. Such cars are mainly driven by Toyota Camrys, Hyundai Sonáts, Toyota Land Cruisers, and Toyota Prados. Some use black Toyota Innovas. Mitsubishi Lancer patrol car used by tourist officers Sabhara Mazda6 patrol car used by transport unit Custom Ford Ranger uses Mobile Brigade Corps Pindad Komod Indonesian Mobile Brigade Special Police Tactical Vehicle Police Mobile Brigade Riot Vehicle Yamaha Indonesian Traffic Police Motorcycle Barracuda APC Mobile Brigade Riot Control Vehicle Daihatsu Gran Max Indonesian Tourist Police Van Indonesian Police Patrol Vehicle Car 1976 Indonesia K9 Police Vehicle Unit Police Off-Road Vehicle (Dirt Bike) Unit Uniform Indonesian 1980s Police Uniform Sample Indonesian Police Uniform Today Indonesia's National Police Force had changes for uniform colors about 3 times, periods are: From the first formed until the mid 70s, the uniform color was khaki as the current indian police uniforms. From the late 1970s until the mid-1990s, the uniform color was light brown and brown. From the mid-1990s until now, the colour is brownish and dark brown. In the Indonesian armed forces and police, there are three types of uniforms worn by service personnel that are ceremonial uniforms (PDU), service uniform (PDH), and field uniforms (PDJ). Headgear and beret colors: Red - Crime Investigation Unit (Reserse) - Do not wear berets during operation Dark blue beret - Mobile Brigade Corps (Brimob) Blackish Dark brown beret - Sabhara Light Blue Beret - Internal Affairs Division (Police Provosts) Peaked Caps with White Top - Traffic Police Officers Personnel Sabhara Sabhara Patrolmen Internal Affairs (Provosts) Traffic Cops Criminal Detective Unit Personnel Police Academy Cadets Mounted Police K9 Police Officers Circa 1970 Police Aviators Water Police Officers Riot Police Officers Cop Bomb Unit List of Chiefs of Police (Kapolri) Chief article: Chief of Indonesian National Police Operational Area Aceh Regional Police North Sumatra Regional Police West Sumatra Regional Police Riau Regional Police Riau Islands Police Jambi Regional Police Bengkulu Regional Police Bangka Belitung Regional Police Lampung Regional Police Greater Jakarta Metropolitan Regional Police Banten Regional Police West Java Regional Police Central Java Regional Police SR Yogyakarta Regional Police East Java Regional Police Bali Regional Police West Nusa Tenggara Regional Police East Nusa Tenggara Regional Police West Kalimantan Regional Police Central Kalimantan Regional Police South Kalimantan Regional Police North Kalimantan Regional Police North Sulawesi Regional Police Gorontalo Regional Police Central Sulawesi Regional Police West Sulawesi Regional Police South Sulawesi Regional Police North Maluku Regional Police Maluku Regional Police West Papua Regional Police Papua Regional Police Vehicles Mitsubishi Lancer patrol car used by sabhara patrol unit officers Mazda6 patrol car used transport unit Custom Ford Ranger used Mobile Brigade Corps Pindad Komod about Yamaha Indonesian Transport Police Motorcycle Barracuda APC Mobile Brigade Riot Control Vehicle Daihatsu Gran Max Indonesia Tourist Police Van Indonesian Police Patrol Vehicle Car 1976 Indonesia K9 Police Vehicle Unit Police Off-Road Vehicle (Dirt Bike) Unit Popular media work related to POLRI Menumpas Teroris, 1986 - starring Barry Prima and El Manik Arie Hanggara, 1985: The true story of the death of an 8 year old boy by his stepmother starring Duddy Mizwar Rad (2011 film), starring Iko Uwais, Joe Taslim & Donny Alamsyah Java Heat, 2013 starring Kellan Lutz, Ario Bayu , T.Wifnu Wikana & Mickey Rourke Television Programs 86 - 2014-present (based on the show Cops), shown on NET TV every day at 23:00 Western Indonesian Police time, every day at 11am Western Indonesian time on Trans 7 See also Indonesian Military (TNI) Criminal Investigative Agency (Bareskrim) Mobile Brigade Corps Unit 88 (Densus 88) at Gegana Municipal Police (Indonesia) Military Police Corps (Indonesia) Army Military Police Corps (Indonesia) References ^ Undang-Undang Republic Indonesia Nomor 2 Tahun 2002. ^ Indonesian police split from army, Reuters, CNN, 1. 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