


Legal Accountability for Police Members who Allegedly Extorted the Suspect in a Murder Case (Case Study at the South Jakarta Metro Police)

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords: Legal responsibility, police officers, extortion</p>	<p>One of the forms of crime that often occurs in people's lives today is the crime of extortion which is described in Articles 368 Paragraph 1 to 371 of the Criminal Code. Anyone who violates the provisions as described in Article 368 Paragraph 1 can be sentenced to a maximum of nine years in prison. extortion case carried out by 4 members of the South Jakarta Police Force. Four members of the South Jakarta Metro Police are suspected of violating the code of ethics in the form of abuse of authority in handling a case of murder and sexual exploitation of children that was revealed in April 2024. Even in this case, it is strongly suspected that it involves other parties. Victims of extortion as well as suspects of murder and child sexual violence feel harmed up to billions of rupiah. The formulation of the problem discussed is: 1) What is the qualification of a criminal act that can be categorized as extortion according to Indonesian criminal law? and 2) What is the legal accountability for police members who are suspected of committing the crime of extortion?. The research method used is the normative juridical method, namely research that prioritizes literature data, namely research on secondary data. The secondary data can be in the form of primary, secondary or tertiary legal materials. Based on the results of the research, the author concludes that legal accountability for police members who are suspected of committing the crime of extortion is by effectively enforcing the law against police officers who commit extortion with the importance of implementing a strict and transparent criminal legal process. As seen in the case of a member of the South Jakarta Police who had extorted the suspect in the murder case. As law enforcement officers, the police must be subject to the same rule of law as the general public, as stipulated in Article 29 of the Police Law.</p>
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INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of people's lives has resulted in an increase in the number of crimes committed by perpetrators of crimes, whether intentional or unintentional, this is inseparable from the opportunity factor to commit a criminal act. Therefore, the community must be careful in carrying out various activities because it does not rule out the possibility that crimes can occur anytime and anywhere.

Criminal acts are generally regulated in the Criminal Code which consists of Books I, II and III and have IX chapters, but in the Criminal Code only regulates general provisions regarding a criminal act, so it can be said to be a general criminal law. This is because general criminal law is a law that is intended and applies to everyone as a subject of law without discriminating against the personal qualities of the subject of the law.

Regarding crimes, it is regulated in Book II of the Criminal Code which regulates all prohibited acts along with sanctions for those who violate them. One of the forms of crime that often occurs in people's lives today is the crime of extortion which is described in Articles 368 Paragraph 1 to 371 of the Criminal Code. Anyone who violates the provisions as described in Article 368 Paragraph 1 can be sentenced to a maximum of nine years in prison. In this study, the author is interested in discussing the extortion case carried out by 4 members of the South Jakarta Police Force. Four members of the South Jakarta Metro Police are suspected of violating the code of ethics in the form of abuse of authority in handling a case of murder and sexual exploitation of children that was revealed in April 2024. Even in this case, it is strongly suspected that it involves other parties. Extortion victims and suspects of murder and child sexual violence feel harmed up to billions of rupiah

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On January 29, 2025, the Head of the Professional and Security Division of the Metro Jaya Police, Chief Commissioner Radjo Alriadi Harahap, in a press conference explained, currently his party is conducting an investigation related to alleged violations of the code of ethics committed by four members of the South Jakarta Metro Police. The four are former Head of Criminal Investigation of the South Jakarta Metro Police, Adjutant General Commissioner Bintoro and three other police members, namely AKBP G who had served as the Head of Criminal Investigation of the South Jakarta Police in different years, Z (Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the South Jakarta Metro Police), and ND (Head of the Sub-Directorate of Resmob Satreskrim of the South Jakarta Metro Police).

The money was allegedly directly distributed to the Head of Criminal Investigation AKBP Bintoro, the Head of Women and Child Protection AKP Mariana, and the former Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the South Jakarta Police AKBP Gogo Galesung. "Kanit Z admitted himself when he was examined by the prosecutor. I was also examined, so I know Kanit Z's confession." They are suspected of being involved in an extortion case that ensnared AKBP Bintoro against the murder and rape suspects Arif Nugroho and Muhammad Bayu Hartoyo.

South Jakarta Police Chief Commissioner Ade Rahmat Idnal stated that he was not aware of the extortion allegedly involving Bintoro. However, he did feel that there were irregularities in the handling of the murder and sexual violence cases held by Bintoro. "The handling of the case is very long," while AKBP Bintoro denied extortion. Currently, Bintoro

and three other policemen are being examined by the Propam Polda Metro Jaya. 6 cases of alleged extortion emerged after being revealed by Indonesia Police Watch (IPW). IPW revealed that the case faced by AKBP Bintoro was related to alleged extortion worth billions of rupiah.

What attracts the author's attention in this study is related to the qualification of criminal acts that can be categorized as extortion according to Indonesian criminal law and legal accountability for police officers who are suspected of committing the crime of extortion. Based on the description above, the author determined that the title of this research is: LEGAL ACCOUNTABILITY FOR POLICE MEMBERS WHO ARE SUSPECTED OF EXTORTING SUSPECTS IN MURDER CASES (South Jakarta Police Case Study)

Based on the above background description, the author formulates the problems to be discussed are:

1. What are the qualifications of criminal acts that can be categorized as extortion according to Indonesian criminal law?
2. What is the legal accountability for police members who are suspected of committing the crime of extortion?

The type of approach carried out in this legal research is to use the normative juridical approach method. Normative legal research is research that prioritizes literature data, namely research on secondary data. The secondary data can be in the form of primary, secondary or tertiary legal materials.⁶¹ The normative juridical method approach is a method that is used by mastering the law for a certain problem and how to implement or apply these legal regulations. This research includes research on positive legal provisions that apply in Indonesia related to legal accountability for police officers who are suspected of extorting suspects in murder cases

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Qualifications of criminal acts that can be categorized as extortion according to Indonesian criminal law

Extortion as an act of coercion

The crime of extortion in the Indonesian Criminal Code is regulated in Article 368 of the Criminal Code. This article defines extortion as the act of forcing someone with violence or threats of violence to give goods, money, or do something that benefits the perpetrator and harms the victim.

Qualification of the Crime of Extortion According to Article 368 of the Criminal Code

- a. Unlawful Intent to Benefit Yourself or Others
- b. The perpetrator must have the intention to obtain profits, both for himself and others, unlawfully.
- c. Coercion with Violence or Threat of Violence:
- d. The act of forcing the victim must be carried out by force or

Extortion With Threats

Extortion is divided into 2 types of criminal acts, namely extortion and threats that are in harmony where both have the purpose of carrying out extortion on each individual. As a

result of being the same, the mention is still extortion and in the law the regulations are stipulated in the same chapter, namely in Article 368 of the Criminal Code. The act of extortion is almost the same as stealing. The harmony of the type of crime is listed in Article 368 paragraph 2 which contains that paragraphs 2 to 4 in article 365 concerning the addition of sanctions also apply to article 368 paragraph 1. With coercion, this type of crime has a special value listed in article 335 paragraph 1 number 1 of the Criminal Code.

R. Soesilo in the Criminal Code describes that extortion is accompanied by acts of violence at work such as:

- a. Coercion on a person;
- b. Giving someone's property, or eliminating debts;
- c. Acquisition of profits for himself or other parties;
- d. Coercion is accompanied by violence and threats.

Coercion is the act of pressure on a person until that person opposes him, while resistance to rights is resistance to the law, having no authority, or against the law.

The main points of the act of extortion are:

- a. In order to make a profit

One of the purposes of extortion is the acquisition of profits. If profits are not obtained directly, it is not an act of extortion. The acquisition of this profit is in line with deception regulated in Article 378 of the Criminal Code, which is handing over everything from the extorted person to the extortionist. As for the difference, extortion is based on acts of violence and threats, while in deception it is based on the falsification of all identities.

- b. Opposing the Law of Contradiction aims to gain benefits for himself and other parties. According to the understanding of the nature of opposing punishment, there are doctrines that are differentiators, namely:
 1. Against formal punishment, which is behavior that is against the law if the behavior has been stipulated in the law, so that it is based on written law.
 2. Opposing material punishment, namely the existence of behavior that is against the law even though there are no rules in the law, so it is based on general principles of law.⁶⁸ The Gospel of Jesus Christ

On the contrary, it can cause actions against the law but not extortion, for example, there is a person who is in debt carrying out coercion accompanied by threats and also violence against the debtor to pay it off, it is an act against the law, but it is not classified as extortion.

Threats and Violence Definition Iscarry out taking someone's belongings The difference is that extortion is carried out by agreement with the person who is extorted, because the extorted person gives all the goods by force, while stealing is done secretly without knowing the person he stole. 4 also applies, namely if there is a criminal objection that is carried out in a group and there is a person who dies..

- c. The ability to give goods

Extortion and deception are acts of wealth given in the form of intangible objects, namely debts and receivables. In the case of stealing, the goods obtained are such as forcing the signing of a repayment receipt which in fact has not been paid off.

The threat of violence is the threat and violence to a person's body. This threat is not carried out directly, but if it has crossed the limit or agreement, the violence is carried out. This threat has an impact on a person's mental state that becomes fearful, such as the fear of being hurt and killed. This is what makes extortion occur.⁷⁰

Alleged Extortion by Police Members in a Murder Case Handled by the South Jakarta Metro Police

The alleged act of extortion by members of the South Jakarta Metro Police is due to a murder case at a hotel in the Kebayoran Baru area in April 2024 with Arif Nugroho and Muhammad Bayu Hartoyo as suspects in the murder case of a young woman who was invited to a hotel, was stabbed with drugs and then died of an overdose on April 22, 2024.

According to Radjo, later a code of ethics hearing will soon be held against Bintoro and three other members. His party promised to thoroughly investigate the alleged extortion case. In addition, a number of other witnesses will be called to complement the existing evidence.

Furthermore, the Bidpropam of the Metro Jaya Police will complete the investigation from the Bidpropam of the Metro Jaya Police together with Paminal and immediately hold a code of ethics hearing against the person concerned.⁷² The Gospel of Jesus Christ

Furthermore, according to the Head of Public Relations of the Metro Jaya Police, Kombes Ade Ary Syam Indradi, to reporters, Tuesday, January 28, 2025, Four people have been placed in special placement in the investigation stage at the Bidpropam of the Metro Jaya Police, with allegations of abuse of authority. Polda Metro Jaya is committed to cracking down on all forms of member violations procedurally, proportionately and professionally,

Romi Sihombing as the lawyer of the suspect revealed the chronology of his client allegedly being blackmailed by a number of members of the South Jakarta Police. This case dragged two mid-level officers of the National Police, two suspects Arif Nugroho alias Bastian and Muhammad Bayu Haryoto, admitted that they were asked for Rp 20 billion so that the case was stopped or SP3. Police suspect the two committed murder after a teenage girl was invited to a hotel and was suffocated with drugs and then died of an overdose.⁷³

Romi explained that this alleged bribery began when the police named his client as a suspect on April 26, 2024. A lawyer who at that time was the legal representative of Arif and Bayu, allegedly approached members of the South Jakarta Police. There are *lawyers* who make efforts to approach and on their own initiative to law enforcement.⁷⁴

From the initial meeting, according to Romi, it is suspected that there was the first negotiation between the Jakarta Police Criminal Investigation Unit Adjutant Commissioner Ahmad Zakaria and the lawyer for Arif and Bastian to pay Rp 17.1 billion. Including items such as HP4 cars. The money was allegedly directly distributed to the Head of Criminal Investigation AKBP Bintoro, the Head of Women and Child Protection AKP Mariana, and the former Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the South Jakarta Police AKBP Gogo Galesung. "Kanit Z admitted himself when he was examined by the prosecutor. Romi said that it was also investigated, so I know that the confession of Kanit Z. Romi hopes that the case of alleged acts of bribery and extortion carried out by the law enforcement can be resolved completely. We hope that our clients can get justice, and the officials involved will be given appropriate punishment.

Ade Rahmat Idnal as the Chief of the South Jakarta Police Commissioner on Monday, January 27, 2025 stated that he was not aware of the extortion allegedly involving Bintoro and other police members. However, he did feel that there were irregularities in the handling of the murder and sexual violence case held by Bintoro because the handling of the case was very long.⁷⁵

Legal accountability for police members suspected of committing extortion crimes

Review of the Police Code of Ethics for Police Members Who Commit Extortion

The existence of the Indonesian National Police or the National Police as a law enforcer is not an ordinary designation, in it there is a great responsibility followed by a consequence that means every member of the police is obliged and considered to know the law, furthermore that the police are also considered to have mastery of the law which makes their every action will always run and in accordance with the existing legal basis. Cases of law violations involving law enforcement officials, especially police officers, have become in the public spotlight in Indonesia. One of the forms of violations that often occur is extortion with violence, In recent years, there have been reports of police officers who use their positions to extort produce traders, especially in rural areas or remote areas.

These cases of extortion are often accompanied by threats of physical or psychological violence. This kind of action not only harms victims economically, but also damages the image of the police institution as a whole. In carrying out their duties, every member of the police in Indonesia is bound by the Professional Code of Ethics Commission of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (KEPP).

This National Police code of ethics regulates the behavior of police members in various aspects, including integrity, professionalism, and the use of authority. Violations of the code of ethics can lead to ethical and criminal sanctions, depending on the level of violation, such as cases of extortion committed by police officers using violence that are not only contrary to criminal law, but also serious violations of the police code of ethics.

It is important to remember that the police have a big responsibility in protecting the community. When police officers abuse their authority by committing acts of extortion, public trust in this institution can decrease drastically. The impact of these violations is not only felt by the victim directly, but also damages the relationship between the community and law enforcement, which is supposed to support each other in creating a safe and fair environment. Therefore, internal reform in the police body is an urgency that cannot be ignored.

The review of extortion cases involving government officials does not apply to members of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia who are serving prison sentences. Article 2 of Government Regulation (PP) Number 2 of 2003 concerning Disciplinary Regulations for Members of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia details various actions or behaviors that can be considered as disciplinary violations by members of the National Police. The main purpose of this regulation is to maintain integrity, order, and professionalism in carrying out police duties, Each individual member of the National Police is expected to carry out their duties with full responsibility and maintain a positive image of the police as law enforcement officers. Article 2 of Police Discipline, it is explained that every member of the National Police is obliged to uphold Members of the National Police who violate the

obligations of Article 2 can be subject to disciplinary sanctions. This obligation does not only apply during duty, but also covers the personal lives and social relationships of members of the National Police. This is important because members of the National Police are often public figures who reflect the institutions they represent. This regulation states that members of the National Police must not commit acts that can harm the honor and dignity of the police. Such violations include acts of a criminal nature, unethical behavior, or abuse of power. For example, if a member of the National Police is involved in criminal acts such as corruption or violence, up to extortion, then these actions are not only against the law but also against the discipline of the National Police.⁸² The Gospel of Jesus Christ

These regulations are designed to maintain institutional integrity and protect the police from negative image. Article 2 of the National Police discipline also prohibits members of the National Police from abusing the authority they have. Offenses related to this abuse of authority include acts such as accepting bribes, blackmailing to commit violence without a legitimate reason, or using excessive force. Members of the National Police have a responsibility to protect the public, and abuse of this authority can damage the relationship between the National Police and the public.

This regulation also regulates the obligations of members of the National Police to maintain and maintain public order and provide excellent service to the community. Disciplinary violations occur when members of the National Police fail to carry out their duties, for example by not responding to public reports or not providing the protection they deserve. Incompetence or negligence in the performance of this duty may be considered a form of disciplinary violation.¹

In the context of operational duties, members of the National Police are obliged to carry out the orders of their superiors responsibly. Disciplinary violations also occur if members of the National Police refuse or ignore legitimate orders from their superiors without a clear reason. Discipline in the command hierarchy is an important element to maintain the effectiveness of police duties. Violation of orders can create chaos and reduce the effectiveness of police performance. This regulation also stipulates that members of the National Police must uphold human rights (HAM) in carrying out their duties.⁸³

Human rights violations, such as arrests or detentions without a clear legal basis, are included in the category of disciplinary violations. The state as a *duty bearer* for the fulfillment and protection of Human Rights, is obliged to provide guarantees for the protection of all citizens.⁸⁴ Countries through the National Police as law enforcers must respect and protect human rights in every law enforcement action they take.

Police Disciplinary Behavior emphasizes the importance of maintaining the honor, good name, and dignity of the National Police, both in personal and professional life where any action or behavior that can defile the police institution will be considered a violation of discipline. Thus, every member of the National Police has a moral and professional responsibility to maintain their behavior in accordance with the applicable code of ethics and disciplinary regulations.⁸⁵

Sanctions for Violation of Article 3 Violations of the obligations stipulated in Article 3 will be subject to disciplinary sanctions in the form of reprimands,⁸⁷ postponement of promotion, demotion, and disrespectful dismissal, depending on the level

Fair Law Enforcement and Integrity The obligation of members of the National Police to prioritize the interests of the state shows that they must be able to enforce the law fairly without personal or group bias. Violations of this obligation, such as accepting bribes or siding with certain groups, undermine public trust in the police institution. The protection of state secrets and the Department of State Secrets protection is one of the important aspects of national security. Members of the National Police who do not comply with this obligation can endanger national security and disrupt the operation of government institutions.

Discipline in Appearance as a Symbol of Professionalism A neat and appropriate appearance shows that members of the National Police have high self-discipline. A good physical appearance reflects order and seriousness in carrying out duties. Every member of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Polri) is obliged to uphold the honor and dignity of the State, the Government, and the institution of the National Police as stipulated in Article 3 letter c of Government Regulation (PP) Number 2 of 2003 concerning Disciplinary Regulations for Members of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition, members of the National Police are also required to comply with applicable laws and regulations, both related to official duties and general regulations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 letter g of the same PP. Any violation of these obligations, including actions that have the potential to violate the law, can be categorized as a violation of disciplinary regulations.

If a member of the National Police is proven to have committed extortion, this action is not only a violation of the criminal law, but also a serious violation of the internal disciplinary regulations of the National Police.⁹² Based on Article 7 of Government Regulation No. 2 of 2003, members who commit disciplinary violations may be subject to sanctions in the form of disciplinary action and/or disciplinary punishment. In the context of extortion, such actions are clearly contrary to the code of ethics and discipline of the National Police, as they involve the abuse of authority and power for personal gain, which directly tarnishes the principles of professionalism and integrity of police members.

Disciplinary sanctions, as stipulated in Article 8 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation 2/2003, can be in the form of verbal reprimands to corrective physical actions. However, in cases involving serious offenses such as extortion, disciplinary sanctions are often accompanied by criminal legal action. The enforcement of disciplinary sanctions against extortionists serves as an effort to foster the internal environment of the police and a step to maintain the credibility of the institution. This is very important to restore public trust in the National Police, especially in situations where members of the police who are supposed to protect and serve are acting as extortionists.⁹⁴

Violations such as extortion also indicate a failure in the supervision and application of internal discipline. Therefore, in addition to disciplinary sanctions, it is necessary to conduct a thorough evaluation of the supervision mechanism and discipline education within the police to prevent the recurrence of similar violations. This decisive step is not only important to

uphold justice, but also to strengthen the commitment of the National Police in carrying out its duties and functions professionally and transparently, in accordance with applicable law.

Procedures for Examining Police Who Commit Criminal Acts

The procedure for examining police who commit criminal acts is regulated in Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2003 concerning the Technical Implementation of General Courts for Members of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Article 2 In general, the criminal justice process for members of the National Police is carried out in accordance with the procedural law applicable in the general judicial environment. This means that members of the National Police do not receive preferential treatment or exceptions in the judicial process, and must still follow the stages of criminal justice as stipulated in the Criminal Procedure Code.⁹⁹ The Gospel of Jesus Christ of

Broadly speaking, the criminal justice process against members of the National Police is carried out in the following stages, just like for the general public: Investigation, The initial process to collect evidence and information related to criminal acts committed by members of the National Police, Criminal (KUHAP) is Article 6 paragraph (1). According to Article 8 of Government Regulation No. 3 of 2003, suspects or defendants who are members of the police can be placed in a separate detention room from other suspects or defendants. In Article 10 They can also be temporarily dismissed from their police service positions from the investigation process until the court decision has permanent legal force. The act of extortion by police personnel against produce traders is a criminal act that involves efforts to service to the perpetrator through threats or coercion. These threats can be physical, psychological, or even in the form of abuse of power.¹⁰¹

According to the applicable law, extortion in Indonesia is regulated in Article 368 of the Criminal Code (KUHP), which clearly criminalizes this act and provides a threat of punishment to anyone involved in such activities. This phenomenon can occur in various life contexts, including in the relationship between produce traders and law enforcement officials.

One form of extortion that often concerns the public is extortion carried out by members of the police against produce traders. In this case, the person who has the authority and power as a law enforcement officer uses his position to ask for money or goods from traders with threats. The threats posed can be in the form of legal threats, threats of disruption in business operations, or even physical threats. This kind of practice is not only economically detrimental, but also undermines public trust in the institution of the police.¹⁰²

In the daily practice of extortion by police officers, there are traders who are not disturbed. Traders are often faced with situations where they feel they have to give away the money to keep their business running smoothly and avoid legal intervention that may be regulated or manipulated by the individual. This creates a circle of corruption that severely damages the integrity of law enforcement institutions. Extortion in this form is a form of abuse of power, where those who are supposed to provide protection to the community actually exploit their position for personal gain. Police officers should be tasked with maintaining security and order as well as protecting the rights of traders in running their businesses. However, with extortion, public trust in the police as a law enforcement institution is

increasingly eroded. People are beginning to doubt whether the police are really working to enforce the law or are actually part of the problem itself.¹⁰³

From a legal perspective, extortion is an act that can be threatened with severe punishment. Article 368 of the Criminal Code states that extortion carried out with the threat of violence or coercion is punishable by imprisonment of up to nine years.¹⁰⁴ Although the law has provided for fairly severe sanctions,

Results of the ethics hearing of the extortion case against the suspect in the murder case by a member of the south jakarta metro police

The Metro Jaya Police has held an ethics hearing related to the alleged extortion case by AKBP Bintoro, the former Head of Criminal Investigation of the South Jakarta Police who allegedly extorted Arif Nugroho and Muhammad Bayu Hartoyo. Arif and Muhammad Bayu are suspects in the murder case of a teenager in April 2024. At the ethics hearing held on Friday, February 7, 2025, Bintoro received a sanction of Dishonorable Dismissal (PTDH) from members of the National Police. In addition to Bintoro, several of his colleagues serving in the South Jakarta Police were also sanctioned.¹⁰⁶

CONCLUSION

The crime of extortion according to Indonesian criminal law is qualified as the act of forcing a person with violence or threat of violence to give goods, make a debt, or write off receivables, with the intention of benefiting oneself or others unlawfully. Article 368 of the Criminal Code (KUHP) regulates extortion by force, with a maximum penalty of nine years in prison. Meanwhile, the elements of the crime of extortion according to Article 368 of the Criminal Code are: a) Purpose: Coercing someone with the intention of benefiting oneself or others unlawfully; b) Means: Coercing a person with force or threat of violence; and c) Object: To give away an item, whether wholly or partly belonging to such person or another person, or to create a debt or write off a receivable. Legal accountability for police members who are suspected of committing the crime of extortion is by effectively enforcing the law against police officers who commit extortion with the importance of implementing a strict and transparent criminal legal process. As seen in the case of a member of the South Jakarta Police who had extorted the suspect in the murder case. As law enforcement officers, the police must be subject to the same rule of law as the general public, as stipulated in Article 29 of the Police Law. Therefore, every police officer who is proven to have committed criminal acts such as extortion with violence must be tried in the general court and sentenced in accordance with the provisions of Article 368 of the Criminal Code. A transparent and fair legal process will emphasize that no member of the National Police is immune from the law, as well as provide a sense of justice for victims and the community.

SUGGESTION

To avoid police members from committing violations or criminal acts in general and extortion in particular, so that the National Police institution further increases supervision and guidance for its members to remain guided by the current motto of "Precision" (Predictive, Responsible, and Transparent with Justice). This motto is used to describe the vision and

mission of the National Police in carrying out its duties, namely in a way that predicts potential problems, is responsible to the community, and operates transparently and fairly. The importance of strengthening integrity and professionalism needs to be carried out continuously through periodic training and education, as well as emphasizing the implementation of the Police Professional Code of Ethics. Preventive measures, such as increasing transparency and accountability in police duties to avoid abuse of authority by police members.

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