

## **Optimization of *Direction Finder* in Disclosing Cases of Threatening By Jatanras Unit, Criminal Research Unit, Surabaya City Police Office**

Submitted 1 January 2024, Revised 1 March 2024 Accepted 1 April 2024

Andre Marco Julianto<sup>1\*</sup>, Aris Fernando Matanari<sup>2</sup>, Sardika Yusuf Ramadan Karepesian<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Police Program, Akademi Kepolisian, Semarang, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Criminal Law Program, Universitas 17 Agustus 1945, Semarang, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Master Program of Management, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia

Corresponding Email: \*Sihitepanderaja7@gmail.com

### Abstract

This final assignment aims to describe the stages of use in disclosing cheating cases in the jurisdiction of the Surabaya Police and to describe and analyze the factors that can influence the effectiveness/success of using a Direction Finder to reveal cheating cases in the jurisdiction of the Surabaya Police and the optimal performance of investigators at the time. Make disclosures. This sophisticated tool called a Direction Finder, can carry out profiling and track accurately using the perpetrator's cellphone number. This can increase the disclosure of criminal acts, especially cheating. This thesis uses analysis tools, namely the concept of weighted theft, the Direction Finder concept, the optimization concept, and police operational management, as well as SWOT analysis theory and POAC management theory. This final assignment presents qualitative data analysis from the Surabaya Police Criminal Investigation Unit, especially the Jatanras Unit. The findings in the research are that the author found that the only police station with this sophisticated tool is the Surabaya Police Station, and valid data from the Surabaya Police Direction Finder operator support this final project. The conclusion is that using a Direction Finder in disclosing cheating cases is effective despite internal and external factors. Keywords: Direction Finder, Curat, Using, Polrestabes Surabaya

Keywords: Direction Finder, Curat, Use, Surabaya Police

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The case of aggravated theft or curat itself in Indonesia is a severe criminal case faced by the Criminal Investigation Agency of the Indonesian National Police or Bareskrim Polri through directorates, units, and the unit level in the regions in Indonesia. Based on data held by the National Police Criminal Investigation Center (Pusiknas) of the Indonesian National Police, there were 394,001 criminal cases recorded in Indonesia (Butt, 2021). This shows an increase of 33.02% compared to the same period in 2022, which was 296,176 cases. (Putri, 2023). Of the number of criminal cases, theft cases dominated the criminal cases, with a total of 157,692 cases submitted to the National

Police Criminal Investigation Center. The guideline in this writing is Article 363 of the Criminal Code as above, making the punishment for theft more severe. The Indonesian National Police stated that the most frequent criminal cases occurred around 18.00 to 21.59 as many as 15,703 cases, 08.00 to 11.59 as many as 15,501 cases, and finally at 15.00 to 17.59 and 04.00-04.59, respectively, 14,884 cases and 14,634 cases. (Annur, 2023).

According to Annur in the Databoks Article (2023), all the data was obtained from police reports *updated* on the E-MP application used by the Police as management in investigations. The application contains data from the police report until the case is completed. In 2022, theft also topped the index of criminal cases in Indonesia, with 36,184 cases. This data was obtained based on data held by the National Police Criminal Information Center, which also recorded 321,662 instances that occurred in 2022 (Muhamad, 2023). In 2021, data held by the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Indonesian National Police noted that in October 2021, there were the highest number of cases and theft was the highest criminal case, namely 2,641 cases. (Pusiknas Polri, 2021). The Crime Data in Indonesia Based on Regional Police in 2022 available in Table 1.

Table 1. Crime Data in Indonesia Based on Regional Police in 2022

<b>NO</b>	<b>POLICE</b>	<b>NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES</b>
1	EAST JAVA	51.905
2	NORTH SUMATRA	43.555
3	METRO JAYA	32.534
4	CENTRAL JAVA	30.060
5	WEST JAVA	29.485
6	SOUTH SULAWESI	28.679
7	RIAU	12.389
8	SOUTH SUMATRA	11.453
9	LAMPUNG	11.022
10	IN YOGYAKARTA	10.591

Based on the Table 1 shows that 51,905 criminal cases occurred in the jurisdiction of the East Java Regional Police in 2022 (Maruf, 2024). This indicates that criminal cases in the jurisdiction of the East Java Regional Police have become a serious problem faced by the East Java regional police to date, of all the cases that occurred in the East Java Regional Police, including theft cases that occurred in several police areas under the East Java Regional Police, including the Surabaya Police.

## **SWOT Analysis Theory**

SWOT analysis is an elaboration of an analysis theory that contains *Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats* (Puyt, & Wilderom, 2020). SWOT analysis is used in activities to understand, know, or analyze the abovementioned things. According to Freddy (2014:20), SWOT analysis is based on logic to maximize existing strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. SWOT analysis helps organizations to be more sensitive in understanding their status in an environment and to be able to plan appropriate actions. In Freddy Rangkuti's book (2014) entitled "*SWOT Analysis: Techniques for Dissecting Business Cases, How to Calculate Rating Weights, and OCAI*" explains that SWOT is one way to analyze to find out several factors that systematically have the aim of creating a Company strategy. SWOT analysis compares external factors of opportunities and threats with internal factors of strengths and weaknesses. (Teoli, 2019).

Strength is analyzing the strength situation of an organization. Weakness is analyzing the failings of the organization's situation. Opportunity is an analysis of the conditions of opportunities from outside the organization and for the organization's future opportunities. In reality, the organization must face challenges to face various factors that are detrimental.

## **POAC Management Theory**

Management is a scientific discipline with various perspectives and approaches and uses resources with the right target or effectively to achieve goals. In management, there are a series of activities to achieve goals carried out by organization members based on things that have been determined (Rohaemi, & Firdaos, 2024).

According to Terry, Smith (2013) defines management as a process or framework that then involves direction and guidance from a group of people to achieve a goal or purpose of the organization that has been set. In organizational activities, there will be a relationship with the managerial process. A leader must always manage and regulate the running of an organization or institution, which is what organizational management activities are. George R. Terry expressed that targeted management is needed in an organization or institution. George R. Terry then stated that the management in question is POAC, including *Planning, Organizing, (Hartono, & Ciputri, 2023) Actuating and controlling*. Terry, in Smith (2013:17), groups management as follows:

*Planning* (planning), determining the work a group will do to achieve the goals, includes decision-making and alternatives. There is a need for the ability to see visions to

formulate future actions.

*Organizing* includes establishing authority among groups or organizational units, dividing the components of activities needed to achieve the goals in the group, and dividing tasks to a manager to organize the grouping (Trunk, & Hartmann, 2020). *Organizing* always connects with humans, so their search and assignment to organizational units are included in the *organizing element*. In this process, humans become an essential factor because the division of tasks must be adjusted to the abilities of each member of the organization.

*Actuating* (implementation) is also called an activity or action carried out by a manager to continue or initiate an action determined by the planning and organizing elements to achieve goals. This stage includes satisfying and determining the humane needs of its employees, leading, rewarding, and providing or developing compensation to these employees.

*Controlling* (supervision): after carrying out each process of planning, grouping, and implementation, there is a continuation, namely evaluating the process that has been implemented. There are no extreme and undesirable deviations while achieving organizational goals. Evaluation and supervision are carried out to determine the extent to which implementation activities have taken place and to correct things that are not by the planning. Rearranging tasks or changing authority is included in this stage (Baldry, & Farrington, 2019).

## **METHOD**

The type of research used to prepare this final assignment is through observation, interviews, and document studies conducted by the researcher as the author. The aim is to obtain valid data comparisons to produce a description of the problem that can be more accountable and comprehensive.

The method in the final assignment is to analyze inductive data that does not focus on generalization but rather on meaning. The data sources obtained in writing the final assignment were obtained by interacting and conducting interviews with relevant sources at the research location and also received in-depth and detailed information reports; the analysis of each word does not have numbers that will be processed like a quantitative approach. This effort was made to understand how to optimize the *Direction Finder* in revealing theft cases by the Jatanras Unit of the Surabaya Police Criminal Investigation Unit.

The focus of research is defined as the concentration related to the research objectives. A series of a form of problem arrangement that has then been explained as the center or

main discussion in the research topic. In general, the focus of research is the outline of the research, so the focus of research is a process from the beginning of observation to the analysis of more structured and directed results. (Salma, 2022) The focus of research is directed at the topic, problem, or area that is the center of attention of a study. This key element directs the entire research process to help researchers narrow the scope of the author's research study. In this case, the research focuses on using *Direction Finder to reveal* theft cases by the Jatanras Unit of the Surabaya Police Criminal Investigation Unit. With the established research focus, researchers can be more specific in studying or conducting research on the *Direction Finder tool*, the performance of investigators in terms of disclosure by the Jatanras Unit of the Surabaya Police Criminal Investigation Unit, and theft cases in the jurisdiction of the Surabaya Police.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Management theory, especially POAC by George R. Terry, which the author uses as a knife analysis of the operational stages of *Direction Finder* in disclosing theft cases (Whyte, 2021).

### A. *Planning (Planning)*

Careful planning is required before hunting or using a car with a *Direction Finder* in it. Checking what data the investigator has makes it easier for *the Direction Finder* operator to input data into the tool. Previously, planning the target operation was pursued to prevent errors during implementation.

Ensure that the target of the operation being pursued is in a suitable position and make it easy for the *Direction Finder* tool to *hunt* the target of the operation. Satreskrim Polrestabes Surabaya, through its Jatanras Unit, has realized the threat of increasing cases of theft that have occurred in the Polrestabes Surabaya area.

which is expected to optimize the performance of investigators in conducting disclosures or coercive efforts carried out in dealing with theft cases that occurred at the Surabaya Police Headquarters (Lestari, et al, 2020; Bacon, 2020). In this process, the Jatanras Unit of the Surabaya Police Headquarters Criminal Investigation Unit also did not forget to prepare the existing facilities and infrastructure to support this equipment.

The existence of a car garage (figure 4.14) that can be used by *the Direction Finder* car is a tangible form of the planning process that has been carried out (Heilmeier, et al, 2020; Gössling, et al, 2020). The planning that has been carried out is a bridge that connects our current position with the goal that we want to achieve, namely

the disclosure and reduction of theft cases and the optimal use of *Direction Finder* in disclosing theft cases in the Surabaya Police area. At the preparation stage, an application from the Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Surabaya Police is required (Figure 4.11) as a form of legality for using the *Direction Finder tool*.

#### **B. Organizing (Organizing)**

Organizing will be challenging when done by a small portion of the existing members. At this stage, it is carried out entirely by the Surabaya Police Criminal Investigation Unit by appointing the division of tasks and responsibilities (Chyzh, 2022; Kinerja, 2024; Kroitor, 2022). This stage is carried out to determine who will man this tool within the Surabaya Police. Personnel from the Surabaya Police Criminal Investigation Unit have been appointed to carry out the task of manning *the Direction Finder tool* and are responsible for this tool.

Based on the picture above, two officers have been appointed as the person in charge of *the Direction Finder* device and four members with the rank of non-commissioned officers as operators of *the Direction Finder* device owned by the Surabaya Police Criminal Investigation Unit. However, of the 4 *Direction Finder* operators appointed by the Head of the Surabaya Police Criminal Investigation Unit, none have attended special development education for special weapons such as this *Direction Finder*.

#### **C. Actuating (Hunting)**

*Direction Finder* tool owned by Satreskrim Polrestabes Surabaya is *Direction Finder* based on SDR EXPO, NETHAWK FXM. The disclosure of the case began with the existence of a crime scene with a broken door modus operandi. After that, a conventional investigation started with searching for CCTV around the crime scene, related to witnesses or ceptu, asking the sacred.

After that, it can be determined with a modus operandi, namely breaking into a house with a broken lock. Then, are there any related clues from the crime scene or the modus operandi that the perpetrator has carried out, if there are still none or zero clues, it is possible that the action was carried out by the perpetrator the possibility of the perpetrator also doing it in other places or at other crime scenes. If there is a crime scene with the same modus operandi, the same thing is done: a conventional investigation first.

The Jatanras Unit of the Surabaya Police Criminal Investigation Unit has a Cell Dump technique. *The Cell Dump* is used to find out whether each crime scene has

similarities or not, related to the modus operandi or other characteristics such as the means used by the perpetrator or the characteristics of the perpetrator recorded by CCTV. However, each crime scene location has its signal; in this case, each crime scene has a LAC CID that identifies the strongest signal at that location. Around the crime scene, there is a tower called LAC. The tower or LAC CID will usually issue a GPS signal to determine *the Location Area Code Cell ID* owned, which will then be CP or Check Post by the *Direction Finder operator*. There are several details that then, in CP, one is IMSI, IMEI (can display *the Device*), Mobile Number, LAC, MNC, and MCC. After in *Cell Dump*, the LAC CID Check is done. *Cell Dump* is used to check what devices are at the crime scene. *The Cell Dump* will display IMSI and IMEI, which make transactions with the perpetrator. It is possible if the first crime scene occurred at 14.00 and the second crime scene at 17.00 when there is one IMSI or *Device* that is lit around the LAC CID TKP first at a particular time, then it is reasonable to suspect that it is the suspect because in two locations there is one cellphone/*Device* that is lit simultaneously there is a *Cellphone Device*, there is an IMEI and a cellphone number. After learning all that, I realized there is something called CDR. From CDR, the conversation history of the perpetrator and communication with anyone appears. When the perpetrator transacts with two people, namely SA (Intermediate Target) and B *Number*, the details also show the IMEI, cellphone number, IMSI, and LAC CID and date. Whether at the time of the crime scene, the cellphone number from SA was at the crime scene and B *Number* was the same as SA, after being matched, *Profiling was carried out*. From the number that appears, then check the registration through the MC POLRI. When you get a reply, you can check the owner of the number in the name of the KTP. After that, in Get Contact, whether the data obtained matches the KTP or is fake, you can also find the linked social media or other accounts.

After the data was obtained, it turned out that he was a recidivist from Central Java, but after being checked by the post, he was never around the crime scene, so *the Direction Finder tool was used*. One of the functions of *the Direction Finder* tool is *IMSI Catcher*. When checked by the post, it turned out to be around the housing complex with a *tower*. The operator divided the tower into three sectors: sector 1, sector 2, and sector 3. Incidentally, when checked by the post, the target or perpetrator's position was in the industry. The *Direction Finder operator* carried out one near the housing complex and then mapped it to determine whether it was following the LAC CID that matched the target. After that, they left for the last check post from the target with the *Direction Finder tool car*. What was

entered into the *Direction Finder* tool was the IMSI obtained through the target's cellphone number. Then, the Direction Finder car went around or around the sector of the target that had been checked by the post. After finding the Direction Finder tool, I made a BENK sound! A red line will appear on the Direction Finder tool in the *IMSI Catcher*. After that, the target's signal from 4G will go to of mode and then be lowered to 2G to make a *silent call*. *Silent Call* to make the target escape from the original tower and be pulled to the fake tower or *BTS* by force to isolate the target. The equipment used for this tool is a small piercing tool called a "Jugular." Then, the signal that has been pulled is inputted to the jugular.

After that, the piercing tool will show the position of the target with *the device* that has been isolated. Once found, enter *\*#06#* to find out the IMEI and then match the data owned by *the Direction Finder* operator with the target.

#### **D. Controlling (Supervision)**

Generally, it is necessary to check what has been done to ensure that a job is by the direction of the goals that have been set or planned, including the implementation of this *Direction Finder* tool (Kerzner, 2025). (Wichmann-Hansen, & Schmidt Nielsen, 2024)Supervision carried out by the Jatanras Unit of the Surabaya Police Criminal Investigation Unit is located at the Head of the Surabaya Police Criminal Investigation Unit with the Deputy.The head of the Criminal Investigation Unit and the Head of Operational Development Affairs or KBO are implementers (Muchsin, & Manullang, 2020).

In every activity that requires the use of *Direction Finder* tools, supervision from the Deputy Chief of the Criminal Investigation Unit or the Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit is needed. As explained previously, every use is through a Letter of Application, so implementation in the field is always equipped with a Task Order Letter and ends with a Task Implementation Report (Zákopcanová, et al, 2020; Liu, et al, 2023).

Through the POAC Analysis Knife, using the *Direction Finder* tool in the process aids in revealing theft cases, not the main thing. This tool only helps the work process of the operational team in the field to find the point of the hunted operation target or when *hunting* the sought-after operation target. This tool can help the investigation or investigation process be more optimal and show that applying technology to carry out Polri duties is beneficial for Polri members (Wang, et al, 2022; Hashimoto, et al, 2022).



## CONCLUSION

Based on the writing that the author has done at the Surabaya Police Headquarters, the author can draw the following conclusions:

The POAC management theory can provide a discussion of the formulation of the problem; it was found that the operational stages of using *the Direction Finder* used by the Jatanras Unit of the Surabaya Police Criminal Investigation Unit have clearly been on target and the implementation is also quite good. The Jatanras Unit of the Surabaya Police Criminal Investigation Unit can manage this theory when implementing this tool. The operational implementation of *the Direction Finder* when uncovering theft cases has matured in its planning based on several prominent theft cases that the Jatanras Unit of the Surabaya Police Criminal Investigation Unit has revealed. The operational implementation of the use of *the Direction Finder* tool by the Surabaya Police, especially the Jatanras Unit of the Criminal Investigation Unit, aims to assist in uncovering theft cases through the use of advanced technology in the current era of the 5.0 industrial revolution and is carried out to optimize the performance of investigators and operational teams in the field.

The process of revealing the theft case carried out by the Jatanras Unit of the Surabaya Police Criminal Investigation Unit using *the Direction Finder* is a means used to accelerate the completion of handling a case report about crime in Surabaya (Saputra, et al, 2023; Runhovde, et al, 2021), especially theft. Therefore, detailed attention needs to be paid to the factors that influence both internally and externally so that the tool works effectively, namely through the care and maintenance of the *Direction Finder* tool carried out periodically through a special allocation of the budget given for this tool. In addition, the internal factors of the *direction-finder* toolThe SWOT theory can reduce human error committed by operational members of the Jatanras Unit in the field, such as mistaken arrests and wrong target operations that can impact coercive efforts afterward. Health factors also greatly influence the operator because the *Direction Finder* tool has high radiation power.

## SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of the writing and conclusions obtained by the author regarding the optimization of *Direction Finder* in Disclosing Theft Cases by the Jatanras Unit of the Surabaya Police Criminal Research Unit, the suggestions that the author can provide with the following points:

- a. Provide advice to the Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit of Surabaya Police to submit a proposal for a special budget allocation to the Surabaya Police Chief to support using the Direction Finder device from maintenance and upkeep to operations.
- b. Provide advice to the Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit of Surabaya Police to increase the number of *Direction Finder* operators before considering the number of personnel of the Criminal Investigation Unit of Surabaya Police, which has exceeded the ideal number of members.
- c. Provide input to the Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit of Surabaya Police, facilitate special training for existing Direction Finder operators, and give orders to operators to take vocational education and research development, especially in the field of operating sophisticated technologies owned by the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Police, such as *Direction Finder*.
- d. Provide advice to the Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit of Surabaya Police to pay more special attention to the health of *Direction Finder* operators by conducting *medical check-ups*.  
Periodically to find out the condition of each operator when using the *Direction Finder tool*.
- e. Provide suggestions to the Head of the Jatanras Unit to provide a special room for Direction Finder tool operators as a special workspace so that operators can work freely to carry out their duties and as a place to store data to operate the *Direction Finder tool*.

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