

## **Review of the National Police Chief's Policy Regarding Decree Number Kep/613/III/2021 Maintaining Public Security and Order in Certain Areas**

**Rifki Yudha Ersanda<sup>1\*</sup>, Ixora Lundia Suwaryono<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Administrative Sciences, University of Indonesia, Jl. Prof.Dr.Selo Soemardjan  
Kampus Baru UI Depok 16424, Indonesia

\*Corresponding Author E-mail: [rifki.yudha@ui.ac.id](mailto:rifki.yudha@ui.ac.id)

### **Abstract**

After the policy of the Chief of Police issued his Decree Number: 613/III/2021 dated March 23, 2021 so that the authority of the Sector Police is reduced to only carrying out investigative activities including receiving reports, requesting information, visiting crime scene, collecting evidence but also to delegate the case to the Resort Police if the crime is continued into the investigations stage, if the crime is continued to the investigation stage it must be delegated to a higher unit, namely the Resort Police. This research is based on the theory of legal certainty and hierarchy. The legal status of the Decree of the Chief of Police Number Kep/613/11/2021 concerning Appointment of Sector Police Only to Maintain Public Security and Order in Certain Areas (Not Conducting Investigations) is that the Decree of the Chief of Police is categorized as a *beleidsregel* (policy regulation). The Polsek focuses on aspects of *Kamtibmas*, being in the midst of society, prioritizing the main tasks of protecting, nurturing and serving the community by carrying out pre-emptive and preventive activities rather than repressive and the effectiveness of investigations is handed over to the upper unit level, namely the Polres. Then the decision of the Head of the National Police to remove the investigative authority at the Polsek in the study of criminal law policies is quite rational within the framework of non-penal efforts to solely enforce the law for the realization of security and public order. The impact of the issuance of the decision to stop investigations and investigations at the Polsek, the stipulation of the Decree of the head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number: Kep/613/III/2021 made it difficult for the community. People who live far from the Polres use paid transportation and are not ready for transportation. The police are unable to handle cases. The community feels that the authority of the police is burdened in enforcing the law because it is more expensive. Abolishing investigative powers is also beneficial for the police, because basically law enforcers must be closely monitored, while so far supervision at the police level has been very weak. Eliminating the right to investigate can minimize the potential for abuse of authority. Another advantage, the abolition of investigative authority can also make the Police closer and become friends of the community. Because on the one hand the police can focus more on working with the community to maintain order, and on the other hand eliminate negative perceptions such as repression that generally arise when they handle cases.

Keywords: The decision No, Organization, Indonesia National Police (Polri)

### **Abstrak**

Pasca kebijakan Kapolri mengeluarkan Surat Keputusan Nomor: 613/III/2021 tanggal 23 Maret 2021 sehingga kewenangan Polsek direduksi menjadi hanya melakukan kegiatan penyidikan meliputi penerimaan laporan, permintaan keterangan, olah TKP, mengumpulkan bukti-bukti tetapi juga melimpahkan perkaranya kepada Polres jika tindak pidana dilanjutkan ke tahap penyidikan, jika tindak pidana dilanjutkan ke tahap penyidikan harus dilimpahkan kepada unit yang lebih tinggi yaitu Polres. Penelitian ini didasarkan pada teori kepastian hukum dan hierarki. Status hukum Keputusan Kapolri Nomor Kep/613/11/2021 tentang Penunjukan Polisi Sektor Hanya untuk Menjaga Keamanan dan Ketertiban Masyarakat di Daerah Tertentu (Tidak Melakukan Penyidikan) adalah Keputusan Kapolri tersebut termasuk kategori sebagai *beleidsregel* (peraturan kebijakan). Polsek menitik beratkan pada aspek *Kamtibmas*, berada ditengah-tengah masyarakat, mengutamakan tugas pokok melindungi, membina dan melayani masyarakat dengan melakukan kegiatan yang bersifat preemtif dan preventif

\* Copyright (c) 2023 **Rifki Yudha Ersanda and Ixora Lundia Suwaryono**

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

Received: September 22, 2023; Revised: October 28, 2023; Accepted: November 11, 2023

daripada represif dan efektifitas penyidikan diserahkan kepada atasan. tingkat satuan yaitu Polres. Maka keputusan Kapolri menghilangkan kewenangan penyidikan di Polsek dalam pengkajian kebijakan hukum pidana cukup rasional dalam kerangka upaya non penal untuk semata-mata menegakkan hukum demi terwujudnya keamanan dan ketertiban umum. Dampak dari keluarnya keputusan penghentian penyidikan dan penyidikan di Polsek, ditetapkannya Keputusan Kapolri Nomor: Kep/613/III/2021 menyulitkan masyarakat. Masyarakat yang tinggal jauh dari Polres menggunakan transportasi berbayar dan belum siap untuk transportasi. Polisi tidak mampu menangani kasus tersebut. Masyarakat merasa kewenangan polisi terbebani dalam penegakan hukum karena lebih mahal. Penghapusan kewenangan penyidikan juga bermanfaat bagi kepolisian, karena pada dasarnya aparat penegak hukum harus diawasi secara ketat, padahal selama ini pengawasan di tingkat kepolisian sangat lemah. Menghilangkan hak untuk melakukan penyidikan dapat meminimalkan potensi penyalahgunaan wewenang. Keuntungan lainnya, penghapusan kewenangan penyidikan juga dapat mendekatkan Polri dan menjadi sahabat masyarakat. Sebab di satu sisi polisi bisa lebih fokus bekerja sama dengan masyarakat untuk menjaga ketertiban, dan di sisi lain menghilangkan persepsi negatif seperti represi yang umumnya muncul saat menangani perkara.

Kata Kunci : Keputusan No, Organisasi, Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia (Polri)

---

## **INTRODUCTION**

Currently, criminals in Indonesia are increasing, this is due to various factors, including economic and social problems. Perpetrators of criminal acts use various methods to deceive victims and the police so that the crimes they commit cannot be tracked and investigated by the police. To reveal various crimes committed in the real world and the virtual world, the role of the police in society is needed. Many crime cases have not yet revealed who the perpetrators are, which makes the public question the performance and ability of the police in uncovering criminal cases. Currently, the performance of the police is in the public spotlight for its quality and performance, which is an official agency that has the main task as a state apparatus to take action and uncover criminal problems in the Indonesian state. Gaussyah, (2012), revealed that the public has various ways of assessing and observing the performance of the Police, such as observing and assessing the Police on the streets and other public places. Observations carried out by the public can be carried out directly and become a reflection of the professionalism of the Police, which in the end can become the image of the Indonesian Police in the eyes of the public. Police professionals are very important to support the main tasks and functions of the police which are carried out to maintain security and order, provide protection, protect and provide services to the community, this is done to create peace in the community. Rahardjo (2018) said that professional police is an attitude and way of thinking in carrying out policing that is based on police science and implemented for humanity in protecting human dignity which is the main asset of this nation. This is done in the context of realizing order, security and upholding the law. In carrying out these authorities and duties, the police must be able to uphold human rights, which is a manifestation of the police's professional attitude in upholding their professional code of ethics in accordance with the law. In carrying out its duties, the police are given the authority to include receiving reports and complaints from the public, maintaining security, preventing and resolving problems that could disrupt order, as well as carrying out investigations and investigating criminal acts. Therefore, the police are present at the sub-district level, called the Sector Police.

However, currently the performance of the police is being questioned again by the public because the National Police has issued decision No Kep/613/III/2021 relating to Sector Police only maintaining security and public order in certain areas and not carrying out investigations. This policy was made because it took into account suggestions from the Regional Police. This is also a program that is prioritized by the Regional Police Chief in the field of transformation and as a strengthening for Sector Police and

District Police which are the front line in Polri services. Sector police who do not carry out investigative activities can follow the letter from the Chief of Police Number B/1092/II/REN.1.3/2021.

The policy issued by the National Police has a reason that the police are not allowed to carry out investigations, this is because the distance people travel to the police station is close, apart from that, the police station only receives a few reports in one year. Of all the regional police, there is no police station in Polda Metro Jaya that has not carried out an investigation. This means that all Polda Metro Jaya Police have carried out an investigation. Based on the National Police Chief's decision, the public will increasingly question the performance of the police because investigations are no longer carried out at the Sector Police level.

According to Handoko (2018), in optimizing the professionalism of the police to carry out their duties and functions, there are several ways that must be done, namely providing guidance to police officers to behave and have behavior in accordance with the rules of the code of ethics of the Republic of Indonesia Police, providing supervision on the performance of the police in enforcing law and developing higher quality Polri human resources and can improve the welfare of Polri members themselves.

In carrying out their duties and roles, the police have the authority, such as receiving complaints and reports, resolving problems in the community that can disturb peace in the environment, preventing community illnesses, carrying out inquiries and investigations into criminal acts. In this case, researchers will examine the obstacles that occur in implementing the National Police Chief's policy after issuing decision No Kep/613/III/2021 regarding the appointment of Sector Police who are only permitted to maintain security and public order in certain areas and are not permitted to carry out investigations. In this case, it can be identified in formulating problems in the strategy and getting solutions that are right on target and minimizing inhibiting factors that occur in the implementation of policies that have been implemented.

In order to ensure public order and security, the National Police is at the sub-district level called Sector Police. The existence of the Sector Police is the front line in maintaining public order and security, therefore the Sector Police should carry out activities that have a pre-emptive & preventive nature and are present in the community, in reality in the social environment of society the security situation is not always constant and there are various kinds of problems such as problems social and criminal acts, therefore in enforcing the law on criminal acts the Police have the authority to carry out investigations and inquiries. After the issuance of National Police Decision No. 613/III/2021 on March 23 2021, the authority of the Sector Police was reduced and they could only carry out activities of receiving reports, carrying out investigations and asking for information and coming to the scene of the crime. If the crime continues it will be delegated to top unit of the Resort Police.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This article uses a descriptive analysis method by conducting a literature study (Creswell & Creswell, 2017). Literature comes from relevant books and journals related to the problems discussed. Apart from that, regulation No: 613/III/2021 dated 23 March 2021 relates to the Sector Police only maintaining security and public order in certain areas and not carrying out investigations. The method used is expected to provide a comprehensive and complete picture regarding regulation Number: 613/III/2021. This article will explain the extent to which the authority of the National Police Chief's Policy Regarding Decree No Kep/613/III/2021 maintains security, public order in certain areas by not carrying

out investigations and the impact if the National Police Chief's Policy is issued regarding the abolition of the authority to investigate and carry out investigations.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Understanding the principles of the legal approach is the main foundation on which a rule exists. In this understanding, there needs to be a demand to understand the applicable laws and regulations. Legal principles have basic ethical demands, therefore, legal principles and legal regulations can change their nature to become part of the ethical order. Legal principles are an important element in legal regulations. The formation of practical law should be oriented towards legal principles as much as possible. Legal principles are the basis for positive legal guidance. According to expert opinion, legal principles have different meanings. Principles are a basis for thinking. Principles are also interpreted as the basis of law or the heart of law. This is because it is the broadest basis for the birth of a legal regulation (Wantu, 2010).

Certainty is defined as a condition or situation, stipulation or stipulation. Law must be based on certainty and justice (Kordela, 2008). It is definitely a guideline for fair behavior in supporting an order that is considered reasonable. Legal certainty is a statement that can be responded to normatively and not sociologically. Law is a system of norms. Norms are statements that can focus on aspects of *das sollen* (what should be) and can include certain rules that should be carried out. Norms are intentional actions by humans. Legislation has rules that act as guidelines for individuals to behave in society, both among individuals and in social relations. These rules become a limit in society in carrying out actions against individuals. So the presence of these rules in data implementation creates legal certainty (Rato, 2018).

Legal certainty originates from Domatic Juridical teachings which are the basis for a positive mindset in the world of law. Law is something that is independent and autonomous, because in its understanding law is only a collection of rules. In its aim, law does not only guarantee the realization of legal certainty. Legal certainty can be translated into basic legal guidelines. The overall idea in a law does not have the intention of achieving equality or profit, but only for certainty (Ali, 2017).

Based on the explanation above, legal certainty means clarity of norms that can be used as guidelines for society because of the existence of regulations. The definition of legal certainty can also be interpreted as clarity and decisiveness which has an impact on misunderstandings (d'Amato, 1983). The theory of legal certainty is a theory that exists in Indonesia which is based on the formation of legislation. In existing legislation in Indonesia, the theory of legal certainty is still the rule to this day, for example in investigations and inquiries the relevant constitution gives special rights to investigators to summon, examine, arrest and detain suspects with evidence that is related to the action. criminal law, is the authority of the police of the Republic of Indonesia as regulated in Law No. 2 of 2002.

Hierarchy theory is a theory related to the legal system introduced by Hans Kelsen, who said that the legal system is a ladder system that has tiered rules. The relationship that regulates norm actions with other norms is called super and subordination relationships in a spatial context. Norms that form other norms are called superior and inferior norms, the process is determined by higher norms and become the reason for overall validation in the legal system in forming unity. Therefore, the lowest legal norms refer to higher legal norms and the highest laws such as the constitution have a role in the most basic legal norms. The most basic legal norms are not as concrete as the basic norms of Pancasila. The relationship between norms that regulate other norms is called super and subordination relationships in a spatial context (Asshiddiqie & Safa'at, 2006). The norms that form other norms are superior and the norms that are created are called inferior. Its creation, which is determined by higher norms, is the reason for validating the entire legal system in forming a unity.

Based on the descriptions of the theory of legislative hierarchy above, the legal hierarchy contains the meaning of each type of legal regulation which is based on the principle that lower legal regulations must not conflict with higher legal regulations. Indonesia uses the theory of statutory hierarchy in its legal system juridically in Article 7 of Law Number 12 of 2011 which states that the types and hierarchy of Legislative Regulations consist of: the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia; People's Consultative Assembly Decree: Law/Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Government Regulation: Presidential Regulation; Provincial Regional Regulations; and Regency/City Regional Regulations.

### **National Police Chief's Policy Regarding Decree Number Kep/613/III/2021 Maintaining Public Security and Order in Certain Areas**

In carrying out law enforcement duties, Indonesian National Police Investigators have duties, functions and authority in the field of investigating criminal acts in accordance with statutory regulations, which are carried out professionally, transparently and accountably in every criminal case in order to realize the supremacy of law which reflects certainty, law, a sense of justice and expediency. In order to meet the organizational needs of the Indonesian National Police and the laws and regulations which form the basis for carrying out investigative duties, there are still deficiencies, it is necessary to create implementation instructions regarding the investigation of criminal acts so that Indonesian National Police Investigators can carry out their duties, functions and authority professionally, transparently and accountable because of these considerations, it is necessary to stipulate Regulation of the Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2019 concerning Investigation of criminal acts (Soesilo, 1986).

The Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Kapolri) has signed the Decree of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number: Kep/613/III/2021 dated 23 March 2021 concerning the Appointment of Sector Police only to Maintain Security and Public Order in Certain Areas (Not Conducting Investigations) . This decision was issued as a form of the National Police Chief's priority program in the field of transformation, institutional structuring program, activities to strengthen Sector Police and District Police as the front line of Police services with an action plan to change the authority of Sector Police only to maintain security and public order in certain areas (No Investigation). A glance at the National Police Chief's Decree Number: KEP/613/III/2021 This National Police Chief's Decree stipulates several things including the following:

1. The Sector Police did not carry out investigations in terms of their authority and implementation of their duties, guided by the Letter of the Chief of Police Number: B/1092/II/REN.1.3./2021 dated 17 February 2021 regarding the Chief of Police's directive regarding the Authority of certain Sector Police.
2. Matters related to developments in circumstances that require further regulation will be regulated by separate decisions.
3. This decision comes into force from the date of stipulation.

In this Decree of the Chief of Police, 2 lists of names of Sector Police who did not carry out investigations were also attached. The list of names of several police stations refers to several criteria which we can convey as follows:

1. The average distance between the Sector Police and the Resort Police is no more than 120 (one hundred and twenty) minutes or 2 (two) hours
2. The location is not different from the island.

3. The average number of police reports received is no more than 10 LPs each year.

Based on this Decree of the Chief of Police, the list of certain Polsek contained in the attachment to the Decree of the Chief of Police includes several Polsek which still have the authority to receive Police Reports and carry out the investigation process. However, when the handling of the Police Report moves to the investigation stage, the Sector Police does not have the authority to carry out an investigation, so it is obliged to delegate it to the Police above it. However, some police stations, such as in the West Papua region, do not handle criminal acts because they are very close to the police station. On the other hand, based on the attachment to the National Police Chief's Decree, the fact is that not all police stations in Indonesia have restrictions on their authority to carry out investigations. For example, Sector Police within the Polda Metro Jaya area are still given the authority to carry out investigations.

The role of Police Investigators in the Criminal Justice system is at the forefront and is the initial stage of the criminal justice process mechanism (Joyce & Laverick, 2022), namely: preliminary examination. Investigation tasks are always related to: arrest, detention, search, confiscation, examination of documents, examination of witnesses/suspects, assistance of experts. In the Criminal Procedure Law there is a horizontal division of functions between the Police and the Prosecutor's Office; The investigative function in the hands of the Police includes both legal and technical means. The exception is in Article 284 of the Criminal Procedure Code which relates to offenses in the Special Criminal Law." · Investigations use legal means to carry out investigations, investigate and summon sanctions and suspects, carry out detentions, confiscate, carry out searches and investigators have relationship with the public prosecutor.

**Table 1. The List of Sector Police that Do not Conduct Investigations**

Nama Provinsi	Jumlah
Aceh	80 Polsek
Sumatera Utara	19 Polsek
Sumatera Barat	22 Polsek
Riau:	20 Polsek
Jambi	15 Polsek
Sumatera Selatan	22 Polsek
Bengkulu	15 Polsek
Lampung	16 Polsek
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	21 Polsek
Kepulauan Riau	9 Polsek
Jawa Barat	81 Polsek
Jawa Tengah	129 Polsek
DI Yogyakarta	4 Polsek
Jawa Timur	209 Polsek
Banten	8 Polsek
Bali	1 Polsek
Nusa Tenggara Barat	8 Polsek
Nusa Tenggara Timur	25 Polsek
Kalimantan Barat	27 Polsek
Kalimantan Selatan	59 Polsek
Kalimantan Tengah	16 Polsek
Kalimantan Timur	5 Polsek
Kalimantan Utara	10 Polsek
Sulawesi Utara	26 Polsek
Sulawesi Tengah	20 Polsek
Sulawesi Selatan	14 Polsek
Sulawesi Tenggara	15 Polsek
Gorontalo	14 Polsek
Sulawesi Barat	33 Polsek
Maluku	17 Polsek
Maluku Utara	10 Polsek
Papua	80 Polsek
Papua Barat	12 Polsek

Source : (Sianturi & Septianriandi, 2023)

In the National Police's decision letter No. 613/III/2021, the sector areas where the authority to carry out investigations was removed are focused on maintaining security and maintaining order. Sector police are the police. Sectors are the front line of the National Police and closest to the community, especially at the sub-district level, so that the National Police can provide services. become more optimal. The National Police Chief's decision also includes a list of 1,062 police stations that did not carry out investigations, which can be explained as follows table 1:

**The impact of the issuance of the National Police decision and examining the obstacles that occurred in implementing the National Police Chief's policy after issuing decision Number Kep/613/III/2021**

Police decision letter No Kep/613/III/2021 which regulates the suspension of investigations and investigations at type B (Urban), type C (Rusal) and Type D (Pre-Rual) Police Sectors. The impact of this decision is that the authority of the Sector Police includes procedures signed by the Sector Police Chief, but if there is a crime that occurs in the community, the Sector Police accepts reports and complaints from the public temporarily by checking the crime scene, registering witnesses, and assisting the community to make an SPKT report at the level. Police.

The authority of the police in providing front-line case handling can make it easier for the public to obtain services (Trinkner et al., 2018). This means that the access that the public feels will have a positive

impact in terms of cost and time efficiency, considering that the geographical areas in Indonesia are very varied. From another perspective, the National Police's decision also has a negative impact on society, such as people who live far away will find it difficult to report, have to use paid transportation and means of transportation that are not available in remote areas every day. This will be difficult for the community in terms of costs, time and distance, with the policy that has been approved by the National Police regarding the authority of the Sector Police not being able to handle cases within the community (Wilson, 2009). In fact, so far the existence of the Sector Police with the authority to handle cases has had a very positive impact in terms of speed of handling. This will also have a multiplier effect on security conduciveness and minimize crimes that occur in society. Tirto (Briantika, 2020) said that the removal of authority cannot affect police performance in general. This is in accordance with the police law and the function of the National Police as being responsible for domestic security, enforcing the law and providing services to the community, if one function is reduced at the lower level then other security functions are more optimal to carry out.

In another view, removing the investigator's authority can be beneficial because basically law enforcers must be closely supervised, while so far the supervision at the police station level is very weak. With the removal of the investigator's rights at the police station level, abuse of authority can be minimized. Another advantage is that the elimination of investigative authority can make the police close to the community and can become friends of the community, because on the one hand the police can focus more on collaborating with the community in maintaining order and on the other hand it can eliminate the negative image of the community towards the police, this usually arises when the police are handling the case. This change in Police regulations is very important because it forces the Police to change their views, so that all problems must be resolved under court. The National Police has discretion in resolving minor problems. The mass media assumes that the police are working if they have been successful in uncovering a case. Meanwhile, in order, prevention does not get a big public place.

## **CONCLUSION**

Police Decree Number Kep/613/11/2021 relating to Sector Police only maintaining security and public order in certain areas without carrying out investigations is a Police decision letter in the category of a regulation, namely policy regulations. The decision letter has the same legal status as the operational guidelines. Sector police focus more on other aspects such as security and social order and being in the community and prioritizing their main tasks, namely protecting, protecting and providing services to the community through pre-emptive and preventive implementation rather than recessive. Next, the effectiveness of police level investigators will be handed over to the upper unit level, namely the Police. In addition, the National Police Chief's policy of abolishing the authority of police level investigators to study criminal law is very rational within the framework of non-penal measures, this is done solely to enforce the law to create security and public order. If examined in terms of the hierarchy in Law Number 12 of 2011, the position of the National Police Chief's Decree is not a type of statutory regulation that has general binding force. The National Police Chief's Decree Number Kep 613/11/2021 has no effect on the investigative authority contained in the Criminal Procedure Code and Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian Police.

The impact of the issuance of the National Police's decision Number Kep/613/11/2021 relating to Sector Police is only in maintaining security and public order in certain areas, not carrying out investigations can make it easier for the public to obtain services. This means that the access that the public



feels will have a positive impact in terms of cost and time efficiency, considering that the geographical areas in Indonesia are very varied. From another perspective, the National Police's decision also has a negative impact on society, such as people who live far away will find it difficult to report, have to use paid transportation and means of transportation that are not available in remote areas every day. This will be difficult for the community in terms of costs, time and distance, with the policy that has been approved by the National Police regarding the authority of the Sector Police not being able to handle cases within the community. In fact, so far the existence of the Sector Police with the authority to handle cases has had a very positive impact in terms of speed of handling. By removing the investigator's authority, it can be beneficial because basically law enforcers must be closely supervised, while currently the supervision at the police station level is very weak. With the removal of the investigator's rights at the police station level, abuse of authority can be minimized. Another advantage is that the elimination of investigative authority can make the police close to the community and can become friends of the community, because on the one hand the police can focus more on collaborating with the community in maintaining order and on the other hand it can eliminate the negative image of the community towards the police.

## REFERENCES

- Ali, A. (2017). *Menguak Tabir Hukum (Suatu Kajian Filosofis dan Sosiologis)*. Toko Gunung Agung.
- Asshiddiqie, J., & Safa'at, M. A. (2006). *Theory Hans Kelsen Tentang Hukum*, Cet I, Sekretariat Jendral & Kepaniteraan. Mahkamah Konstitusi RI.
- Briantika, A. (2020). Apa pentingnya usulan Mahfud Menghapus Penyidikan Di Tingkat Polsek?. Diakses Melalui [www.tirto.id](http://www.tirto.id).
- Creswell, & Creswell. (2017). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches*. Sage publications.
- d'Amato, A. (1983). Legal uncertainty. *Calif. L. Rev.*, 71, 1.
- Gaussyah. (2012). Mengukur Indeks Toleransi Penyiksaan Aparat Penegak Hukum di Papua, *Studi kepolisian*. 7(7).
- Handoko. (2018). *Manajemen Personalia dan Sumberdaya Manusia edisi kedua*. Penerbit BPFE.
- Joyce, P., & Laverick, W. (2022). *Criminal justice: An introduction*. Routledge.
- Kordela, M. (2008). The principle of legal certainty as a fundamental element of the formal concept of the rule of law. *Rev. Notariat*, 110, 587.
- Rahardjo, S. (2018). *Penegakan Hukum Suatu Tinjauan Sosiologis*. Genta Publishing.
- Rato, D. (2018). *Filsafat Hukum Mencari: Memahami dan Memahami Hukum*. Laksbang Pressindo.
- Sianturi, D., & Septianriandi, A. (2023). Kajian Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Hapusnya Kewenangan Penyidikan Pada Kepolisian Sektor Berdasarkan Keputusan Kapolri Nomor: Kep/613/III/2021. *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Fakultas Hukum Universitas Riau: Vol. 12, No. 1, Februari (2023)*, 41-62 41
- Soesilo, K. (1986). *Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Acara Pidana Dengan penjelasan Resmi dan Komentar*. P.T Karya Nusantara.

Trinkner, R., Jackson, J., & Tyler, T. R. (2018). Bounded authority: Expanding "appropriate" police behavior beyond procedural justice. *Law and Human Behavior, 42*(3), 280.

Wantu, F. M. (2010). *Cara Cepat Belajar Hukum Acara Perdata*. Reviva Cendekia.

Wilson, J. Q. (2009). *Varieties of police behavior: The management of law and order in eight communities*. Harvard University Press.