



## Working Relationship Between Police Functional Units in Disclosing Motorbike Gangs Committing Crimes in the Jurisdiction of Medan Helvetia Police Sector

Gilang Gemilang<sup>1</sup>, Sumarno<sup>2</sup>, Suci Ramadhani<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup> Panca Budi University Medan, Indonesia

Auror Correspondence: [gilang\\_conan@yahoo.co.id](mailto:gilang_conan@yahoo.co.id)

**Abstract** The police are a civil public intermediary that regulates order and law. Police officers as state servants must uphold humanitarian values and be an example for society. As stated in the oath and promise of members of the Indonesian National Police. This is stated in the opening of the code of ethics of the Indonesian National Police profession. According to Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. The function of the police is one of the functions of the state government in the field of maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, protection, shelter, and service to the community. The problem raised is the working relationship between police function units in disclosing criminal acts at the Medan Helvetia Police. The method used in discussing the formulation of the problem is normative legal research. Normative legal research is an approach carried out based on primary legal materials by examining theories, concepts, legal principles and laws and regulations related to this research. The working relationship between the police functional units in disclosing criminal acts at the Medan Helvetia Police, namely starting from the SPKT Unit of the Medan Helvetia Police coordinating with the police functional units at the Medan Helvetia Police to conduct a crime scene check (TKP); the Samapta Unit carries out security around the house object; the Intelkam Unit conducts an investigation into the case, collects information or (Pulbaket); the Criminal Investigation Unit conducts an in-depth investigation at the crime scene; the Traffic Unit regulates traffic around the crime scene; the Binmas Unit coordinates with the Head of the Environment and local sub-district and the Samapta Unit of the Medan Helvetia Police carries out patrols in the area. Meanwhile, the factors that hinder the working relationship between the police functional units in disclosing criminal acts at the Medan Helvetia Police are external factors such as the lack of public knowledge of the importance of handling the crime scene (TKP); time factors; weather factors. While internal factors consist of being less careful or careless towards an object; lack of facilities and infrastructure for officers; quality of identification officers; facilities and infrastructure.

**Keywords:** Police, Working Procedures Relations (HTCK) Police Functions, Criminal Acts .

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The police are a civil public intermediary that regulates order and law. Police officers as state servants must uphold human values and be examples to society. As stated in the oath and promise of Polri members. This is stated in the opening of the code of ethics of the profession of members Indonesian National Police. According to Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. The function of the police is one of the functions of the state government in the field of maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, protection, shelter, and service to the community. (Law Number 2 of 2002)

The Indonesian National Police also has a kamtibmas function, namely maintaining public order and security. In article 1 paragraph 5 of the Police Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, public order and security is a dynamic condition of society as one of the prerequisites for the implementation of the national development process in order to achieve national goals which are marked by guaranteed security, order, and the rule of law, as well as the establishment of peace, which contains the ability to foster and develop

the potential and strength of society in preventing, and counteracting, overcoming all forms of violations of the law and other forms of disturbances that can disturb society.

However, it cannot be denied that crime must occur wherever humans are, because basically humans have their own interests. The problem of crime in society lately is a phenomenon that is always a hot topic, because it is always within the scope of society. Crime is included in legal offenses, namely events that are contrary to or contrary to the principles of law that live in the beliefs of human life and are independent of existing laws.

The Department of National Education defines crime as an evil act that violates the law, behavior that is contrary to values and norms that have been approved by written law. From a legal perspective, crime can be defined as follows: (GW Bawengan, 2015)

"Crime is a human act that violates or goes against what is stipulated in the rule of law, specifically an act that violates the prohibitions stipulated in the rule of law, and does not fulfill or goes against the orders that have been stipulated in the rule of law that applies in the society where the person concerned resides."

Crime itself is briefly an evil act. In the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, crime is defined as a behavior that is contrary to the values and norms that have been approved by written law. (Alwan H. 2021) From another perspective, crime is also a description of behavior that is considered contrary to the interests of a community group that has the power to form policies and the formulation of legal violations in question regarding behavior that is contrary to the interests of the parties who make the formulation. Furthermore, when discussing crime, we also need to identify the perpetrators and victims. The perpetrator is the person who commits an act that violates the rights and welfare of a person, while the victim is the rights of the person whose rights and welfare have been violated. In criminal cases, identification will be related to the making of demands and legal accountability. (Alwan H. 2021)

Legally, the definition of crime is an act of human behavior that is contrary to the law. In order to see whether an act or crime is contrary to the law, the law must be created before the act occurs. In critical criminology, it is said that the symptom of crime is a social construction, namely when a society determines that the number of behaviors and people are declared as crimes and criminals. Noach argues that criminology is a science that studies the forms of crime, the effects and causes of crime. Thus, crime and criminals are not symptoms that can be freely and objectively studied by scientists, because these symptoms only exist if determined as such by society. However, if a behavior has been determined or has been formalized in a law, for example a criminal code, then that behavior becomes evil behavior called a criminal act or criminal act.

With the increasing crime among the community, especially in Medan City, the role of the Police is very necessary to maintain security and order in the community. Because the main task and function of the Police, in addition to being a protector of the community, is also as a law enforcer. (Yasmirah Mandasari Saragih, 2023) For that reason, cooperation between the Police in resolving cases can realize the law in reality, guarantee legal certainty, and justice, so that it plays an important role in realizing a state of law. Cooperation between the Police itself has been regulated and stipulated in the Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Working Procedures of the Republic of Indonesia National Police. That for the smooth implementation of the functions, roles and main duties of the Republic of Indonesia National Police in maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, providing protection, shelter, and services to the community and regulating relations with state institutions, government and non-government institutions, international organizations, non-governmental organizations/ non-governmental organizations both domestically and abroad which are regulated through the Working Procedures to create an effective, efficient, and accountable working mechanism. (Yasmirah Mandasari Saragih, 2023)

The Working Procedure Relationship, hereinafter abbreviated as HTCK, is a working relationship mechanism between functional units within the Polri organizational environment vertically, horizontally and diagonally or Polri with agencies outside Polri which is implemented cross-sectorally. Functional Units, hereinafter referred to as Satfung, are part of the Polri organizational unit that carries out activities in accordance with its main tasks and functions. The Polri Working Procedure Relationship aims to realize order and regularity in the working procedure relationship in carrying out the tasks of Polri organizational units vertically, horizontally, diagonally and cross-sectorally; optimize the function and role of Satfung in Polri organizational units in order to achieve planned targets; and increase the speed and accuracy of coordination and cooperation in carrying out tasks.

The relationship between the Police Working Procedures plays a very important role in eradicating crime or in uncovering a criminal case that is currently happening, because without a good relationship, criminal cases may take a long time to be revealed and crime will become more rampant in society. One example of a criminal case that went viral in the city of Medan, precisely on Jalan Williem Iskandar, Percut Seituan District, Deliserdang, is a mugging case. Where the victim named Azis, 24 years old, was on his way home to his house on Jalan Perumnas Mandala, Deliserdang. However, when he arrived at Jalan Williem Iskandar, Percut Sei Tuan, Deli Serdang, the victim was suddenly cornered by 5 muggers, namely AP, H, B, MAJ and DG. They were riding 2 motorbikes. One of the perpetrators tried to take the

motorbike key, then the perpetrators with the initials AP and MAJ immediately slashed the victim so that the victim's hand was almost severed. The police investigated the case, and investigators received information that the perpetrator MAJ was at his house in Sei Sikambing C Village, Helvetia District, Medan City. On Thursday (30/5/2024), the police arrested MAJ there. The police also managed to arrest DG on the same day. (Rahmat Utomo, 2024)

It can be interpreted that without a good relationship and working procedures of the police unit, this case will take a long time to be revealed or even not revealed at all. Based on the cases and problems that have been described above, the author is interested in conducting normative research on "Working Relationships Between Police Functional Units in Disclosing Criminal Acts at the Medan Helvetia Police". With the formulation of the problem, namely, first, How is the working relationship between police functional units in disclosing criminal acts at the Medan Helvetia Police? What factors hinder the working relationship between police functional units in disclosing criminal acts at the Medan Helvetia Police?

## **2. THEORETICAL BASIS**

The working relationship between police units is called the Working Procedure Relationship (HTCK) is a working relationship mechanism between functional units in the Polri organizational environment vertically, horizontally and diagonally or Polri with agencies outside Polri which is implemented cross-sectorally. While the Functional Unit is part of the Polri organizational unit that carries out activities in accordance with its main tasks and functions. Some working relationships within the police are:

1. Vertical relations are working relations between leadership elements and elements below them and/ or vice versa in a hierarchical manner based on the organizational structure of the Indonesian National Police.
2. Horizontal relations are working relations between elements in the organizational structure of the Indonesian National Police in order to coordinate and ensure smooth work in a parallel or level manner.
3. Diagonal relations are working relations across functional unit elements in the organizational structure of the Indonesian National Police in order to coordinate and ensure smooth work.
4. Cross-Sectoral Relations are working relations between the Indonesian National Police and state institutions, government and non-government institutions, international organizations, non-governmental/non-governmental organizations both within and outside the country which are of a coordinating and/or cooperative nature.

The purpose of the Police Working Procedures Relationship is:

1. The realization of order and regularity in the relationship between work procedures in carrying out the tasks of the Polri organizational units vertically, horizontally, diagonally and cross-sectorally;
2. Optimizing the function and role of Satfung in the Polri organizational unit to achieve planned targets; and
3. Improve the speed and accuracy of coordination and cooperation in carrying out tasks.

The criminal act in question is always an act that is not in accordance with or violates a legal rule or an act that is prohibited by a legal rule that is accompanied by criminal sanctions, where the rule is directed at the act while the threat or criminal sanction is directed at the person who committed it or the person who caused the incident.

### **3. RESEARCH METHODS**

The type of research in writing this journal is Normative legal research method research. Normative legal research is research conducted by examining library materials (secondary data) or library legal research. (Ediwarman, 2016)

Normative or doctrinal legal research, namely legal research that uses secondary data source research . The sources and types of data in this study are carried out by collecting primary data and secondary data. The data in this study include:

1. Primary legal materials, namely statutory regulations, include:
  - a. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
  - b. Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Relationship between the Working Procedures of the Republic of Indonesia National Police
  - c. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia;
  - d. Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 6 of 2019 concerning Criminal Investigation.
2. Secondary legal materials were obtained from books, journals, papers, articles and internet searches related to the problem of investigating ordinary murder crimes.
3. The tertiary legal materials used are legal dictionaries, language dictionaries and encyclopedias.

## **4. DISCUSSION**

### **About Disclosure of Motorcycle Gang Crimes What the Police Do**

In uncovering criminal acts committed by individuals, syndicates or motorcycle gangs , the police conduct investigations , inquiries and law enforcement in accordance with applicable laws . These actions are carried out based on public reports (in the form of official police reports) or direct findings from the police .

Motorcycle Gangs are a group of people who call themselves and groups under the flag of automotive lovers or associations with various age groups and types of motorbikes used, often the public sees and reports to the Police, Motorcycle Gangs conduct Convoys or ride on the Streets committing Violence together or Destruction of Public Facilities owned by the City Government or owned by the community. (Muhammad Jufri, 2015). Obtaining this Information, the Police carry out routine duties, namely Investigations, which are a series of police actions to Collect information on suspected criminal acts based on public reports or direct findings by the police.

Investigations are conducted to determine whether an incident is suspected of being a crime and whether an investigation can be conducted or the investigation can be stopped. In conducting an investigation, every member of the police who serves in an area has the right and is regulated by law to conduct an investigation. Starting from the lowest rank to the highest rank.

Investigation is a series of police actions to collect deeper evidence to find a bright spot in a crime and determine the suspect in the crime. The investigation is carried out by investigators assisted by assistant investigators who have been appointed and regulated by law. or law enforcement officers who are assigned. In the investigation, the police use various tools, such as: Forensic medicine, Criminalistics, Fingerprints.

In addition, the Police also examine suspects, witnesses, and evidence to gather the necessary information. Investigation of a crime can only be carried out by a criminal investigation unit or unit at the Central, Regional, Resort or Sector Police in their respective jurisdictions.

### **The Authority of the National Police in the Disclosure of Criminal Offenses and Law Enforcement**

The authority of the police in disclosing criminal acts and enforcing the law is the authority to conduct investigations and inquiries into criminal cases, including :

1. Receive reports or complaints of criminal acts
2. Take the first action on the scene

3. Order the suspect to stop and check the suspect's identification.
4. Arrest, detention, search and confiscation (based on the Criminal Procedure Code and Criminal Code)
5. Examination of letters, witnesses and suspects
6. Ask for expert assistance and send case files and suspects to the public prosecutor

Investigations are conducted to gather information on suspected criminal acts based on public reports, while inquiries are conducted to gather deeper evidence to find suspects.

### **Police Sector and Functional Units Owned by Police Sector to Uncover Motorcycle Gangs Who Commit Criminal Acts**

Sector Police abbreviated as Polsek is the executor of Polri duties and authorities in the sub-district area under the Kapolres. Polsek as referred to is tasked with carrying out Polri duties and authorities in the sub-district area in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Polsek is led by a Chief of Polsek, abbreviated as Kapolsek whose rank or group is regulated in Perkap Number 3 of 2016 concerning Rank Administration, the rank group of the Republic of Indonesia Police is responsible to the Kapolres. The Kapolsek is assisted by a Deputy Kapolsek, abbreviated as Wakapolsek.

The organizational structure of the Polsek as referred to in Article 38 is further regulated by the Regulation of the Chief of Police after obtaining approval from the minister responsible for state apparatus. The police sector has a functional work unit tasked with maintaining public order and security and law enforcement for the community and police members .

#### **1. Police Service Center Unit (SPKT)**

The SPKT is tasked with providing police services to the public, in the form of receiving and handling first aid reports/complaints, police assistance/help services, together with related functions visiting the crime scene to carry out security and crime scene processing activities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The SPKT unit of the police station is led by the Kanit/Ka SPKT whose rank and group are regulated in the Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police or Perkap Number 3 of 2016 concerning Rank Administration, rank groups of the Republic of Indonesia National Police.

#### **2. Unit Samapta**

Samapta Bhayangkara (Samapta) is an element of the implementation of police duties at the police station level under the police chief. Samapta is tasked with carrying out four activities, namely regulation, guarding, escorting and patrolling (Turjawali), crowd control (Dalmas). *Search and Rescue* (SAR), and animal assistance ( K- 9). The main task of samapta is to carry out the function of the preventive police task against violations of the law or

disturbances to public order with guarding, escorting and patrol activities Perkap Number 23 of 2010 Article 55 The Samapta Unit is led by the Kanit Samapta whose Rank and Group are regulated in the Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police or Perkap Number 3 of 2016 concerning the Administration of Ranks, ranks of the Republic of Indonesia Police .

### 3. Intelligence Unit

The Intelkam Unit is the main implementing element of the police station under the police chief. The Intelkam Unit is tasked with organizing/guiding the Intelligence function in the Security sector, including cryptography, and providing services in the form of Permits/Statements concerning Foreigners, Firearms & Explosives, social/Political activities of the community and Police Record Certificates (SKCK) to members of the public who need them and conducting investigations into supervision/security and its implementation.

The Intelkam Unit is led by the Head of Intelkam Unit, whose rank and class are regulated in the Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police or Perkap Number 3 of 2016 concerning Rank Administration, and rank classes of the Republic of Indonesia National Police. (Yusman Haryanto, 2021)

### 4. Criminal Investigation Unit (Reskrim)

The Criminal Investigation Unit is the main implementing element of the police sector in uncovering criminal acts and enforcing criminal law that occurs in the community under the Police Chief. The duties and authorities of the Police Sector Criminal Investigation Unit include:

- a. Following up on Public Reports with suspected criminal acts and then conducting investigations and inquiries ;
- b. Carrying out repressive police efforts, such as taking action, examining, arresting and handing over case files ;
- c. Performing field criminalistic functions, such as identification, fingerprinting, and photography ;
- d. Carrying out operational administration activities, including investigation administration ;
- e. Conduct case analysis and handling, and review the effectiveness of task implementation ;
- f. Conducting supervision of criminal investigations carried out by investigators .

The Criminal Investigation Unit is the spearhead or function of implementing law enforcement in implementing violated articles or criminal sanctions for Motorcycle Gangs who



commit Criminal Acts, the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Polsek is led by the Head of Criminal Investigation Unit whose rank and group are regulated in the Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police or Perkap Number 3 of 2016 concerning Rank Administration, the rank groups of the Republic of Indonesia National Police .

#### 5. Community Policing Unit

Binmas Unit is a Community Development Unit tasked with fostering and developing community participation capabilities through Bhabinkamtibmas (Bhayangkara Pembina Keamanan dan Ketertiban Masyarakat) on duty in every sub-district or district in an area in coordination with the Government Pillar or TNI which also places Babinsa (Village Development Officer) to resolve social problems that occur in life and maintain public order and security. The Binmas Unit of the Polsek is led by the Kanit Binmas whose ranks and groups are regulated in the Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police or Perkap Number 3 of 2016 concerning Rank Administration, rank groups of the Republic of Indonesia National Police. (Yosan Aryana, 2017)

#### 6. Traffic Unit

The Traffic Unit as referred to is an element that carries out the main tasks under the Police Chief. Which is tasked with carrying out Turjawali in the field of traffic, investigating traffic accidents and enforcing the law in the field of traffic. In carrying out the tasks as referred to, the Traffic Unit carries out the following functions:

- a. Fostering community participation in the field of traffic through cross-sectoral cooperation and Dikmaslantas ;
- b. Implementation of traffic patrols in the context of traffic security and order ;
- c. Implementation of action against violations and handling of traffic accidents in the context of enforcing traffic law.

The Traffic Unit is led by the Head of Traffic Unit whose rank and class are regulated in the Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police or Perkap Number 3 of 2016 concerning Rank Administration, rank classes of the Republic of Indonesia National Police.

#### 7. Police Professional and Security Unit (Propam Polri)

The Propam Polri Unit is a Professional and Security unit of the Republic of Indonesia National Police tasked with fostering the profession and securing the internal environment of the Police. Propam Polri is under the Kapolsek and is one of the supervisory and assistant elements of the leadership in the Police. The duties of Propam Polri include:

- a. Enforcing discipline and order within the Police environment ;

- b. Managing public complaints regarding irregularities in the actions of members or civil servants of the Indonesian National Police ;
- c. Monitor and supervise staff ;
- d. Providing technical guidance support and power assistance ;
- e. Designing personnel and budget requirements ;
- f. Collect, process, and present statistics related to resources and task implementation results .

The Propam Unit of the Indonesian National Police is led by the Head of Propam Unit of the Indonesian National Police whose rank and class are regulated in the Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police or Perkap Number 3 of 2016 concerning Rank Administration, rank classes of the Indonesian National Police.

### **Working Relationship Between Police Functional Units in Disclosing Motorcycle Gangs Who Commit Crimes in the Jurisdiction of the Medan Helvetia Police**

The working relationship between police functional units has been regulated in the Police Working Procedures Relationship (HTCK) which is a description of the main tasks and functions of organizational units within the Police. HTCK aims to ensure that tasks in both operational and development fields can be carried out properly. Likewise, in disclosing a crime that occurred at the Medan Helvetia Police , all functional units work together to carry out their duties according to their functions and authorities.

### **Barriers to Working Relations Between Police Functional Units in Disclosing Motorcycle Gangs That Commit Crimes Criminal Actions in the Legal Area of the Medan Helvetia Police**

In the current era of globalization and technological advancement, the Police have a very heavy task in law enforcement. The obstacles to working relations between the Police functional units in uncovering Motorcycle Gangs that Commit Crimes in the Medan Helvetia Police Jurisdiction are as follows:

1. Constraints Outside the Police (External Constraints)
  - a. Public Lack of Awareness of the Importance of Handling Crime Scenes (TKP)

In general, when people see and know that a crime has occurred, they will spontaneously come to the scene of the crime out of curiosity and will touch the objects, accidentally damaging the footprints/handprints left by the perpetrator at the scene. With the actions of the community, identification officers will finally find it difficult, because the evidence and the scene of the crime are already damaged.
  - b. Time Factor

If the public or victims report to the police too late, the condition of the crime scene (the place where the crime occurred) may be damaged, so that the integrity of the crime scene is less guaranteed.

c. Weather Factors

This weather factor is an obstacle for identification officers, if the crime scene is outside the house, then the palm/footprints will be lost due to rain and the evidence at the crime scene can also move from the original location.

2. Obstacles Within the Police (Internal Obstacles)

a. Lack of Care or Negligence in Regard to an Object

When members of the identification team arrived at the crime scene, they were less thorough and less careful with the evidence available, so the results were less than optimal.

b. Lack of Facilities and Infrastructure for Officers

Identification officers currently do not have the facilities and infrastructure, for example an identification car to visit the crime scene, and there is still a lack of several identification equipment.

c. Quality of Identification Officer

At this time, identification officers need to be trained in identification issues, so that they can handle each case to the maximum, meaning according to their abilities.

d. Facilities and Infrastructure

In carrying out their duties so that identification officers can work perfectly in handling crime scenes, the need for facilities and infrastructure needs to be sufficient and complete, so that in carrying out crime scenes it can run well and get maximum results.

## 5. CONCLUSION

1. The working relationship between the police functional units in uncovering criminal acts at the Medan Helvetia Police is to cooperate with all functional units to carry out their duties according to their functions and authorities . Starting from the SPKT Unit of the Medan Helvetia Police coordinating with the police functional units at the Medan Helvetia Police to conduct a crime scene check (TKP); The Samapta Unit carries out security around the house; The Intelkam Unit conducts an investigation into the case by collecting information or (Pulbaket); The Criminal Investigation Unit conducts an in-depth investigation at the crime scene; The Traffic Unit regulates traffic around the crime scene; The Binmas Unit coordinates with the Head of the

Environment and local sub-district and the Samapta Unit of the Medan Helvetia Police carries out patrols in the area.

2. Factors that hinder the working relationship between the Police functional units in disclosing criminal acts at the Medan Helvetia Police are external factors such as the lack of public awareness of the importance of handling the crime scene (TKP); time factors; weather factors. While internal factors consist of being less careful or careless towards an object; lack of facilities and infrastructure for officers; quality of identification officers; facilities and infrastructure.

## **6. BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Achmad. (2007). *Uncovering Legal Theory and Judicial Prudence Including Interpretation of Laws (Legisprudence)*. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group.
- Alwan, & Yasmirah, Mandasari, & Mas, Subagyo. (2023). *Introduction to Transitional Criminal Law in Indonesia*. Medan: Publisher CV. TUNGGA ESTI.
- Alwan, & Yasmirah, Mandasari. (2021). *Introduction to Criminology Theory and Theory in Criminal Law*. Medan: Publisher CV. CATTLEYA DARMAYA FORTUNA.
- Ari Galih Gumirlang. (2019). *Police Report No: LP/32/III/RES.1.6/2019* dated 24 March 2019.
- Aryana, Yosan. (2017). *The Role of Functions and Duties of Binmas in Village Areas Based on the Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police No. 7 of 2008 Concerning Basic Guidelines for Strategy and Implementation of Community Policing in Carrying Out Polri Duties*. Bandung: Pasundan University.
- Atmaja, Ricky, Pripurna. (2024). *The Role of the Police in Combating Motorcycle Gang Crimes in North Sumatra Province (Case Study of Criminal Acts of Assault in the Jurisdiction of the Deli Serdang Police)*. Medan: Medan Area University.
- Atmasasmita, Romli. (1992). *Theory and Selected Chapters of Criminology*. Bandung: Refika Aditama.
- Baharuddin. (2001). *Problems of Legal Development and Enforcement*. Jakarta: Bulan Bintang.
- Bambang, Sunggono. (2003). *Legal Research Methodology*. Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada.
- Barda, Nawawi, Arif. (2001). *Problems of Law Enforcement and Criminal Law Policy in Combating Crime*. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Bawengan, GW. (2015). *Interrogation Techniques and Criminal Cases*. Jakarta: Paramita.
- Bernard, Arief, Sidharta. (2009). *Reflections on the Structure of Legal Science*. Bandung: Mandar Madju.
- Ediwarman. (2016). *Monograph on Legal Research Methodology: Guide to Writing Theses, Dissertations, and Essays*. Yogyakarta: Genta Publishing.

- Haryanto, Yusman. (2021). The Role of the Police Security Intelligence Unit in Revealing Criminal Acts (Case Study of Murder in Baubau City). *Dinamina Hukum*, 12(1), February.
- Hermawan. (2016). *Police Functions in Public Services*. Malang: UM Pres.
- Jufri, Muhammad. (2015). Criminological Analysis of Motorcycle Gang Behavior as a Form of Juvenile Delinquency in Palu City. *e-Journal Catalogy*, 3(12), December.
- Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police.
- Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP), Article 7, paragraph (1).
- Loi, Ta'amati. (2022). *Legal Review of the Criminal Acts of Counterfeiting and Circulation of Counterfeit Money (Study at the Patumbak Police Sector)*. Medan: Medan Area University.
- Moelyanto. (1987). *Principles of Criminal Law*. Jakarta: Bina Aksara.
- Munir, Fuady. (2013). *Dynamics of Legal Theory*. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.
- Nursariani. (2013). *Criminology*. Medan: CV. Pustaka Prima.
- Police Chief Regulation Number 6 of 2019 concerning Criminal Investigation.
- Police Report Model B No. LP/203/III/209/SU/POLRESTAABES MEDAN/SE MEDAN HELVETIA dated March 25, 2024. Reporter in the name of Jonner Lumbanraja.
- Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 3 of 2016 concerning Rank Administration.
- Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Working Procedures of the Republic of Indonesia National Police.
- Results of the interview with the Medan Helvetia Police Chief, Commissioner Antonius Alexander Putra Piliang, SH, MH, November 1, 2024 at 11:00 WIB.
- Saleh, Roeslan. (1983). *Criminal Acts and Criminal Responsibility*. Aksara Baru: Jakarta.
- Sidik, Sunaryo. (2004). *Criminal Justice System*. Malang: UMM.
- Soerjono Soekanto. (1993). *Law Enforcement*. Bandung: Binacipta.
- Soerjono, Soekanto. (1986). *Introduction to Legal Research*. UI Press.
- Sudarto. (1986). *Law and Criminal Law*. Bandung: Alumni.
- Utomo, Rahmat. (2024). Police Shoot 2 People in Medan Who Robbed Motorcyclist's Hand Until It Was Almost Severed. Accessed on October 24, 2024 at 11:15 WIB.
- Widiyanti. (2002). *Crime in Society and its Prevention*. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta.