

Deviant Behavior of Traffic Police

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Abstract

Deviant behavior carried out by traffic police officers in Indonesia is a problem in realizing traffic security and order. On the one hand, traffic police enforce the law and discipline the public. However, the practice of bribery and other unprofessional actions often tarnish the image of the institution. Sociological research shows that there are contradictory views of the surrounding community. Some people believe that the image of the traffic police has improved with a more humane approach. The practice of "peace" which is often interpreted as bribery is still considered commonplace, and this is also influenced by the lack of clarity in traffic signs. As a result, society is trapped in violations and chooses the path of peace that is deviated. This condition creates a dilemma between strict law enforcement and public trust.

Keywords: *Deviant behavior, Traffic police, Society*

Introduction

In everyday life we often encounter traffic violation behavior on the highway, including behavior carried out by traffic police to take action against traffic violations, this is a very relevant aspect in the context of traffic safety and orderliness. In every country, traffic police have an important role in maintaining order and safety of road users (Apriliana, 2019). As well as enforcing the rules that have been set to regulate traffic. Deviant behavior involving traffic police can include various things, ranging from abuse of power, bribery, to violations of traffic rules by officers (Nizam, 2020). This not only creates public distrust of police institutions, but can threaten the safety of road users and lead to injustice in law enforcement.

Many cases have occurred in this country, where many of the rules in society and organizations have not been adhered to. This kind of phenomenon also often occurs in the realm of police institutions, where there are several police officers who carry out actions that violate the rules which can damage the name and image of the police as an institution that is given the authority to create security, order, and protect and protect the community. It is very unfortunate that negative perceptions are increasingly developing in society regarding the police (Wardani & Kadarisman, 2015). It is not a public secret that bribery often occurs in traffic operations. Therefore, the National Police's Head of Traffic Corps Inspector General Istiono from the police will carry out the E-ticketing process which aims to reduce abuse of authority and reduce illegal actions (Wayne, 2020).

The problem of traffic police misconduct can include a variety of things, including ethical violations, abuse of power, and also aggressive behavior that is not in accordance with the established professional standards of police officers (Pribadi et al., 2007). Some examples of deviant traffic police problems, namely illegal enforcement, where traffic officers use their power for personal purposes or by taking action outside of procedures. Fraud, where an officer asks for a bribe to avoid a ticket or to allow a traffic violation without the consequences that the violator should receive. Ethical violations, include unethical behavior such as ignoring or manipulating ticket evidence, abuse of public trust, or deviating from established procedures. In fact, traffic police should be protective and responsible in the community, especially in traffic (Giyani Apandi & Anom Wahyu Asmorojati, 2014). They ensure that drivers obey road rules, such as speed limits, traffic lights, etc. but do not carry out illegal actions carried out by elements of the police.

Studying the problem of prosecuting traffic violations has many positive laws and also benefits in maintaining order in driving (Muhajir et al., 2023). One of them is driver safety, taking action against traffic violations can help maintain the safety of every driver and non-compliance with traffic rules can cause

accidents which can have fatal consequences for the driver (Amyrulloh Bagas, 2024). By enforcing these penalties for violators, the government can create a safer road environment for all motorists on the road, apart from that it can prevent repeat violations, sanctions and fines given as a result of traffic violations can serve as a deterrent to prevent drivers from committing crimes. similar violations in the future. This can help create better awareness and behavior among drivers on the road. It would be good if we could learn the focus of this problem, namely when we are part of the traffic police, and see drivers who do not follow traffic rules, we should give an appeal first and not act outside the procedure.

Maurice Punch, in *Police Corruption: Deviance, Accountability, and Police Reform in Policing* (Police Corruption: Deviance, Accountability, and Police Reform in Policing), argues that corruption is systemic and individual in nature and corruption in the profession does not only occur for personal and economic interests, but also as a natural event. It seeks to explain the various cultures that exist within the police force and reveal patterns of various forms of misconduct and corruption. People think that if they are dealing with traffic police, they only need to spend money peacefully, then the matter will be finished (Sosiologi et al., 2015). Notes from the traffic officer who is taking action, if the violator does not come to the ticketing location and does not fill in the ticket form that has been given by the traffic officer, then the number of violators will be subject to criminal sanctions. An inseparable part of this culture is weakness, negligence, or collusion on the part of police organizations in preventing and investigating violations committed by the police. Through several case studies, often involving street police, Mr. Punch explains why police organizations, which consider themselves responsible public authorities, fail to remove bad apples and destroy entire orchards. We are assessing whether this will cause a meltdown (Gillespie, 2010).

We can learn that enforcement of traffic violations aims to improve road safety and also reduce accidents (Jalal et al., 2023). Apart from that, it can be ascertained that there are traffic police factors that take action against violations intentionally, including work pressure, organizational culture, lack of training, or individual psychological factors. Understanding the causes, namely by studying deviant behavior, we can find out the factors that cause traffic police to commit crimes. violations and unethical behavior. Improving Compliance Understanding the causes of deviant behavior can help develop strategies to increase police compliance with traffic laws and professional codes of ethics. This helps ensure fair and consistent prosecution. Road safety Traffic police violations can negatively impact road safety by limiting the prosecution of potentially dangerous crimes and creating distrust of police institutions. This study will help identify areas that require improvement to improve road safety. Policy development research on traffic police deviant behavior can also provide valuable information for the development of law enforcement policies and training programs. Therefore, enforcing traffic and road transport laws has become a necessity for implementers and enforcers of traffic and road transport laws, so that traffic violations continue to be minimized. So, in terms of these conditions, it is also necessary to increase the role of the Traffic Police in enforcing the law. Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation is a legal tool in state life that regulates society as legal subjects so that two-wheeled motorbike riders traveling on highways do not commit traffic violations such as not having a driver's license, not having a STNK, stealing traffic lights, using roads that are not intended for use, and driving in the opposite direction. Thus, the Government has the aim of realizing safe, secure, fast, smooth, orderly and orderly, comfortable and efficient traffic and road transportation through traffic management and traffic engineering (Barthos, 2018).

Literature Review

No	Year	Title	Writer's Name	Issues Raised	Theory Used	Results
1	2023	PERILAKU SUAP DALAM PENYELESAIAN TILANG OLEH MASYARAKAT KEPADA POLISI LALU LINTAS	Tika Puspitasari, Agusmidah	Bribery behavior carried out by traffic police	(Alfred Schutz and Lawrence M. Friedman). According to Schutz, the act of bribery does not just appear, but is considered based on social, economic, cultural conditions, religious ethical norms. Meanwhile, Friedman emphasized that the effectiveness of law enforcement depends on the legal structure, legal substance and legal culture	Internal factors mean that bribery is normal and external factors such as the economy always feel lacking (Sari & Agusmidah, 2023)

					that exist in society.	
2	2019	Compliance, noncompliance, and the in-between:causal effects of civilian demeanor on police officers' cognitions and emotions	Justin Nix & Justin T.Pickett & Renée J.Mitchell	The problem is that "conduct is not regulated by criminal law" a civilian will behave badly if he is rude or hostile but "does not break the law" (Klinger 1994 :477–478).	(Moral Psychology Theory) Explains how understanding civilian behavior affects the police. (Decision Making Theory) aims to advance police decision making theory and identify effective policies to improve the way officers make decisions when interacting with civilians.	Police officers who encounter civilians committing offenses perceive greater danger, experience more hostile emotions, and feel more fear in certain situations (Nix et al., 2019)
3	2018	PELAKSANAAN PENGAWASAN PENINDAKAN PELANGGARAN	I Gusti Ayu Komang Noviani, Dr.	Effectiveness of implementing E-Tilang	Soekanto, Soerjono, legal effectiveness	The action of the traffic police, who only pay half

		LALU LINTAS MELALUI PROSES E-TILANG DI POLRESTA SIDOARJO	Pudji Astuti S.H, M.H		from Soerjono Soekanto (1983) Legal Factors, Law Enforcement Factors, Community Factors, Facility Factors, Cultural Factors	the money to violators from the proceeds of traffic enforcement, will ultimately harm the police's cash and state finances will be harmed. (GUSTI AYU KOMANG NOVIANI & ASTUTI, 2018)
4	2014	PERILAKU MASYARAKAT TERHADAP OPERASI BUKTI PELANGGARAN (TILANG) DALAM BERLALU LINTAS	Muhar Junef	Public perception of traffic ticket evidence operations.	(Ofyar Z. Tamin & Roscoe Pound). Tamin highlighted the implications of population growth and technological progress on transportation density. Meanwhile,	The public perceives that the traffic police's action of giving a ticket is questionable, so the public prefers to pay quickly so they just want to resolve the

					Roscoe Pound: Focuses on law as a tool for engineering social change and how law can change people's behavior.	problem quickly and don't want to bother (Junef, 2014).
5	2014	DEVIANCE AND CORRUPTION	Christopher M. Donner ¹ , and Wesley G. Jennings ²	One of the issues most often confused with corruption is the request or receipt of gratuities by police officers.	Gottfredson dan Hirschi (1990)	Police chiefs and community relations directors often state that abuses and corruption are the result of "bad or rotten apples" within their ranks. "Bad apples are weak individuals who succumb to the temptations

						<p>of police work through the cumbersome vetting processes in most police departments, or deviant individuals who consistently engage in deviant behavior in an environment that provides many opportunities.</p> <p>” (Barker, 1977, hal. 354) (Page, 2005)</p>
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Acceptance of bribes often occurs between police officers and violators, where violators want to resolve traffic violations peacefully without proper procedures, apart from that, abuse of authority carried out by police officers is also often carried out for personal interests rather than enforcing applicable laws, lack of professionalism from police officers in carrying out their duties, thereby creating

opportunities for other officers to carry out this tradition. Abuse of authority refers to the actions of police officers who use the power or authority they have for personal gain. In the context of traffic police, this can occur when a police officer uses his power for personal gain, for example accepting a bribe from a traffic violator by not taking action, instead accepting a bribe from a traffic violator. Abuse of authority not only damages public trust in police institutions, but also threatens democratic principles and applicable laws. Lack of professionalism is sometimes a characteristic of an institution that does not carry out its duties properly and does not comply with the operational standards of the profession's work. In the case of traffic police, a lack of professionalism can be clearly seen in various aspects, such as a lack of discipline in carrying out their duties, not complying with established procedures. The lack of professionalism will have an impact on reducing the effectiveness and credibility of a police institution as a whole (Sari & Agusmidah, 2023)

Some traffic police officers take actions outside of procedures that violate the rules due to internal and external factors. Some traffic police carry out illegal levies under the guise of raiding or checking traffic violators, which is the cause of the negative perception. people on the road towards traffic police units who are carrying out their duties in the field. This phenomenon has seriously damaged the image and credibility of the police as an institution tasked with creating security, order, as well as protecting and protecting people on the streets. It is clear about the sanctions given to traffic violators, namely in the form of fines which aim to prevent similar violations (Junef, 2014).

As traffic police officers, police also have many rules that must be followed and also have limits to their patience. If the civilians are good and obey the rules that have been made by the authorities, then the psychology of the police will respond

with good actions too, in contrast to the violators who are rude to the traffic police on duty, then the emotions that will be aroused in the traffic police are emotions. negative towards violators. From there, it will actually spread to decisions that will be taken by the traffic police to take action against violators forcefully, even worse, violence can occur or decisions to arrest violators. (Nix et al., 2019).

Traffic police officers who commit deviant behavior will always look for ways to ensure that the money from fines for violators that should go into the police coffers actually ends up half in the pockets of traffic police officers. There are several methods that are often used by traffic police officers, namely manipulating offers for violations of fines on the spot so that this action can be exploited by individuals who will take half of it and the deposit will be less than the fine that the violator has given, apart from manipulating the offer. On the spot, unscrupulous individuals also often manipulate the violation articles committed against the violators so that the fees that will be paid will be minimal and the rest will go into the pockets of the traffic police officers (Hukum et al., 2016).

The police chief and community relations director stated that misconduct and corruption within the police force were often described as “bad apples, rotten apples” within their own ranks. This refers to the concept of “bad apples” as explained by Barker in 1977. According to Barker, the term “bad apple” refers to weak individuals who give in to temptation in complex police work environments, or individuals who tend to continually deviate in an environment with many opportunities for action. Although this explanation seems logical and shows how pressure and opportunities in the work environment influence a person's behavior, many people reject or question my statement. Those who argue that focusing solely on individuals as the cause of fraud and corruption can divert attention from systemic issues that may contribute to these problems, such as: There may be several. B. Lack of adequate supervision, an organizational culture

that does not support integrity, or an incentive system that encourages ethical behavior. Although the concept of “bad apples” provides useful insight into how individual behavior is influenced by the work environment, such explanations are limited by the complexity of factors that lead to police misconduct and corruption may not provide a complete picture (Page, 2005).

Research Methods

The research method used in this research is a literature study, which allows us to investigate various psychological aspects of the prosecution of violations and deviant behavior of police in traffic by utilizing information from reliable and relevant sources. This process uses critical analysis of scientific literature, government reports, legal policies, and other relevant documents related to prosecuting traffic violations. The sources used in this research were selected based on relevance to the research topic, newness of the information, and trustworthiness of the source. We synthesized findings from various sources to produce a good understanding of the effectiveness, efficiency, and weaknesses and strengths of various traffic violation enforcement methods.

Furthermore, this research applies in-depth analysis of the findings identified in the literature study to evaluate various approaches to prosecuting traffic violations. We identify the factors that influence the occurrence of prosecution. In addition, we also assess the suitability of these methods in different contexts, such as different traffic conditions, and differences in cultural and legal policies in various countries. The results of this analysis will form the basis for developing recommendations that can help improve the effectiveness of the traffic violation enforcement system and, in turn, improve driver safety, driver liability when driving and legal compliance in society.

Results and Discussion

Deviant behavior by traffic police has a very detrimental impact on society and police institutions (Nizam, 2020). First, public trust in the police has decreased drastically. People who should feel protected by law actually feel intimidated and treated unfairly by police officers who abuse their authority. This distrust causes the public to be reluctant to cooperate with the police, which ultimately disrupts law enforcement efforts and maintaining public order. Second, the practice of illegal levies (extortion) carried out by the traffic police increases the economic burden on residents, especially for those with low incomes. Motorists who have to pay illegal fines routinely experience unnecessary financial losses.

Innocent motorists may be sentenced based on manipulated evidence, while actual offenders may go free due to collusion or bribery. This injustice undermines the integrity of the legal system and creates feelings of frustration and distrust among the public. The use of excessive force by traffic police in dealing with violations also has negative impacts. Victims of this violence not only experience physical injuries but also deep psychological trauma, which can result in fear and discomfort in interacting with law enforcement officers. Police non-compliance with traffic regulations also has a significant negative impact. When the police themselves break the rules, such as running red lights or using official vehicles for personal purposes, they set a bad example for society. This creates the perception that the law does not apply equally to everyone, which ultimately reduces the effectiveness of law enforcement and triggers more violations among the public. Overall, the results of traffic police deviant behavior create injustice and exacerbate the problem of corruption within the police institution. Lost public trust is very difficult to restore and takes a long time. The police institution itself becomes more difficult to carry out its functions effectively when faced with distrust and resistance from the community. Significant internal reforms are

needed to address these issues, including strengthening oversight, increasing transparency, and more intensive ethics training. Strict sanctions for violations must also be implemented to provide a deterrent effect and ensure that the police carry out their duties with high integrity and professionalism. Only with these steps can public trust be restored and the police can return to carrying out their role effectively. Basically, people must obey the law, have the courage to admit mistakes, uphold sportsmanship in every action or deed carried out by the community itself related to the traffic order they violate. People who commit deviant actions, by bribing police officers if they are involved in traffic violations, of course cannot be separated from the role of the police officers themselves, so individual members of the police who accept bribes will be dealt with firmly in accordance with the police code of ethics. Standard Operating Procedures in carrying out the duties of traffic police are to Serve, Protect and Protect the Community (Sari & Agusmidah, 2023).

The main causes of deviant behavior among traffic police often stem from a combination of internal and external factors. Internal factors include weak supervision and internal control within the police, as well as a lack of training and education regarding professional ethics. Apart from that, inadequate incentives and unfavorable working conditions can also encourage corrupt behavior. On the other hand, external factors such as pressure from superiors to meet traffic ticket targets or even personal economic pressure can encourage individuals to carry out actions that violate the law and ethics.

These forms of deviant behavior vary, but some of the most common include extortion, where police illegally demand money from motorists in exchange for not giving a ticket (Karim et al., 2023). Apart from that, falsifying evidence or traffic violation data is also a serious problem, where the police manipulate evidence to benefit themselves or certain parties. The use of excessive

force in handling traffic violations is another form of misconduct that damages the image of the police in the eyes of the public. No less important, non-compliance with traffic regulations by the police themselves, such as breaking red lights or using official vehicles for personal purposes, creates a bad precedent and reduces the credibility of the police.

This deviant behavior is defined as behavior that is not in accordance with the values and norms found in society (Zulkhairi et al., 2019). The impact of deviant behavior is very detrimental. Public trust in the police decreases drastically when they feel they are not protected and treated unfairly. This creates distance between the police and the community, hindering the cooperation that should occur in maintaining order and security. Corrupt practices such as extortion also increase the economic burden on society, especially for those with low incomes. Furthermore, falsifying evidence and using excessive force undermines the integrity of the legal system, resulting in injustice and causing physical and psychological trauma for victims. Overall, these deviant behaviors create a climate of injustice and exacerbate corruption, which negatively impacts public stability and security. To overcome this problem, reform within the police is very necessary. Strengthening internal supervision through independent special units can help monitor and take action against deviant behavior. Increasing transparency and accountability, for example through a public reporting system and regular audits, is also important to ensure that any violations can be detected and acted upon.

In addition, ongoing ethics training and strict sanctions for violators need to be implemented to prevent and overcome deviant behavior. Through these steps, it is hoped that the police can carry out their duties with high integrity and professionalism, and rebuild public trust in the police institution. Basically, people must obey the law, have the courage to admit mistakes, uphold sportsmanship in

every action or deed carried out by the community itself related to the traffic order they violate. People who commit deviant actions, by bribing police officers if they are involved in traffic violations, of course cannot be separated from the role of the police officers themselves, so individual members of the police who accept bribes will be dealt with firmly in accordance with the police code of ethics. Standard Operating Procedures in carrying out the duties of the traffic police are to Serve, Protect and Protect the Community (Tika Puspitasari, 2023).

Conclusion

Deviant behavior among traffic police is the result of a complex combination of internal and external factors. Internal factors include weak supervision and internal control, lack of training and education regarding professional ethics, inadequate incentives, and unsupportive working conditions. Meanwhile, external factors such as pressure from superiors to meet traffic ticket targets and personal economic pressures also play a significant role in encouraging behavior that violates the law and ethics. To overcome this problem, a comprehensive approach is needed that includes strengthening the internal monitoring system, increasing training and ethical education. professionalism, improved incentives and working conditions, as well as better management of external pressures. In this way, integrity and professionalism among traffic police can be improved, so that public trust in the police can be restored.

Deviant violations are something that must be eradicated and avoided, ethical violations regarding traffic police deviant behavior can vary depending on the context and existing data. In general, traffic police deviant behavior can include various acts such as abuse of authority, bribery, discriminatory acts, or even violations of the law in carrying out their duties. Some conclusions that we

might know include ethical violations, injustice, loss of public trust, negative impact on public safety, the need for reform and better law enforcement.

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