



Police Juridical Authority in Crowd Permits and Public Activity Security

Totok Sinandi*, Yahman

Faculty of Law, Univesitas Bhayangkara Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia.

@ : totoksinandi15@gmail.com

Corresponding Author*



Abstract

Public activities involving large amounts of public participation require clear legal arrangements to create a balance between the protection of citizens' rights and the interests of maintaining public security and order. The authority of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia in issuing crowd permits and securing public activities is a form of government authority whose implementation must be based on the principles of legality and legal certainty. This article aims to analyze the legal arrangements regarding the authority of the Police in issuing crowd permits and securing public activities and analyze the implementation of these authorities based on the principles of legality and legal certainty. This study uses a normative legal research method with a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. The legal materials used consist of primary legal materials in the form of laws and regulations and secondary legal materials in the form of law books, scientific journals, and the doctrines of legal experts. The results of the study show that although the legal basis is strong, implementation in the field still requires strengthening the application of the principles of legality and legal certainty, especially in terms of consistency in the issuance of permits and the prevention of potential abuse of authority. This research contributes to strengthening the understanding that crowd permits are not only administrative procedures, but a crucial legal instrument that functions as a mechanism to prevent potential security disturbances as well as to maintain a balance between the interests of public security and the constitutional rights of citizens, with an emphasis on the importance of applying the principles of legality and legal certainty in their implementation.

Keywords: Police Authority; Public Event Permit; Public Activity Security; Legality Principle; Legal Certainty.

INTRODUCTION

Public activities that involve large amounts of community participation are an inseparable part of the dynamics of social, cultural, economic, and political life in modern society. Various forms of activities such as religious activities, entertainment, concerts, cultural activities, and other social activities require good management because they have the potential to cause disturbances to public security and order if proper supervision is not carried out. Therefore, the state through the authorities has the responsibility to create conditions that allow the community to carry out public activities safely and orderly.¹

The Indonesian constitutional system is based on the principle of the rule of law, every government action must have a clear basis of authority and be implemented in accordance with the provisions of the applicable law. The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia as one of the government organs has the authority to maintain public security and order, enforce the law, and provide protection, protection, and services to the community. This authority makes the Police have a strategic position in regulating and supervising public

¹ Simangunsong, Welldo Reynaldi, Welldo Reynaldi Simangunsong, Syahrulld Bahri Purba, Hafshah Al Qoniah, and Ginanjar Sarasanto, "Kajian Hukum Izin Keramaian dan Pengaruhnya terhadap Ketaatan atas Perizinan dalam Kegiatan Hiburan Masyarakat," *Journal of Law and Policy* 5, no. (3) (2025): 31384-98. <https://doi.org/10.31004/joecy.v5i3.4678>

activities that have the potential to cause security disturbances, including through the mechanism of issuing crowd permits and implementing security for community activities.²

Normatively, the authority of the Police in issuing crowd permits has a legal basis in Article 15 paragraph (2) letter a of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia which gives the authority to the National Police to grant permits and supervise public crowd activities and other community activities. This authority is then further elaborated through Government Regulation Number 60 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Licensing and Supervision of Public Crowd Activities, Other Community Activities, and Notification of Political Activities and Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2023 as a guideline for the implementation of police authority in the field of licensing and securing community activities.

From the perspective of state administrative law, the authority of the Police in issuing crowd permits is a form of government authority that must be carried out based on the principle of legality. The principle of legality requires that every government action must have a clear legal basis, including in granting permits and security measures for public activities. However, the existence of this legal basis does not mean giving unlimited authority to the Police. Every use of authority must still pay attention to the purpose of granting authority, the principle of proportionality, the prohibition of abuse of authority, and the principles of good governance.³ On the other hand, the issuance of crowd permits is also closely related to the protection of citizens' constitutional rights. The Constitution guarantees the right of everyone to assemble, association, and express opinions as part of the basic rights of citizens. However, the exercise of these rights is not an absolute right because it can be limited by law to ensure respect for the rights of others, security, public order, and the interests of the wider community. Therefore, the authority of the Police in issuing crowd permits should not be understood as an instrument of restriction on public freedom, but as a legal mechanism to create a balance between public freedom and the interests of public security.⁴

Several previous studies have examined the authority of the Police in the implementation of security and public service functions. Simangunsong, Purba, Al Qoniah, and Sarasanto examined crowd permits and their influence on public compliance with entertainment activity licensing, focusing on aspects of community legal compliance with licensing mechanisms.⁵ Another study by Saputra discussed the level of public trust in the performance of the National Police and the importance of the intelligence function in supporting the implementation of police duties.⁶ Meanwhile, the study of the authority of the National Police from the perspective of law enforcement shows that the authority of the police must be understood as an authority that has limits based on the law and the principle of accountability.⁷

Although previous research has contributed to understanding the licensing aspects of community activities and the implementation of police duties, there is still room for study

² Republik Indonesia, *Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2002 tentang Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia*, Pasal 13.

³ Ridwan HR, *Hukum Administrasi Negara*, Edisi Revisi (Depok: Rajawali Pers, 2020).

⁴ Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945, Pasal 28E ayat (3) dan Pasal 28J ayat (2).

⁵ Simangunsong, Welldo Reynaldi, Welldo Reynaldi Simangunsong, Syahrulld Bahri Purba, Hafshah Al Qoniah, and Ginanjar Sarasanto, "Kajian Hukum Izin Keramaian dan Pengaruhnya terhadap Ketaatan atas Perizinan dalam Kegiatan Hiburan Masyarakat," *Journal of Law and Policy* 5, no. (3) (2025): 31384-98. <https://doi.org/10.31004/joecy.v5i3.4678>

⁶ A. Saputra, "Analisis Tingkat Kepercayaan Masyarakat terhadap Kinerja Polri Tahun 2022," *Jurnal Litbang Polri* 26, no. 2 (2023): 78-89.

⁷ Danu Agus Purnomo, "Kewenangan Polri dalam Perspektif Penegakan Hukum," *Jurnal Hukum Responsif* 14, no. 1 (2023).

on how the position of the Police's authority in issuing crowd permits and securing public activities when analyzed specifically from the perspective of state administrative law, especially related to the principle of legality and the principle of legal certainty. This research is different because it not only discusses the procedure for issuing permits, but also analyzes the legitimacy of the authority of the Police as a government authority that must be carried out proportionately and still ensure the protection of people's rights.

The novelty in this study lies in the analysis of the authority of the Police in issuing crowd permits and securing public activities as a form of administrative authority that is not only oriented to security aspects, but must also meet the principles of legality, legal certainty, and a balance between the interests of the state and the protection of citizens' constitutional rights. Thus, this study provides a perspective that crowd permits are not only an administrative procedure, but a legal instrument that functions as a preventive mechanism against potential security disturbances while providing legal certainty for the public and the Police.

Based on this description, this study formulates two main problems, namely: first, how to regulate the authority of the Police in issuing crowd permits and securing public activities based on laws and regulations in Indonesia; and second, how the juridical analysis of the authority of the Police is reviewed based on the principles of legality and the principle of legal certainty. This study aims to analyze the legal basis of the authority of the Police in the issuance of crowd permits and examine its conformity with the principles of state administrative law.

METHODS OF THE RESEARCH

This research uses the *normative legal research* method, which is legal research conducted by examining legal norms, legal principles, legal doctrines, and provisions of laws and regulations related to the authority of the Police in issuing crowd permits and securing public activities. Normative legal research is used because the object of study in this study focuses on the analysis of the legal authority granted to the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia based on the applicable positive legal provisions.⁸ The research approaches used in this study include a *statute approach* and a *conceptual approach*. The legislative approach is carried out by examining various regulations that are related to the authority of the Police, including Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Government Regulation Number 60 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Licensing and Supervision of Public Crowd Activities, Other Community Activities, and Notification of Political Activities, as well as National Police Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2023. Meanwhile, a conceptual approach is used to analyze the concept of authority, the principle of legality, legal certainty, and the legal principles of state administration related to the exercise of government authority.⁹ The legal materials used in this study consist of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. Primary legal materials are in the form of laws and regulations that regulate the authority of the Police, government administration, and the licensing mechanism for public activities. The secondary legal materials are in the form of law books, scientific journals, the results of previous research, and the opinions of legal experts relevant to the research object.¹⁰ The

⁸ Soerjono Soekanto dan Sri Mamudji, *Penelitian Hukum Normatif: Suatu Tinjauan Singkat* (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2015).

⁹ Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2021).

¹⁰ Mukti Fajar ND dan Yulianto Achmad, *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum Normatif dan Empiris* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2017).

technique of collecting legal materials is carried out through library *research* by inventorying, identifying, and reviewing various legal materials that are related to research problems. Furthermore, all legal materials obtained are analyzed qualitatively by descriptive-analytical methods, namely by explaining the applicable legal provisions and then connecting them with the concept of government authority, the principle of legality, and the principle of legal certainty to obtain conclusions about the position and limits of the authority of the Police in issuing crowd permits and securing public activities.¹¹

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Legal Regulations Regarding Police Authority in Issuing Crowd Permits and Securing Public Activities Based on Laws and Regulations in Indonesia

The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia is a state institution that has a strategic position in the Indonesian government system because it carries out government functions in the field of security and public order. The existence of the Police in the state of law is not only understood as a *law enforcement agency*, but also as a government organ that is given the authority to carry out administrative actions in order to maintain public order. This function makes the Police have a preventive role, namely taking preventive measures against potential security disturbances before an event occurs.¹²

Based on Article 2 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, 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, protection, and service to the community. Furthermore, Article 13 of the law determines that the main duties of the Police include maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, protection, and services to the community. This provision shows that the authority of the Police is not only limited to repressive actions after a violation of the law, but also includes administrative and preventive measures to create conducive security conditions.

One form of preventive authority is the authority to grant permits and supervise public crowd activities and other community activities. This authority is explicitly regulated in Article 15 paragraph (2) letter a of Law Number 2 of 2002 which states that the Police have the authority to grant permits and supervise public crowd activities and other community activities. This provision provides legal legitimacy for the Police to carry out administrative control over public activities that have the potential to cause disturbances in public security and order.

The authority to grant permits from the perspective of state administrative law is a form of preventive government instrument. Licensing functions as a means for the government to control community activities to remain in accordance with the public interest. Therefore, crowd permits issued by the Police are not just administrative documents, but a form of government legal action that aims to create a balance between the freedom of the public in organizing public activities and the state's obligation to maintain public security.

This is in line with research on crowd permits which shows that the authority of the National Police in issuing crowd permits has the character of a preventive attribution

¹¹ Johnny Ibrahim, *Teori dan Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Normatif* (Malang: Bayumedia Publishing, 2006).

¹² I. B. K. Danendra, "Kedudukan dan Fungsi Kepolisian dalam Struktur Organisasi Negara Republik Indonesia," *Lex Crimen* 1, no. 4 (2012): 41-54.

authority and functions as a social control mechanism. Through the licensing system, the Police can identify risks, determine security needs, and ensure that community activities take place in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws.¹³

Further regulations regarding the licensing mechanism for crowd activities are regulated in Government Regulation Number 60 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Licensing and Supervision of Public Crowd Activities, Other Community Activities, and Notification of Political Activities. The regulation provides a classification of activities that require permits and notifications to the Police, with these regulations, the process of issuing crowd permits has clearer administrative standards so that it can provide legal certainty for the public and Police officers in exercising their authority.

In addition to Government Regulation Number 60 of 2017, the implementation of the Police's authority in issuing crowd permits is also strengthened through the National Police Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2023 concerning Procedures for Issuing Permits and Supervising Public Crowd Activities, Other Community Activities, and Political Activities. The regulation regulates officials who are authorized to issue permits, application procedures, administrative requirements, and supervision mechanisms for the implementation of activities. Police authority in the field of licensing has clear procedures and cannot be carried out freely without a legal basis.

The issuance of crowd permits in practice is not only related to administrative aspects, but also related to the security function of public activities. Community activities involving many people have potential risks such as disturbances of order, social conflicts, accidents, and other security threats. Therefore, the Police have the authority to carry out security as a form of carrying out state duties in ensuring public safety. The security is carried out through the actions of regulation, guarding, escorting, and coordinating with the organizers of the activity.¹⁴

The relationship between licensing and security shows that the authority of the Police in public activities is interrelated. Crowd permits function as an administrative instrument before activities take place, while security is a form of carrying out Police functions when these activities are carried out. Both aim to ensure that community activities can run safely without interfering with the rights of other communities.

Research on the relationship between the police and public order also shows that the implementation of security functions cannot be carried out in isolation from coordination between the police, local governments, and the community. Public security management requires a collaborative approach because public order is a shared responsibility between the state and society.¹⁵

Based on this description, it can be understood that the authority of the Police in issuing crowd permits and securing public activities has a strong legal basis in the Indonesian system of laws and regulations. This authority is a form of government authority given to the Police to carry out preventive functions in maintaining public security and order. So that crowd permits are not only seen as an administrative procedure, but also as a legal instrument that

¹³ W. R. Simangunsong, S. B. Purba, H. Al Qoniah, dan G. Sarasanto, *Op. Cit.*

¹⁴ Tugimin Supriyadi, Intan Ratna Sari, Risma Ayu Sulistyowati, dan Suci Larosathy Putri, "Wewenang Polisi dalam Menegakkan Hukum," *Jurnal Administrasi Negara* 2, no. 4 (2024): 204–210.

¹⁵ Satriya Nugraha, "Hubungan antara Kepolisian dan Pemerintah Daerah dalam Menegakkan Ketertiban Masyarakat," *Jurnal Morality* 4, no. 1 (2018).

functions to create a balance between the implementation of people's rights in carrying out public activities and the state's obligations in maintaining public order.

B. Juridical Analysis of Police Authority in Issuing Crowd Permits and Securing Public Activities Reviewed Based on the Principles of Legality and Legal Certainty

The authority of the Police in issuing crowd permits and securing public activities is basically a form of government authority given by the state to carry out the function of maintaining public security and order. As an organ of government, every action of the Police must be carried out based on the principle of the rule of law, which requires that all government actions must have a legitimate basis of authority and can be legally accounted for. Thus, the authority of the Police cannot be understood as a free power, but as an authority that is limited by legal norms and the purpose for granting such authority.¹⁶

Authority, from the perspective of state administrative law, is a fundamental aspect in every government action. Without the authority provided by laws and regulations, a government action can be categorized as an unlawful act. Therefore, the authority of the Police in issuing crowd permits must first be seen from the source of its authority, namely the attribution authority granted through Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia. This authority is then clarified through Government Regulation Number 60 of 2017 and Police Regulation Number 7 of 2023 as the basis for the technical implementation of permits and supervision of community activities.

The principle of legality is the main principle in assessing the validity of police actions in issuing crowd permits. This principle means that every action of a government official must be based on the applicable law (*wetmatigheid van bestuur*). In the context of police authority, the principle of legality serves as a limit so that administrative actions carried out do not go outside the scope of authority that has been granted by laws and regulations. The police cannot refuse or grant permits arbitrarily without objective and accountable legal reasons.¹⁷ This view is in line with the research of Mohd. Yusuf DM who emphasized that the principle of legality is an instrument limiting the authority of the Police as well as a supervisory mechanism so that the use of authority remains within the legal corridor of state administration.¹⁸ The application of the principle of legality in the issuance of crowd permits can be seen from the obligation of the Police to base every decision on administrative requirements and clear security considerations. A crowd permit is not a form of absolute authority that allows the Police to freely determine whether an activity is allowed or not to be carried out, but rather an administrative instrument to ensure that community activities can take place with regard to the public interest.

This is in line with research on police discretion which explains that the use of police authority always has a relationship between the flexibility of action and the obligation to comply with the law. Discretion is indeed necessary in the implementation of police duties because there are dynamics of the security situation that cannot always be regulated in detail by regulations, but the use of discretion must still be limited by the principles of legality, proportionality, and accountability.¹⁹

¹⁶ Ridwan HR, *Hukum Administrasi Negara* (Depok: Rajawali Pers, 2020).

¹⁷ Philipus M. Hadjon et al., *Introduction to Indonesian Administrative Law* (Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2015).

¹⁸ Mohd. Yusuf DM, "Analisis terhadap Pembatasan dan Pengawasan Kewenangan Kepolisian Berdasarkan Prinsip Legalitas," *Milthree Law Journal* (2024).

¹⁹ D. Widiyanto, "Police Discretion and Code of Ethics in Law Enforcement Reform in Indonesia," *Journal of Islamic Interdisciplinary Studies* (2024).

The issuance of crowd permits in the context of the Police being given space to assess the security aspects of an activity. However, the assessment space is not an unlimited free authority (*freies ermesen*). The assessment of an activity must be based on objective indicators, such as the potential for security disturbances, the number of participants, the location of the activity, the time of implementation, and the impact on the surrounding community. If the authority is used without an objective basis, then the action has the potential to be contrary to the principles of good governance. In addition to the principle of legality, the principle of legal certainty is also an important aspect in the implementation of the Police's authority. Legal certainty requires clarity regarding procedures, requirements, and service standards in the issuance of crowd permits. The public as permit applicants must clearly know the reasons for an application to be accepted or rejected. Similarly, the Police as authorized officials obtain certainty regarding the limits of actions that can be carried out in carrying out the function of securing public activities.

Research on public services and police authority shows that legal certainty in the actions of the authorities is an important factor in building public trust. Unclear procedures and decision-making standards can cause a negative perception of the Police institution and potentially reduce the legitimacy of the authority possessed.²⁰ Therefore, transparency in licensing procedures and consistency in the application of rules are important parts in ensuring that the authority of the Police runs in accordance with the principles of the rule of law. This is in line with the research of Ersanda and Suwaryono who stated that the Police policy in maintaining public security and order must be implemented in a transparent, proportionate, and accountable manner in order to continue to provide legal certainty for the community.²¹

Furthermore, the authority of the Police in securing public activities must also be analyzed through the principle of balance between the interests of security and the protection of citizens' rights. The state has an obligation to maintain public security, but at the same time the state is also obliged to respect the right of the community to assemble, organize social activities, and use public spaces. Therefore, police actions must use a proportionate approach, namely actions that are necessary and balanced with the goals to be achieved. According to Yusri, Lewerissa, and Leasa, the implementation of police authority must also be supported by the integrity of law enforcement officers so that every action taken is not only in accordance with the law, but also reflects the professionalism and accountability of the Police institution.²² Security authority from a human rights perspective cannot be used as an excuse to excessively restrict community activities. Restrictions on public activities must have a clear legal basis and be carried out solely to protect the public interest, So that crowd permits should not be positioned as an instrument of restricting people's freedoms, but as a legal mechanism to ensure that these freedoms can be exercised in an orderly manner and do not interfere with the rights of other communities.

Based on this analysis, according to the author, the authority of the Police in issuing crowd permits and securing public activities already has strong legal legitimacy because it is

²⁰ Hatmawan, "Public Compliance towards Indonesian National Police (Polri) Authority: Trust and Police Legitimacy," *Jurnal Kriminologi Indonesia* (2024).

²¹ Rifki Ersanda dan Ixora Lundia Suwaryono, "Review of the National Police Chief's Policy Regarding Decree Number Kep/613/III/2021 Maintaining Public Security and Order in Certain Areas," *Khazanah Hukum* 5, no. 3 (2023).

²² Yusri, Yanti Amelia Lewerissa, dan Elias Zadrak Leasa, "The Existence of the Indonesian National Police Professional Code of Ethics to Create Law Enforcement Officers with Integrity," *TATOHI: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 5, no. 8 (2025): 407-415. <https://doi.org/10.47268/tatohi.v5i8.3437>

sourced from laws and regulations. However, this legitimacy must always be followed by legal restrictions through the principles of legality, legal certainty, and the principle of proportionality. Police authority will have legal value if it is used to achieve the purpose of granting authority, which is to create public security without eliminating the rights of the community in carrying out their social activities. This opinion is in line with the research of Hayqal, Dwilaksana, and Setyabudi who stated that accountability and supervision of the implementation of police authority are prerequisites for realizing professionalism and increasing public trust in the Police institution.²³ Thus, the authority of the Police in issuing crowd permits is not only an administrative authority, but also a form of state responsibility in maintaining a balance between public order and public freedom. The application of the principles of legality and legal certainty is the main instrument so that the authority does not turn into an arbitrary action, but remains within the legal corridor of state administration.

CONCLUSION

The authority of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia in issuing crowd permits and securing public activities has a strong and clear legal basis in the Indonesian system of laws and regulations, ranging from Law Number 2 of 2002 to Police Regulation Number 7 of 2023. This authority functions as an essential preventive legal instrument in maintaining public security and order. The implementation of the Police authority must always be guided by the principles of legality, legal certainty, and the principle of proportionality. The application of these principles is crucial to ensure that these powers are not abused, but are used objectively and can be accounted for to create a balance between the interests of public security and the protection of citizens' constitutional rights. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the implementation of the principles of legality and legal certainty through increasing the understanding of the apparatus and the consistency of the implementation of licensing procedures. It is recommended that the Police continue to increase socialization and training regarding the application of the principles of legality, legal certainty, and proportionality in the process of issuing crowd permits to all ranks, as well as ensuring transparency in every stage of licensing to build public trust.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (OPTIONAL)

The author expresses his gratitude to the Faculty of Law, Bhayangkara University Surabaya for providing academic support during the research process and the preparation of this article. Thank you are also conveyed to the supervisor who has provided direction, input, and guidance in completing this research. The author also appreciates all parties who have provided support and contributions, both academically and administratively, so that this article can be completed properly.

REFERENCES

Ersanda, Rifki Yudha, dan Ixora Lundia Suwaryono. "Review of the National Police Chief's Policy Regarding Decree Number Kep/613/III/2021 Maintaining Public Security and Order in Certain Areas." *Khazanah Sosial* 5, no. 3 (2023): 559–568. <https://doi.org/10.15575/ks.v5i3.29921>.

²³ Dani Hayqal, Chryshnanda Dwilaksana, dan Chairul Muriman Setyabudi, "Enforcing the Professional and Police Codes of Ethics to Address Violations Committed by Police Officers," *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review* 6, no. 5 (2023).

- Fajar ND, Mukti, dan Yulianto Achmad. *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum Normatif dan Empiris*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2017.
- Hadjon, Philipus M., Philipus Djatmiko, Tatiek Sri Djatmiati, dan H. M. Laica Marzuki. *Pengantar Hukum Administrasi Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2015.
- Hayqal, Dani, Chryshnanda Dwilaksana, dan Chairul Muriman Setyabudi. "Enforcing the Professional and Police Codes of Ethics to Address Violations Committed by Police Officers." *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review* 6, no. 5 (2023): 516–524. <https://doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v6i5.1329>.
- HR, Ridwan. *Hukum Administrasi Negara*. Depok: Rajawali Pers, 2020.
- Ibrahim, Johnny. *Teori dan Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Normatif*. Malang: Bayumedia Publishing, 2006.
- Marzuki, Peter Mahmud. *Penelitian Hukum*. Edisi Revisi. Jakarta: Kencana, 2021.
- Saputra, A. "Analisis Tingkat Kepercayaan Masyarakat terhadap Kinerja Polri Tahun 2022." *Jurnal Litbang Polri* 26, no. 2 (2023): 78–89.
- Simangunsong, Welldo Reynaldi, Welldo Reynaldi Simangunsong, Syahrul Bahri Purba, Hafshah Al Qoniah, and Ginanjar Sarasanto. , "Kajian Hukum Izin Keramaian dan Pengaruhnya terhadap Ketaatan atas Perizinan dalam Kegiatan Hiburan Masyarakat," *Journal of Law and Policy* 5, no. (3) (2025): 31384-98. <https://doi.org/10.31004/joecy.v5i3.4678>.
- Soekanto, Soerjono, dan Sri Mamudji. *Penelitian Hukum Normatif: Suatu Tinjauan Singkat*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2015.
- Supriyadi, Tugimin, Intan Ratna Sari, Risma Ayu Sulistyowati, dan Suci Larosathy Putri. "Wewenang Polisi dalam Menegakkan Hukum." *Jurnal Administrasi Negara* 2, no. 4 (2024): 204–210.
- Widianto, Donny, dan Azis Budianto. "Reforming the Limits of Discretion and Strengthening the Police Code of Ethics in Achieving Justice in Law Enforcement." *Jurnal Impresi Indonesia* 3, no. 12 (2024): 907–915. <https://doi.org/10.58344/jii.v3i12.5731>.
- Yusri, Yanti Amelia Lewerissa, dan Elias Zadrak Leasa, "The Existence of the Indonesian National Police Professional Code of Ethics to Create Law Enforcement Officers with Integrity," *TATOHI: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 5, no. 8 (2025): 407–415. <https://doi.org/10.47268/tatohi.v5i8.3437>.
- Yusuf DM, Mohd. "Analisis terhadap Pembatasan dan Pengawasan Kewenangan Kepolisian Berdasarkan Prinsip Legalitas." *Milthree Law Journal* 1, no. 2 (2024): 149–180. <https://doi.org/10.70565/mlj.v1i2.7>.