

Performance Patrol Unit Turjawali Sat Same Police Office Malang in Prevention of the Criminal Act of Theft with Violence

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

Bagasrafi Ilham Nasrullah^{1*}, Ganang Iswanto², Andi Gibran Gani Mandica³

¹Police Program, Akademi Kepolisian, Semarang, Indonesia

²Law Departement, Wahid Hasyim University, Semarang, Indonesia

³Criminal Justice Strategic Management Concentration, Boston University, Boston, United States

Corresponding Email: *bagasrafilham@gmail.com

Abstract

Malang Regency is one of the largest regencies in East Java Province; besides that, Malang Regency also occupies the second position in the population density in East Java Province after Surabaya City. The dense population in Malang Regency resulted in high unemployment rates in Malang Regency. Most residents of Malang Regency who do not have a profession choose shortcuts to meet their daily needs by committing theft. One type is violent theft. This research uses a type of qualitative research according to a qualitative approach according to Hardani and his team in his book *Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methods* (Hardani et al, 2020: 39) is scientific research by describing the collection and process of qualitative data, namely data taken descriptively from the social symptoms studied which will be checked from one source to another to answer questions until the results of the information are considered sufficient, complex and correct so that they can be used as research results. The performance of the Samapta Unit in preventing motor vehicle theft in the jurisdiction of the Malang Regional Police is still inefficient and ineffective. Note that it is inefficient due to a lack of organizational input and inability to produce a high output, so low productivity, and individual performance are still lacking. While it has not been effective, because, from the objective approach, it is proven by the inequality between the implementation of patrols and the guidelines made; besides that, the number of criminal acts of violent theft has not been prevented, and the number has increased. Then, from the internal process approach, in the Samapta unit, there are still obstacles in personnel backups that still lack coordination.

Keywords: Performance, Sat Samapta, Curas, Patrol

This is an open access article under the CC BY license.



Copyright@Tanggon Kosala

INTRODUCTION

The crime of theft with violence is a phenomenon that often occurs in Indonesian society, both in urban and rural areas; this is a serious concern for the community, especially law enforcement officers, namely the police, to prevent this crime (Mahardika, & Sulchan, 2024). The target of this theft is usually motorized vehicles. Because the target is easy to move to cover its tracks and has a reasonably high selling value, the crime of robbery with violence can appear with various modes of operation, one of which is by committing violence to facilitate the theft. If the theft is accompanied by violence, it will be categorized as a crime of robbery with violence (Kusriyah, & Sugiharto, 2022; Feltran, 2022).

Regency Malang is the Wrong One regency, the biggest in Province Java East, besides Malang Regency, and occupies the second position regarding population density in East Java Province after Surabaya City. The dense population in Malang Regency results in high

unemployment rates. Most of the residents of Malang Regency who do not have a profession choose a shortcut to meet their daily needs by committing theft, one type of which is theft with violence (Damayanti, et al., 2020). This can be seen from the data case theft with violence in Police Station Malang year 2020 until 2023. Data Crime of Police Station Malang available in Table 1.

Table 1.Data Crime of Police Station Malang

NO Types of Crime		2021		2022		2023	
		Report	Finished	Report	Finished	Report	Finished
1	Nozzle	263	323	188	235	83	80
2	Curas	25	46	9	11	10	8
3	Motorcycle theft	133	107	39	89	84	81

Based on Table 1 explains that the crime of theft with violence at the Malang Police year 2021 until mid-year 2023 experienced an increase. Matter This is not an ideal condition in an area. The less-than-ideal condition is a challenge for the Police as law enforcement officers. The Police are tasked with suppressing crime rates in society so that public order and security can be maintained.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative research type. As explained by Hardani and his team in his book entitled *Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methods* (Hardani et al., 2020:39), the qualitative approach is a type of scientific research that collects and processes qualitative data. This qualitative data will be collected and processed from various sources to find answers to the questions in this study. This study combines case studies with field research, which is considered more appropriate because the objects of research are processes, activities, and events. This case study is a descriptive case study, which aims to provide an actual, systematic, and actual picture.

Field research is conducted by conducting direct reviews of the institutions that are the objects to obtain primary and secondary data (Mazhar, et al., 2021). This descriptive case study utilizes field research methods. Thus, the data collected is truly by the phenomena at the research location. Therefore, researchers use this method to search for field data comprehensively and in-depth by observing the minor phenomena that are the reference points of the problem and then observing the most significant phenomena to try to solve problems for public security and order.

The focus of the study is one or some aspects related to social situations (Thunberg, & Arnell, 2022). The goal is for direct study direction which appropriately targets and fulfills the hope of the researcher. Focus study must satisfy a number of conditions: logical (formulation of the problem Which found must follow background behind through results observation), rational (formulation), (the problem must be flexible), ethical (the results will not harm the dignity of others), and significant (the results can make a substantial contribution to the advancement of science and the formulation of other policies).

Study This focuses on the performance of patrol Unit the Javanese Unit Same Police Station Malang in preventing violent theft. The author will see whether the Turjawali Unit of the Samapta Unit of the Malang Police has succeeded in avoiding violent theft and how its operational management is carried out.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Management includes activities to achieve goals by individuals who donate their best effort through previously implemented actions (Nobles, et al., 2022). This includes knowing what they should do, determining how to do it, and understanding how they should do it. And measure Performance from efforts they. Based on the theory, the implementation of patrols by the Turjawali Unit of the Samapta Unit of the Malang Police to prevent theft with violence is analyzed as follows:

A. Planning (*Planning*)

On function: We must set work for the group to implement to achieve a defined goal. *Planning* includes retrieval activity satisfaction because it includes the selection of alternative decisions. The ability to visualize and look ahead is needed to formulate a pattern of a set of actions for the future (Iqbal, et al., 2021).

Implementation activity patrol started with making plan activity good plans for daily, weekly, and monthly activities. Planning is made to optimize patrol activities so they can be carried out effectively and efficiently (Samanta, et al., 2022). Some aspects of planning include programs or targets to be achieved, forms of activities, implementation time, activity targets to be achieved, budget, and members responsible for the activities.

Effective implementation patrol should start with existence planning, which is good and mature (Mitani, et al., 2024; Vitale, 2021). According to article 17 letter a Perkabaharkam no. 1 of 2017 concerning Patrols, every time they want to carry out a patrol, patrol officers are required to prepare patrol administration in the form of:

- a. Activity plan: The preparation of this activity plan should ideally be done under the circumstances and developments. Public order and security public. Matter This needs to

be noticed Because it relates to determining targets, goals, and routes patrol, which will implemented. Samapta Unit Malang Police made an Activity Plan in a daily format. Format This is rated as not yet effective because, based on the author's analysis, the division of time or patrol routes tends to be monotonous, always the same every day. This is certainly not good because society's development of public order and security always changes with the changing times. Information This is based on studies document done by the writer. This happened because members still often make administration plan activities based on pre-existing formats.

- b. Timetable patrol, generally timetable patrol. The ideal setup uses patterns four to ten, five to eight, or three *shifts* three ploeg. Based on the analysis carried out by a researcher on timetable patrol made by Police Station Malang, deficiencies were found in its implementation, even though the basic schedule pattern was structured using pattern five appeals eight or three shift three ploeg. However, distribution Time is not divided into hours; it is only divided into 24 hours into 3 periods of 8 hours each.
- c. Letter order, generally number letter order, which is ideal. By the number writing order, date, month, and year making the letter. Matter: The warrant is constantly updated by typing and checking periodically.
- d. The patrol report form contains patrol hours, incidents a brief description of the incident, actions taken, and information. Based on the document study writer, found that the Contents blank report results in patrol following ideal coverage. This means that the report has met the material requirements in the product.
- e. Completeness identity, analysis writer to completeness identity member based on observations and interviews with the Kaurbinopsnal of the Samapta Unit of the Malang Police, IPTU Slamet Hariyanto, it was considered complete. The completeness of this identity was considered important because of its criticality. public towards administration officers during the implementation of activities, including patrols that are directly related to the community.
- f. Completeness of vehicle identity, including STNK (Motor Vehicle Registration Certificate) owned by official vehicles and vehicle inspection forms, based on observation and document studies, the STNK used is still within the validity period and is in accordance with the vehicle used.
- g. Mutation book, every patrol implementation must prepare a mutation book as a form of accountability for implementation. It will explain in detail the implementation of the patrol

as the responsibility of personnel in carrying out patrol activities. Based on observations made by the author, the mutation book has been used properly and as it should be.

- h. Vehicle control book, its function is as a guideline for checking vehicles and accountability if damage to the car. Based on observation, there is a control book. This vehicle is in the Samapta Unit Malang Police, and the condition of the vehicles used for patrol has been properly recorded.
- i. Officer's pocketbook: generally, every patrol officer carries a pocketbook that functions to record all information found during the patrol, including the development of public order and security and regional conditions. Based on the author's analysis, most patrol officers of the Turjawali Unit of the Samapta Unit of the Malang Police record incidents that occur via their respective mobile phones. This also includes the use of modern technology today.
- j. Field identification card, ideally implemented by patrols, carries a field identification card to record the identity and activities of someone considered suspicious. Based on observations, patrol officers of the Turjawali Unit of the Samapta Unit of the Malang Police do not carry field identification cards during patrol activities because most officers record incidents via mobile phones.
- k. Message Public order and security, based on observation done by researcher, officer patrol The Malang Police's Samapta Unit Turjawali Unit provides a public order and security message to the community related to Cooperation Public with police For follow play an active role in maintaining public order and security.

Based on observations and document studies carried out by the author, the patrol routes carried out by Unit The Javanese Unit Same Police Station Malang tend to be The same And monotonous on every day (Lee, et al., 2014; Dewinter, et al., 2020). Apart from that, in its implementation, it only passes through the area around the Police, namely in the sub-district area, The Land of the Gods. Route This No Per the data, Which there is on Unit 1 Tipidum SatReskrim Polres Malang, so it seems that patrols are just a formality and only pass through areas vulnerable to acts of criminal theft with violence at the moment. There is attention, especially from the leadership.

Based on Article 17 letter b of the Regulation of the Head of the National Police Security Maintenance Agency Republic Indonesia No. 1 year 2017 about patrol, matters must be noticed before carrying out patrol activities, namely preparing personnel and the required patrol equipment.

a. Officer patrol

The implementation of patrols ideally requires a minimum of 2 personnel. This is according to the assessment of the tactical controller or technical controller. Based on the author's analysis, the patrol activities of the Turjawali Unit of the Samapta Polres Malang have been carried out by more than two personnel, with members per shift four personnel. And The number of members during night patrols increased by 6 to 8 personnel each time a patrol is carried out.

b. Equipment patrol

Based on the Regulation of the Head of the Security Maintenance Agency of the Republic of Indonesia National Police No. 1 of 2017 concerning the standards that must be prepared when carrying out type patrol vehicle R2 And R4 covering matter in the form of equipment unit which covers, Vehicle bicycle motor R2 patrol, *Warning Light*, Helmet patrol, Tool

Communication (*Handy talky, Public Address, Hand Phone*), and first aid for motor vehicle patrols wheel 2. Whereas equipment for patrol wheel 4 in the form of R4 motor vehicle patrol, *Warning Light*, Tool Communication (*Rig, Handy Talky, Antenna And Central Radio, Power Supply, and Hand Phone*), *Sabhara Kit/Quick Response*, and *Geographic Position System* (GPS). In addition to unit equipment, personal equipment is required, including PDL 1 *Sabhara Clothing*, Police Batons, Handcuffs, Raincoats, Flashlights, Bulletproof Vests, and *Reflector Suspenders Vests* for weapons equipment in the form of pepper/chili guns (*Pepeergun*), electric guns, and firearms. Based on the analysis and factual conditions that the author has observed, the patrol carried out by the Turjawali Unit of the Malang Police Samapta Unit is a patrol using R2 and R4 to prevent acts of criminal theft with violence and equipment owned by Unit Samapta Polres Malang has met the operational standards as above.

B. Organizing (*Organizing*)

Organizing is the process of planning, managing, and coordinating resources and activities within an organization to achieve stated goals (Hickey, et al., 2023; Knoke, 2019). It involves dividing tasks, determining organizational structure, managing people, and directing activities to run according to the established plan. In management, organizing is one of the primary management functions, along with planning, directing, and controlling (Fuertes, et al., 2020). The following is a list of the division of duties of Satsamapta Polres Malang personnel:

Based on these findings, this patrol was carried out by a team of 4 to 10 members. 6 personnel at midday and six until eight in the evening day aims to prevent public order disturbances and convey public order messages. This is by with Police and Security Indonesian

National Police No.1, 2017 about patrol, which mentions that patrol members consist of 2 or more personnel. This division has been considered adequate by maximizing the source of power man, who owned the same unit as Police Station Malang. The organization implemented by the Samapta Unit is appropriate by dividing *the beat* and targets in implementing patrols to prevent violent theft. However, the use of Dalmas Unit personnel assigned to the patrol will also affect the performance of members on duty, so the results of the patrol implementation will be less effective.

This condition requires a practical solution (Bégin, et al., 2020; Jaluria, 2020). What the Samapta Unit should do in organizing patrols to prevent violent theft is allocate patrol human resources, compile and assign tasks to patrol members, and determine the procedure required for implementation patrol. Distribution clearly shows each member's lines of authority and responsibility.

Before the patrol is carried out, the leader carries out the division of tasks in the Leadership Direction Event (AAP) activity (Keiser, & Arthur, 2020). This activity is based on Article 18 of the Regulation of the Head of the Security Maintenance Agency of the Republic of Indonesia National Police No. 1 2017 concerning patrols. Before the patrol is carried out, the leader will conduct an AAP to all members, including the delivery of patrol targets, patrol forms, patrol areas, patrol beats, time, how to act, and prohibitions and obligations in carrying out patrols. The hope is to improve the understanding and abilities of personnel so that the implementation of patrols can achieve the desired goal of preventing Curas' criminal acts. Based on the results of the author's observations and interview results directly with member Unit Samapta, the implementation of AAP by the Head of Unit the Javanese towards personnel has covered all the necessary matters listed in Article 18 of the Regulation of the Head of the Security Maintenance Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Police No. 1 of 2017 concerning patrols. Kanit Turjawali also always emphasizes attention related to prohibitions and obligations that must be considered during the implementation of patrols. The aim is to optimize the results of patrol activities to prevent violent theft at the Malang Police and minimize member deviations when carrying out patrol activities.

C. Implementation (*Actuating*)

This function, also called "Action Movement," includes activities carried out by a manager to initiate and continue activities determined by the planning and organizing elements to achieve goals. This function also includes determining and satisfying the human needs of his employees, giving rewards, leading, developing, and compensating them (Putra, & Gupron, 2020; Saks, 2021).

The implementation of patrols carried out by the Turjawali Unit of the Malang Police is a form of realization of the planning and preparation that has been done previously. The implementation of patrols by the Malang Police in preventing criminal acts of theft with violence using R2 and R4 motor vehicles is regulated in Article 21, Article 22, and Article 23 of the Regulation of the Head of the Maintenance Agency of the Republic of Indonesia National Police No. 1 of 2017 concerning Patrols. In general, the ideal things that must be done when carrying out patrol activities are:

- a. Do observation of situation target Patrol.
- b. Drive a patrol vehicle at a certain speed so officers can carry out various patrol activities.
- c. Night patrols or when lighting is Malang, patrol officers wear safety jackets (suspender reflectors).
- d. Use helmet or belt safety.
- e. Sounding bell bicycle as a sign of the presence of personnel patrol, sounding a short siren or vehicle horn.
- f. Turn on the vehicle and rotator light.
- g. Implemented by most A little two personnel.
- h. Stop in various places in a way that communicates, observes, and gets information about public order and security.
- i. Do Action police if there is a potential situation or a disturbance of public order and security regarding traffic security and order.

Based on the analysis carried out by the author through field observations of the implementation patrol, it is already following points on. All over matter has been implemented by Unit The Malang Police's Samapta Unit's Turjawali Patrol Route, only the patrol route carried out by the Samapta Unit's Turjawali Patrol Route Police Station Malang always The same, No varies And different every the day so that easy to be guessed by the perpetrators of the robbery.

Based on Article 28 of Perkabaharkam no. 1 of 2017 regarding how to act in implementation patrol which covers exploring area target patrol with speed sure to carry out observations, coordination with the Bhayangkara Community Security and Order Officer, involving police personnel and community potential in certain circumstances, visiting community as well as post security self-help, do appeal to public, record patrol activities, information Which obtained from public or alone to book mutation and report results, conduct observations along the patrol area towards the patrol target, assess anything suspected as disturbance public order and security And report it to controller, do action first at the scene with

the right, do enforcement law based on provisions of statutory regulations, carrying out limited law enforcement actions against perpetrators of crimes caught the hand and hand it over to officer Who authorized with make news events, report developments to the controller, mainly if any outstanding situations are found that require assistance.

The patrol activities carried out by the Turjawali Unit of the Malang Police Samapta Unit follow standard operational laws and regulations (Samanta, et al., 2021). However, the delivery of appeals and messages of public order delivered by officers to the community is one-way, so the activities carried out seem to be just a formality. At the same time, the purpose of the patrol itself is not achieved. The targets of patrol activities are areas that are prone to crime. The purpose of implementing patrols is to prevent crime. Patrols are carried out at an average speed of 40 km/hour by observing the conditions and circumstances around them. In addition, amid patrol activities, members must ask the community about the current public order conditions to anticipate possible vulnerabilities.

D. Stage supervision And control (*Controlling*)

Stage control is done for known tasks already implemented by the established plan (Wang & Hong, 2020; Singh & Mathirajan, 2021). The implementation of activities is evaluated, and undesirable deviations are corrected so that the objectives can be adequately achieved . Based on the research results, it is known that the control activities carried out by the Samapta Unit in the implementation of patrol implemented by element leader Unit Samapta, that is Head of Police Same and Head of Turjawali Unit. This supervision is carried out on members who carry out patrols to find out What happens on moment patrol, Which is delivered by personnel who carry out patrols.

Control and supervision are carried out on patrol members by the leadership elements through communication tools such as HT (*Handy Talky*) and *WhatsApp social media*, which report the field situation and send documentation of the implementation of the patrol(Saboo, et al., 2022; Agrawal, 2019). The control and supervision carried out are not quite right because, based on Article 38 of Perkabaharkam No.1 of 2017 concerning Patrols, it is explained that after the patrol, the tactical controller and technical controller should carry out consolidation in frame end activity use check strength personnel Patrols and their equipment, providing information to new personnel regarding patrol results from old personnel, reporting in writing regarding patrol results along with patrol result report forms, informing results consolidation in a way gradually, controller technical gather all over patrol report to discuss evaluation and analysis. This was not done by the tactical controller, namely Kanit Turjawali as the person in charge of the patrol, he should have carried out a consolidation roll call to check the strength of

personnel and equipment used during the patrol, accompanied by an evaluation of the implementation of the patrol which aims to correct errors made during the patrol to be better in the future (Banerjee, et al., 2021; Anglin, et al., 2021).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the comprehensive discussion, the author concludes the problems discussed in the previous chapters. The following are conclusions for each problem formulated in this study; namely, the Implementation of the Turjawali Unit Patrol by the Samapta Unit in preventing criminal acts of theft with violence in the jurisdiction of Police Station Malang is still not effective. This is because the patrol planning does not follow the development of violent theft crimes in the jurisdiction of Police Station Malang. Even though the patrol routes are always different, the patrol targets are always the same. The lack of quantity And the quality of the number of personnel in the implementation of patrol activities, the distribution of patrol budgets that are still inefficient, the lack of fuel budget support, the absence of a budget for vehicle maintenance or repairs, the absence of weapons during patrols, low personnel motivation, and there are still shortcomings in patrol administration. The Turjawali Unit of the Samapta Police of Malang needs to improve the focus and direction of these patrol activities to fulfill the tasks and responsibilities it carry and the effectiveness of preventing violent theft. Positive potential in dialogic with the community must be optimized to increase public trust.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the existing conclusions, the author suggests each problem formulated in this study. The suggestions given by the author are as follows: The implementation of patrols by the Turjawali Unit of the Samapta Unit in preventing violent theft in the jurisdiction of the Malang Police can be improved by utilizing the available resources optimally. This can be realized through the leadership of related organizations that support the implementation of precision pioneer patrol activities. by Unit Same Police Station Malang. Method: This can be done by increasing the number of personnel of the Malang Police Samapta Unit, providing specialist patrol education training to members of the Malang Police Samapta Unit, and dividing the budget clearly and efficiently to give additional budget fuel and maintenance And maintenance vehicle patrol. The addition of personnel is the main effort to overcome the shortage of personnel by adding personnel to the Malang Police Samapta Unit per the DSP. Optimizing assignments, namely personnel, must be done in a way that is optimal and efficient to avoid overlapping duties and obligations. Existing personnel must continue to be trained and developed to improve their competence and ability to perform their duties. It is necessary to increase fuel allocation for the Turjawali Unit of the Malang Police Sat Samapta. In addition,

cooperation is needed between the Turjawali Unit of the Police and the Turjawali Unit in the Polsek ranks in the Malang Police area, with the aim that the Turjawali Unit of the Polsek can participate in carrying out patrols around its jurisdiction routinely and in an integrated manner.

REFERENCES

- Terry, G. T. (2014). *Principles Management*. Jakarta: Earth Script.
- Hardani, D., Auliya, N. H., Andriani, H., Fardani, R. A., Ustiawaty, J., Utami, E. F., & Istiqomah, R. R. (2020). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif*, ed. by Husnu Abadi. Pertama (Yogyakarta: CV Pustaka, Ilmu, 2020).
- Agrawal, K. P. (2019). *Delhi a Role Model of Urban India Part 2*. Educreation Publishing.
- Vitale, A. S. (2021). *The end of policing*. Verso Books.
- Feltran, G. (Ed.). (2022). *Stolen cars: a journey through São Paulo's urban conflict*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Mahardika, D. W., & Sulchan, A. The Role of the Police in Eradicating Violent Theft in the Jurisdiction of the Central Java Regional Police. *Ratio Legis Journal*, 3(4), 990-1007.
- Hermanto, H., Kusriyah, S., & Sugiharto, R. S. (2022). The crime of theft with the threat of violence in view of criminal law. *Ratio legis journal*, 1(3), 268-274.
- Damayanti, R., Bakri, M., Jumra, J., Sandra, G., & Yadi, S. (2022). Police efforts in combating and preventing illegal racing among youth. *Journal of Asian Multicultural Research for Social Sciences Study*, 3(2), 49-57.
- Hickey, G. M., Roozee, E., Voogd, R., de Vries, J. R., Sohns, A., Kim, D., & Temby, O. (2023). On the architecture of collaboration in inter-organizational natural resource management networks. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 328, 116994.
- Fuertes, G., Alfaro, M., Vargas, M., Gutierrez, S., Ternero, R., & Sabattin, J. (2020). Conceptual framework for the strategic management: a literature review—descriptive. *Journal of engineering*, 2020(1), 6253013.
- Wang, Z., & Hong, T. (2020). Reinforcement learning for building controls: The opportunities and challenges. *Applied Energy*, 269, 115036.
- Reza Putra, M., & Gupron, G. (2020). Employee performance models: Competence, compensation and motivation (Human resources literature review study). *Dinasti International Journal of Education Management And Social Science*, 2(1), 185-198.
- Nobles, J. D., Radley, D., Mytton, O. T., & Whole Systems Obesity programme team. (2022). The action scales model: a conceptual tool to identify key points for action within complex adaptive systems. *Perspectives in public health*, 142(6), 328-337.
- Mazhar, S. A., Anjum, R., Anwar, A. I., & Khan, A. A. (2021). Methods of data collection: A fundamental tool of research. *Journal of Integrated Community Health*, 10(1), 6-10.
- Thunberg, S., & Arnell, L. (2022). Pioneering the use of technologies in qualitative research—A research review of the use of digital interviews. *International journal of social research methodology*, 25(6), 757-768.
- Iqbal, M. J., Javed, Z., Sadia, H., Qureshi, I. A., Irshad, A., Ahmed, R., ... & Sharifi-Rad, J. (2021).

Clinical applications of artificial intelligence and machine learning in cancer diagnosis: looking into the future. *Cancer cell international*, 21(1), 270.

Samanta, S., Sen, G., & Ghosh, S. K. (2022). A literature review on police patrolling problems. *Annals of Operations Research*, 316(2), 1063-1106.

Bégin, P., Chan, E. S., Kim, H., Wagner, M., Cellier, M. S., Favron-Godbout, C., ... & Goetghebeur, M. M. (2020). CSACI guidelines for the ethical, evidence-based and patient-oriented clinical practice of oral immunotherapy in IgE-mediated food allergy. *Allergy, Asthma & Clinical Immunology*, 16, 1-45.

Mitani, J. C., Abwe, E., Campbell, G., Giles-Vernick, T., Goldberg, T., McLennan, M. R., ... & Marshall, A. J. (2024). Future coexistence with great apes will require major changes to policy and practice. *Nature Human Behaviour*, 8(4), 632-643.

Lee, J., Lee, J., Im, J., & Jang, J. (2024). Enhancing Urban Safety: Optimal Patrol Route Strategies for Volunteer Security Squads Based on Integrated BIM-GIS Data. *Buildings*.
<https://doi.org/10.3390/buildings14103074>.

Keiser, N., & Arthur, W. (2020). A meta-analysis of the effectiveness of the after-action review (or debrief) and factors that influence its effectiveness.. *The Journal of applied psychology*.
<https://doi.org/10.1037/apl0000821>.

Saboo, B., Shrivastava, A., Tewari, A., Inamdar, A., Saboo, S., & Saboo, B. (2022). 941-P: Impact of Whatsapp-Based Monitoring on Glycemic Control and Exercise Habits in Patients with Diabetes in Indian Population. *Diabetes*. <https://doi.org/10.2337/db22-941-p>.

Samanta, S., Sen, G., & Ghosh, S. (2021). A literature review on police patrolling problems. *Annals of Operations Research*, 316, 1063 - 1106. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10479-021-04167-0>.

Banerjee, A., Chattopadhyay, R., Duflo, E., Keniston, D., & Singh, N. (2021). Improving Police Performance in Rajasthan, India: Experimental Evidence on Incentives, Managerial Autonomy, and Training. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 13, 36-66.
<https://doi.org/10.1257/POL.20190664>.

Singh, R., & Mathirajan, M. (2021). A New Stage-Wise Control Release Policy for Semiconductor Wafer Fabrication Systems. *IEEE Transactions on Semiconductor Manufacturing*, 34, 115-134. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TSM.2020.3042856>.

Anglin, A., Kincaid, P., Short, J., & Allen, D. (2022). Role Theory Perspectives: Past, Present, and Future Applications of Role Theories in Management Research. *Journal of Management*, 48, 1469 - 1502. <https://doi.org/10.1177/01492063221081442>.

Saks, A. (2021). Caring human resources management and employee engagement. *Human Resource Management Review*, 100835. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.HRMR.2021.100835>.

Jaluria, Y. (2020). Solution of Inverse Problems in Thermal Systems. *Journal of Thermal Science and Engineering Applications*. <https://doi.org/10.1115/1.4042353>.

Knoke, D. (2019). Organizing for Collective Action. , 699. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781351328722>.

Dewinter, M., Vandeviver, C., Beken, T., & Witlox, F. (2020). Analysing the Police Patrol Routing Problem: A Review. *ISPRS Int. J. Geo Inf.*, 9, 157. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijgi9030157>.