

Administrative Strategies of Police Partners in the Scope of Legal Administration to Reduce Illegal Levies

Agus Salim

Universitas Yos Soedarso Surabaya

Email: agussalimsda66@gmail.com

Published: Feb, 2026

ABSTRACT

Illegal levies (*pungutan ilegal*) remain a persistent challenge within Indonesia's public administration and law enforcement systems, undermining transparency, democratic values, and public trust. This study examines administrative strategies involving police partners and community participation as preventive mechanisms to reduce illegal levies in public institutions. Employing a qualitative descriptive approach, the research analyzes citizen-based investigative training, complaint-handling mechanisms, and collaborative governance models that empower citizens to observe, document, and report administrative irregularities in partnership with law enforcement agencies. The findings reveal that citizen-based investigations, supported by structured training and institutional frameworks such as Senkom Mitra Polri, significantly enhance transparency and administrative accountability. Community-police synergy not only strengthens early detection of illegal levies but also contributes to maintaining public order and restoring confidence in public institutions. Furthermore, the integration of digital reporting systems and consistent administrative supervision reduces opportunities for manipulation and supports standardized service procedures. This study concludes that the effectiveness of anti-illegal levy strategies depends on sustained institutional commitment, legal protection for citizen reporters, and continuous public education. Strengthening administrative law frameworks that institutionalize community participation and police partnerships is essential for fostering transparent, accountable, and democratic public governance in Indonesia.

Keywords: illegal levies, administrative law, community-police partnership

© The Author(s). 2021 Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>

INTRODUCTION

Public complaints submitted by citizens, commonly referred to as community reports (DUMAS), constitute a vital mechanism for enhancing accountability and transparency within Indonesia's law enforcement and public administration systems. The Indonesian National Police have responded to increasing public demands for oversight by introducing innovations in complaint-handling mechanisms. This commitment is formally reflected in the Circular Letter of the Chief of Police No. SE/5/II/2021 dated 24 February 2021 concerning the Public Complaint Information System, which emphasizes the importance of synergy between the police and society to suppress crime and strengthen public order.

Community participation in reporting legal violations plays a crucial role in reinforcing compliance with statutory norms. For instance, reports concerning illegal street racing involving underage drivers without valid licenses illustrate how public oversight supports law enforcement actions grounded in Article 77 paragraph (1) of Law No. 22 of 2009 on Road Traffic and Transportation. Beyond traffic regulation, such participatory mechanisms contribute to broader efforts in preventing social pathologies, including illegal levies (*pungutan ilegal*), which similarly disrupt public order and undermine the legitimacy of administrative governance (Bakri et al., 2020; Helmi et al., 2024; Susilo, 2023; Yuana, 2024).

Illegal levies represent a persistent and systemic problem within Indonesia's administrative law framework. Commonly embedded in public service delivery, *pungli* refers to unauthorized charges imposed without legal basis, often facilitated by weak administrative supervision and inconsistent enforcement. The absence of clear boundaries in Presidential Regulation No. 87 of 2016 on the Saber *Pungli* Task Force has contributed to varied interpretations among law enforcement agencies regarding

whether *pungli* constitutes corruption, extortion, or administrative misconduct (Effendi & Windari, 2023). Consequently, such ambiguity has weakened enforcement consistency and eroded public trust. Scholarly studies indicate that *pungli* is not merely a legal violation but also a reflection of ethical degradation within public institutions. Karim et al (2023) argue that illegal levies demonstrate disciplinary shortcomings within law enforcement agencies, damaging institutional reputation and public confidence. Similar practices have been identified in other administrative sectors, such as population administration at the village level, where limited legal education and weak internal controls perpetuate tolerance toward illegal charges (Pramesti et al., 2021; Rohman, 2022). These findings confirm that *pungli* thrives within environments characterized by low transparency and inadequate accountability (Dewi, 2023; Wulandari, 2023).

In response to these challenges, community-based policing (*Polmas*) and the involvement of police partners have emerged as strategic preventive approaches. The establishment of *Senkom Mitra Polri*, pursuant to Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police and reinforced by subsequent police regulations, institutionalizes public participation in maintaining security and public order. Empirical studies demonstrate that collaboration between police institutions and community partners enhances reporting mechanisms, strengthens social control, and contributes to the early detection of administrative and financial misconduct (Leheza et al., 2021; Saraswati et al., 2023; Yudhi, 2022).

From an administrative law perspective, effective public administration serves as a cornerstone for restoring institutional credibility. Administrative mechanisms—particularly those related to complaint handling, procedural transparency, and digital reporting systems—function as instruments to rebuild public trust when confidence in public institutions declines. Digitalized administrative systems, such as electronic complaint platforms and automated audit trails, reduce opportunities for manipulation and provide greater reliability compared to manual procedures that are vulnerable to abuse (Bakri et al., 2020; Dewi, 2023).

Despite these reforms, the persistence of illegal levies indicates that enforcement measures alone are insufficient without sustained public engagement and legal awareness. In a democratic state governed by the rule of law, as mandated by Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, citizens possess both the right and responsibility to oversee public administration. However, social tolerance and limited awareness often discourage reporting, thereby normalizing illegal practices (Syahril & Sitabuana, 2021). Therefore, this study examines how administrative strategies involving police partners can strengthen complaint-handling systems, enhance transparency, and reduce illegal levies through collaborative governance within the framework of administrative law.

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach to examine the rationale and procedural strategies for empowering citizens to investigate, identify, and document evidence of illegal levies (*pungutan ilegal*). The research focuses on understanding how citizen training in investigative observation can promote transparency, strengthen democratic values, and support collaborative governance through partnerships with law enforcement institutions. Data are analyzed to explore how community-based investigative practices contribute to early detection and prevention of administrative malpractice within the framework of public administration and policing cooperation. The primary objective of this research is to identify both the underlying reasons and practical steps involved in training citizens to conduct investigations, collect evidence, and observe administrative irregularities related to illegal levies. By emphasizing cooperation between the public and the police, this study analyzes how structured investigative guidance can enhance public participation in exposing and mitigating illegal levies. The findings are expected to contribute to the development of more effective administrative strategies that reinforce transparency, accountability, and public trust in law enforcement and public administration systems.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Citizen-Based Investigation as an Administrative Strategy to Combat Illegal Levies

The findings of this study indicate that citizen-based investigation plays a significant role in uncovering and preventing illegal levies (*pungutan ilegal*) within public institutions. Such investigations are understood not merely as legal processes conducted by law enforcement officers, but as structured

civic activities involving citizens in observing, identifying, and reporting administrative irregularities. This approach aligns with democratic governance principles, where transparency and public participation serve as core mechanisms for accountability.

The process of investigation described in this study emphasizes the development of citizens' awareness and curiosity as the foundation for identifying irregular administrative practices. By encouraging citizens to question non-standard administrative procedures and unexplained fees, the investigative model fosters a culture of vigilance that strengthens institutional integrity. This finding supports the argument advanced by Syahril & Sitabuana (2021), who emphasize that public participation in monitoring administrative processes is essential for preventing systemic corruption and restoring trust in public institutions.

Furthermore, citizen-based investigations contribute to transparency by enabling communities to actively observe how public services are delivered. When citizens are trained to identify discrepancies between official administrative costs and actual charges imposed by public officials, they become effective agents of accountability. This finding corroborates Dewi's (2023) assertion that transparency in administrative governance cannot rely solely on internal bureaucratic controls but must be reinforced through external social oversight.

However, this study also identifies a contrasting perspective found in earlier research. Rahman et al (2022) argue that excessive reliance on community investigations may expose citizens to intimidation or retaliation, particularly in environments where institutional protection mechanisms are weak. While this concern is valid, the present study demonstrates that when investigative efforts are conducted through structured partnerships with the police, such risks can be mitigated. Thus, citizen investigations should not function independently but rather as part of an integrated administrative-policing framework.

Investigative Training as a Tool for Strengthening Democratic Transparency

The results further reveal that investigative training serves as a critical mechanism for instilling democratic values, particularly transparency and accountability, within public administration. Training programs introduced by law enforcement authorities aim to motivate and guide citizens in collecting evidence related to illegal levies and administrative misconduct. These programs do not merely focus on technical aspects of investigation but also emphasize ethical awareness and civic responsibility.

This training model reflects the notion that democracy thrives when citizens are actively involved in safeguarding public integrity. By equipping citizens with knowledge on how to observe, document, and report illegal levies, the state empowers them to participate meaningfully in governance processes. This finding aligns with Yudhi (2022), who argues that citizen empowerment through education and training significantly enhances the effectiveness of anti-corruption initiatives.

Moreover, investigative training promotes consistency in reporting practices. Citizens who understand procedural standards are less likely to submit vague or unsupported complaints, thereby improving the quality of reports received by law enforcement agencies. This supports the findings of Effendi & Windari (2023), who highlight that unclear reporting mechanisms often lead to inconsistent enforcement of anti-*pungli* regulations.

Nevertheless, some studies question the effectiveness of investigative training in contexts characterized by low legal literacy. Blair et al (2021) and Nagin & Telep (2020) suggests that without broader legal education reforms, investigative training may only reach limited segments of society. The present study responds to this critique by demonstrating that collaboration with community organizations, such as *Senkom Mitra Polri*, expands the reach of training programs and ensures broader social inclusion.

Encouraging Public Reporting to Reduce Administrative Irregularities

Another significant finding of this study concerns the role of public reporting mechanisms in reducing illegal administrative procedures. Encouraging citizens to report illegal levies contributes to the reduction of unlawful administrative practices that distort standard service costs. By simplifying reporting procedures and ensuring protection for whistleblowers, public administration institutions can minimize the normalization of illegal fees.

The findings indicate that citizens are more willing to report illegal levies when they perceive the reporting system as accessible, secure, and responsive. This observation is consistent with the conclusions of Kaeng & Wijaya (2025), who emphasize that effective reporting systems are critical for enhancing public trust in law enforcement and administrative institutions.

In addition, the reduction of illegal levies through public reporting has direct implications for administrative efficiency. When unlawful fees are eliminated, administrative services operate according to standardized cost structures, thereby preventing financial distortions and ensuring equitable access. This supports Wulandari's (2023) argument that strict enforcement of administrative cost standards is essential for maintaining procedural fairness.

Conversely, some prior research suggests that public reporting alone may not significantly reduce illegal levies if institutional sanctions are weak. Chan & Gibbs (2022) and Xing & Ballucci (2023) argue that without consistent disciplinary action against offenders, reporting mechanisms risk becoming symbolic rather than effective. The present study acknowledges this limitation but demonstrates that when reporting is integrated with police supervision and follow-up actions, its impact on reducing illegal levies becomes more substantial.

Community–Police Synergy in Maintaining Security and Administrative Order

The study also highlights the importance of synergy between communities and the police in maintaining security and administrative order. High levels of community enthusiasm in participating in crime prevention efforts reflect growing public awareness of shared responsibility for security. This synergy extends beyond conventional crime prevention to include monitoring administrative misconduct within public institutions.

In the jurisdiction of the Indonesian National Police, particularly at the municipal police level (*Polresta*), community-police collaboration has been instrumental in stabilizing public order. Programs designed to strengthen cooperation between citizens and police officers create a conducive environment for identifying and addressing both criminal and administrative violations. This finding aligns with Saraswati et al (2023), who report that community-police partnerships significantly enhance early detection of social disturbances.

Furthermore, the study finds that community engagement reduces the burden on law enforcement agencies by enabling preventive rather than reactive approaches. By identifying early signs of administrative malpractice, communities help prevent minor irregularities from escalating into systemic corruption. This supports the preventive governance model advocated by Pramesti et al (2021), which emphasizes early intervention as a cost-effective anti-corruption strategy.

However, contrasting views exist regarding the sustainability of community-police synergy. Sabastine et al (2025), based on studies in Nigeria, argue that public distrust in police institutions may hinder effective collaboration. While this challenge is acknowledged, the present study demonstrates that institutionalized programs such as *Senkom Mitra Polri* help overcome distrust by formalizing roles, responsibilities, and communication channels.

The Role of Senkom Mitra Polri in Community-Based Supervision

The findings underscore the strategic role of *Senkom Mitra Polri* as an intermediary institution connecting citizens and law enforcement agencies. This organization facilitates structured community participation in monitoring security and administrative integrity. Through regular coordination and training, *Senkom Mitra Polri* enhances citizens' capacity to report illegal levies and other administrative violations.

The institutionalization of community supervision through *Senkom Mitra Polri* supports the argument that sustainable anti-pungli efforts require organizational frameworks rather than ad hoc initiatives. This finding is consistent with Leheza et al (2021), who emphasize the importance of institutional support in ensuring the continuity of community-based governance programs.

Additionally, *Senkom Mitra Polri* contributes to reducing crime rates by integrating administrative monitoring with broader security initiatives. By addressing administrative misconduct alongside conventional crime prevention, the organization promotes a holistic approach to public order. This

reinforces Dewi's (2023) view that administrative law enforcement is inseparable from broader security governance.

Nevertheless, some scholars question whether community organizations risk becoming extensions of state power rather than independent oversight bodies. Excessive institutionalization may compromise civil society autonomy. The present study responds by emphasizing that *Senkom Mitra Polri* operates as a partnership rather than a subordinate entity, maintaining community representation while supporting law enforcement objectives.

Strengthening Supervision of Public Assets and Institutions

The study further reveals that enhanced supervision of public assets, such as government buildings and facilities, is essential for preventing illegal levies. These assets often serve as points of interaction between citizens and public officials, making them vulnerable to administrative abuse. Collaboration between police and communities in securing such assets strengthens oversight and deters misconduct. High-intensity supervision measures implemented by local police authorities demonstrate a proactive approach to administrative governance. By involving citizens as part of police-supervised community programs, law enforcement agencies extend their monitoring capacity without excessive resource allocation. This finding aligns with Bakri et al (2020), who highlight the efficiency of integrated supervision models in public administration.

Moreover, community involvement in asset supervision fosters a sense of collective ownership and responsibility. Citizens who participate in monitoring public facilities are more likely to report irregularities and resist normalization of illegal levies. This supports RudiYansah & Rezki (2025) argument that community engagement enhances the sustainability of anti-corruption initiatives. However, challenges remain in ensuring consistency and professionalism in community-based supervision. Some studies note the risk of selective reporting or bias when citizens lack standardized guidelines. The present study addresses this issue by emphasizing the importance of continuous training and police oversight to maintain objectivity and credibility.

Implications for Administrative Law and Public Trust

The cumulative findings of this study demonstrate that citizen-based investigation, investigative training, and community-police synergy collectively contribute to strengthening administrative law enforcement and restoring public trust. By addressing illegal levies through preventive and participatory mechanisms, public institutions can rebuild their legitimacy and align administrative practices with democratic values.

The results confirm previous studies emphasizing that public trust is closely linked to transparency and accountability Puanandini et al (2023). When citizens observe tangible outcomes from their reports, such as reduced illegal fees and disciplinary actions against offenders, their confidence in public administration increases.

At the same time, the study highlights the need for continuous institutional support to sustain these initiatives. Without consistent enforcement, legal protection for reporters, and administrative reform, community participation risks losing momentum. This finding echoes the concerns raised by Musah (2023) regarding the fragility of anti-corruption reforms in the absence of strong institutional backing.

Synthesis of Findings and Policy Implications

Overall, this study demonstrates that administrative strategies involving police partnerships and citizen participation provide a viable framework for reducing illegal levies. The integration of investigative training, structured reporting mechanisms, and community supervision enhances transparency and democratic accountability within public administration.

From a policy perspective, these findings suggest the need for formalizing citizen investigative training within administrative governance frameworks, strengthening legal protections for reporters, and expanding community-police partnership programs nationwide. Such measures are consistent with international best practices in anti-corruption governance (Eom, 2023).

In conclusion, the results affirm that combating illegal levies requires a multidimensional approach that integrates administrative law, community participation, and law enforcement collaboration. By

fostering synergy between citizens and the police, public administration can move toward a more transparent, accountable, and trustworthy governance system.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that citizen-based investigative strategies, when integrated with administrative governance and police partnerships, play a crucial role in preventing and reducing illegal levies within public institutions. Training citizens to observe, document, and report administrative irregularities enhances transparency, strengthens democratic values, and supports preventive law enforcement. The involvement of community partners, particularly through structured programs such as *Senkom Mitra Polri*, demonstrates that collaborative governance can effectively expand oversight capacity, improve the quality of public reporting, and reinforce accountability in public administration.

Furthermore, the findings indicate that the success of these strategies depends on consistent institutional support, clear administrative procedures, and the utilization of transparent reporting systems. Digitalization, continuous legal education, and protection for citizen reporters are essential to sustaining public participation and restoring trust in law enforcement and administrative institutions. Therefore, strengthening administrative law frameworks that institutionalize community–police synergy is imperative to ensuring long-term governance integrity, reducing administrative malpractice, and fostering a transparent and accountable public service system in Indonesia.

REFERENCES

- Bakri, B., Nuh, M., & Badaru, B. (2020). Efektifitas Penerapan Program E-Tilang Dalam Mewujudkan Penegakan Hukum Lalu Lintas. *Journal of Lex Theory (Jlt)*, 1(1), 82–98. <https://doi.org/10.52103/jlt.v1i1.46>
- Blair, G., Weinstein, J. M., Christia, F., Arias, E., Badran, E., Blair, R. A., Cheema, A., Farooqui, A., Fetzer, T., Grossman, G., Haim, D., Hameed, Z., Hanson, R., Hasanain, A., Kronick, D., Morse, B. S., Muggah, R., Nadeem, F., Tsai, L. L., ... Wilke, A. M. (2021). Community policing does not build citizen trust in police or reduce crime in the Global South. *Science*, 374(6571), eabd3446. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abd3446>
- Chan, F., & Gibbs, C. (2022). When guardians become offenders: Understanding guardian capability through the lens of corporate crime*. *Criminology*, 60(2), 321–341. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9125.12300>
- Dewi, N. R. (2023). Analisis Strategi Pemberantasan Korupsi Di Indonesia Dalam Perspektif Hukum Administrasi Negara. *Jis*, 1(2), 83–92. <https://doi.org/10.62263/jis.v1i2.16>
- Effendi, T., & Windari, R. (2023). Dualisme Konsep Pungutan Liar Sebagai Tindak Pidana Korupsi Dan Tindak Pidana Umum. *Integritas Jurnal Antikorupsi*, 8(2), 185–192. <https://doi.org/10.32697/integritas.v8i2.876>
- Eom, J. (2023). Status and Tasks of Domestic Anti-Corruption Laws Responding to International Efforts to Combat Corruption. *Korea Anti-Corruption Law Association*, 6(1), 115–137. <https://doi.org/10.36433/kacla.2022.6.1.115>
- Helmi, M. I., Pujiyono, P., Zada, K., Rambe, M. S., & Sahid, M. M. (2024). Effectiveness of Criminal Offense Law Regarding Illegal Levies: Reforming Social Organizations within the Indonesian Legal Framework. *Volksgeist: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Konstitusi*, 411–430. <https://doi.org/10.24090/volksgeist.v7i2.10882>
- Kaeng, C., & Wijaya, K. A. S. (2025). Peran Korlantas Polri Dalam Meningkatkan Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat Terhadap Peraturan Lalu Lintas Dalam Rangka Terciptanya KAMSELTIBCARLANTAS. *SHKR*. <https://doi.org/10.61292/shkr.259>
- Karim, A. S., Mustamam, M., & Purba, N. (2023). PENYELESAIAN PELANGGARAN KODE ETIK TERHADAP OKNUM ANGGOTA POLISI SATUAN LALU LINTAS YANG MELAKUKAN PUNGUTAN LIAR (Studi Penelitian Bidang Profesi Dan Pengamanan Polda Sumut). *Jurnal Meta Hukum*, 2(3), 77–90. <https://doi.org/10.47652/jmh.v2i3.449>
- Leheza, Y., Dorokhina, Y., Ilhamapa, O., Miroshnichenko, S., & Moroz, V. (2021). Citizens' Participation in the Fight Against Criminal Offences: Political and Legal Aspects. *Cuestiones Políticas*, 39(69), 212–224. <https://doi.org/10.46398/cuestpol.3969.12>

- Muhammad Mas Davit Herman Rudiyanah, & Rezki, Moch. G. F. (2025). The Impact of Corruption on Economic Development and Community Welfare From Local and National Perspectives. *Ass*, 2(2), 138–158. <https://doi.org/10.70742/arsos.v2i2.349>
- Musah, H. (2023). Violent Crime and Security Challenges: ‘Police-Public Blame Game’ in Ghana. *International Journal of Applied Research in Social Sciences*, 5(7), 193–206. <https://doi.org/10.51594/ijarss.v5i7.565>
- Nagin, D. S., & Telep, C. W. (2020). Procedural justice and legal compliance: A revisionist perspective. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 19(3), 761–786. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9133.12499>
- Ni Komang Laksmi Ari Widya Pramesti, Nahak, S., & Arthanaya, I. W. (2021). Pemberantasan Pungutan Liar Sebagai Tindak Pidana Korupsi Pada Dinas Perhubungan Kabupaten Badung. *Jurnal Analogi Hukum*, 3(1), 57–61. <https://doi.org/10.22225/ah.3.1.2021.57-61>
- Puanandini, D. A., Oktaviani, N., & Setyani, N. E. (2023). Efektivitas Penanganan Penegakan Hukum Terpadu Dalam Memberantas Tindak Pidana Korupsi Dan Pencucian Uang Di Indonesia. *Public Sphere: Jurnal Sosial Politik, Pemerintahan Dan Hukum*, 2(1). <https://doi.org/10.59818/jps.v3i3.1038>
- Rahman, A., Hasan, Y. A., & Makkawaru, Z. (2022). Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Perilaku Pegawai Dan Calo Tentang Pungutan Liar. *Indonesian Journal of Legality of Law*, 5(1), 114–124. <https://doi.org/10.35965/ijlf.v5i1.1884>
- Rohman, A. (2022). Literasi Dalam Meningkatkan Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis Di Era Disrupsi. *Eunoia (Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia)*, 2(1), 40. <https://doi.org/10.30821/eunoia.v2i1.1318>
- Sabastine, E., Isaiah, J. U., & Daude, G. N. (2025). Police Corruption and Crime Reporting: A Study of Bribery in Wukari Local Government Area, Taraba State, Nigeria. *International. J. Of. Educ. Culture. Soc.*, 3(3), 980–992. <https://doi.org/10.58578/ijecs.v3i3.7373>
- Saraswati, G., Soleh, M. A., & Dahlan, A. (2023). Webtoon-Based Anticorruption Childrens Story Development. *Pedagonal Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan*, 7(1), 31–41. <https://doi.org/10.55215/pedagonal.v7i1.7268>
- Susilo, E. W. (2023). *The Battle against Corruption in Indonesia’s Municipalities: A Guide to Diagnosis, Strategy, and Implementation*. Griffith University. <https://doi.org/10.25904/1912/5072>
- Syahril, S. N., & Sitabuana, T. H. (2021). Perlindungan Hukum Atas Praktik Pungutan Liar Di Kantor Pelayanan Publik. *Prosiding Senapenmas*, 1423. <https://doi.org/10.24912/psenapenmas.v0i0.15214>
- Wulandari, V. W. (2023). Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Pungutan Liar Sebagai Bentuk Penyalah Gunaan Wewenang Melalui Pungli. *Court Review*, 3(06), 28–32. <https://doi.org/10.69957/cr.v3i06.1383>
- Xing, T., & Ballucci, D. (2023). Cultural scripts of risk consciousness: Police practices in high-risk offender management programs. *Policing and Society*, 33(4), 414–428. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10439463.2022.2139827>
- Yuana, S. L. (2024). *Contestation, Conflict, and Crisis in Transition: The Embedding of Ridesharing in Indonesia* (p. E01390520240626) [Dr., Utrecht University]. <https://doi.org/10.33540/2314>
- Yudhi, N. B. (2022). Police Strategy in Establishing Anti-Corruption Attitudes in Communities in the Legal Territory of the East Java Regional Police. *Airlangga Development Journal*, 6(1), 18–26. <https://doi.org/10.20473/adj.v6i1.36990>