

ANALYSIS OF THE INVESTIGATION PROCESS OF MOBILE PHONE THEFT DUE TO VICTIM'S NEGLIGENCE IN THE BELAWAN PORT POLICE AREA

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Abstract

This study examines legal issues involving criminal investigation, criminal investigation, theft. It employs normative legal research and draws on interviews, official examination reports (BAP), statutory regulations, legal literature, official documents. The findings show that the applicable legal framework must be connected to the specific elements and facts of the case. Investigation or implementation also requires consistent documentary records, witness statements, relevant evidence, and procedural safeguards. The study highlights the need for accurate legal reasoning, coherent documentation, institutional coordination, and accountability. These findings support a more consistent application of Indonesian law concerning criminal investigation, criminal investigation

Keywords: criminal investigation; criminal investigation; theft; law enforcement; criminal law

1. Introduction

Protection of property is one of the important functions of criminal law in maintaining social order. In modern society, mobile phones are not just ordinary objects, but the main means that support economic activities, communication, and daily mobility. In such a context, criminal law exists to provide protection for property rights while maintaining the balance of community life (Leden Marpaung, 2005).

Theoretically, theft is understood as the act of taking someone else's property with the intention of unlawful possession. This formulation looks short, but it contains important elements that must be proven carefully, namely the act of taking, the existence of goods, the goods belonging to others, and the intention to possess illegally. Therefore, every theft case must be carefully analyzed in order to determine whether the facts that occurred really meet the construction of the crime as it is known in the criminal law (R, 1995).

Based on the attached case file, this criminal incident is related to an alleged theft that occurred in the jurisdiction of the Belawan Port Police, with the object in the form of a Realme C2 mobile phone unit belonging to the victim. From the information in the examination minutes, the perpetrator allegedly took advantage of the quiet location and found a cellphone at the scene. These preliminary facts show that the case is very relevant to be studied from a juridical perspective because it shows the relationship between the malicious intentions of the perpetrator and the careless conditions used to commit theft.

In criminal law, the element of intentionality or the will to have goods unlawfully is an important part of assessing whether there is criminal liability or not. A person cannot simply be said to have committed theft just because he is at the scene of the crime or in possession of certain goods, but it must be proven that he knowingly took the property of another person for unlawful control. Therefore, the analysis of this case must be directed not only to the incident of taking the goods, but also to the inner will of the perpetrator which is reflected in the means, objectives, and follow-up actions after the goods are controlled (Moeljatno, 2008).

Within the framework of law enforcement, investigation plays a central role in uncovering the light of a criminal act and finding the perpetrator; through the process of examining witnesses, suspects, and evidence, investigators seek to build a series of legal facts

that can explain how the incident occurred. Because this study uses a case study at the Belawan Port Police, the juridical analysis also needs to pay attention to how the case handling process is carried out, the extent to which criminal elements are formulated in the examination, and how the facts are directed to prove. This study focuses on three problems: the investigation process of the crime of mobile phone theft due to the negligence of the victim in the jurisdiction of the Belawan Port Police; the obstacles faced by investigators in uncovering the crime of mobile phone theft due to the victim's negligence in the Belawan Port Police area; The efforts of Belawan Port Police investigators in solving the crime of mobile phone theft due to the victim's negligence.

2. Methodology

2.1. Research Methodology

The location of data collection in this study is at the Belawan Port Resort Police, which is located at Jalan Raya Pelabuhan Number 1, Belawan, Medan City, North Sumatra. The type of research used in this study is normative-empirical legal research. Normative-empirical legal research is research that combines the study of written legal provisions with the implementation of these provisions in legal events that occur in real life.

Thus, this study is directed to analyze the conformity between the law that should be implemented and the investigation practice that takes place in the field (Indonesia, 1946); in this study, the data used consisted of primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained directly through interviews with the Belawan Port Resort Police, especially investigators or officers involved in handling cellphone theft cases that occurred due to the victim's negligence; these materials are used to support and strengthen the results of research obtained from the field. The secondary legal materials used are obtained from various scientific sources that can support the analysis in this study, such as: Books, Scientific journals, legal doctrine.

2.2. Theoretical Foundations

Criminal acts are the main basis for examining whether the perpetrator's actions in the cellphone theft case really meet the qualifications as a criminal act. Juridical analysis should not only be based on the victim's loss, but must also pay attention to whether all criminal elements are legally met. Therefore, the discussion of the definition of criminal acts becomes a conceptual basis that will usher in further analysis of the crime of theft (Utrecht, 1986).

Furthermore, criminal acts can also be distinguished between intentional offenses and delinquency due to forgetfulness. Delik deliberately requires the will or knowledge of the perpetrator of his actions, while delinquency of forgetfulness occurs due to lack of care or negligence so as to cause consequences that are prohibited by law. Criminal law views that acts committed intentionally have a different level of reproach than acts that arise due to negligence (Tri Andrisman, 2009).

In addition to the provisions in material law, the handling of theft cases must also be guided by the criminal procedure law. The process of investigation, investigation, evidence, arrest, detention, and examination in court must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code so that law enforcement against the perpetrators of theft continues to uphold due process of law. Thus, the study of the basic law of theft always concerns two sides at once, namely material criminal law and formal criminal law (Indonesia, 1981).

Furthermore, the goods must be wholly or partially owned by another person. This element emphasizes that theft only occurs when the object taken does not fully belong to the perpetrator. In other words, theft offenses are closely related to the protection of legal interests in the field of wealth (Ismu Gunadi and Jonaedi Efendi, 2014).

Criminal law also recognizes petty theft which is usually associated with low value of goods, as well as theft with violence that has a different character because it is accompanied by threats or violence against people. This distinction shows that the criminal law system seeks to establish a proportionate classification based on the intensity of attacks on legal interests. Thus, each type of theft has a different legal character and requires different handling (Indonesia, 1946).

2.3. Legal Arrangements and Key Concepts

Negligence is basically an attitude of being careless, not vigilant, or not paying attention to the obligations that a person should perform under certain circumstances. In the context of criminal law, negligence is often associated with a situation when a person does not intend to cause a certain result, but the consequences occur due to a lack of caution or lack of attention to circumstances that should be foreseeable (Mahrus Ali, 2011). In the case of theft, the victim's negligence can be understood as a situation when the victim is not careful enough in guarding his personal belongings.

For example, the victim puts the cellphone in the open, leaves the item unattended, or does not ensure the item is in his possession. Circumstances like this can be a factor that makes it easier for perpetrators to commit theft (Topo Santoso, 2020). Negligence can occur when the victim leaves the cellphone on a table, chair, vehicle, public place, or other location that is easily accessible to others.

In such circumstances, the perpetrator can take the opportunity to take the item without the victim's knowledge. This condition often occurs because the victim feels safe or does not anticipate the possibility of theft (Andi Hamzah, 2017). However, the victim's negligence cannot be used as an excuse to justify the perpetrator's actions.

The crime of theft still occurs if the perpetrator takes someone else's property with the intention of unlawful possession. This means that even if the victim is negligent, the elements of the perpetrator's fault must still be analyzed based on the act of taking, the object of the goods, the possession of another person, and the intention to violate the law (Ruslan Renggong, 2019). In the case analysis process, the victim's negligence factor can help explain how the crime occurred.

Investigators can see if the goods are actually in the victim's possession, when the victim lost the goods, who was around the location, how the perpetrator got the opportunity, and how the goods moved from the victim to the perpetrator; thus, the victim's negligence is part of the construction of the chronology of the case. The position of the victim's negligence in the investigation does not change the criminal nature of the theft; the perpetrator can still be processed if the elements of Article 362 of the Criminal Code are met, namely taking something that wholly or partially belongs to another person with the intention of illegally owning it. Therefore, investigators must continue to focus on proving the elements of theft, not only on the victim's negligence.

2.4. Parameters of Juridical Analysis

In the theft case, the investigation aims to prove whether there has been an act of taking someone else's property illegally. Investigators must collect victim statements, witness statements, evidence, clues, and suspect statements if the party suspected of committing the act has been found (Indonesia, 1981). Thus, an investigation in a theft case is a legal process that aims to establish clarity of events, find the perpetrators, secure evidence, and ensure whether the elements of the theft crime have been fulfilled (Eddy Rifai, 2020).

Thus, the legal basis for investigating theft cases includes the Criminal Procedure Code as the criminal procedure law, the Police Law as the basis for the authority of the National Police, Perpol Number 6 of 2019 as a technical guideline for investigation, and Article 362 of

the Criminal Code as the material legal basis for the crime of theft (Indonesia, 1981). The main purpose of the investigation is to shed light on a criminal act and find the suspect. In theft cases, this purpose is carried out by collecting evidence about the act of taking goods, the status of ownership of goods, the condition of the victim, and the relationship of the perpetrator with the stolen goods (Indonesia, 1981).

In the case of cellphone theft due to the victim's negligence, the purpose of the investigation is not only to find out who the perpetrator of the theft is, but also to explain how the victim's negligence gives opportunities to the perpetrator; investigators need to see the position of the cellphone, the time of loss, the place of incident, and the actions of the perpetrator after taking the item. Investigators can also take certain legal actions such as arrest, search, confiscation, or follow-up examination if they meet the conditions specified by the Criminal Code. These actions must be carried out legally so that the results of the investigation can be accounted for in the prosecution process and trial (Indonesia, 2002).

3. Research Results

3.1. Investigation Process of Crime of Mobile Phone Theft Due to Victim's Negligence in the Jurisdiction of the Belawan Port Police

The investigation process of the crime of mobile phone theft due to the victim's negligence in the jurisdiction of the Belawan Port Police basically starts from the existence of a report from the victim or reporter to the police. The report is the starting point for investigators to assess whether the events submitted contain suspected criminal acts or are still limited to ordinary disappearance events (Indonesia, 1981). Based on the Examination Report (BAP), the investigation process began after the Belawan Port Resort Police received a report from the victim regarding the theft crime.

The suspected perpetrator was then secured by residents along with the head of the neighborhood and handed over to the police for examination. The initial examination was carried out to find out the identity of the perpetrator, the chronology of the incident, the stolen goods, the way the perpetrator committed the theft, and the parties involved in selling or pawning the stolen goods (Indonesia, 1981). In the attached BAP, this case is related to Police Report Number LP/B/508/VII/2025/SPKT/Belawan Port Police/North Sumatra Police on behalf of the complainant Samariani Sinaga.

The BAP shows that investigators examined the incident as suspected theft related to the taking of goods in the form of cellphones and motorcycles; the results of the interview with IPTU M. Siriat, S.H., M.H. explained that the investigation of the case of mobile phone theft due to the negligence of the victim requires caution because the investigator must prove the existence of an act of taking, not just prove the loss of goods. In the case of cellphone theft due to the victim's negligence, the existence of the IMEI number is one of the technical data that can help with identification. Although the investigation does not always rely on technological tracking, the inclusion of IMEI in the BAP helps to ascertain the identity of the stolen goods (Indonesia, 1981).

3.2. Obstacles Faced by Investigators in Uncovering the Crime of Cellphone Theft Due to the Victim's Negligence in the Belawan Port Police Area

Obstacles in uncovering the crime of mobile phone theft due to the victim's negligence often arise from the beginning of the examination. This is because events usually occur in situations where the victim does not fully supervise his belongings, so investigators must work more carefully to distinguish ordinary loss from theft (Indonesia, 1981). In the case under investigation, BAP explained that the cellphone was being charged when the perpetrator saw a quiet situation and then took it.

This situation shows that the negligence or lack of supervision of the victim can open up opportunities for the perpetrator to commit theft (R, 1995). The first obstacle is the lack of witnesses who saw the incident of taking cellphones firsthand. In many cases of mobile phone theft, witnesses only know the circumstances before or after the goods are lost, not seeing the perpetrator when taking the goods (Indonesia, 1981).

The results of an interview with IPTU M. Sariat, S.H., M.H. on May 25, 2026 explained that one of the difficulties in the case of mobile phone theft is when the goods have been sold and changed hands. Investigators must trace the buyer or recipient of the goods so that the relationship between the perpetrator and the stolen goods can still be proven. In the BAP, the suspect explained that the stolen cellphone was sold to Widya for Rp170,000.00.

This information shows how mobile phones can immediately move from the hands of the perpetrator to other parties shortly after the theft occurs (Indonesia, 1981). The third obstacle is the identification of goods if the victim does not have complete proof of ownership. Not all victims keep a cellphone box, proof of purchase, or IMEI number, so investigators sometimes have to rely on the victim's information and the physical characteristics of the goods.

The next obstacle is the change in the condition of the cellphone after being controlled by the perpetrator. The perpetrator or buyer can delete data, change SIM cards, change accounts, or transfer devices to others, making the process of tracking goods more difficult (Roeslan Saleh, 1983). In the case of theft due to the victim's negligence, investigators also faced psychological obstacles from the victim.

Victims sometimes feel guilty for neglecting to take care of their belongings, so their reports or statements are not always conveyed clearly from the beginning (Indonesia, 2002); investigations into cellphone theft due to the victim's negligence can also be hampered by delays in reporting. The longer the victim reports the event, the more likely it is that the goods have been moved, sold, or changed in condition by the perpetrator (Adami Chazawi, 2003). Thus, the obstacles of investigators in uncovering the theft of mobile phones due to the negligence of the victim include the lack of direct witnesses, the speed of the goods changing hands, the limitation of proof of ownership, changes in the condition of the device, the delay in reports, and the involvement of third parties in the transfer of goods (Yesmil Anwar and Adang, 2010).

3.3. Efforts of Belawan Port Police Investigators in Solving the Crime of Cell Phone Theft Due to the Victim's Negligence

The efforts of Belawan Port Police investigators in solving the crime of mobile phone theft due to the victim's negligence were carried out through systematic investigation steps. Investigators not only receive reports, but also trace events from the beginning to the goods change hands (Indonesia, 1981). The first step taken by investigators is to clarify the chronology of the victim.

The victim needs to explain when the last time the mobile phone was in his possession, where the mobile phone was placed, who was around the location, and when the victim realized that the mobile phone was lost. After the chronology was obtained, investigators tried to find points that showed the act of taking by the perpetrator. In the case of theft due to the negligence of the victim, this point is important because the investigator must prove that the loss of the cellphone was not only due to forgetting, but because it was taken by someone else (R, 1995).

In this case, the cellphone referred to as the object of theft was a blue Realme C2 RAM 2/32 with an IMEI number listed in the examination. The inclusion of the identity is one of the investigators' efforts to clarify the object of the case. According to the results of an interview with IPTU M. Sariat, S.H., M.H. on May 25, 2026, investigators are trying to compile a case by

looking at the compatibility between the victim's statement, witness statement, suspect's statement, and evidence.

This conformity is the basis for the settlement of the case not only depending on one piece of information. In the BAP, the suspect explained that after successfully taking the cellphone, he went to the Village Union to meet Widya and sold the cellphone for Rp170,000.00. This information became the basis for investigators to trace the recipient of the goods (Indonesia, 1981).

Efforts to trace the recipient of the goods are very important because mobile phones are easily transferable goods. Investigators must know to whom the goods were sold, when the transaction occurred, and whether the goods can still be recovered. If the cellphone has been sold to a third party, the investigator can examine the party as a witness or related party.

This examination aims to ascertain the origin of the goods and find out whether the recipient of the goods knew that the mobile phone came from a criminal act (Barda Nawawi Arief, 2011). The investigator's efforts in solving the crime of theft due to the victim's negligence were carried out while still placing the perpetrator's actions as the main focus of the investigation. The victim's negligence, such as leaving items unattended, forgetting to lock the vehicle, or leaving valuables in the open, does not remove the criminal nature of the theft.

Therefore, investigators are still obliged to find and collect evidence to shed light on the crime and find the perpetrators (Indonesia, 1981); in the investigation process, investigators took several steps, including receiving the victim's report, visiting the crime scene, examining witnesses, securing evidence, tracing CCTV footage if available, and looking for clues about the identity of the perpetrator. Investigators also need to dig up a complete chronology, including how the victim's negligence occurred and how the perpetrator took advantage of the situation to take the victim's belongings. This is important so that investigators can distinguish between ordinary loss and the crime of theft that meets the elements of taking someone else's property illegally.

4. Discussion

4.1. Analysis of the Investigation Process of the Crime of Cell Phone Theft Due to the Negligence of the Victim in the Jurisdiction of the Belawan Port Police

In the case of cellphone theft, investigators could not immediately conclude that the lost cellphone was the result of theft. The investigator first looked at the chronology of the incident, the position of the cellphone before it disappeared, the condition of the victim, and whether or not there were other parties who took advantage of the victim's negligence. The investigator then linked the victim's report with elements of Article 362 of the Criminal Code, namely the act of taking someone else's property with the intention of illegally owning it.

This element is the main guideline so that the investigation does not only focus on the loss of mobile phones, but also on the active actions of the perpetrators (Indonesia, 1981). Based on the results of an interview with IPTU M. Siriat, S.H., M.H. on May 25, 2026, investigators first confirmed that the victim really lost his cellphone due to the actions of others, not solely because he forgot to put things down. The initial examination was carried out by asking the victim to explain the sequence of events clearly and concisely.

The BAP showed that the cellphone that was the object of the case was a blue Realmi C2 RAM 2/32 with the IMEI number mentioned in the examination. The inclusion of the cellphone identity is important because it can help investigators distinguish the victim's belongings from other similar items. In the investigation process, proof of cellphone ownership is one of the parts that need to be considered.

The evidence can be in the form of IMEI numbers, physical characteristics of the mobile phone, the account used by the victim, the purchase box, or the victim's statement explaining that the mobile phone was in his possession before it was taken (Barda Nawawi Arief, 2011).

The investigation process is then directed to arrange a series of events logically. Investigators must be able to show when the cellphone was on the victim, when the perpetrator saw an opportunity, how the perpetrator took it, and how the item was then sold or transferred (M, 2012).

4.2. Analysis of Obstacles Faced by Investigators in Uncovering the Crime of Cellphone Theft Due to the Negligence of the Victim in the Belawan Port Police Area

The victim's negligence, such as placing the cellphone in an easily accessible place, leaving the cellphone on charge, or not paying attention to items when in a public place, can make the initial chronology less clear. This condition often makes it difficult for investigators to determine the starting point for the collection of goods. The lack of witnesses immediately makes investigators have to build evidence through other clues.

These clues can come from the victim's statement, the suspect's statement, the whereabouts of the stolen goods, or the information of the party who received the goods after the incident. The second obstacle is the speed with which stolen goods change hands. Mobile phones are goods that are easy to carry, easy to sell, and have a wide informal market, so that perpetrators can quickly transfer goods to other parties (Lilik Mulyadi, 2012).

AIPDA Tomi Septani in an interview on May 25, 2026 said that investigators need to dig up the victim's information patiently so that the chronology of events can be compiled sequentially. This is important because victims often only remember that the cellphone is lost, but do not immediately know who took it. The next obstacle is related to the existence of a third party who receives the goods.

Investigators need to confirm whether a third party knows that the cellphone came from theft or just bought without knowing the origin of the goods. In this case, the suspect mentioned several parties related to the transfer of stolen goods, such as Widya, Nina, Ewin, and Kelvin. The information opens up space for investigators to develop an investigation into the network of circulation of goods resulting from crime.

Another obstacle faced by investigators is ensuring the compatibility between the suspect's confession and other evidence. Confessions are helpful, but investigators still have to look for supporting evidence so that the case does not only rely on the suspect's testimony (Wirjono Prodjodikoro, 2012). Investigators also face obstacles if the evidence is not rediscovered.

In the case of mobile phone theft, goods that have been sold can move from one buyer to another, so investigators must follow the traces of transactions that are not always officially recorded (Teguh Prasetyo, 2016). The last obstacle is to ensure that the case file meets the standard of proof before it is handed over. Investigators must ensure that the evidence is sufficient, the description of the event is clear, the evidence is identified, and the element of theft can be proven (Topo Santoso and Eva Achjani Zulfa, 2010).

4.3. Analysis of the Efforts of Belawan Port Police Investigators in Solving the Crime of Cell Phone Theft Due to the Victim's Negligence

The first step taken by investigators is to clarify the chronology of the victim. The victim needs to explain when the last time the mobile phone was in his possession, where the mobile phone was placed, who was around the location, and when the victim realized that the mobile phone was lost. Investigators' efforts are also carried out by paying attention to the elements of permits from the owner.

In the BAP, the suspect explained that he did not have permission to take the victim's vehicle and cellphone. This information strengthens the unlawful element in the theft case (Romli Atmasasmita, 2010). These efforts also help investigators assess whether there are suspected criminal acts.

If the recipient of the goods knows or should suspect that the goods come from theft, then the examination can be directed further in accordance with the provisions of the law (Teguh Prasetyo, 2016). Another important effort is to provide education to the public to be more careful about maintaining moving goods such as mobile phones. Although education is not a direct part of proof, prevention efforts can reduce the chance of theft due to the victim's negligence.

In addition, investigators can also make efforts to find stolen goods, track the perpetrators, examine parties suspected of receiving or buying stolen goods, and case development if there is a network or involvement of other parties. In the settlement of the case, the victim's negligence can be part of the chronological description, but it is not a reason to release the perpetrator from criminal liability. Thus, investigators must still build evidence based on valid evidence so that the case can be delegated to the public prosecutor completely and can be accounted for (Indonesia, 1981).

5. Conclusion

The Belawan Port Police investigated the reported mobile-phone theft by receiving the complaint, examining victims, witnesses and suspects, collecting evidence, identifying and tracing the device, and preparing the case file. The BAP describes a Realme C2 phone taken from the victim's control and subsequently sold to another person, facts that investigators must connect to the legal elements of theft. The victim's lack of supervision explains the opportunity for the incident but does not remove the perpetrator's criminal responsibility if unlawful taking is proved.

The inquiry faced limited direct eyewitness testimony, incomplete ownership records, rapid transfers of the stolen phone, changes to the device, and the involvement of subsequent recipients. The victim's uncertainty about the circumstances can also make the chronology difficult to establish. Investigators therefore need to compare statements, device identifiers including the IMEI, and the documented chain of possession instead of treating any one account as conclusive.

Investigators sought to strengthen proof by examining relevant parties, reviewing the suspect's account, tracing the phone and its recipient, checking its characteristics and IMEI, and compiling a complete case file. The suspect's statement must be assessed together with independent evidence and the victim's account, while additional inquiries should address other persons associated with the transfer of the goods. These measures are intended to clarify the theft and allow the case to proceed through the criminal process with a documented evidentiary basis.

Acknowledgments

The author expressed his gratitude to the research institutions, resource persons, and parties who provided access to the data according to the information in the source thesis.

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