

SAFETY AND INTELLIGENCE MANAGEMENT IN SOYO JAYA SUB-DISTRICT (A STUDY ON COMMUNITY SAFETY AND COOPERATION WITH STATE POLICE)

Mustainah M ¹, Dandan Haryono ², Nuraisyah ³, Mohamad Rizki ⁴,
Dody Nuralim ⁵, Eka Yuni Pratiwi R.L.M ⁶ and Abdul Rivai ⁷

^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7} Universitas Tadulako, Indonesia.

Email: ¹mustainahmappatoba@gmail.com, ²dandanharyono@gmail.com,
³nuraisyah121270@gmail.com, ⁴mohammadrizki@gmail.com,
⁵ekayunipratiwi@gmail.com, ⁶arlologau@gmail.com

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to determine the impact of security and order management on social units in the Soyo Jaya area. (Study on Strengthening Community Security and Collaboration with Local Police). The study used a qualitative descriptive methodology to examine the environmental consequences. Data is gathered by documentation, direct observations, and interviews. Primary data is acquired through surveys and live interviews with participants, while secondary data is derived from relevant literature. Data analysis involves the process of gathering, summarizing, and evaluating data in order to comprehend the underlying nature and circumstances of a given scenario. Concise study findings have been conducted on each dimension in the Soyo Jaya district. The Soyo Jaya District Planning has devised a comprehensive strategy to enhance security and maintain order. This strategy primarily focuses on enhancing environmental security, strengthening law enforcement, improving security infrastructure, promoting education and socialization, and enhancing public participation. This activity includes the implementation of a Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) system, a fraudulent software program, extensive collaboration with the security apparatus, and frequent social interaction. The Soyo Jaya district has established a Security and Determination Coordination Team with the purpose of ensuring security and maintaining order. In order to enhance public engagement in the observation and reporting of security matters, the team conducts regular coordination meetings, utilizes communication tools to streamline coordination, and organizes citizen forums on a frequent basis. Challenge: This occurrence encounters obstacles in effectively providing clear directives and encouragement to both security officers and the public in order to uphold security and maintain order. In line with the capacity development and motivation theory, there are ongoing attempts to enhance the training and incentive system for security professionals. Efficient cooperation among the local government, the people, and the police is necessary to oversee security and maintain order in the Soyo Jaya district. Nevertheless, in accordance with the principles of risk management and the assessment of organizational performance, there is a requirement for enhancing the utilization of explicit and adaptable performance indicators to address evolving security situations. The study on strengthening public security and cooperation with local police in the Soyo Jaya district has determined that the security and security management measures are not effective.

Keywords: Management, Security, Planning, Organization, Guidance, Surveillance.

INTRODUCTION

A secure and peaceful society must be built on security and order. Maintaining regional security requires communication between the local police and the people. Improvements in order management and security still need to be made. Conducting thorough research is necessary to comprehend, recognize, and resolve public security concerns in light of evolving social dynamics, technological advancements, and other variables. In addition to low levels of public participation in security, ineffective coordination between citizens, emergency governments, and police, and an increase in crime necessitating new approaches to security management, the research focuses on enhancing public security and collaboration with local police.

Finding factors that impact public safety, evaluating the effectiveness of police-public cooperation, and developing public participation-based security policies are the goals of this research. This study will contribute to the development of a regional security improvement plan.

The importance of establishing a safe and secure environment for society makes this research indispensable. A high degree of security is beneficial to people's social, economic, and mental health. This research will identify and address local security challenges, which will significantly contribute to the development of a peaceful and sustainable society.

It is anticipated that this study will advance our understanding of the relationship between law enforcement and society in security management. As a result, this research has the potential to both improve academic research on security and order management as well as provide useful answers to security-related problems. The purpose of this study (Studi Penguatan Keamanan Masyarakat dan Kerjasama Dengan Kepolisian Setempat) is to ascertain how security and order management are handled in the Soyo Jaya district.

LITERATUR REVIEW

Attempts to create a society that is secure and conducive have been greatly hampered by the problem of security and order, both locally and globally. According to studies, both the police and the public must actively participate in maintaining public safety. The study's present technology is a reflection of developments in security management that relies on public participation.

Public involvement can enhance crime surveillance and detection, per a study by Greene et al. (2018). The idea of participatory security is strengthened by the solid theoretical foundation our research offers. Moreover, Smith and Jones' (2020) study emphasizes the significance of collaborating with law enforcement and the community to address different forms of crime locally.

Additionally, this research demonstrates how challenging it is to apply the concept. The major issue is the people's ignorance about the police's role in security and the multiple barriers to communication that exist between them and the public.

Management Concept

The goal of management is to accomplish an objective through the actions of others. Consequently, managers oversee other people's planning, organizing, moving, and controlling actions. Management is the process of organizing, planning, and allocating resources inside the business to meet its objectives. The Fundamental idea in management:

1. The science of management The discipline of management looks for truth in the underlying theoretical aspects and procedures, which must be put to the test and shown objectively using data and facts. As a result, it is critical that management be developed as a science to discover the truth.
2. Management as an art: Creative comprehension of management science is necessary for management as an art. The study of and use of management science as knowledge, abilities, and skills that improve human existence can take many

forms. Management, as an art, is a group approach and effort toward a certain objective.

3. Management as a process: Monitoring the work done by staff members or their subordinates in conjunction with their groups in order to achieve the intended outcome is known as management. To avoid conflicts at work, this cooperation needs to be carried out in a manner that is suitable for each employee's tasks and responsibilities.

Management as a Field of Study "Management as a profession" refers mostly to the tasks performed by managers or teams of individuals with specialized knowledge. Throughout their engagement with the firm, people with exceptional abilities will get incentives and recognition.

Management Functions

George R. Terry (in Nawawi, 1998:39) defined management as the accomplishment of an organization's predetermined goal with the assistance of others. This notion states that in order for the organization to succeed, a large number of people must take part and contribute.

The five functions of management include organizing, commanding, coordinating, controlling, and planning, according to Hendry Fayol. (Pengawasan). The "Commanding" function is the most crucial of the management set of functions when examined from the viewpoints of administration and management philosophy, particularly from the standpoint of the subordinate drivers. The French people were military at the time, therefore mass management and administration science were still in their infancy. Thus, direction is essential for motivating subordinates. (Siagian, 2003:84). In Badrudin (2017:3), James A.F. Stoner defines management as the practice of utilizing organizational resources to achieve organizational objectives.

Drs. H. Melayu S.P. Hasibuan (2008:2) define management as the art and science of controlling how to use human resources and other resources in an effective and efficient manner in order to achieve a goal. Harlod Koonts and Cyril O'Donnell (Budiyono, 2004:7) define management as the process of accomplishing an objective via the efforts of others. As a result, managers engage in actions like organizing, planning, directing, and moving that include other people. The SP Section defines management as the capacity or aptitude to achieve a particular outcome through the actions of others (1987:85). Management generally involves a lot of interconnected duties.

1. Brantas (2009:28) lists the following as management functions:

- a. Planning decides what has to be done to reach the future goals and what needs to be accomplished.
- b. Organization Groups, specifies, and authorizes the execution of significant actions.
- c. Staffing establishes knowledge, screening, training, and labor force development requirements for human resources.
- d. Motivation Establishing goals
- e. Monitoring Determines the reasons behind deviations, assesses performance in relation to goals, and makes adjustments as needed.

Amirullah (2015:8) identifies the following two managerial functions: Planning is the process of identifying and deciding on the goals and objectives that must be reached by consensus via strategic actions in order to carry out the current vision and purpose. In order to carry out the plans that have been formed, organizing is the process of coordinating each resource as an individual or a group, and coordinating each individual or group to a goal that has been made. d. Control is the monitoring of operations to guarantee that they are carried out in line with previously established goals and visions and to uphold the caliber of worker performance so that it may be corrected as needed.

2. According to Manullang (1983:14), management functions include the following:
 - a. Planning establishes the objectives for the organization's future performance and chooses the tasks and resources required to achieve those objectives.
 - b. The working group is given the complete task by the organization. Establish each team member's relative power and duty and create a consistent work environment.
 - c. One of the management roles is staffing, which entails informing higher-ranking authorities of any developments, results, or information pertaining to tasks and functions.
 - d. An enterprise's guidance function is management; it gives subordinates direction, counsel, or instructions on how to carry out their specific activities so that they can be completed successfully and on time.
 - e. Surveillance assesses worker behavior to make sure the company can meet its main goals. and assess how well tasks are being performed, making adjustments as needed.
3. Hendry Fayol lists the following as management functions:
 - a. Arranging Planning is the process of deciding on the best course of action to achieve an organization's objectives and figuring out the first steps that will get it there.
 - b. Henry Fayol defines organizing organization as its negotiating
 - c. Commanding: The commissioning process attempts to provide human resource personnel (SDM) in an organization or firm with command so they may carry out their responsibilities effectively.
 - d. Coordinating entails cooperating to bring all ongoing activities under one umbrella and organize them toward an organization's objectives.
 - e. Control (Controlling): Control is the responsibility for keeping an eye on, guaranteeing, and making sure that all operations that have advanced through the earlier phases of management function follow the goals and guidelines established within the network.
4. George R. Terry (1986:13) defined managerial functions as a particular process made up of the POAC (planning, organizing, actuating, and Controlling). As the final and most important step in management, evaluation is also required. a procedure or structure that entails leading an individual or group of individuals toward a specific objective.

In addition, management is both an art and a science. Management is information gained via experience, observation, and lessons learned; art is the knowledge of how to achieve a desired goal. Terry's managerial job revolves around planning, and that's what will be accomplished. In order to ensure that the implementation process runs well and that any faults can be fixed, the planning function must be completed as best as feasible.

RESEARCH METHODS

Qualitative descriptive research was the method employed in this study. According to Bagdon and Taylor (199:21), descriptive data in the form of writing, spelling, and inductive reasoning can be produced via qualitative research in order to better understand the real world.

Type of Data: This study included both primary and secondary data.

- 1) Since the author did not obtain information directly from the research topic, secondary data is information gathered by the author from other sources that were already in existence. Library literature, periodicals, theoretical books, and other documents pertaining to a study issue are a few examples of secondary data.
- 2) Primary data are first gathered through a questionnaire, list of questions, or personal identification of the researcher. Interviews and documentation are used to directly obtain this data from the research site. The final study conclusion is regarded as the final result, while the results of the respondent survey are regarded as the primary data used.

Methods of gathering data: Data from scientific research is gathered in a methodical way (Satori Loan 2011:103). The following methods were employed in this study:

1. An observation One method of gathering data is observation, which involves looking at research things directly. This can be accomplished by paying a personal visit to the research object or by examining the surrounding environment.
2. Consultation: A predetermined set of questions is used in interviews, a type of data collection technique where respondents are asked directly about a particular goal. Face-to-face interviews between researchers and respondents are possible.

Sugiyono (2015:329) defines documentation as a means of acquiring knowledge and data that includes research-supporting reports and data. (Collecting data). The initial stage of this interactive data analysis method is data collecting. Please keep in mind that the majority of qualitative data is made up of words, incidents, images, attitudes, and everyday behaviors that researchers capture using techniques like observation, interviewing, documenting, and the use of tools like cameras and video recordings. At this stage, researchers use pre-established data aggregation techniques to complete the data collection process. The party supplying the information, their actions, their history, and the circumstances surrounding the incident are all factors to be taken into account during this data collection procedure. Because they are "data-gathering tools," researchers must be adept at time management, public speaking, and communicating with the subjects of their studies. (the human condition). Words alone do not constitute qualitative research data; rather, everything that is heard, seen, and observed is included. As a result of observations and an understanding of data condensation, data can therefore include field records, interview descriptions, daily or personal records, images, personal experiences, notebooks, letters, and more. Following data

gathering, researchers do study on additional significant data, choosing the available data to support their findings. Strong data, or data encoding, is how they accomplish this. We are referring to the data encoding in the batasan since it can indicate a failure or loss of data during the process.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Soyo Jaya district's security and order management (a study on strengthening public security and collaborating with local police) The cornerstones of establishing an atmosphere that fosters community development and well-being are safety and order. In the Soyo Jaya district, maintaining peace and security is of utmost importance. This is consistently reinforced by a variety of tactics and partnerships with the local police. The Soyo Jaya district deals with a number of challenging issues, such as student drug usage, teenage abuse, and the district's reputation as a terrorist haven.

By incorporating all relevant parties, the district has addressed this issue head-on. Preventive measures as well as intense socialization and communication are crucial for addressing and mitigating these issues. Close collaboration with local law enforcement is also essential to preserving security and order in this district. In this talk, we'll focus on the security and order management practices of the Soyo Jaya district, point out important problems, and evaluate the tactical moves that have been made. We'll also see how the police and society work together to create a safer, more orderly emergency situation and a brighter future. It is intended that this conversation will offer a comprehensive understanding of how to enhance public safety and collaborate with law enforcement to establish a secure and pleasant atmosphere for all residents of the Soyo Jaya district.

1. Planning

Studies conducted in the Soyo Jaya area demonstrate the importance of the strategies and actions used to uphold law and order. The primary goals of this tragedy are enhanced environmental security, bolstering community involvement, fair and firm law enforcement, better security infrastructure and amenities, and enhanced socialization and education. Through coordination meetings and regular discussion forums, the police and the public should actively participate in the process of creating targets and goals. A number of strategic measures have been implemented, such as installing CCTVs and security posts, collaborating with security officers on patrol and surveillance, incorporating the public in screening and training programs, and organizing frequent socialization events. Periodically, evaluation sessions, community feedback, and crime data monitoring are utilized to gauge effectiveness. The findings indicate a considerable decline in crime rates and an improvement in overall public safety. The largest issues we face are those related to adolescent prostitution, drug trafficking among students, public welfare, and the stigma associated with terrorist nests. It's critical to interact socially and speak with all parties involved in order to solve this issue, as well as to collaborate with them on preventive measures. creating an interference-free, safe, and orderly Soyo Jaya district. Despite the difficult obstacles they face, the strategic actions that have been implemented have improved security and order in the area. Effective community coercion and law enforcement cooperation are essential for the administration of security and order. Long-term assessment and modification are crucial to maintaining the relevance of current programs and their ability to handle new ones.

The efficacy of policy and program execution can be enhanced by public participation. Public involvement in disaster management education and screening programs demonstrates that communities actively shape their own surroundings in addition to being subject to security regulations. This is consistent with studies that demonstrate how public involvement in security operations can lower crime rates and raise citizens' feelings of accountability and ownership. Arnstein (1969).

Collaborating with local government and communities to uphold security is one of the greatest approaches to tackle security concerns. This idea highlights that in order to develop and carry out security policies, the public and governments must collaborate. The Soyo Jaya district exhibits patrol and surveillance collaboration with law enforcement agencies such as the police and TNI. Research indicates that when governments and communities work together effectively, the environment can become safer and more organized (Sampson, Raudenbush, & Earls, 1997).

The necessity of impartial and forceful law enforcement to protect safety and order. Severe action was taken against wild structures and public order infractions in the Soyo Jaya district. Research demonstrating the deterrent effect of sentence certainty (Beccaria, 1764; Becker, 1968) has demonstrated the significant impact that law enforcement can have on lowering crime rates.

Soyo Jaya's endeavor to put this theory into practice by enhancing security infrastructure and placing CCTVs in key spots. Effective monitoring, such as technical and physical patrols, can deter crime by making offenders more likely to be arrested. Hirschi (1969).

According to the notion of education and consciousness, education and socialization are routinely used in the Soyo Jaya district to increase public understanding of the value of security and order. According to this theory, people's attitudes and behaviors can be changed to make them more actively participate in environmental protection through increased knowledge and public awareness. (Freire, 1970).

2. Organizing

Research conducted in the Soyo Jaya district revealed that maintaining security and order in the area is extremely challenging due to the large number of organized groups participating. Camat conducts frequent monthly coordination meetings with police and public representatives to review recent developments, assess actions performed, and strategize future steps. In addition, there is a Security and Security Coordination Team made up of police officers, public officials, and members of the emergency government. They are tasked with keeping an eye on the situation on the ground, reporting on it on a regular basis, and taking action when needed. The instant messaging app's communication groups enable inter-party communication to efficiently disseminate instructions and information. Regular citizens' forums are another way to allow the public to be involved, voice concerns, and receive the most recent information regarding security policies and initiatives. There are numerous entities working to maintain security and order in the Soyo Jaya district, such as the police, security equipment, public personalities, young people, and RT/RW. Nevertheless, in order to increase the effectiveness of order and security management, the districts are thinking of creating a more streamlined organizational structure or a specialized team.

The Government-Community Collaboration Approach highlights how crucial it is for communities, local governments, and the security apparatus to work together when developing and putting into practice security measures. This is a coordinated effort to keep the Soyo Jaya district safe and orderly. It has been demonstrated that holding frequent coordination meetings and forming an order and coordination team for security can enhance the effectiveness of security services. (Et al., Sampson, 1997).

The decision-making and execution of security policies come next. Through citizen forums and organized gatherings, the communities in Soyo Jaya district actively participate in maintaining their environment and have a say in policymaking. It can lower the rate of crime and raise people's sense of accountability and ownership. Arnstein (1969). Last but not least, efficient monitoring involving the public and technology like CCTV can deter crime by raising the likelihood that offenders will be apprehended. Hirschi (1969). In Soyo Jaya district, law enforcement, communities, and governments can collaborate well. While taking into account enhancing the organizational structure or forming specialized teams for future security and order management, it is intended to establish a secure and orderly atmosphere for all citizens.

3. Directing

According to study conducted in the Soyo Jaya area, there are still issues that need to be fully resolved with regard to security personnel' motivation, guidance, and capacity development as well as the community's. For security officers and the community at large, there is currently insufficient training and incentive. Herzberg's motivation theory (1959) states that fostering a positive work environment requires motivational factors including accountability, growth opportunities, and acknowledgment. Kirkpatrick (1996) also highlighted the capacity development hypothesis, which held that strengthening skills and readiness for security responsibilities required organized, ongoing training. The Soyo Jaya district might benefit from more structured and methodical training programs to help police become more adept at handling intricate security-related situations. According to these beliefs, more motivation, capacity building, and clear guidance can all help security and community officers keep the peace in their areas. Furthermore, according to human system theory and technology, overcoming human difficulties in performing security and order duties requires building systems that enable the reduction of human mistake (Carayon, 2006). Improved operational performance and efficiency in the field can be achieved by identifying and addressing faults with the aid of more precise recommendations and organized evaluations. It is anticipated that Soyo Jaya would improve order management and security in the future by taking a more methodical approach based on pertinent theories.

4. Controlling

The district, the public, and the police have all made good use of the coordinated surveillance system, according to study findings on the security and order monitoring procedures in Soyo Jaya district. This approach is consistent with the security management theory, which highlights the value of working together with different stakeholders to guarantee effective surveillance. Nonetheless, as the idea of organizational performance evaluation explains, it is still challenging to gauge the program's effectiveness using certain indications. Enhancements are required in the application of quantifiable criteria to evaluate the efficacy and efficiency of monitoring.

To further enhance the alignment of actions with the stated vision and mission, a more focused strategy adjustment based on the concepts of strategic management needs to be made. Corrective measures like regular assessments and improved training demonstrate a responsive attitude to changing security situations, in accordance with the principle of risk management and sustainable improvement. Therefore, by implementing pertinent management theories, Soyo Jaya District may continue to enhance security and order surveillance in order to achieve its long-term aim.

Wilson, J. proposed a community police method that is based on the "broken open door theory". G. La. Kelling (1991). This idea highlights how crucial it is for individuals to actively take part in the detection and prevention of little crimes in order to keep them from turning into more serious ones. The implementation of this approach to enhance security and order is demonstrated in the Soyo Jaya district by the integration of the police, the public, and themselves. About the assessment of organizational performance, several specialists develop theories. This theory highlights the importance of having quantifiable and unambiguous performance indicators for assessing the efficacy of these kinds of initiatives and operations.

R. B. Behn (2003) The effectiveness of security and order monitoring in the Soyo Jaya area can be assessed using both quantitative and qualitative factors, such as the quantity of crimes committed or the degree of public satisfaction with security services. According to this view, operational actions have to align with the organization's vision and mission (Porter, M.). G. Amel and C. K. Prahalad (1989). Using techniques that assist the fulfillment of long-term goals, such as modifications to operational tactics and policy, can ensure that surveillance activities directly contribute to the attainment of goals with regard to security and order in the Soyo Jaya area.

It is essential to identify, evaluate, and reduce risks in all operational aspects. In the context of security and order, putting into practice corrective measures that adapt to changing circumstances—like better training or revised policies—is a strategy that is compliant with the concepts of risk management. Additionally, this theory encourages attempts to guard against modifications to the security environment while maintaining the caliber of adaptable and sustainable surveillance.

Oakland, J. S. and Pritchard, C. L., PMP, and P. M. 2019: Soyo Jaya District Officers can improve their tactics to uphold public safety and make sure that every action is carried out in compliance with the established goals and standards by incorporating these theories into their security and order surveillance procedures.

Research carried out in the Soyo Jaya district further demonstrate that maintaining security and order in the community depends on effective police-to-police cooperation. Collaboration through regular meetings and proactive and reactive action planning exemplifies the success of the Community Policing idea. In conducting routine patrols, managing public complaints, and informing the public about the value of security, the police perform a crucial strategic role. It is crucial to maintaining the environment's safety and order for everyone who lives there. Furthermore, prompt resolution of any security issue is made possible by effective coordination and open communication between the two parties. In addition, it has been demonstrated that patrol programs and public awareness initiatives enhance public safety while reducing crime rates. Despite obstacles such public welfare difficulties and student drug trafficking, effective prevention and cooperative strategies have demonstrated significant results in tackling these problems. In order to ensure future security and order, Soyo Jaya District is

dedicated to consistently enhancing their security and order maintenance programs. They'll act in the public interest and welfare of the populace.

CONCLUSION

The Soyo Jaya district security and order management study's findings demonstrate that the actions implemented have effectively raised the level of safety and order in the area. Effective strategies for boosting security and decreasing crime have included active participation in scam programs and training, as well as close communication between the emergency government, the community, and the local security force. Setting up CCTVs in key spots makes it easier to keep an eye on nearby activity. Close cooperation between the various stakeholders is necessary to establish a safer and more orderly environment through a police community approach. However, there are certain areas that still need work. For instance, more precise performance metrics should be used to improve surveillance, and security personnel should receive greater training and motivation. It is crucial to think about enhancing the organizational structure in order to maximize security and order management in the future. It is intended that the Soyo Jaya department will step up efforts to make the environment secure, comfortable, and free from negative disturbances for all citizens by regularly evaluating and adjusting the present plan.

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