



DOI: <https://doi.org/10.38035/jgsp.v3i3>
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Strengthening the Role of Bhabinkamtibmas in Early Handling Efforts for Serious Criminal Acts in Rural Areas

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Abstract: Serious crimes such as drug trafficking, premeditated murder, and acts of terrorism are now not only concentrated in urban areas but have also begun to spread to villages. This condition requires a more adaptive and preventive approach to handling them. This study aims to analyze the role of Bhabinkamtibmas in the early handling of serious crimes in rural areas through the perspective of positive Indonesian law. The research method used is normative juridical with a conceptual and legislative approach. Bhabinkamtibmas as an integral part of the structure of the Republic of Indonesia National Police has a clear legal basis, including Law Number 2 of 2002, Perpolri Number 1 of 2021 concerning Community Policing, and Perkapolri Number 7 of 2021 concerning Bhabinkamtibmas. Their roles include early detection functions, legal education, and mapping potential security disturbances. The results of the study show that implementation constraints include limited personnel and budget, low training on serious crimes, and minimal legal awareness among rural communities. On the other hand, collaboration between Bhabinkamtibmas and village officials, community leaders, and local institutions can increase the effectiveness of prevention. This study recommends reformulating the authority and increasing the structural capacity of Bhabinkamtibmas to deal with the escalation of serious crimes more responsively and comprehensively. By optimizing the preventive role of Bhabinkamtibmas, the prevention of serious crimes can be carried out in a more humane and community-based manner.

Keywords: Bhabinkamtibmas, Serious Crimes, Early Handling, Community Policing, Positive Law

Abstrak: Tindak pidana berat seperti perdagangan narkoba, pembunuhan berencana, dan tindakan terorisme kini tidak hanya terkonsentrasi di daerah perkotaan tetapi juga mulai menyebar ke desa-desa. Kondisi ini memerlukan pendekatan yang lebih adaptif dan preventif dalam menangani kasus-kasus tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran Bhabinkamtibmas dalam penanganan awal tindak pidana berat di daerah pedesaan melalui perspektif hukum positif Indonesia. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode normatif yudisial dengan pendekatan konseptual dan legislatif. Bhabinkamtibmas sebagai bagian integral dari struktur Kepolisian Republik Indonesia memiliki dasar hukum yang jelas,

termasuk Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2002, Peraturan Kepolisian Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2021 tentang Kepolisian Masyarakat, dan Peraturan Kepolisian Republik Indonesia Nomor 7 Tahun 2021 tentang Bhabinkamtibmas. Peran mereka meliputi fungsi deteksi dini, pendidikan hukum, dan pemetaan potensi gangguan keamanan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kendala implementasi meliputi keterbatasan personel dan anggaran, pelatihan yang minim tentang kejahatan serius, serta kesadaran hukum yang rendah di kalangan masyarakat pedesaan. Di sisi lain, kolaborasi antara Bhabinkamtibmas dengan pejabat desa, pemimpin masyarakat, dan lembaga lokal dapat meningkatkan efektivitas pencegahan. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan reformulasi wewenang dan peningkatan kapasitas struktural Bhabinkamtibmas untuk menangani eskalasi kejahatan serius secara lebih responsif dan komprehensif. Dengan mengoptimalkan peran pencegahan Bhabinkamtibmas, pencegahan kejahatan serius dapat dilakukan secara lebih manusiawi dan berbasis komunitas.

Kata Kunci: Bhabinkamtibmas, Kejahatan Serius, Penanganan Dini, Kepolisian Komunitas, Hukum Positif

INTRODUCTION

Serious crimes such as murder, narcotics, and terrorism are not only a threat in urban areas but are also increasingly spreading to villages (Corputty, 2022). This phenomenon shows that rural areas are no longer sterile from serious crimes, and are often vulnerable places due to minimal supervision and weak public legal awareness (Vidyaras, 2022). In this context, early detection and handling efforts are necessary to prevent the wider impact of serious crimes (Syihab, 2023). This type of crime is complex and often involves a wide network, so its presence in the village can make it difficult for the authorities if there is no good early detection system. It is where the strategic position of Bhabinkamtibmas is in the spotlight because they are the police personnel closest to the community (Purba, 2021).

Bhabinkamtibmas has a unique role as a liaison between the police institution and villagers. Their duties are not only to passively maintain security, but also to actively build communication, map potential conflicts, and provide legal counseling to the community (Rosadi, 2023). In the social conditions of village communities that tend to be communal, the approach taken by Bhabinkamtibmas has its resilience because they are trusted as part of the community (Ningtias, 2022). This closeness allows them to obtain early information about potential crimes, including signs of the emergence of serious crimes. Therefore, their role cannot be reduced to being merely a "mouthpiece" for the police, but rather to being an important agent in the early detection system at the grassroots level. Normatively, the duties and functions of Bhabinkamtibmas have been regulated in several regulations that provide a legal basis for their role in society (Syahrums, 2024). Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police stipulates that the police are responsible for maintaining public security and order and enforcing the law (Arif, 2021). In its implementation, the police rely on the smallest unit at the village level, namely Bhabinkamtibmas, to reach the community directly (Putra, 2022). This authority is further clarified in Perpolri Number 1 of 2021 concerning Community Policing which emphasizes the principles of partnership, participation, and proactivity in conducting police duties (Saliro, 2025). Bhabinkamtibmas is positioned as the main implementer of community policing strategies (Margaret, 2024).

Perkapolri Number 7 of 2021 provides a definition and details of the functions of Bhabinkamtibmas as Bhayangkara Pembina Keamanan dan Ketertiban Masyarakat (Amri, 2023). In this regulation, it is explained that Bhabinkamtibmas has the task of fostering the community, detecting potential disturbances, and providing solutions to security problems that develop in their environment (Wahid, 2021). This provision emphasizes that the role of

Bhabinkamtibmas includes preventive aspects that are very relevant in the early handling of serious crimes (Arsyam, 2023). In its implementation, they do not only act based on orders from superiors but are based on initiatives and observations of the social conditions of the local community. This role places them in a strategic position to intervene before major crimes occur.

Early handling of serious crimes refers to a series of efforts to identify, monitor, and take early action against crime risk factors (Rasiwan, 2025). In criminology, this is known as part of a preventive strategy that aims to reduce the opportunity for crime to occur before the perpetrator acts (Firdausi, 2016). This concept is very relevant to the situation in villages that have unique social characteristics and tend to be closed to outsiders so that the potential for crime can develop more quickly without being detected. With the presence of Bhabinkamtibmas who interact with the community every day, this preventive strategy can be implemented effectively (Cen, 2020). They can identify changes in behavior, suspicious groups, or deviant activity patterns that can be early indicators of serious crimes.

In the theory of the criminal justice system, the existence of Bhabinkamtibmas is included in the police subsystem which is tasked with carrying out the initial process of the law enforcement cycle. The system does not only involve the courts and prosecutors but starts from preventive to repressive functions carried out by the police. Bhabinkamtibmas is the spearhead that handles the preventive and pre-emptive stages in the system (Wahyurudhanto, 2023). In other words, the success of law enforcement in serious criminal cases is highly dependent on the accuracy of information and speed of response at the initial stage. This system will only work well if personnel in the field, such as Bhabinkamtibmas, have adequate capacity and authority to carry out their functions optimally.

Crime prevention theory also supports the idea that crime can be suppressed if security forces are able to be actively present in the community. This approach emphasizes the importance of community involvement, environmental management, and strong informal social control. Bhabinkamtibmas carries out this role by building social communication networks in the village environment and encouraging people to care more about their environment. They not only provide legal counseling, but also form legal awareness groups, youth groups, and citizen communication forums that function as social control tools (Fardha, 2023). When village communities begin to be able to recognize and report potential crimes, then prevention measures have been carried out well.

In addition, the theory of early detection of crime emphasizes the importance of being able to recognize early symptoms that lead to criminal acts. This concept relies on social, psychological, and behavioral indicators that can be directly observed by parties who are close to potential perpetrators. In this case, Bhabinkamtibmas have an ideal position because they are not only security forces but also social figures embedded in the lives of villagers. They can identify behavioral disorders in young people, suspicious activities of newcomers, or groups that isolate themselves and avoid social interaction—all of these are indicators that can lead to serious crimes (Ariadi, 2022).

The integration of theory and regulation shows that the role of Bhabinkamtibmas is not merely administrative, but is very crucial in the grand strategy of national law enforcement. They are the starting point that connects crime prevention theory with concrete implementation in the field. Without the active and effective involvement of Bhabinkamtibmas, the early detection system will not run optimally, especially in village areas that tend to be less accessible to other formal security systems. When they are well facilitated, both in terms of authority and resources, the quality of handling serious crimes can increase significantly.

The combination of the normative legal approach and the social approach carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas makes them the vanguard in maintaining national security in the village. In the early handling of serious crimes, this role cannot be underestimated. They do not only

carry out their duties based on formal regulations but also bring to life the values of social justice through a humanistic approach. The trust of the village community in Bhabinkamtibmas is a very important social capital in building a participatory and resilient security system. It strengthens the belief that reform in the national security system must start from the village, with Bhabinkamtibmas as the driving force.

METHOD

The research method used is normative-juridical with an emphasis on dogmatic-juridical analysis to examine the relationship between positive legal norms and early handling practices by Bhabinkamtibmas in the village. The primary legal materials reviewed include Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, Perpolri Number 1 of 2021 concerning Community Policing, Perkapolri Number 7 of 2021 concerning Bhabinkamtibmas, and other relevant implementing regulations; while secondary legal materials are obtained from scientific literature, journal articles, court decisions containing considerations related to the preventive function of the police, and official reports from state institutions. The research approach includes a statute approach to formulate a legal basis, a conceptual approach to formulate definitions of "early handling" and "serious crimes", and an analytical-comparative approach to community policing policies in other countries that have similar community policing schemes. The legal material collection technique is carried out through a systematic literature study, followed by an inventory of norms and classification of legal issues to ensure that each provision is reviewed in its entirety. All legal materials are analyzed using grammatical, systematic, and teleological interpretation methods, and then prescriptive arguments are compiled to assess the adequacy of the regulation and formulate recommendations for improvement. The reasoning process is deductive, starting from general legal rules to specific conclusions regarding the effectiveness of Bhabinkamtibmas' authority in preventing serious crimes in the village. The validity of the findings is maintained through source triangulation, comparing the results of the norm review with official field report data and previous research findings so that the conclusions have a solid methodological basis and can be accounted for.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Legal Framework and Authority of Bhabinkamtibmas in Handling Serious Criminal Acts

The position of Bhabinkamtibmas in the Indonesian legal system has a strong foundation based on Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. The law emphasizes that the National Police has a function as a state apparatus tasked with maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection and services to the community. This function is further described in the institutional structure through work units that reach down to the lowest level, namely villages or sub-districts. In this context, Bhabinkamtibmas is a representation of the National Police at the village level that carries out preventive, coaching, and partnership tasks with the community. Their existence is a concrete manifestation of the principle of the state's presence in ensuring a sense of security in the community.

Regulations derived from Law No. 2 of 2002 clarify how the functions and authorities of Bhabinkamtibmas are carried out in a local context. Police Regulation No. 1 of 2021 concerning Community Policing emphasizes the importance of a participatory, communicative, and problem-based approach as the basis for Bhabinkamtibmas' work. Then, Police Chief Regulation No. 7 of 2021 regulates in more detail their duties and responsibilities, including reporting mechanisms, social mapping, and involvement in resolving local issues. This regulation also positions Bhabinkamtibmas as officers who have full authority to

communicate with the community and carry out early interventions against symptoms of public order disturbances. With a strong legal basis, the function of Bhabinkamtibmas is not voluntary or informal, but rather part of the formal law enforcement system.

Bhabinkamtibmas has a scope of authority that is non-repressive and emphasizes prevention and community empowerment. They do not act as investigators in the context of criminal procedure law and play a role in providing information and legal education to the community. In carrying out their duties, they detect potential disturbances, map social conflicts, and identify groups or individuals at risk of committing serious crimes. This authority is not merely administrative but requires analytical capacity, a humanistic approach, and good communication skills. As the bearer of the coaching function, Bhabinkamtibmas also plays a role in instilling legal values and social ethics which are the first line of defense against crime prevention.

Legal education carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas is an important means of increasing legal awareness in village communities. They convey information about the dangers of narcotics, the importance of early reporting, and procedures for resolving conflicts peacefully. This educational approach fosters an understanding that the law is not only there to punish, but also to prevent and protect the community from unlawful acts. Bhabinkamtibmas often use informal methods such as community meetings, religious studies, or group discussions to convey legal messages in an easily digestible manner. In this context, they become figures who can be trusted and relied on as a source of daily legal knowledge.

In addition to providing education, Bhabinkamtibmas also has an important role in compiling and updating crime data in their areas of responsibility. The data includes types of crimes, vulnerable locations, time patterns of incidents, and potential perpetrators known to the community. This information is the basis for Polsek and Polres to formulate security strategies based on field facts. Bhabinkamtibmas' ability to manage this data not only supports the early handling of serious crimes but also strengthens the integration of security systems at the village level. The existence of accurate data obtained through participatory means also encourages accountability and transparency in police duties.

In carrying out its duties, Bhabinkamtibmas does not work alone. They must build close synergy with various local stakeholders such as village heads, religious leaders, traditional leaders, and youth leaders. This collaboration is critical considering that social dynamics in the village are often influenced by relations between individuals and informal groups. Through a dialogical and partnership approach, Bhabinkamtibmas can align security programs with existing local needs and wisdom. This relationship not only strengthens social legitimacy but also accelerates the process of identifying and resolving problems before they develop into serious crimes.

The role of Babinsa as an element of the TNI in the village is also an important element in supporting the duties of Bhabinkamtibmas. The two often work together in handling sensitive issues concerning public security and order. This synergy creates an integrated supervision model that combines military and police approaches within the framework of community development. In its technical implementation, coordination between Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas can be seen through joint patrols, community meetings, and other social communication forums. This kind of collaboration is very strategic in managing conflicts that have the potential to cause serious crimes such as land conflicts, radicalism, or drug trafficking.

The Police and Community Partnership Forum (FKPM) is an official forum that facilitates meetings between Bhabinkamtibmas and village residents to discuss public order issues. This forum functions as a dialogue space to convey complaints, provide input, and develop joint solutions to problems faced by the community. The FKPM strengthens the participatory approach in the local security system and fosters collective awareness of the importance of crime prevention. In this forum, Bhabinkamtibmas can explain indicators of

serious crimes and encourage residents to report early symptoms proactively. FKPM is a concrete example of an effective partnership-based community policing approach.

The integration between the legal basis, substantive authority, and collaborative work carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas shows that the strategy for preventing serious crimes in villages can be carried out systematically. In an institutional context, they are representatives of the state who are present to foster and maintain social order sustainably. When Bhabinkamtibmas have access to resources, institutional support, and strong social partnerships, their effectiveness in detecting and handling potential serious crimes will increase significantly. In an era where crime is increasingly complex and infiltrates even remote villages, the community-based approach carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas is the most realistic and humane way to create a sustainable sense of security.

Implementation and Problems in Early Handling of Serious Crimes in Rural Areas

The implementation of early handling of serious crimes in the village shows that the normative approach designed through formal rules has a foothold. Bhabinkamtibmas are often involved in the early detection of drug trafficking, the spread of radical ideology, and signs of serious violence that are starting to grow in the community. The approach used tends to rely on community policing methods, which utilize information from residents and prioritize social interaction. In some cases, local wisdom such as customary deliberations and community-based surveillance are used as channels to identify potential disturbances. This method is effective as long as the community has trust and is actively involved in the joint security process.

The strength of the community-based approach is seen in the success of several villages in anticipating drug trafficking through information from the RT head or youth leaders. Communities who feel a sense of responsibility towards their social environment will be more open to officers they know personally, such as Bhabinkamtibmas. In this context, the presence of Bhabinkamtibmas is not only a rule enforcer but as a social security facilitator who mediates between officers and residents. Although not always successful in thwarting criminal acts, their presence has reduced the escalation of problems before they get worse. This aspect is evidence that legal norms can be implemented dialogically without always going through repressive channels.

Problems in implementation often start from limited personnel that are not comparable to the scope of the supervised area. One Bhabinkamtibmas can be in charge of more than one village, which makes the intensity of their presence less than optimal. Residents may not always be able to interact routinely, and urgent problems can go unnoticed due to limited time and energy. This situation is exacerbated by the high administrative burden, so the focus on early handling is divided. This kind of situation creates space that can be exploited by perpetrators of serious crimes to move without being detected from the start.

Budget problems also worsen the effectiveness of the implementation of preventive tasks in the village. Socialization activities, training, and procurement of necessary work aids do not always receive adequate budget support from the upper unit or local government. When the role of Bhabinkamtibmas is demanded to be maximized but is not accompanied by logistical support, their professionalism is forced to be limited by field conditions. In some cases, operational costs are even covered with personal funds, which cannot continue continuously. This funding problem threatens to stagnate the community policing model at the intention level, without being able to achieve optimal implementation.

The lack of technical training on serious crimes is also a serious obstacle. Most Bhabinkamtibmas have not received special training on the working patterns of drug syndicates, radical group infiltration methods, or social intervention techniques for cases of serious violence. Without in-depth understanding, early detection becomes dependent on intuition and field experience alone. In fact, serious crimes require a systematic, planned

approach, and often involve special knowledge. The absence of this kind of training risks making Bhabinkamtibmas only able to act on the surface of the problem, without touching the root of the problem.

The low legal awareness of village communities increases the challenges in implementing serious crime prevention. Many residents do not understand that their actions can be categorized as part of a criminal act or violation of the law. Some people are also reluctant to report because they are afraid of being considered to be interfering or are afraid of being threatened. Permissive attitudes towards narcotics, fighting, or even hate speech are obstacles to early detection efforts. When the law is not a shared moral reference, intervention from the authorities is also limited due to the lack of social support.

Evaluation of the Bhabinkamtibmas practice shows an imbalance between the idealism of legal norms and the reality of implementation. Police Regulation No. 1 of 2021 and Police Chief Regulation No. 7 of 2021 provide a fairly progressive framework, but not all can be implemented comprehensively in villages. Several existing administrative and reporting provisions take up operational time in the field. Meanwhile, the demand to be actively present in the community is not balanced with regulatory flexibility in conducting tasks. This tension reflects the need to re-read the mechanism for implementing the Bhabinkamtibmas role in real situations.

The suitability between norms and practices needs to be tested through a renewal of the legal approach that takes into account the complexity of the field. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the Police Regulation and the Chief of Police Regulation must involve the perspectives of implementers at the village level, not just structural officials above them. The voices of Bhabinkamtibmas who directly face the potential for serious crimes will provide a concrete picture of the need for policy reformulation. Some things that might be considered include simplifying administration, increasing technical capacity, and strengthening inter-agency networks. Without evaluation from below, regulations will always run in the shadow of idealism that is difficult to achieve.

Reformulating the authority of Bhabinkamtibmas in the context of serious crimes is an issue that deserves serious consideration. When they are on the front lines, they should be given adequate authority to intervene more quickly and firmly. This does not mean going beyond the limits of criminal procedure law but creating a legal loophole to act before the situation develops into a crisis. This strengthening must also be accompanied by ethical standards and internal supervision so that there is no abuse of authority. As the world of crime develops at the speed of technology and sophisticated strategies, legal instruments that are slow to adapt will always be one step behind.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that the role of Bhabinkamtibmas in the early handling of serious crimes in village areas has a strategic position as the spearhead of a preventive approach in the law enforcement system. With its closeness to the community, Bhabinkamtibmas can build strong social relations as the main capital in detecting potential security disturbances early on. Through legal bases such as Law Number 2 of 2002, Perpolri Number 1 of 2021, and Perkapolri Number 7 of 2021, Bhabinkamtibmas is given a clear legal framework to carry out educational, communicative, and conflict mapping functions in the village community. However, there are several implementation challenges, such as limited resources, lack of special training, and low legal awareness of the community, which significantly hinder the effectiveness of their role in preventing serious crimes such as narcotics, terrorism, or violence with fatalities.

As a follow-up step, structural and substantial strengthening of the capacity and authority of Bhabinkamtibmas is needed. There is a need for the formulation of new policies or regulatory reformulations that are more adaptive to the complexity of modern criminality in

villages, without abandoning the principles of criminal procedure law. Improving the quality of training, adequate budget allocation, and field-based evaluation mechanisms are concrete steps to strengthen the effectiveness of early handling by Bhabinkamtibmas. In addition, active community involvement and synergy between local stakeholders must be used as a collective force in creating social resilience against serious crimes. With an approach that integrates law, community, and policy sustainability, efforts to prevent serious crimes in villages can be more effective and humane.

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