

The Role of Bhabinkamtibmas in the Maintenance of Public Security and Order: A Case Study of the Barumun Sector Police

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Abstract

Public Security and Order Maintenance (Harkamtibmas) is one of the essential prerequisites for achieving social stability, public welfare, and sustainable development. Based on Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, one of the primary duties of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) is to maintain public security and order. In carrying out this responsibility, Polri implements Community Policing (Polmas) as regulated under Chief of Police Regulation Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing, which designates Bhayangkara Pembina Keamanan dan Ketertiban Masyarakat (Bhabinkamtibmas) as the Community Policing officer at the village or sub-district level. Bhabinkamtibmas is responsible for conducting community development, early detection of potential security threats, mediation, problem-solving, and building partnerships with the community to create a safe, orderly, and conducive environment. This study aims to analyze the role of Bhabinkamtibmas in realizing Public Security and Order Maintenance (Harkamtibmas) in Gunung Intan Village, Barumun Selatan District, Padang Lawas Regency, to identify the obstacles encountered in carrying out its duties based on the provisions of Chief of Police Regulation Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing, and to examine the efforts undertaken to overcome these obstacles. This research employs an empirical legal research method using a qualitative approach. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation involving Bhabinkamtibmas officers, village officials, community leaders, and local residents. The findings reveal that Bhabinkamtibmas plays a strategic role in maintaining public security and order through community development activities, legal education, conflict mediation, problem-solving, routine community visits, and coordination with village authorities and community leaders in accordance with the duties and functions mandated by Chief of Police Regulation Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing. These activities contribute to enhancing public legal awareness, preventing social conflicts, strengthening community participation, and creating a safe, orderly, and conducive social environment. However, the implementation of Bhabinkamtibmas' duties continues to face several challenges, including limited facilities and infrastructure, low legal awareness among some members of the community, insufficient public participation, and the geographical conditions of the assigned areas. To address these challenges, Bhabinkamtibmas continues to strengthen communication, cooperation, community involvement, and preventive measures in maintaining environmental security. This study concludes that the implementation of Bhabinkamtibmas' duties, as mandated by Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police and Chief of Police Regulation Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing, has played a significant role in realizing Public Security and Order Maintenance (Harkamtibmas) in Gunung Intan Village. The findings further indicate the need to strengthen community policing programs, enhance public legal awareness, and increase support from

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3rd International Conference Epicentrum of Economic Global Framework (ICEEGLOF)

Theme: Cross-Sector and Cross-Disciplinary Strategies for Achieving the SDGS

<https://proceeding.pancabudi.ac.id/index.php/ICEEGLOF>

various stakeholders to improve the effectiveness of maintaining public security and order at the village level.

Keywords: *Bhabinkamtibmas, Public Security and Order Maintenance (Harkamtibmas), Community Policing, Chief of Police Regulation Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing, Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Poli*

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Introduction

The maintenance of public security and order (Harkamtibmas) constitutes a fundamental component in achieving social stability and sustainable development within society. Public security and order not only create a peaceful social environment but also support economic activities, education, governance, and community welfare. Therefore, maintaining public security and order requires the active participation of all stakeholders, including government institutions, law enforcement agencies, and the community. In Indonesia, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) bears the constitutional responsibility to maintain public security and order, enforce the law, and provide protection, guidance, and services to the public, as stipulated in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. Article 13 of the Law explicitly states that the primary duties of the Indonesian National Police are to maintain public security and order, enforce the law, and provide protection, guidance, and services to the community. Furthermore, Article 14 provides that, in carrying out these primary duties, the Indonesian National Police shall undertake community development as part of its continuous efforts to establish and maintain public security and order [1].

As a further implementation of Law Number 2 of 2002, the Indonesian National Police issued Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing (Polmas). This regulation serves as the legal basis for the implementation of Community Policing, designating the *Bhayangkara Pembina Keamanan dan Ketertiban Masyarakat* (Bhabinkamtibmas) as the Community Policing officers at the village or urban village (*kelurahan*) level. Pursuant to this regulation, Bhabinkamtibmas are responsible for fostering community development, conducting early detection of potential security disturbances, providing legal education, implementing problem-solving initiatives, mediating conflicts, and establishing partnerships with the community to create a conducive environment for public security and order [2].

One of the strategic measures undertaken by the Indonesian National Police to strengthen community participation in maintaining public security is the implementation of Community Policing (Polmas). Through this approach, public security is no longer regarded solely as the responsibility of law enforcement agencies but rather as a shared responsibility between the police and the community. The implementation of Community Policing is reflected in the presence of Bhabinkamtibmas, who serve as the frontline representatives of the Indonesian National Police at the village or urban village level. Bhabinkamtibmas are expected to establish partnerships with local residents, identify potential security threats, provide legal counseling, mediate conflicts, and encourage community participation in creating a safe and orderly environment, as stipulated in Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing [2].

The significance of the role of Bhabinkamtibmas becomes increasingly evident in light of the growing complexity of social problems within society. Rapid social transformation, technological advancements, economic disparities, and varying levels of legal awareness frequently contribute to social conflicts and disturbances to public order. Consequently, preventive and persuasive approaches have become increasingly important in maintaining public security. Through direct interaction with community members, Bhabinkamtibmas function not only as representatives of law enforcement but also as facilitators, mediators, and community partners in resolving various grassroots social issues, in accordance with the mandate of Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 3 of 2015 [2].

Previous studies have highlighted the crucial role of legal institutions and law enforcement agencies in maintaining social order and promoting justice. Zarzani emphasizes that law enforcement should not merely focus on the imposition of sanctions but should also prioritize the realization of justice, legal certainty, and social protection for the community. Effective law enforcement requires cooperation among institutions as well as active community participation in preventing social disturbances and criminal behavior [3], [4]. This perspective

demonstrates that the maintenance of public security should be implemented through preventive and community-based approaches rather than relying solely on repressive measures.

Furthermore, research conducted by Mhd. A. Siregar and Henry Aspan highlights the importance of *due process of law*, legal certainty, and the protection of citizens' rights in the implementation of law enforcement. Their findings indicate that the effectiveness of maintaining public security is significantly influenced by the quality of interaction between law enforcement officers and the community [5], [6].

Studies on the restorative approach also demonstrate that resolving various social problems should not rely exclusively on repressive law enforcement but should instead emphasize dialogue, mediation, and community involvement in conflict resolution. This approach is consistent with the responsibilities of Bhabinkamtibmas, which include conflict mediation, problem-solving, and fostering harmonious relationships with the community [9].

Meanwhile, the study conducted by Fitri Rafianti demonstrates that the effectiveness of legal policy implementation is significantly influenced by the level of public legal awareness, inter-institutional coordination, and public participation. These findings are consistent with the routine activities of Bhabinkamtibmas, which include providing legal counseling, educating the community, and fostering community partnerships as integral components of the implementation of Community Policing (Polmas) [7], [8].

Although previous studies have examined law enforcement, legal compliance, restorative justice, and community participation, limited attention has been devoted to the implementation of the duties of Bhabinkamtibmas under Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police and Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing in maintaining public security and order (Harkamtibmas) at the village level, particularly in Gunung Intan Village, Barumun Selatan District, Padang Lawas Regency. Existing studies generally focus on broader issues of criminal law, legal reform, or public policy. Therefore, empirical research examining the implementation of the duties of Bhabinkamtibmas under these two legal instruments remains highly necessary.

The novelty of this study lies in its empirical analysis of the implementation of the duties and functions of Bhabinkamtibmas as regulated under Law Number 2 of 2002 and Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 3 of 2015 in maintaining public security and order (Harkamtibmas) in Gunung Intan Village through community development, legal counseling, conflict mediation, problem-solving initiatives, and preventive measures against security disturbances. Furthermore, this study examines the obstacles encountered by Bhabinkamtibmas and the strategies employed to overcome those challenges.

Based on the foregoing background, the research questions addressed in this study are as follows: (1) How do Bhabinkamtibmas perform their duties pursuant to Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police and Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing in maintaining public security and order (Harkamtibmas) in Gunung Intan Village, Barumun Selatan District, Padang Lawas Regency? (2) What obstacles are encountered by Bhabinkamtibmas in carrying out their duties and functions under Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing? and (3) What measures are undertaken by Bhabinkamtibmas to overcome these obstacles in accordance with the provisions of Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing?

In line with these research questions, this study aims to analyze the implementation of the duties and roles of Bhabinkamtibmas pursuant to the provisions of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police and Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing in maintaining public security and order (Harkamtibmas) in Gunung Intan Village, to identify the obstacles encountered in carrying out these duties, and to examine the strategies adopted to address the various challenges faced. The findings of this study are expected to contribute to the

development of Community Policing scholarship and to provide practical recommendations for strengthening the maintenance of public security and order at the village level.

Literature Review

A. The Concept of Public Security and Order Maintenance (Harkamtibmas)

Public Security and Order Maintenance (*Harkamtibmas*) encompasses all efforts undertaken to establish and maintain conditions that ensure public security, public order, compliance with the law, and social harmony within society. According to Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, the maintenance of public security and order constitutes one of the primary functions of the police institution. Harkamtibmas includes preventive, pre-emptive, and responsive measures aimed at preventing disturbances that may threaten social stability and public welfare [1].

The realization of Harkamtibmas cannot rely solely on law enforcement institutions. The development of modern legal systems emphasizes that community participation constitutes an essential element in maintaining social order. This perspective is consistent with the findings of Zarzani, who argues that effective law enforcement requires cooperation between legal institutions and the community to achieve justice, legal certainty, and social protection. Law enforcement is not limited to the imposition of sanctions but also encompasses preventive measures designed to minimize the occurrence of legal violations within society [3].

In line with this perspective, Siregar emphasizes that legal certainty and public trust constitute fundamental factors in the effectiveness of the legal system. Public trust in law enforcement institutions encourages voluntary compliance with legal norms and strengthens collective responsibility for maintaining social order. Therefore, Harkamtibmas should be understood as a collaborative effort involving law enforcement agencies, government institutions, and the community [5].

B. Community Policing Theory and the Role of Bhabinkamtibmas

Community Policing (*Polmas*) is a policing strategy that emphasizes partnership between the police and the community in addressing various security-related issues. This approach shifts the focus of policing from a reactive model toward a more preventive and problem-oriented model. Through Community Policing, the maintenance of public security becomes a shared responsibility rather than the exclusive obligation of law enforcement agencies [2].

The implementation of Community Policing in Indonesia is carried out through the deployment of Bhabinkamtibmas officers at the village and urban village (*kelurahan*) levels. Bhabinkamtibmas serve as the frontline representatives of the Indonesian National Police, responsible for establishing communication, fostering community partnerships, providing legal counseling, facilitating conflict resolution, and identifying potential security threats within the community.

The importance of preventive and restorative approaches in resolving various social issues has been emphasized by Henry Aspan and his colleagues. Their research on restorative justice demonstrates that conflict resolution through dialogue, mediation, and community participation makes a significant contribution to the promotion of social harmony and the prevention of conflict escalation [9]. This concept is highly relevant to the duties of Bhabinkamtibmas, who are entrusted with the responsibility of conducting mediation and problem-solving efforts to prevent disputes from escalating into criminal offenses.

The effectiveness of Community Policing is largely determined by the quality of interaction between police officers and the community. Intensive communication and direct community engagement enable Bhabinkamtibmas to identify social issues at an early stage and formulate appropriate preventive measures. Therefore, the role of Bhabinkamtibmas extends beyond law enforcement functions to encompass educational, consultative, and facilitative roles within the community.

C. Legal Awareness and Community Participation in Maintaining Public Order

Legal awareness constitutes one of the fundamental elements in maintaining public security and order. Communities with a high level of legal awareness are more likely to comply voluntarily with legal norms and actively participate in preserving social harmony. Legal awareness encompasses knowledge of legal regulations, understanding of legal obligations, respect for legal institutions, and a willingness to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

Research conducted by Fitri Rafianti demonstrates that the effectiveness of legal regulations largely depends on public understanding and participation. The implementation of legal policies becomes more effective when supported by continuous public outreach, education, and communication between institutions and the community [7]. These findings indicate that the legal counseling programs conducted by Bhabinkamtibmas play a strategic role in enhancing public compliance with legal norms.

Furthermore, community participation constitutes an important indicator of the successful implementation of public security and order maintenance (*Harkamtibmas*). Community involvement in security-related activities, information sharing, neighborhood surveillance, and conflict prevention significantly contributes to the creation of a safe and orderly environment. Therefore, Bhabinkamtibmas should continuously encourage community participation through community meetings, legal education programs, and various collaborative public security initiatives.

D. Challenges in Maintaining Public Security and Order (*Harkamtibmas*)

Although Bhabinkamtibmas play a vital role in maintaining public security and order, various challenges frequently affect the effectiveness of their duties. These challenges include limited facilities and infrastructure, inadequate human resources, low levels of public legal awareness, insufficient community participation, geographical constraints, as well as social and cultural factors.

According to Siregar, legal institutions frequently encounter challenges related to public trust and legal compliance. Low levels of public trust in legal institutions may reduce community participation and hinder the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts [5]. Furthermore, Zarzani emphasizes that effective law enforcement requires institutional cooperation and community support to function successfully [4].

These findings indicate that the maintenance of public security and order (*Harkamtibmas*) requires not only the presence of law enforcement officers but also the establishment of strong partnerships among the police institution, local government, community leaders, and residents. Without active community support, programs aimed at preventing security disturbances are unlikely to achieve optimal outcomes.

E. Conceptual Framework of the Study

Based on the theoretical perspectives and the findings of previous studies discussed above, this study adopts the view that the realization of public security and order (*Harkamtibmas*) is influenced by the effectiveness of Bhabinkamtibmas in performing their roles as community development officers, mediators, educators, facilitators, and community security partners. The implementation of these roles contributes to enhancing legal awareness, strengthening community participation, preventing conflicts, and fostering social harmony within society.

This study examines three principal dimensions: (1) the role of Bhabinkamtibmas in maintaining public security and order (*Harkamtibmas*), (2) the challenges encountered in carrying out their duties and responsibilities, and (3) the measures undertaken to overcome these challenges. Through this conceptual framework, the study seeks to provide an empirical understanding of the implementation of Community Policing (*Polmas*) at the village level and its contribution to the maintenance of public security and order in Gunung Intan Village, Barumun Selatan District, Padang Lawas Regency.

Research Methodology

This study employs an empirical legal research method using a qualitative approach. Empirical legal research examines how the law operates within society by observing legal behavior, legal institutions, and the interaction between legal norms and social realities. This approach was selected because the study focuses on the role of Bhabinkamtibmas in maintaining Public Security and Order (*Harkamtibmas*) within a particular community setting. According to Soekanto, empirical legal research aims to analyze how legal rules are implemented and understood by the community in everyday practice [11]. Similarly, Marzuki explains that empirical legal research enables researchers to evaluate the effectiveness of legal institutions and legal policies through direct observation of social realities [10].

A qualitative approach was adopted because it facilitates an in-depth understanding of social phenomena, public perceptions, and institutional practices related to the implementation of Community Policing (*Polmas*). Moleong argues that qualitative research is particularly valuable for examining human behavior, social interactions, and institutional dynamics within their natural contexts [14]. Accordingly, this approach enables the researcher to comprehensively analyze the activities, challenges, and contributions of Bhabinkamtibmas in maintaining public security and order.

This research was conducted in Gunung Intan Village, Barumun Selatan District, Padang Lawas Regency. The research site was selected purposively because it represents a rural area where Bhabinkamtibmas actively perform Community Policing functions and interact directly with local residents. The selection of this location was also based on the consideration that the maintenance of public security and order at the village level requires close cooperation among law enforcement agencies, village authorities, and the community, as emphasized in the Community Policing concept developed by the Indonesian National Police [2].

The data used in this study consist of both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected through field observations and interviews with Bhabinkamtibmas officers, village officials, community leaders, religious leaders, youth representatives, and local residents. Secondary data were obtained from statutory regulations, official documents, books, scientific journals, and previous studies related to Bhabinkamtibmas, *Harkamtibmas*, Community Policing (*Polmas*), law enforcement, and community participation [1], [15], [16].

Data collection techniques included observation, interviews, and documentation. Observation was conducted to directly examine the implementation of Bhabinkamtibmas' duties and to assess the condition of public security and order at the research site. Interviews were conducted using semi-structured interview guidelines to obtain in-depth information regarding the role of Bhabinkamtibmas, the challenges encountered in maintaining public security and order, and the measures undertaken to address these challenges. Documentation techniques were employed to collect supporting data in the form of official reports, village archives, activity documentation, and regulations relevant to the study.

The research instruments consisted of interview guidelines, observation sheets, field notes, and supporting documents. The interview questions were developed based on the theoretical framework of Community Policing and the legal duties assigned to Bhabinkamtibmas. These instruments were designed to explore the three principal dimensions of the study: (1) the role of Bhabinkamtibmas in maintaining public security and order (*Harkamtibmas*), (2) the challenges encountered in performing their duties, and (3) the strategies employed to overcome these challenges.

The collected data were analyzed using a qualitative descriptive analysis method. The data analysis process consisted of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction was carried out by selecting and focusing on information relevant to the objectives of the study. Subsequently, the data were systematically organized and presented in narrative form to facilitate interpretation and analysis. Finally, conclusions were drawn based on recurring patterns, relationships, and themes identified throughout the research process [13].

The analytical framework of this study is closely related to the perspectives developed by Zarzani, Siregar, Henry Aspan, and Fitri Rafianti. Zarzani emphasizes that effective law enforcement requires a balance between legal certainty, justice, and social protection, which can only be achieved through active community participation and cooperation among institutions [3], [4]. This perspective is particularly relevant to the role of Bhabinkamtibmas as a bridge between law enforcement institutions and the community.

Furthermore, Siregar argues that the effectiveness of the legal system largely depends on public trust and the implementation of the principle of *due process of law* within legal institutions [5]. This perspective supports the analysis of how Bhabinkamtibmas build public trust and encourage community involvement in maintaining public security and order. Henry Aspan's research on restorative justice also highlights the importance of dialogue, mediation, and community-based conflict resolution in promoting social harmony [9]. This concept is closely aligned with the mediation and problem-solving functions performed by Bhabinkamtibmas within rural communities.

In addition, Fitri Rafianti emphasizes that legal compliance and policy effectiveness are strongly influenced by the level of legal awareness, public outreach, and communication between institutions and the community [7], [8]. This theoretical perspective serves as the basis for analyzing the educational and preventive roles of Bhabinkamtibmas in enhancing public legal awareness and encouraging community participation in maintaining public security and order (*Harkamtibmas*).

To ensure the validity and reliability of the research findings, data triangulation was conducted by comparing information obtained from various sources, including Bhabinkamtibmas officers, village officials, community leaders, and local residents. Method triangulation was also applied through the integrated use of interviews, observations, and documentation. This approach was intended to enhance the credibility, consistency, and trustworthiness of the research findings [14].

Through the application of these methods, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the role of Bhabinkamtibmas in maintaining public security and order (*Harkamtibmas*) in Gunung Intan Village, the challenges encountered in performing their duties, and the efforts undertaken to overcome those challenges. This methodological approach is expected to generate findings that contribute both theoretically to the development of Community Policing (*Polmas*) scholarship and practically to strengthening the maintenance of public security and order at the village level.

Results

A. The Role of Bhabinkamtibmas in Maintaining Public Security and Order (*Harkamtibmas*) in Gunung Intan Village

The findings of this study indicate that Bhabinkamtibmas play a highly significant role in maintaining Public Security and Order (*Harkamtibmas*) in Gunung Intan Village, Barumun Selatan District, Padang Lawas Regency. This role is carried out through community development activities, legal counseling, conflict mediation, problem-solving initiatives, coordination with the village government, and community empowerment programs.

Based on interviews conducted with Bhabinkamtibmas officers and village officials, it was found that regular community visits are conducted periodically to identify potential security disturbances and strengthen communication between the police and the community. Through these activities, community members are encouraged to actively participate in maintaining security and public order within their respective neighborhoods.

Table 1. Forms of Bhabinkamtibmas Activities in Gunung Intan Village

No.	Activity	Description
1	Community Development	Providing information and guidance related to public security and order

No.	Activity	Description
2	Legal Counseling	Enhancing public legal awareness
3	Conflict Mediation	Resolving disputes through deliberation and consensus
4	Problem Solving	Addressing social problems before they escalate into criminal cases
5	Coordination with the Village Government	Strengthening cooperation in maintaining village security

The findings indicate that community development and legal counseling are the activities most frequently carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas. These activities make a significant contribution to enhancing public legal awareness and encouraging community participation in maintaining public order.

These findings support the argument advanced by Zarzani [3], who asserts that effective law enforcement requires cooperation between legal institutions and the community. The role performed by Bhabinkamtibmas in Gunung Intan Village demonstrates the practical implementation of community-based law enforcement, which places greater emphasis on preventive measures and social protection rather than relying solely on repressive actions.

The study further reveals that the role of Bhabinkamtibmas extends beyond conventional law enforcement functions. Bhabinkamtibmas serve as educators, mediators, facilitators, and community partners in maintaining public security and order. This finding is consistent with the Community Policing (*Polmas*) concept developed by the Indonesian National Police [2], which emphasizes a partnership-based approach between the police and the community in maintaining public security.

The implementation of Bhabinkamtibmas' duties in Gunung Intan Village demonstrates that preventive and persuasive approaches play an essential role in creating a safe and orderly community. Through community development activities, legal counseling, and direct communication with residents, Bhabinkamtibmas are able to establish closer relationships with the community. These relationships constitute an important factor in the early detection of potential security threats and in preventing the escalation of conflicts.

Furthermore, the findings are consistent with the perspective of Fitri Rafianti [7], who argues that legal compliance is strongly influenced by communication, education, and the level of public legal awareness. The legal counseling activities conducted by Bhabinkamtibmas make a substantial contribution to improving the community's understanding of legal norms and the importance of complying with applicable laws and regulations. As public legal awareness increases, community members become more capable of actively participating in maintaining security and order within their neighborhoods.

In addition, this study reinforces Zarzani's view [4] that effective law enforcement requires cooperation between legal institutions and the community. The collaboration established among Bhabinkamtibmas, the village government, community leaders, and local residents has had a positive impact on the implementation of *Harkamtibmas* in Gunung Intan Village. This finding demonstrates that the success of maintaining public security depends not only on the capabilities of the police but also on the support and active involvement of the community.

In carrying out their duties, Bhabinkamtibmas also encounter various challenges, particularly the limited participation of some community members in neighborhood security activities. This condition indicates that public understanding of the concept of shared responsibility for security still requires improvement. Some residents continue to perceive the maintenance of public security as the primary responsibility of the police, whereas the Community Policing concept recognizes security as a shared responsibility between law enforcement agencies and the community.

Accordingly, the strategies adopted by Bhabinkamtibmas—including increasing community visits, providing legal counseling, strengthening coordination with the village government, and implementing mediation and problem-solving mechanisms—represent appropriate measures for reinforcing the relationship between the police and the community. These approaches are intended not only to resolve existing problems but also to prevent security disturbances before they occur.

The findings of this study are also closely related to the concept of restorative justice, which emphasizes dialogue, deliberation, and community participation as essential components of social conflict resolution. The mediation approach adopted by Bhabinkamtibmas provides an alternative mechanism for resolving disputes without necessarily resorting to formal legal proceedings. This approach helps preserve social relationships within the community while reducing the likelihood of prolonged conflict.

Overall, the findings demonstrate that the successful maintenance of public security and order (*Harkamtibmas*) is determined not only by the presence of law enforcement agencies but also by the willingness of community members to actively participate in maintaining public security and order. Therefore, strengthening community engagement and enhancing institutional cooperation constitute the primary factors in establishing a sustainable system for maintaining public security and order, particularly within rural communities such as Gunung Intan Village, Barumun Selatan District, Padang Lawas Regency.

B. Challenges Encountered by Bhabinkamtibmas in Maintaining Public Security and Order (*Harkamtibmas*)

Although Bhabinkamtibmas have actively carried out their duties, this study identified several challenges that affect the effectiveness of efforts to maintain public security and order in Gunung Intan Village.

Table 2. Challenges Encountered by Bhabinkamtibmas

No.	Challenge	Impact
1	Limited Facilities and Infrastructure	Reduces operational effectiveness
2	Low Level of Public Legal Awareness	Makes it difficult to promote legal compliance
3	Limited Community Participation	Reduces the effectiveness of community-based security programs
4	Geographical Conditions	Hinders the delivery of services to all residents
5	Social and Cultural Factors	Creates differences in perceptions regarding law and public security

The most significant challenge identified in this study is the relatively low level of community participation in maintaining neighborhood security. A considerable proportion of community members continue to perceive the maintenance of public security and order as the sole responsibility of the police. Consequently, the implementation of community-based security programs frequently encounters various obstacles.

This finding is consistent with the perspective of Siregar [5], who emphasizes that public trust and community involvement are essential elements in achieving effective law enforcement. Without active community participation, efforts to maintain public security and order cannot achieve optimal outcomes.

In addition, the limited availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure constitutes another obstacle to the effective performance of Bhabinkamtibmas' duties. These limitations reduce the effectiveness of mobility and surveillance activities, particularly in villages with relatively extensive geographical areas. Social and cultural factors also present significant

challenges due to differences in community perceptions regarding conflict resolution and the application of the law in everyday life.

C. Efforts Undertaken by Bhabinkamtibmas to Overcome the Challenges

In addressing these various challenges, Bhabinkamtibmas have implemented a range of strategies aimed at enhancing community participation and strengthening the effectiveness of public security and order maintenance programs.

Table 3. Efforts Undertaken by Bhabinkamtibmas

No.	Strategy	Expected Outcome
1	Increasing Community Visits	Establishing stronger communication and public trust
2	Conducting Legal Counseling Programs	Improving public legal compliance
3	Strengthening Coordination with the Village Government	Achieving more effective institutional cooperation
4	Encouraging Community Participation	Strengthening the sense of shared responsibility
5	Implementing Mediation and Problem-Solving Approaches	Reducing social conflicts within the community

The findings indicate that continuous communication and direct engagement with the community constitute the most effective strategies for increasing community participation. Community members tend to cooperate more actively when they maintain strong and consistent communication with Bhabinkamtibmas.

Furthermore, the regular implementation of legal counseling programs has proven effective in enhancing public understanding of the importance of complying with applicable laws and regulations. These activities also help community members understand their rights and obligations as citizens, thereby contributing to the creation of a safe and orderly social environment.

The findings of this study also support the restorative justice perspective advanced by Henry Aspan [9], which emphasizes the importance of dialogue, mediation, and community participation in resolving social problems. Through mediation and problem-solving approaches, Bhabinkamtibmas have successfully resolved various minor disputes within the community before they escalated into criminal offenses or more serious legal conflicts.

Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the success of Bhabinkamtibmas in maintaining public security and order (*Harkamtibmas*) in Gunung Intan Village is largely influenced by their ability to establish effective communication, enhance public legal awareness, strengthen coordination with the village government, and encourage active community participation in maintaining neighborhood security and public order. Accordingly, the role of Bhabinkamtibmas extends beyond that of law enforcement officers to encompass the functions of mediators, educators, facilitators, and community partners in fostering a safe, orderly, and harmonious social environment.

Conclusion

This study concludes that Bhabinkamtibmas play a strategic role in maintaining Public Security and Order (*Harkamtibmas*) in Gunung Intan Village, Barumun Selatan District, Padang Lawas Regency. This role is manifested through various activities, including community development, legal counseling, conflict mediation, problem-solving initiatives, regular community visits, and coordination with the village government and community leaders. These activities have contributed to enhancing public legal awareness, preventing social conflicts, encouraging community participation, and creating a safer and more orderly social environment. The findings indicate that the implementation of Community Policing

(*Polmas*) through Bhabinkamtibmas serves as an essential instrument in maintaining public security and order at the village level.

This study also found that several challenges affect the effectiveness of Bhabinkamtibmas in carrying out their duties. These challenges include limited facilities and infrastructure, the relatively low level of legal awareness among some community members, suboptimal community participation in security-related activities, geographical conditions, and social and cultural factors that influence public perceptions of security and law enforcement. These challenges may reduce the effectiveness of preventive efforts and hinder the establishment of optimal public security and order within the village.

To address these challenges, Bhabinkamtibmas have implemented various strategies, including increasing the frequency of community visits, strengthening legal awareness programs, enhancing coordination with the village government and community leaders, encouraging community involvement in security-related activities, and prioritizing mediation and problem-solving approaches in resolving social disputes. These efforts have strengthened public trust, improved communication between the police and community members, and contributed to the creation of a more conducive social environment.

The findings of this study demonstrate that the successful maintenance of public security and order (*Harkamtibmas*) depends not only on the presence of law enforcement institutions but also on the active participation of the community and the effectiveness of the partnership established among Bhabinkamtibmas, the village government, and local residents. Therefore, strengthening community-based policing programs, expanding legal awareness initiatives, and enhancing inter-institutional cooperation are essential to ensuring the sustainability of public security and order at the village level.

Future research is expected to examine the effectiveness of Bhabinkamtibmas programs across broader geographical areas and to compare the implementation of Community Policing (*Polmas*) in different regions. Such studies are expected to contribute to the development of more effective strategies for enhancing community participation and strengthening the performance of Bhabinkamtibmas in achieving sustainable Public Security and Order (*Harkamtibmas*) throughout Indonesia.

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