



PREEMPTIVE MEASURES BY THE SUKOHARJO POLICE DEPARTMENT'S COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNIT TO COMBAT GANG-RELATED CRIMES

Irfan Fais Baihaqi¹, Hafid Zakariya², Firstnandiar Glica Aini³

Universitas Islam Batik Surakarta, Indonesia

irfanfaisb212@gmail.com

Received: 03/07/2026 | Revised: 10/07/2026 | Accepted: 29/07/2026 | Published: 06/09/2026

Abstract

This study aims to identify the preemptive measures taken by the Community Development Unit (Satbinmas) of the Sukoharjo Police Department to combat thuggery, as well as to identify the obstacles encountered and efforts to overcome them. This study employs an empirical legal research method with a descriptive approach. Data were collected through interviews and observations of Satbinmas members at the Sukoharjo Police Department, as well as a literature review of relevant laws and regulations, books, journals, and previous studies. The data collected were analyzed using qualitative descriptive methods. The results of the study indicate that the preemptive efforts of the Sukoharjo Police Department's Satbinmas are carried out through Community-Led Security Development (Binkamsa), Youth, Teenagers, and Women's Development (Binredawan), "Friday Confessions" sessions, legal education and outreach, community visits by Bhabinkamtibmas officers, strengthening the Police-Community Partnership Forum (FKPM), collaboration with relevant agencies and community leaders, and increasing community participation in maintaining security and order. Challenges faced include economic factors affecting the community, fear of reporting crimes, low legal awareness, limited personnel, limited facilities and infrastructure, the vastness and diverse characteristics of the jurisdiction, and coordination challenges. Efforts to overcome these obstacles have been made through increased door-to-door outreach, the use of information technology and the 110 complaint hotline, the strengthening of the FKPM, and collaboration with local governments on community economic empowerment. Thus, the preemptive efforts of the Sukoharjo Police's Community Relations Unit (Satbinmas) have been implemented through a guidance-based approach and partnerships with the community; however, further strengthening of resources, coordination, and community participation is still needed to ensure that the prevention of thuggery can be carried out optimally.

Keywords: *Preemptive Efforts, Satbinmas, Thuggery, Police, Sukoharjo*

INTRODUCTION

Public safety and order are key factors in creating a safe, comfortable, and conducive social environment. To achieve these conditions, the state—through its police force—has the duty and responsibility to maintain public safety, enforce the law, and provide protection and services to the public. This is as stipulated in Law No. 2 of 2002 on the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia functions as an instrument of the state that plays a role in maintaining public safety and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, guidance, and services to the public.

The increasingly complex development of social life has led to the emergence of various forms of criminal acts that can disrupt public security and order. One form of criminal activity that continues to occur frequently in society today is thuggery. Thuggery refers to behavior or actions carried out by an individual or a group through intimidation, threats, violence, extortion, illegal levies, or other acts that violate the law and cause public unrest. Thuggery is often encountered in public places such as markets, bus terminals, shopping districts, parking lots, and even residential neighborhoods.

The presence of thuggery has a negative impact on society because it can create fear, discomfort, and even hinder economic and social activities. Furthermore, acts of thuggery can escalate into more serious criminal offenses if not addressed promptly. Thuggery is essentially a form of unlawful conduct that meets the elements of a criminal

offense because it involves actions contrary to legal norms and carries the threat of criminal punishment for the perpetrator.

In efforts to combat criminal offenses, the police not only carry out repressive measures—such as enforcement and law enforcement after a crime has occurred—but also implement preventive and preemptive measures. Preemptive efforts are initial steps taken to prevent the emergence of both the intent and the opportunity for an individual to commit a criminal act. These efforts are carried out through persuasive, educational, and community-building approaches aimed at enhancing legal awareness and public participation in maintaining community safety. One of the police functions that plays a crucial role in implementing preemptive efforts is the community development function, carried out by the Community Development Unit (Satbinmas). Satbinmas is tasked with conducting guidance, outreach, and community visits, as well as fostering cooperation with the public to maintain public safety and order. Through these activities, Satbinmas is expected to build legal awareness among the public, thereby preventing criminal acts, including thuggery.

The Sukoharjo Police Department's Satbinmas plays a vital role in implementing preemptive measures against thuggery within the jurisdiction of the Sukoharjo Police Department. Preemptive measures include legal outreach, community-led security training, community visits, coordination with community leaders, and education on the importance of maintaining neighborhood safety. These efforts aim to ensure the community has a solid understanding of the law and feels empowered to report any acts of thuggery in their neighborhoods. Research on combating criminal acts through preemptive measures has previously been conducted by several researchers. One such study, titled "Challenges Faced by the Police in Combating Thuggery in Street Crime," explains that thuggery remains a problem requiring serious attention from the police because it relates to public safety and order.¹

In addition, a study titled "Efforts by the Sleman District Police to Combat 'Klitih' Street Crime" explains that preemptive measures are carried out through guidance, outreach, community visits, and coordination with various parties to prevent criminal acts.² Based on this description, the author is interested in conducting a study titled "Preemptive Efforts by the Sukoharjo District Police Community Relations Unit (Satbinmas) in Combating Thuggery." This research is important to understand how the Sukoharjo District Police's Satbinmas unit implements preemptive measures to combat thuggery and the obstacles encountered in their implementation. It is hoped that this research will contribute to the development of criminal law and serve as a basis for evaluation by law enforcement agencies to enhance the effectiveness of efforts to combat thuggery.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs an empirical legal research approach, which views law as the actual behavior of law enforcement officials in implementing statutory provisions. The study was conducted by examining facts and data in the field to determine the implementation of preemptive measures carried out by the Community Development Unit (Satbinmas) of the Sukoharjo Police in combating thuggery. This approach views law not only as written norms but also as a social phenomenon that interacts with human behavior in society. This study is descriptive in nature, aiming to provide a clear and systematic overview of the implementation of preemptive measures as well as the obstacles faced by the Community Development Unit (Satbinmas) of the Sukoharjo Police Department. The research was conducted at the Sukoharjo Police Department, specifically within the Community Development Unit (Satbinmas) of the Sukoharjo Police Department. The research data consists of primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained directly through interviews and observations of members of the Sukoharjo Police Community Development Unit (Satbinmas), while secondary data was obtained through a literature review covering laws and regulations, books, journals, research findings, and other sources relevant to the study. Data collection techniques included field research and a literature review. Field studies were conducted through interviews and observations of parties related to the research subject, while the literature review involved analyzing various relevant legal materials and literature. All data obtained were then analyzed using qualitative descriptive techniques by systematically collecting, classifying, and interpreting the data to gain an understanding of the implementation of preemptive efforts by the Sukoharjo Police Station's Satbinmas unit in combating thuggery, along with the obstacles encountered.

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

¹ Hendri Tauhid, Zainal Abidin Pakpahan, and Nimrot Siahaan, "Tantangan Kepolisian Dalam Penanggulangan Tindakan Premanisme Pada Kejahatan Jalanan (Street Crime) Police Challenges in Countering Thuggery in Street Crime" 7, no. 2 (2024): 986–1005.he

² Muhammad Rafi et al., "Upaya Penanggulangan Kejahatan Jalanan Klitih Oleh Kepolisian Resor Sleman" 12, no. 01 (2023): 38–54.

3.1. Preemptive measures taken by the Sukoharjo Police Station's Community Relations Unit (Satbinmas) to combat thuggery within the Sukoharjo Police Station's jurisdiction

Thuggery is a form of disturbance to public security and order whose presence can create a sense of insecurity and disrupt the social and economic activities of the community. Based on an interview conducted by the researcher with Ipda Dwi Suryanto, S.H., it was found that in recent years, the Sukoharjo Regency jurisdiction has remained vulnerable to acts of thuggery. These threats include illegal tolls, parking operations lacking official licenses from the local government, and acts of street thuggery carried out by motorcycle gangs or specific groups.³ These conditions indicate that thuggery does not always manifest as direct physical violence but can also take the form of intimidation, illegal extortion, the seizure of specific spaces, or other actions that cause public unrest. Research findings published in the *Jurnal Litbang Polri* regarding the strengthening of efforts to eradicate street crime and thuggery also indicate that thuggery is a security issue requiring a comprehensive approach. The study emphasizes the importance of early detection, partnerships between the police and the community, and community participation in providing information regarding potential security threats.⁴ Thus, combating thuggery cannot be limited to enforcement actions after a crime has occurred but must also begin with early preventive measures.

In addressing the potential for thuggery-related crimes, the Community Relations Unit (Satbinmas) of the Sukoharjo Police plays a crucial role in implementing preemptive measures. Based on an interview with Aipda Joko Sriyono, S.H., Satbinmas serves as one of the front lines in conducting early prevention through guidance, education, outreach, and the development of partnerships with the community. This role differs from repressive functions, which focus more on taking action against perpetrators of criminal acts, as well as from preventive functions carried out through surveillance and patrol activities.⁵ This aligns with Jamal Tubagus's research in *Justitia: Journal of Legal Science* regarding the role of the Community Guidance Unit in maintaining public safety and order. The study explains that police functions can be categorized into preemptive, preventive, and repressive measures. Preemptive measures aim to eliminate or reduce an individual's intent to commit a crime through activities such as lectures, outreach, counseling, and community development. Meanwhile, preventive measures are more focused on prevention through patrols and surveillance, whereas repressive measures are taken after a crime has been committed through the law enforcement process.⁶

Legally, the implementation of these preemptive measures aligns with the primary duties of the Indonesian National Police as stipulated in Article 13 of Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police. The police are tasked with maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, guidance, and services to the community. Additionally, the function of community development is an integral part of police duties aimed at enhancing legal awareness and community participation in maintaining security and order.⁷

The preemptive efforts carried out by the Community Guidance Unit (Satbinmas) of the Sukoharjo District Police are fundamentally aimed at preventing the emergence of intentions and factors that could drive an individual to commit acts of thuggery. This is supported by research published in the **Indonesian Journal of Legality of Law** regarding the role of the police in combating violent theft. The study explains that preemptive efforts are carried out by instilling positive values and norms in the community through legal education to enhance legal awareness and compliance with applicable regulations.⁸ This concept demonstrates that preemptive efforts are not focused on enforcement but rather on fostering awareness and changing community behavior before criminal acts occur.

One way the Sukoharjo Police Department's Community Relations Unit (Satbinmas) implements preemptive measures is through the Community-Led Security Training (Binkamsa) program. Based on interviews with sources, this program provides training to community members who wish to become security officers or join

³ Interview with Ipda Dwi Suryanto, S.H., Head of the Community Guidance and Social Affairs Unit (Bintibsos) of the Community Relations Division (Satbinmas) at the Sukoharjo Police Station, June 2, 2026.

⁴ Azis Saputra, "Penguatan Pemberantasan Kejahatan Jalanan Dan Aksi Premanisme Tahun 2023," *Jurnal Litbang Polri* 27, no. 1 (2024), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.46976/litbangpolri.v27i1.238>.

⁵ Interview with Aipda Joko Sriyono, S.H., Head of the Community Policing Unit (Polmas), Community Relations Division (Satbinmas), Sukoharjo Police Department, June 2, 2026.

⁶ Jamal Tubagus, "Peran Satuan Pembinaan Masyarakat (Satbinmas) Dalam Memelihara Keamanan Dan Ketertiban Masyarakat Di Wilayah Hukum Polres Parigi Moutong," *Justitia: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 2, no. 2 (2023), <https://doi.org/https://ojs.unsimar.ac.id/justitia/article/view/668>.

⁷ "Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2002 Tentang Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia" (2002).

⁸ Andi Alamsyah, Ruslan Renggong, and Abdul Salam Siku, "Analisis Fungsi Kepolisian Dalam Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Pencurian Dengan Kekerasan," *Indonesian Journal of Legality of Law* 5, no. 1 (2022), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35965/ijlf.v5i1.1915>.

PREEMPTIVE MEASURES BY THE SUKOHARJO POLICE DEPARTMENT'S COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNIT TO COMBAT GANG-RELATED CRIMES

Irfan Fais Baihaqi et al

security units. Subsequently, these security personnel can be deployed through partners or security service providers to be stationed at factories, companies, residential areas, and other environments. Through this training, security officers are expected to develop the ability to identify and take early preventive measures against potential security threats, including acts of thuggery in both work and residential environments.⁹ The Binkamsa program demonstrates that efforts to ensure security are not solely the responsibility of the police but also require community involvement through a community-based security system. The presence of security units can assist in the early detection of potential security threats before they escalate into criminal acts. This concept aligns with research on the role of the Community Security Unit (Satbinmas) in maintaining public safety and order, which emphasizes the importance of training community members as police partners in creating a conducive environment for public safety and order.¹⁰ In addition to Binkamsa, the Sukoharjo Police Department's Satbinmas also implements the Youth, Young Adults, and Women Development Program (Binredawan). Based on interview results, this program is carried out through mentoring activities in schools and youth communities. These activities aim to educate the younger generation about the consequences of deviant behavior and prevent their involvement in groups that may engage in criminal acts, including motorcycle gangs and street thug groups.¹¹

Guidance for adolescents and youth is a crucial step in implementing preemptive measures, as this age group is particularly vulnerable to environmental and social influences. Research by Moch Thilio Bintang Onasis Bibin in **Police Studies Review** on the role of Bhabinkamtibmas officers in community outreach activities to reduce juvenile delinquency shows that a direct approach to community groups can serve as a preventive tool against deviant behavior. The study identifies communication, community participation, and guidance activities as key elements in preventing the development of behavior that could lead to criminal acts.¹²

Another program used by the Sukoharjo Police District's Community Relations Unit (Satbinmas) in engaging with the community is the "Friday Listening Session" (Jumat Curhat). Based on an interview with Aipda Joko Sriyono, S.H., this activity serves as a direct communication channel between the police and the community to address various complaints and issues related to security and public order within the community. In relation to thuggery, this activity allows the public to provide information regarding indications of illegal levies, intimidation, or other security disturbances.¹³

Direct communication between the police and the community plays a crucial role in implementing preemptive measures. Through such communication, the police can obtain early information about potential security disturbances and subsequently take guidance or preventive actions. This aligns with the findings of a study published in the Indonesian National Police Research and Development Journal on the eradication of street crime and thuggery, which emphasizes that the partnership between the police and the community plays a vital role in the early detection of and issuing warnings about potential crimes.¹⁴ With effective communication, the community becomes not only the object of protection but also an active partner of the police in maintaining neighborhood security.

In addition to guidance programs, the Sukoharjo Police Community Relations Unit (Satbinmas) conducts outreach and awareness campaigns for the community. Based on interview results, these outreach sessions are conducted through face-to-face dialogues, the dissemination of public safety and order advisories, the distribution of brochures, and the use of the official social media accounts of the Satbinmas and the Sukoharjo Police Department. The material presented focuses on public safety and order and aims to provide an understanding of the risks and legal consequences one may face if they engage in actions that constitute thuggery.¹⁵ The implementation of these outreach programs aligns with Fredo Leonard's research in the **Indonesian Journal of Police Studies** on optimizing outreach by the Community Relations Unit (Satuan Binmas) to prevent drug abuse. The study shows that outreach activities

⁹ Tubagus, "Peran Satuan Pembinaan Masyarakat (Satbinmas) Dalam Memelihara Keamanan Dan Ketertiban Masyarakat Di Wilayah Hukum Polres Parigi Moutong."

¹⁰ Interview with Brigadier Rio Artika Permana, Administrative Officer of the General Affairs Unit (Urmin) of the Community Guidance Unit (Satbinmas) at the Sukoharjo Police Station, June 2, 2026.

¹¹ Interview with Ipda Dwi Suryanto, S.H., Head of the Community Guidance and Social Affairs Unit (Bintibsos), Community Relations Division (Satbinmas), Sukoharjo Police Department, June 2, 2026.

¹² Moch Thilio Bintang Onasis Bibin, "The Role of Bhabinkamtibmas in Sambang Activities to Reduce the Number of Teenage Delinquency," *Police Studies Review* 7, no. 7 (2023), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.70526/psr.v6i5.286>.

¹³ Interview with Aipda Joko Sriyono, S.H., Head of the Community Policing Unit (Polmas), Community Relations Division (Satbinmas), Sukoharjo Police Department, June 2, 2026.

¹⁴ Saputra, "Penguatan Pemberantasan Kejahatan Jalanan Dan Aksi Premanisme Tahun 2023."

¹⁵ Interview with Brigadier Rio Artika Permana, Administrative Officer of the General Affairs Unit (Urmin) of the Community Guidance Unit (Satbinmas) at the Sukoharjo Police Station, June 2, 2026.

are a key tool in implementing preemptive and preventive measures.¹⁶ Outreach is conducted to educate the public about the dangers of criminal acts and to raise awareness so that people can avoid unlawful behavior. Although the research subjects differ, the concept of outreach by the Community Relations Unit is relevant to the efforts undertaken by the Sukoharjo Police Department's Community Relations Unit in educating the public about the dangers and consequences of thuggery.

A similar finding was identified in Salman Putra Pratama's study on the optimization of guidance and outreach by the Community Guidance Unit (Satbinmas) in preventing motor vehicle theft within the jurisdiction of the Cilacap Police Department. The study explains that guidance and outreach activities are forms of preemptive measures carried out by Satbinmas to prevent criminal acts by raising public awareness.¹⁷ Thus, the outreach conducted by the Sukoharjo Police Community Relations Unit can be understood as part of a strategy to foster public legal awareness so that people can recognize and avoid actions that could potentially lead to thuggery.

In carrying out these outreach activities, the Sukoharjo Police Community Relations Unit also emphasizes the importance of increasing public legal awareness. Based on interview results, the education provided consists not only of general appeals regarding public order and security but also explains the legal consequences of specific actions. One example given is the act of forcibly demanding "security money," which cannot be considered a normal social custom but may constitute the criminal offense of extortion as defined under criminal law.¹⁸

This increase in legal awareness is crucial because thuggish behavior is sometimes still viewed by some members of the public as a mere social issue. In reality, if such actions are accompanied by threats or coercion to gain an advantage, they may constitute a criminal offense. Based on interview findings, the targets of the preemptive activities carried out by the Sukoharjo Police Department's Community Relations Unit (Satbinmas) are not only groups with the potential to become perpetrators but also community groups vulnerable to becoming victims. Groups considered vulnerable to victimization include market vendors, public transportation drivers, parking attendants, and operators of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). These groups are vulnerable because their economic and social activities create opportunities for illegal levies, extortion, and other forms of intimidation.¹⁹

Meanwhile, groups considered at risk of becoming involved in thuggish behavior include out-of-school youth, the unemployed in industrial areas, and street musicians found at various intersections. The approach toward these groups involves guidance and education to prevent them from engaging in behavior that could lead to criminal acts. The identification of these target groups demonstrates that preemptive efforts are not carried out indiscriminately but are directed at specific community groups with particular levels of vulnerability. A target-group-based approach is crucial because each group faces distinct social and environmental factors related to the potential for crime.²⁰

Other preemptive efforts are carried out through community visits conducted by Bhabinkamtibmas officers. Based on interviews with sources, Bhabinkamtibmas officers—as the frontline agents of community development at the village and sub-district levels—routinely visit community gathering places such as neighborhood watch posts, motorcycle taxi stands, markets, and other locations that serve as hubs of community activity. These community visits are conducted to establish direct communication while gathering information on public safety and order conditions within their assigned areas.²¹

Community visits play a crucial role in detecting potential security threats at an early stage. This aligns with research by Dwi Dea Anggraini published in the **Advances in Police Science Research Journal** regarding the optimization of door-to-door visits by Bhabinkamtibmas to prevent criminal acts. The study explains that community

¹⁶ Fredo Leonard, "Optimalisasi Penyuluhan Oleh Satuan Binmas Untuk Mencegah Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Di Wilayah Hukum Polres Jepara," *Indonesian Journal of Police Studies* 8, no. 1 (2024), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.70526/ijps.v8i1.58>.

¹⁷ Salman Putra Pratama, "Optimalisasi Bimbingan Penyuluhan Oleh Satuan Binmas Dalam Mencegah Tindak Pidana Pencurian Kendaraan Bermotor Di Wilayah Hukum Polres Cilacap," *Indonesian Journal of Police Studies* 7, no. 10 (2023), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.70526/ijps.v7i10.44>.

¹⁸ Interview with Aipda Joko Sriyono, S.H., Head of the Community Policing Unit (Polmas), Community Relations Division (Satbinmas), Sukoharjo Police Department, June 2, 2026.

¹⁹ Interview with Ipda Dwi Suryanto, S.H., Head of the Community Guidance and Social Affairs Unit (Bintibsos), Community Relations Division (Satbinmas), Sukoharjo Police Department, June 2, 2026.

²⁰ Interview with Ipda Dwi Suryanto, S.H., Head of the Community Guidance and Social Affairs Unit (Bintibsos), Community Relations Division (Satbinmas), Sukoharjo Police Department, June 2, 2026.

²¹ Interview with Brigadier Rio Artika Permana, Administrative Officer of the General Affairs Unit (Urmin) of the Community Guidance Unit (Satbinmas) at the Sukoharjo Police Station, June 2, 2026.

outreach is part of preemptive and preventive efforts carried out by providing direct guidance to the public and fostering communication between the police and residents. Through these activities, the police can assess local conditions and obtain information directly from the community.²² Other studies also indicate that community visits by Bhabinkamtibmas officers can serve as a tool for preventing deviant behavior through direct engagement with the community.²³ Meanwhile, research on optimizing Bhabinkamtibmas performance through community visits in the Sidoarjo City Police jurisdiction emphasizes that these visits can raise awareness and foster a partnership between the police and residents. Thus, community outreach activities conducted within the jurisdiction of the Sukoharjo Police can be understood as a form of preemptive approach aimed at enabling early detection while simultaneously increasing community participation in maintaining security.

In addition to community outreach, the Community Relations Unit (Satbinmas) of the Sukoharjo Police also optimizes the role of the Police-Community Partnership Forum (FKPM). Based on interview findings, the FKPM serves as a platform for fostering communication and cooperation between the police and the community in resolving various social issues that arise within the community. Through this forum, minor disputes or conflicts can be resolved through communication and deliberation before they escalate into larger security threats.²⁴ The partnership between the police and the community is a crucial component of the community policing concept. Addressing social issues early on can prevent conflicts from escalating—conflicts that certain groups might exploit to engage in thuggish behavior. In this context, the FKPM serves not only as a platform for communication but also as a tool to build the community's capacity to collectively resolve social issues.²⁵

The Sukoharjo Police Department's Community Relations Unit (Satbinmas) also carries out preemptive efforts through collaboration with various agencies and community leaders. Based on interview findings, this collaboration includes working with the Social Services Department to provide guidance to street children and buskers; with the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) to enforce local regulations; and with religious and community leaders to provide guidance to youth groups exhibiting deviant behavior.²⁶ This cross-sectoral collaboration demonstrates that the problem of thuggery cannot be resolved solely through a law enforcement approach. Thuggery is intertwined with various social, economic, educational, environmental, and employment factors. Therefore, addressing it requires the involvement of multiple stakeholders. Fredo Leonard's research on optimizing Satbinmas outreach programs also indicates that collaboration with relevant agencies is a key factor in enhancing the effectiveness of community guidance and outreach activities.²⁷ Such collaboration enables a more comprehensive approach tailored to the specific challenges faced by the community.

Community participation is also a crucial element in the success of preemptive efforts. Based on an interview with Aipda Joko Sriyono, S.H., community participation in Sukoharjo Regency is considered quite good, particularly in providing information to the police when there are indications of illegal levies or organized thuggery. The public can submit information through the Police Complaint Hotline 110 or report directly to the Bhabinkamtibmas in their respective areas.²⁸ Such community participation plays a crucial role in the early detection of potential crimes. The findings of a study published in the Indonesian National Police Research and Development Journal on strengthening the eradication of street crime and thuggery also confirm that community participation is necessary to assist the police in detecting and providing early warnings of potential crimes.²⁹ Information provided by the community can serve as a basis for the police to engage in outreach, guidance, or other preventive measures before security disturbances escalate into criminal acts.

²² Dwi Dea Anggraini, "Optimalisasi Sambang Door To Door Oleh Bhabinkamtibmas Untuk Mencegah Tindak Pidana Curanmor Di Wilayah Hukum Polsek Tahunan Polres Jepara," *Advances in Police Science Research Journal* 14 (2017).

²³ Bibin, "The Role of Bhabinkamtibmas in Sambang Activities to Reduce the Number of Teenage Delinquency."

²⁴ Interview with Ipda Dwi Suryanto, S.H., Head of the Community Guidance and Social Affairs Unit (Bintibsos), Community Relations Division (Satbinmas), Sukoharjo Police Department, June 2, 2026.

²⁵ Tubagus, "Peran Satuan Pembinaan Masyarakat (Satbinmas) Dalam Memelihara Keamanan Dan Ketertiban Masyarakat Di Wilayah Hukum Polres Parigi Moutong."

²⁶ Interview with Ipda Dwi Suryanto, S.H., Head of the Community Guidance and Social Affairs Unit (Bintibsos), Community Relations Division (Satbinmas), Sukoharjo Police Department, June 2, 2026.

²⁷ Leonard, "Optimalisasi Penyuluhan Oleh Satuan Binmas Untuk Mencegah Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Di Wilayah Hukum Polres Jepara."

²⁸ Interview with Aipda Joko Sriyono, S.H., Head of the Community Policing Unit (Polmas), Community Relations Division (Satbinmas), Sukoharjo Police Department, June 2, 2026.

²⁹ Saputra, "Penguatan Pemberantasan Kejahatan Jalanan Dan Aksi Premanisme Tahun 2023."

As for the effectiveness of the preemptive efforts carried out by the Community Relations Unit (Satbinmas) of the Sukoharjo Police, based on interviews with sources, this can be seen through the trend in the number of reports regarding public security and order disturbances related to thuggery, as well as the increased community participation in maintaining neighborhood security. Furthermore, the rise in community-led neighborhood watch (satkamling) activities operating independently in villages also serves as an indicator of growing public awareness regarding collective efforts to maintain security.³⁰ The assessment of the effectiveness of preemptive efforts is not based solely on the number of criminal acts successfully prevented, but also on changes in behavior and increased legal awareness among the public. This aligns with the concept of preemptive measures, which emphasizes the development of values, norms, and legal awareness. Research on the role of the Community Guidance Unit (Satbinmas) in maintaining public safety and order also indicates that community development activities have a long-term goal: to create a community that possesses the awareness and capacity to independently maintain the security of its own neighborhood.³¹

Based on these research findings and analyses, it is evident that the preemptive efforts undertaken by the Sukoharjo Police District's Satbinmas to combat thuggery are carried out through a community guidance and empowerment approach. These efforts are implemented through the Community-Led Security Guidance (Binkamsa) program, the Guidance for Adolescents, Youth, and Women (Binredawan) program, "Friday Chat" sessions, legal education and outreach, community visits by Bhabinkamtibmas officers, the optimization of the Police-Community Partnership Forum (FKPM), collaboration with relevant agencies and community leaders, and encouraging community participation in maintaining neighborhood security.

3.2. Challenges Faced by the Sukoharjo Police Department's Community Development Unit (Satbinmas) in Implementing Preemptive Measures Against Thuggery and Efforts to Overcome Them

The implementation of preemptive measures against thuggery by the Community Development Unit (Satbinmas) of the Sukoharjo Police Department has essentially been carried out through community guidance and outreach, engagement with community groups, and the empowerment of Bhabinkamtibmas officers in building communication with residents. However, in practice, a number of obstacles have been identified that hinder the optimization of these preemptive efforts. These obstacles do not originate solely from within the police force but are also influenced by the community's socioeconomic conditions, the level of legal awareness, the characteristics of the jurisdiction, inter-agency coordination, and limitations in facilities and infrastructure. Based on interviews with the Community Relations Unit (Satbinmas) of the Sukoharjo Police Department, obstacles in implementing preemptive measures against thuggery can be categorized into those originating from the community, internal police obstacles, jurisdictional obstacles, and coordination obstacles. These conditions indicate that the prevention of thuggery cannot rely solely on police actions but requires the sustained involvement of the community and local government. Research on the implementation of Bhabinkamtibmas duties also shows that limitations in resources, facilities, community support, and interagency coordination can affect the effectiveness of crime prevention efforts.

3.2.1 Societal Economic Factors

Based on interviews with investigators from the Criminal Investigation Unit (Satreskrim) of the Sukoharjo Resort Police, one of the main obstacles in law enforcement against children involved in motorcycle gang brawls is the difficulty in identifying the role of each offender. Brawls occurring in the Sukoharjo area are generally committed by groups involving a considerable number of participants, including children from several different districts. This situation requires investigators to conduct a more detailed examination to determine who acted as the principal offender, who participated in the offense, and who was merely present at the scene.

3.2.2 Public Fear and Underreporting

Another obstacle is the public's lingering fear of reporting acts of thuggery. Based on interview findings, victims or members of the public are sometimes reluctant to report incidents out of fear of intimidation or retaliation from thug groups. This situation can lead to underreporting, meaning that information regarding acts of thuggery does not fully reach the police.

To address this, the Community Relations Unit (Satbinmas) has intensified its door-to-door outreach through Community Police Officers (Bhabinkamtibmas) to build closer relationships with the public. It is hoped that this

³⁰ Interview with Brigadier Rio Artika Permana, Administrative Officer of the General Affairs Unit (Urmin) of the Community Guidance Unit (Satbinmas) at the Sukoharjo Police Station, June 2, 2026.

³¹ Tubagus, "Peran Satuan Pembinaan Masyarakat (Satbinmas) Dalam Memelihara Keamanan Dan Ketertiban Masyarakat Di Wilayah Hukum Polres Parigi Moutong."

PREEMPTIVE MEASURES BY THE SUKOHARJO POLICE DEPARTMENT'S COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNIT TO COMBAT GANG-RELATED CRIMES

Irfan Fais Baihaqi et al

closeness will increase public trust, encouraging people to be more willing to share information or file reports regarding security disturbances.

3.2.3 Low Public Legal Awareness

Low public legal awareness also poses an obstacle to preemptive efforts. According to research findings, there are still members of the public who view small extortions as commonplace, such as “cigarette money” or “tips.” If this practice is allowed to continue, actions that were initially considered minor can escalate into larger, repeated extortion schemes.

Therefore, the Community Guidance Unit (Satbinmas) needs to continuously enhance legal education so that the public understands the distinction between voluntary contributions and extortion accompanied by pressure or intimidation. Increased legal awareness is also expected to encourage the public not to tolerate practices that lead to thuggery.

3.2.4 Personnel Shortages

Personnel shortages are also one of the obstacles in implementing community development. Based on interview results, ideally, each village should be assigned one Bhabinkamtibmas. Although staffing levels in most villages have been met, Bhabinkamtibmas officers have various other duties, such as handling social conflicts, social assistance activities, and administrative work.

This situation means that efforts to address the problem of thuggery must be balanced with other duties. Possible solutions include optimizing the division of labor and enhancing community empowerment through the FKPM so that security maintenance activities do not rely entirely on the number of police personnel.

3.2.5 Limited Facilities and Infrastructure

Limited facilities and infrastructure also pose obstacles to the implementation of preemptive activities. Based on interview results, the main challenges lie in the lack of transportation to reach remote areas simultaneously, as well as limited operational budgets for outreach programs that must be shared with other police initiatives.

To address this, the Satbinmas needs to optimize available resources and prioritize activities based on the level of vulnerability in each area. The use of communication technology can also facilitate the transmission of information from the community to the police.

3.2.6 Geographical Extent and Characteristics of the Jurisdiction

The distinct characteristics of Sukoharjo Regency's territories also influence the implementation of preemptive measures. Northern areas such as Grogol and Kartasura are urban and industrial in nature with high community mobility, whereas southern areas such as Bulu, Nguter, and Weru are predominantly rural and agrarian.

These differences require the Community Guidance Unit (Satbinmas) to tailor its guidance strategies to the specific characteristics of each area. Areas with high mobility require more intensive monitoring and guidance, whereas rural areas can more effectively optimize their approach through community leaders, youth leaders, village governments, and community groups.

3.2.7 Coordination Challenges

Coordination between the police and local governments has generally been effective. However, based on interview findings, under certain conditions, differences in program priorities or sectoral egos still arise—for example, in the allocation of guidance budgets for former gang members or street children.

To overcome these obstacles, more intensive communication and coordination are needed among the police, local governments, village governments, and community members. With effective coordination, prevention programs can be developed collaboratively rather than in isolation.

3.2.8 Efforts to Overcome Obstacles and Future Strategies

To address these various obstacles, the Sukoharjo Police Department's Community Relations Unit (Satbinmas) has intensified its door-to-door outreach through Community Police Officers (Bhabinkamtibmas) to build personal rapport with the community. Additionally, the use of information technology—such as RT/RW WhatsApp groups and the 110 complaint hotline—can expedite the reporting of suspected gang-related activities.

Moving forward, preemptive efforts can be strengthened through three strategies. First, empowering the community economically by encouraging local governments and businesses to provide job training for youth or individuals at risk of becoming involved in thuggery. Second, digitizing community outreach and reporting to make it easier for the public to share information quickly and securely. Third, strengthening the FKPM as a platform for partnership between the police and the community in resolving security issues at the village level.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of a study on the preemptive efforts of the Sukoharjo Police Station's Community Relations Unit (Satbinmas) to prevent thuggery, it can be concluded that these preemptive measures have been

implemented through community guidance and outreach, door-to-door visits by Community Police Officers (Bhabinkamtibmas), and the use of communication and information technology to make it easier for the public to report security disturbances. However, the implementation of these efforts still faces various obstacles. These obstacles include economic factors among the community that lead to practices such as illegal parking and security escort services being used as a source of livelihood; the community's fear of reporting incidents due to concerns about intimidation or retaliation; and low legal awareness, which causes some members of the community to still view small extortion payments as normal. In addition, there are internal obstacles in the form of limited personnel, facilities, and infrastructure, as well as the vast and diverse characteristics of Sukoharjo Regency's jurisdiction. Coordination with the local government has generally been effective, but under certain conditions, differences in program priorities can still hinder the optimal implementation of community outreach. Efforts to overcome these obstacles include enhancing a personal approach through door-to-door activities by Bhabinkamtibmas officers, utilizing information technology such as RT/RW WhatsApp groups and the 110 complaint hotline, and strengthening cooperation with the community through the FKPM. Moving forward, the prevention of thuggery must be supported by community economic empowerment, the digitization of reporting systems, and the strengthening of the FKPM as a platform for partnership between the police and the community. Thus, the success of preemptive efforts against thuggery does not depend solely on police action but also requires active community participation and support from local government.

REFERENCES

- Alamsyah, Andi, Ruslan Renggong, and Abdul Salam Siku. "Analisis Fungsi Kepolisian Dalam Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Pencurian Dengan Kekerasan." *Indonesian Journal of Legality of Law* 5, no. 1 (2022). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35965/ijlf.v5i1.1915>.
- Anggraini, Dwi Dea. "Optimalisasi Sambang Door To Door Oleh Bhabinkamtibmas Untuk Mencegah Tindak Pidana Curanmor Di Wilayah Hukum Polsek Tahunan Polres Jepara." *Advances in Police Science Research Journal* 14 (2017).
- Bibin, Moch Thilio Bintang Onasis. "The Role of Bhabinkamtibmas in Sambang Activities to Reduce the Number of Teenage Delinquency." *Police Studies Review* 7, no. 7 (2023). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.70526/psr.v6i5.286>.
- Leonard, Fredo. "Optimalisasi Penyuluhan Oleh Satuan Binmas Untuk Mencegah Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Di Wilayah Hukum Polres Jepara." *Indonesian Journal of Police Studies* 8, no. 1 (2024). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.70526/ijps.v8i1.58>.
- Pratama, Salman Putra. "Optimalisasi Bimbingan Penyuluhan Oleh Satuan Binmas Dalam Mencegah Tindak Pidana Pencurian Kendaraan Bermotor Di Wilayah Hukum Polres Cilacap." *Indonesian Journal of Police Studies* 7, no. 10 (2023). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.70526/ijps.v7i10.44>.
- Rafi, Muhammad, Sri Hartini, Dosen Pendidikan, Kewarganegaraan Fishipol, and Yogyakarta Indonesia. "Upaya Penanggulangan Kejahatan Jalanan Klitih Oleh Kepolisian Resor Sleman" 12, no. 01 (2023): 38–54.
- Saputra, Azis. "Penguatan Pemberantasan Kejahatan Jalanan Dan Aksi Premanisme Tahun 2023." *Jurnal Litbang Polri* 27, no. 1 (2024). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.46976/litbangpolri.v27i1.238>.
- Tauhid, Hendri, Zainal Abidin Pakpahan, and Nimrot Siahaan. "Tantangan Kepolisian Dalam Penanggulangan Tindakan Premanisme Pada Kejahatan Jalanan (Street Crime) Police Challenges in Countering Thuggery in Street Crime" 7, no. 2 (2024): 986–1005.
- Tubagus, Jamal. "Peran Satuan Pembinaan Masyarakat (Satbinmas) Dalam Memelihara Keamanan Dan Ketertiban Masyarakat Di Wilayah Hukum Polres Parigi Moutong." *Justitia : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 2, no. 2 (2023). <https://doi.org/https://ojs.unsimar.ac.id/justitia/article/view/668>.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2002 tentang Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia (2002).