

Empowering Bhabinkamtibmas in Preventing the Distribution of Drugs in Traditional Communities at Tuban Police

Submitted 1 January 2025, Revised 1 March 2025, Accepted 1 October 2025

M. Arya Al-Affandi^{1*}, Muhammad Shidqy Fauzan², Mohammad Iqbal³

¹Police Program, Akademi Kepolisian, Semarang, Indonesia

²Criminal Justice and Criminology, University of Leeds, Leeds, United Kingdom

³Information Technology, Telkom University Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia

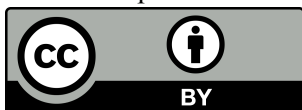
Corresponding Email : *aryaalaffandi@gmail.com

Abstract

This final project is compiled based on the importance of the role of Bhabinkamtibmas in preventing drug trafficking in Traditional Communities. The theories used are the Collaborative Leadership theory and the Program Implementation theory. The results of this study show that the Empowerment of Bhabinkamtibmas has never been carried out related to the problem of increasing drug trafficking in Traditional Communities in the Tuban Regency Area. Bhabinkamtibmas has a strategic role as the front guard of the Police to prevent drug trafficking in traditional communities. However, there are still several obstacles to its implementation, such as the lack of coordination between Satnarkoba and Satbinmas regarding the prevention of drug trafficking in Traditional Communities at the Tuban Police. So it is hoped that there will be good vertical and horizontal coordination between the Narcotics Unit and the Binmas Unit owned by the Tuban Police and the Empowerment of Bhabinkamtibmas so that it is appropriately implemented followed by the fulfillment of the needs of the number of Bhabinkamtibmas members themselves.

Keywords: Empowerment of Bhabinkamtibmas, Prevention of Drug Trafficking

This is an open access article under the CC BY license.



Copyright@Tanggon Kosala

INTRODUCTION

Drug trafficking in Indonesia has become a serious problem in recent years. The drug problem in Indonesia has reached a very worrying point, making this drug problem a national problem.

Since 2021, the discovery of many crystal methamphetamine distributions, followed by the arrest of international drug dealers, is proof that Indonesia is in the midst of a drug emergency. The lack of supervision from the Police and various related agencies makes it easy for drug dealers to sell their illicit goods.

Traditional communities that were initially unreachable by drug dealers are now becoming easy targets, making them dependent on these illicit goods (Harding, S. 2020; Cohen, A., 2024; Jensen, S., & Rodgers, D. 2022). The following is data on the number of drug cases at the Tuban Police can be seen on Table 1 :

Table 1 Number of drug cases in the Tuban Police area

Year	Narcotics	Dangerous hard drugs	Total Cases
2021	54 Cases	30 Cases	84 Cases
2022	49 Cases	37 Cases	86 Cases
2023	21 Cases	44 Cases	90 Cases

Based on table 1 the Police must make efforts to handle drug abuse through various means, one of which is through prevention efforts carried out by the ranks of the Tuban Police Community Development Unit. According to Rijal, S. (2023), "The role of the Community Development Unit in each region can help the police to maintain a conducive situation. This was expressed because creating a sense of security is not only the task of the police but is also the responsibility of all levels of society (Islam, M. S., 2020; Amri, M., et al, 2024; Arisukwu, O., et al, 2020; Indrayani, E., & Wasistiono, S., 2021; Handoko, W., et al, 2023; Van Dijk, A. J., 2019). Therefore, good synergy between the community and the police is essential to create order and security and establish good cooperative relations between the Police and the Community.

METHOD

In this study, the author conducted a qualitative survey on the empowerment of Bhabinkamtibmas in preventing drug trafficking in traditional communities at the Tuban Police (Bauromi, et al, 2024). Qualitative research focuses on meaning, reasoning, and definitions of various situations and conducts more research on everyday life (Tracy, S. J., 2024; Merriam, S. B., & Grenier, R. S., 2019; Lichtman, M., 2023; DePoy, E. 2024; Levitt, H. M. 2021).

Qualitative research can help the writer provide detailed and focused information through previous data sources that exist and are obtained in the field, namely in the form of interview results or other secondary data (Stahl, et al. 2020).

The focus of this research is on empowering Bhabinkamtibmas to prevent drug trafficking in traditional communities at Polres Tuban. Drug trafficking can be prevented by utilizing the strategic role of Bhabinkamtibmas, which is the front guard of the Police in the community. Looking at the data on drug trafficking at Polres Tuban, most of the drug trafficking at Polres Tuban involves the Traditional Community in the Tuban Regency area.

For this reason, the empowerment of Bhabinkamtibmas in the Tuban Regency is needed to be able to reduce the number of drug trafficking in traditional communities in the Tuban Regency.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- Implementation of Bhabinkamtibmas Empowerment in preventing drug trafficking in traditional communities at Tuban Police

The Narcotics Unit, in preventing drug trafficking in traditional communities at the Tuban Police, has never involved Bhabinkamtibmas members directly but rather through a preventive task force against drugs that they created themselves.

Based on the results of an interview with the Head of the Tuban Police Narcotics Unit, AKP Teguh Triyo Handoko, SH, MH, on November 2, 2023, "Of course, we will continue to carry out preventive activities, but we can only carry out preventive activities as best we can because we do not have the budget to focus on preventing drug trafficking, so printing pamphlets and going to other vulnerable areas is hampered by this."

For this reason, Article 3 of Perkap Number 7 of 2021 concerning Bhabinkamtibmas explains that Bhabinkamtibmas members are the vanguard of the Indonesian National Police to be in the midst of the community because these members make the community a target in carrying out their duties (Gau, J. M., & Paul, N. D., 2019; Akarsu, H., 2020; Maher, G., 2021; Rahman, K. S., & Simonson, J., 2020).

According to Torfing, J., & Ansell, C. (2020) the theory of Collaborative Leadership refers to the ability of leaders to collaborate with various members and stakeholders to improve security and order. Therefore, all stakeholders synergize together in a joint effort to create a safer environmental situation and condition and overcome the problems of crime and social order (Lima, V. 2021; Kapucu, N., & Ustun, Y., 2018; Marchetti, G., et al, 2020; Fisher, J., 2020; Margherita, A., 2024).

- Obstacles to Empowering Bhabinkamtibmas in Preventing Drug Trafficking in Traditional Communities at Tuban Police.

According to the results of an interview with the Head of the Tuban Police Community Development Unit, Iptu Sumiayu, on October 19, 2023, "Until now, members of the Tuban Police Community Development Unit have carried out preventive activities regarding community development issues in the villages or sub-districts under their supervision. Regarding the focus on preventing drug trafficking, until now, there has been no

coordination or request from the Tuban Police Community Development Unit so that the Community Development Unit does not make drug issues an important focus in their preventive activities in the field."

Based on the interview results, the lack of coordination between the two functional units in the Tuban Police resulted in inefficiency and inappropriate use of tasks according to their respective duties and functions. In the concept of coordination, the goals and intentions between Bhabinkamtibmas and Satnarkoba will be created to minimize the number of drug trafficking cases in traditional communities in the Tuban Regency area. In this concept, the functions and ongoing ties will determine the role of each member in reducing the number of cases.

- Efforts to improve the Empowerment of Bhabinkamtibmas in preventing drug trafficking in traditional communities at the Tuban Police

In this study, the author uses the Implementation theory analysis knife proposed by Jone (Siti Erna Latifi Surya, 2009:28). This theory explains the implementation of a program divided into three pillars: Organizing, Interpretation, and Application.

In organizing, the author applies the application of Article 15, paragraph 1 of Perkap number 7 of the year 2021 contains the regulation "one village/sub-district, one Bhabinkamtibmas," which, in reality, in the field, the regulations have not been appropriately implemented because they have various obstacles.

Meanwhile, in the interpretation pillar, there is a need for competent human resources who meet the competition to implement the program under the instructions given or the planning that the Binmas Unit of the Tuban Police has made.

To improve the Empowerment of Bhabinkamtibmas in preventing drug trafficking in traditional communities at the Tuban Police, the implementation of predictive policing in Bhabinkamtibmas activities such as the author carrying out an innovation between two related functional units (Samosir, et al, 2024), namely Satbinmas and Satnarkoba at the Tuban Police, namely by forming a joint *WhatsApp group* between the two functional units which functions as a place for coordination, sharing information, and resolving follow-up actions from the information obtained.

Therefore, through the Empowerment of Bhabinkamtibmas, it can positively contribute to the community under its care. Bhabinkamtibmas also provides constructive suggestions and input to the community under its care so that the community considers the presence of Bhabinkamtibmas members as something they are looking forward to. In addition to building good and constructive relationships with the community under its care,

Bhabinkamtibmas also reports any security disturbances, no matter how small, to the police. If this has been carried out properly, it can be concluded that the Bhabinkamtibmas in that area have succeeded in carrying out the duties of Bhabinkamtibmas by Perpol Number 1 of 2021 concerning Community Policing.

CONCLUSION

In the implementation of Bhabinkamtibmas Empowerment in the field, they have not received further direction and focus from the narcotics unit itself regarding efforts to prevent drug trafficking in traditional communities in the Tuban Regency area. In addition, in implementing Bhabinkamtibmas Empowerment in preventing drug trafficking in traditional communities, the lack of Bhabinkamtibmas personnel and minimal coordination between the biomass unit and the narcotics unit make prevention efforts not focused and optimal in carrying them out. Therefore, in implementing the Bhabinkamtibmas Empowerment concept, material will be provided about drug objects socialized directly by the Tuban Police Narcotics Unit so that the Bhabinkamtibmas become the front guard of the Police in preventing drug trafficking in traditional communities at the Tuban Police (ilham, et al, 2024).

SUGGESTIONS

It is suggested that the Tuban Police leadership collaborate with the narcotics unit and the Tuban Police Satbimas so that the implementation of drug trafficking prevention in traditional communities can be more effective and efficient. The author's innovation regarding the empowerment of Bhabinkamtibmas is due to seeing the intensity of Bhabinkamtibmas in their duties, which are directly in the middle of the traditional community so that it is more appropriate to involve Bhabinkamtibmas members more focused on preventing drug trafficking in traditional communities. In addition, rewards and punishments should be provided for the performance of Bhabinkamtibmas so they can be given more attention. This aims to encourage Bhabinkamtibmas members to successfully carry out preventive activities against drug prevention in traditional communities in their respective regions.

It is expected that the Tuban Police leadership will immediately apply the author's innovation regarding the creation of the "Anti Narkoba" WhatsApp group, which has been conceptualized to be a medium of interaction between members of the Tuban Police Bhabinkamtibmas and representatives of the narcotics unit. For this reason, the Tuban Police leadership must conduct intensive monitoring of activities in the "Anti Narkoba" *WhatsApp*

group so that this innovation can be implemented as expected and followed by a decrease in drug cases in Tuban Regency.

REFERENCES

- Islam, M. S. (2020). Communal peace in Bangladesh after Rohingya crisis: An assessment of different approaches to community development. *Journal of prevention & intervention in the community*, 48(3), 256-271.
- Amri, M., Asfahani, A., Kadeni, K., Arif, M., & Jamin, F. S. (2024). Community Empowerment in the Fields of Education Entrepreneurship and the Environment in the Village. *Community Development Journal: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 5(2), 3704-3712.
- Arisukwu, O., Igbolekwu, C., Oye, J., Oyeyipo, E., Asamu, F., Rasak, B., & Oyekola, I. (2020). Community participation in crime prevention and control in rural Nigeria. *Heliyon*, 6(9).
- Indrayani, E., & Wasistiono, S. (2021). The role of community protection institution in disaster management at West Java, Indonesia. *Jàmbá: Journal of Disaster Risk Studies*, 13(1), 1-10.
- Handoko, W., Soerjadjanegara, M., Irawati, I., & Suwarno, S. (2023). Enhancing community participation for sustainable coastal empowerment: A case study of the resilient coastal area development program in Central Java. *Research Horizon*, 3(4), 378-390.
- Tracy, S. J. (2024). *Qualitative research methods: Collecting evidence, crafting analysis, communicating impact*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Merriam, S. B., & Grenier, R. S. (Eds.). (2019). *Qualitative research in practice: Examples for discussion and analysis*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Lichtman, M. (2023). *Qualitative research in education: A user's guide*. Routledge.
- DePoy, E. (2024). *Introduction to research-e-book: Understanding and applying multiple strategies*. Elsevier Health Sciences.
- Levitt, H. M. (2021). Qualitative generalization, not to the population but to the phenomenon: Reconceptualizing variation in qualitative research. *Qualitative Psychology*, 8(1), 95.
- Torring, J., & Ansell, C. (2020). Strengthening political leadership and policy innovation through the expansion of collaborative forms of governance. In *Political innovations* (pp. 37-54). Routledge.

- Lima, V. (2021). Collaborative governance for sustainable development. In Peace, justice and strong institutions (pp. 79-90). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
- Kapucu, N., & Ustun, Y. (2018). Collaborative crisis management and leadership in the public sector. *International Journal of Public Administration*, 41(7), 548-561.
- Iannotta, M., Meret, C., & Marchetti, G. (2020). Defining leadership in smart working contexts: a concept synthesis. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11, 556933.
- Fisher, J., Stutzman, H., Vedoveto, M., Delgado, D., Rivero, R., Quertehuari Dariquebe, W., & Rhee, S. (2020). Collaborative governance and conflict management: Lessons learned and good practices from a case study in the Amazon Basin. *Society & Natural Resources*, 33(4), 538-553.
- Margherita, A., Elia, G., Solazzo, G., Gatti, L., & Poorterman, A. (2024). Collaborative Crisis Management: A Coordination Science Framework to Enhance Stakeholder Responses to Emergencies. *IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management*.
- Stahl, N. A., & King, J. R. (2020). Expanding approaches for research: Understanding and using trustworthiness in qualitative research. *Journal of developmental education*, 44(1), 26-28.
- Johnson, J. L., Adkins, D., & Chauvin, S. (2020). A review of the quality indicators of rigor in qualitative research. *American journal of pharmaceutical education*, 84(1), 7120.
- Aspers, P., & Corte, U. (2019). What is qualitative in qualitative research. *Qualitative sociology*, 42, 139-160.
- Carcary, M. (2020). The research audit trail: Methodological guidance for application in practice. *Electronic Journal of Business Research Methods*, 18(2), pp166-177.
- Rijal, S. (2023). The importance of community involvement in public management planning and decision-making processes. *Journal of Contemporary Administration and Management (ADMAN)*, 1(2), 84-92.
- Van Dijk, A. J., Herrington, V., Crofts, N., Breunig, R., Burris, S., Sullivan, H., & Thomson, N. (2019). Law enforcement and public health: recognition and enhancement of joined-up solutions. *The lancet*, 393(10168), 287-294.
- Gau, J. M., & Paul, N. D. (2019). Police officers' role orientations: Endorsement of community policing, order maintenance, and traditional law enforcement. *Policing: An International Journal*, 42(5), 944-959.
- Akarsu, H. (2020). Citizen forces: The politics of community policing in Turkey. *American Ethnologist*, 47(1), 27-42.

- Maier, G. (2021). A world without police: How strong communities make cops obsolete. Verso Books.
- Rahman, K. S., & Simonson, J. (2020). The institutional design of community control. *California Law Review*, 108(3), 679-742.
- Harding, S. (2020). County lines: Exploitation and drug dealing among urban street gangs. Bristol University Press.
- Robinson, G., McLean, R., & Densley, J. (2019). Working county lines: Child criminal exploitation and illicit drug dealing in Glasgow and Merseyside. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 63(5), 694-711.
- Cohen, A., Vakharia, S. P., Netherland, J., & Frederique, K. (2024). How the war on drugs impacts social determinants of health beyond the criminal legal system. *Focus*, 22(4), 515-526.
- Jensen, S., & Rodgers, D. (2022). The intimacies of drug dealing: narcotics, kinship and embeddedness in Nicaragua and South Africa. *Third World Quarterly*, 43(11), 2618-2636.
- ilham, bagasrafi, Iswanto, G., & Mandica, A. G. G. (2024). Performance Patrol Unit Turjawali Sat Same Police Office Malang in Prevention of the Criminal Act of Theft with Violence. *Tanggon Kosala*, 13(2), 95-106. <https://doi.org/10.70526/tk.v13i2.1681>
- Samosir, M. R. P., Althaf, K. I., & Farid, M. I. (2024). The Role of Rolling Door Patrols in Reducing the Risk of Theft with Weighting in Tuban Police Area. *Tanggon Kosala*, 13(2), 107-118. <https://doi.org/10.70526/tk.v13i2.1680>
- Bauromi, E., & Farid, M. I. (2024). Role Bhabinkamtibmas through Binmas Online System v2 to Prevent Motor Vehicle Theft in the Jurisdiction of Magetan Police. *Tanggon Kosala*, 13(1), 1-19. <https://doi.org/10.70526/tk.v13i1.1672>