



Policing Strategies in Preventing Gang Conflicts between Teenagers by the South Jakarta Metro Police

Daniel Dirgala^{1*}; Basir S.²; Surya Nita²

¹Master in Police Science, School of Strategic and Global Studies, Universitas Indonesia

² School of Strategic and Global Studies, Universitas Indonesia

E-mail: danieldirgala07000@gmail.com

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Abstract

Youth gang conflicts have become a significant social problem in many countries, including Indonesia. In response, the South Jakarta Metro Police has been implementing various prevention strategies, including predictive policing. However, there is a need to evaluate the effectiveness of these strategies and identify any weaknesses and challenges that may hinder their success. This study aims to identify the factors that influence the prevention of gang conflicts between teenagers in the jurisdiction of the South Jakarta Metro Police, as well as police strategies in preventing gang conflicts between teenagers through the implementation of predictive policing. The research type used in this study is descriptive qualitative using a case study approach. The analysis results indicate that the prevention of youth gang conflicts in the jurisdiction of the South Jakarta Metro Police is less effective due to weaknesses and threats/challenges faced. Weaknesses include aspects such as the quantity of human resources, facilities, and working methods in Satbinmas and Satsamapta Polres Metro Jaksel, which conduct preemptive activities (door-to-door patrols and focus group discussions) and preventive activities (foot patrols, vehicle patrols, and monitoring via CCTV). Additionally, there is a shortage of budget in Satbinmas which carries out preemptive activities. The prevention of youth gang conflicts through the application of predictive policing in the jurisdiction of the Jaksel Metro Police is not optimal because it does not utilize data on the characteristics of adolescent perpetrators of youth gang conflicts, such as age and the frequency of offenses.

Keywords: *Predictive Policing; Crime Prevention; Juvenile Gang Conflict Prevention*

Introduction

The issue of brawls in Indonesia, particularly in Jakarta, is well-known to its residents. Brawls refer to fights between groups, carried out by individuals or groups of students or residents.

Unfortunately, brawls, particularly between residents, remain an unresolved issue in Jakarta, despite efforts from the police, local and central governments, community organizations, and leaders (Novita et al., 2022). In South Jakarta's Kebon Baru and Tebet areas, residents' brawls continue to be problematic. According to available data, brawls in Jakarta date back to 1990 and have become a common occurrence among teenagers, involving community fights, gang wars, and school fights (Setiawan, 2016).

While brawls are not a novel social issue, their prevalence and severity continue to disrupt the security and order of surrounding communities, particularly in South Jakarta. Today, brawls involve not only students but also gangs, thugs, community organizations, and residents, often occurring not just in neighborhoods but also on public roads and sometimes leading to damage of public facilities. These conflicts have significant consequences for society as a whole, resulting in loss of life (minor injuries, serious injuries, and deaths), material (facilities and money), and time (traffic congestion) (Hutabarat et al., 2022).

Over the past three years, the number of perpetrators involved in gang conflicts between teenagers in the jurisdiction of the South Jakarta Metro Police is predicted to have reached hundreds of people. Out of these, only a few, i.e., 36 people, including 12 children, were criminalized. On the other hand, 198 people, including 114 children of perpetrators of gang conflicts between teenagers, were given warnings and counseling. The handling of children in conflict with the law was carried out through legal channels and diversion.

Several factors contribute to the increase in gang conflicts between adolescents, such as expensive basic needs, limited employment opportunities, low income, and the COVID-19 pandemic. During the pandemic, student perpetrators of gang conflicts between teenagers often follow online learning and tend to gather with dropouts to drink alcohol, which leads to uncontrolled situations.

The mode of gang conflict between teenagers involves the use of sharp and blunt weapons, and it often occurs at night or early in the morning. Prevention of gang conflicts between teenagers by the South Jakarta Metro Police is considered less effective, as only seven acts of gang conflict between teenagers could be prevented. The areas prone to gang conflicts between teenagers are Kebayoran Lama, Tebet, and Cilandak sub-districts.

Predictive policing is a strategy that uses data and advanced analysis to prevent crimes (Bratton et al., 2009). Based on the brief description of the background, the main problem in this research is that gang conflicts between juvenile children are not effectively deterred through the law enforcement process or the juvenile courts. Therefore, efforts need to be made to resolve the issue through predictive policing.

Formulation of the Problem

- a. What factors cause the prevention of gang conflicts between teenagers in the jurisdiction of the South Jakarta Metro Police to be less effective?
- b. How can the implementation of predictive policing help prevent gang conflicts between teenagers in the jurisdiction of the South Jakarta Metro Police?

Literature Review

Gang Conflict between Teenagers

Gang conflict among teenagers, especially students, is a manifestation of moral degradation or character deterioration (Kartono, 2017). It can be categorized as a form of juvenile delinquency, where the term juvenile comes from the Latin word *juvenilis* meaning young people, and delinquent from

delinquere, meaning neglected. The behavior of adolescents is often influenced by what they see and feel, leading to the imitation of attitudes and behaviors of others, which can result in criminal or delinquent behavior in children. Juvenile delinquency refers to evil behavior or crime committed by young people, which is a social symptom of children and adolescents caused by a form of social deprivation, leading to the development of deviant forms of behavior (Kartono, 2017).

Predictive Policing Theory

Predictive policing is a policing style that uses data to forecast events and take appropriate actions to prevent negative outcomes. According to Tayebi et al. (2017), predictive policing is the use of data science to identify potential targets for criminal activity with the aim of preventing crime. Egbert & Leese (2021) state that predictive policing involves many technical elements such as data, algorithms, human, organizational, cultural, political, ethical, legal, and economic factors.

The Concept of Crime Prevention

Crime prevention, according to Steven P. Lab in his book entitled *Crime Prevention: Approaches, Practices and Evaluations*, is the implementation of police functions at the preemptive and preventive levels. This involves the presence of uniformed police officers, both individually and in units, and the role of the police as protectors and providers of services to the community. Preemptive and preventive actions are taken to prevent criminal behavior from occurring, as this helps enforce the law in society. The traditional policing model focuses on investigation and prosecution within the framework of "crime control", with crime prevention being a secondary priority (Lab, 2014).

Research Methods

The present study adopts a descriptive qualitative analysis approach with a case study design. The study involves several key informants or research subjects from both internal (South Jakarta Metro Police) and external (community) sources. The primary data sources used for the study are leadership elements, elements of implementing the main tasks, and elements of the community. The secondary data sources include document and archive studies, such as the basic intel of the South Jakarta Metro Police and reports on the results of gang conflict prevention activities between teenagers.

Data collection techniques used in the study include document studies, interviews, and observations. The stages of data analysis are based on the water model, which involves collecting raw data (including literature, observation, and interview transcripts), coding (marking important data points for further processing by giving codes), categorization (sorting into concepts/categories or certain topics related to each chapter/sub chapter).

Results and Discussion

1. Analysis of the Factors That Hinder Effective Prevention of Gang Conflicts Among Teenagers in the Jurisdiction of the South Jakarta Metro Police

The prevention of gang conflicts by the South Jakarta Metro Police is considered less effective due to several factors that influence it. These factors can be categorized into two aspects: internal, which includes strengths and weaknesses, and external, which includes opportunities and threats. The research findings on these two aspects are described below.

Internal Factor

The first aspect is human resources, which has strengths and weaknesses. The human resources in question are those at Satbinmas and Satsamapta of the South Jakarta Metro Police, who carry out preemptive and preventive activities to prevent gang conflicts among teenagers. Generally, the quality of human resources in these units is a strength because they are adequate and able to achieve their targets almost every year, while following standard operating procedures (SOPs). For instance, Bhabinkamtibmas carries out door-to-door patrols using different approaches, such as contacting the head of RT/RW and residents before conducting patrols and providing information on job vacancies to residents visited. Communication methods of Bhabinkamtibmas are also well executed, with clear and informative language, and mastery of the messages conveyed regarding Kamtibmas messages including the causes and impacts of gang conflicts among teenagers.

However, the quantity of human resources is a weakness as the number of personnel is limited (15 personnel), which makes it impossible to place one Bhabinkamtibmas officer in each village/kelurahan according to the provisions of Article 11 letter f of Perkap No. 3 of 2015 concerning Polmas. This is a concern because the number of personnel is inadequate considering the number of citizens in the City of South Jakarta, and duplication of several villages occurs.

Second, facilities. Satbinmas and Satsamapta have quality facilities for door-to-door system patrol activities, foot patrols, Ranmor patrols, and mass monitoring through CCTV at TMC South Jakarta Metro Police. However, there is inadequacy in terms of quantity, particularly transportation equipment, CCTV, DVR, and hard disk. There is also a lack of brochures to support the successful implementation of community policing, which violates Article 30 of Perkap Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing, which lists 17 types of required facilities. The most critical missing facility is communication media, including Kamtibmas brochures, visit stickers, and business cards. Visit stickers are useful as proof of the visit and can be checked by the leadership at any time. Brochures provide written or printed media that can be reviewed repeatedly and stored as documentation so that residents do not forget the messages conveyed by Bhabinkamtibmas during dialogues. Bhabinkamtibmas officers only provide information verbally, including the cellphone numbers of the South Jakarta Metro Police Chief and the Bhabinkamtibmas officers.

Third, budget. The strength of door-to-door patrol activities is that they are supported by a separate operational budget of Rp 1,100,000 per month for Bhabinkamtibmas officers. They can use these funds for door-to-door patrol activities and for approaching community members. However, the operational budget for each Bhabinkamtibmas officer is still considered inadequate, considering that door-to-door patrol activities require a lot of fuel due to the high population in South Jakarta City. On the other hand, there are other Binmas activities such as Binredawan, gathering of community leaders, and others in each of their assignment areas. To overcome this weakness, it is necessary to minimize other activities in other Binmas activities or propose to increase the budget, including member incentives, supported by the South Jakarta Metro Police Chief. Foot patrols and Ranmor patrols by Satsamapta South Jakarta Metro Police have been supported by an adequate budget, both operational and for member incentives.

Fourth, work methods or systems. This is a strength related to the method or work system of Bhabinkamtibmas activities. Bhabinkamtibmas officers not only conduct door-to-door patrols to prevent gang conflicts between teenagers but also conduct FGDs, distribute cellphone numbers of the Chief of Police to members of the community, provide Kamtibmas messages during Friday rounds, form Pokdarkamtibmas, and collaborate with related agencies, such as the South Jakarta Social Service. They also form FKPM with community members, numbering 14 FKPM. These activities are included in the element of partnership in Polmas. However, only the main components are involved, namely the police,

the community, and the local government. The supporting components listed in Article 14 of Perkap Number 3 of 2015, including NGOs/CSOs, mass media, intellectuals/academics, and others, have not been established.

The community is not just the subject of policing activities, but rather it works together with the police to carry out policing activities. Through Polmas, the police and the community combine in the FKPM (Police and Community Partnership Forum) to identify problems, plan activities, and implement solutions. In this case, the relationship between the police and the community is not hierarchical, where the police are the "mandate givers" (subject) and the community are the "order receivers" (object), especially in the mobilization model. Instead, it's a partnership relationship built on cooperation based on mutual awareness starting from identifying problems, formulating plans, implementation, and guidance stages to the evaluation stage.

Building a Polmas village means implementing a community-oriented policing model in community life. The application of this model means that community members carry out limited police functions, emphasizing partnerships with local police unit officers (Polmas Officers) to solve problems. This includes overcoming crime and security issues and public order disturbances while improving the quality of life of the community from a security perspective. The realization of this police function operationalization makes the life of the community in the village as a Polmas village where the community becomes the police for themselves and their environment.

The rules for community policing are not explicitly formulated in the Law on Villages, but the substance of security and order management by village communities has already been accommodated. For example, (1) Village communities have the right to receive protection from disturbances in peace and order in the Village; (2) Village communities are obligated to encourage the creation of a safe, comfortable, and peaceful situation in the Village; (3) Village development priorities, programs, activities, and needs are formulated based on an assessment of the needs of the Village community to improve the quality of order and peace of the Village community; (4) Inter-village cooperation in the field of security and order.

The existence of Polmas as a village community institution is implicitly regulated in the Village Law. Therefore, regardless of the form and shape of public security and order management within the community, it can be supported by the Village Budget (APBDes). With this support, the partnership of the three pillars of Polmas: The Police (Polmas Officers), the community (FKPM), and the Local Government (village) will be able to work together optimally to operationalize the "Polmas Village".

The operationalization of community policing requires the participation of various supporting components such as universities, business people, mass media, and others. Depending on their capacities, they can play a role in supporting the operationalization of community policing in their village or kelurahan area, and in developing its application in a region. For example, businessmen can participate in finding solutions to the problem of employment or youth activity programs, considering that the perpetrators of terrorism often come from weak economic backgrounds.

The concept of community policing emphasizes crime prevention as the main strategy, not just through village ronda or the Neighborhood Security System (Siskamling), which has been practiced in the village community. Crime prevention involves broader and more comprehensive efforts aimed at addressing the root causes of security disturbances.

The law enforcement process through Polmas can be carried out using a family approach, where the arrest of perpetrators of gang conflicts between teenagers may not always lead to punishment. Polmas officers can use strategies such as counseling, sambang, dialogue, early detection, identifying citizen problems, and accommodating aspirations and complaints. Polmas officers must also be able to establish

communication and build relationships with elements of the village government, Bintara Pembina Desa (TNI), religious/community/youth/women leaders.

However, some activities carried out by Satsamapta South Jakarta Metro Police have weaknesses, such as on-foot and Ranmor patrols due to limited personnel and service hours. Gang conflicts between teenagers often occur at night and early morning, which makes it difficult for police to address them. While these activities are in accordance with the Police Perkaharkam Number 1 of 2017 concerning Patrols, patrols can be carried out using various modes of transportation, such as walking, rollerblading, segways, motorized bicycles, water transportation, animals, air, and other modes of transportation.

Regarding CCTV monitoring activities at TMC, operator shift changes are only carried out twice a day, which can affect the effectiveness of monitoring. Additionally, the CCTV installation location is too high and distant from the highway, which affects the range of observation. These weaknesses can be eliminated by utilizing Pokdarkamtibmas members and FKPM members who can access CCTV monitoring in real-time via their cellphones and report suspicious activities to the operator or Bhabinkamtibmas officers or Samapta officers.

Relying solely on admin operators can lead to suboptimal monitoring since boredom may arise. Admin operators may engage in other activities, such as watching YouTube, chatting, or playing games, even though they are still in the TMC room. Moreover, it is necessary to install CCTV at the right location points in areas prone to gang conflicts between teenagers.

External Factors

External factors that affect gang conflicts between adolescents include opportunities and threats, such as cooperation/partnerships, motives and modes of perpetrators, society, geography, and demography.

To prevent gang conflicts between teenagers, law enforcement cannot rely solely on CCTV to gather information. Instead, they must work with various parties, such as Pokdarkamtibmas, FKPM, and the South Jakarta Social Service, which helps parents find employment opportunities. However, the South Jakarta Metro Police do not yet have partnerships with all villages in the region, so they should establish partnerships with all villages to ensure effective prevention of gang conflicts. Muspika, which supports the successful implementation of Polmas in the community, is a crucial stakeholder (as outlined in Perkap Number 3 of 2015 concerning Polmas). This partnership is essential because the police and government agencies have a responsibility for the problems that exist in society. This partnership can be achieved through a redefinition of the role of the police in the context of problem solving and community organizing (Muhammad, et al, 2017).

Schools that are less assertive towards students involved in gang conflicts should be encouraged to work together to prevent such conflicts. They need to understand that preventing gang conflicts between teenage students can also benefit schools, as parents want to enroll their children in safe schools. Partnerships can be formed between schools and other relevant parties on the basis of agreement and mutual needs to achieve certain goals (Mangkunegara, 2005).

Regarding the motives and modes of perpetrators of gang conflicts between teenagers, social media platforms often play a role in instigating conflicts. To track and prevent such conflicts, law enforcement should search for keywords such as attack, gang conflict between teenagers, duel, challenge, and other aggressive terms.

The community can also present obstacles to the prevention of gang conflicts, as they may be easily instigated by rumors and issues that are not factual. To increase legal awareness, law enforcement should conduct more sambang activities, counseling, and door-to-door patrols.

Geography and demography can also be obstacles to prevention efforts due to the vast geography of South Jakarta and the large number of residents, making door-to-door patrols, foot patrols, and Ranmor patrols difficult. Therefore, law enforcement should minimize less effective activities and allocate more personnel and budget for more effective prevention measures, such as maximizing the use of CCTV in TMC.

2. Analysis of Crime Prevention of Gang Conflict between Juvenile Children Through the Implementation of Predictive Policing That Occurs in the Jurisdiction of the South Jakarta Metro Police

For a long time, the South Jakarta Metro Police has been dealing with the phenomenon of brawls by juvenile perpetrators. To address this, the police force has been taking various preventive measures. The South Jakarta Metro Police Chief, KBP Ade Ary Syam Indradi, explained that they have been conducting both preemptive and preventive activities.

Preemptive activities involve counseling guidance through door-to-door system patrols, FGDs with Tomas and Toga, cooperation or partnerships with FKPM, Pokdarkamtibmas, and the South Jakarta social service. On the other hand, preventive activities include foot patrol activities, Ranmor patrols, and CCTV monitoring at TMC South Jakarta Metro Police.

The South Jakarta Metro Police has been supported by various facilities in each unit that carries out the tasks. However, there are inadequacies in some areas, such as the lack of backup storage for CCTV data and minimal Ranmor transportation equipment. Despite this, the overall quality of the facilities is good.

The CCTV camera placements have been strategically positioned to monitor locations that are prone to public security disturbances, including brawls in Kebayoran Lama, Kebayoran Baru, Mampang Prapatan, and Cilindak. However, the CCTV installation is too high and some distance from the highway, which affects the range of observation, especially when trying to observe an object more closely.

To address this issue, the South Jakarta Metro Police implemented CCTV technology in South Jakarta City and built TMC, which is an information technology-based system integrated with indoor CCTV equipped with computers and human resources to operate it. However, the infrastructure owned for TMC operations requires a specific integrated system. Data processing must be converted into information to make the TMC system support command, control, communication, and information functions optimally, and this is influenced by the quality and quantity of supporting devices in the CCTV system.

To prevent brawls, the South Jakarta Metro Police conducts door-to-door patrols at least 20 times a year and FGDs at least 10 times a year. Although there is no specific target for FKPM activities, related targets are generally related to Kamtibmas disturbances, including brawls. Walking patrols and Ranmor patrols have a target of at least 100 activities a year, but the target of the patrol does not target the characteristics of citizens because it must be comprehensive to prevent other Kamtibmas disturbances.

Overall, the South Jakarta Metro Police's preemptive and preventive efforts must coordinate well internally between Function Units and with several external parties to support the prevention of brawls.

According to AKBP Dicky Fertoffan Bachriel, the prevention of child brawl crimes through predictive policing in the jurisdiction of the South Jakarta Metro Police is not yet optimal due to several

limitations, particularly the unavailability of AI software. Additionally, the available data only includes the location of brawl-prone areas, while information on the characteristics of brawl perpetrators, such as which schools are frequently involved in brawls, is unavailable.

Predictive policing involves social mapping and police socio-technological audits. According to Yulianto et al. (2022), community social mapping comprises five steps: selecting and determining the object of analysis, collecting supporting data or information, developing perceptions, and drawing conclusions.

The South Jakarta Metro Police has only taken the first step of selecting and determining the object of analysis in their prevention of gang conflicts between juvenile children, which is carried out for the maintenance of Kamtibmas to ensure societal safety and orderliness. Gang conflicts between teenagers must be prevented due to their impact on material and life losses, affecting both those involved and those not involved in gang conflicts, especially those at the scene.

To prevent gang conflicts between adolescents, the South Jakarta Metro Police must collect data on the characteristics of juvenile gang conflict perpetrators, such as age, the number of times they have been involved in gang conflicts, school level, place and time of occurrence, and name of school. This data should be studied to identify patterns or regularities in the action of gang conflict between adolescents, which can be used to predict future gang conflicts. Appropriate action can then be taken to prevent gang conflicts, particularly those carried out by children (Zai, 2019).

Police socio-technological audits have specific objects that must be determined in the audit context. To prevent juvenile gangs, the involvement of Pokdarkamtibmas members and FKPM members who are CCTV users at TMC is necessary. They should be able to monitor online in real-time via cellphones and report suspicious events of gang conflict between teenagers to the operator or Bhabinkamtibmas officers and/or Samapta officers. Relying only on admin operators may not be optimal since they may not always focus on monitoring mass movements on CCTV due to boredom, which leads them to carry out other activities such as watching YouTube, chatting, or playing games.

Moreover, supporting the CCTV system requires a specific integrated system for TMC operations that use computer-based equipment. Data processing is crucial to convert information into actionable insights that enable the TMC system to support command, control, communication, and information functions optimally. The quality and quantity of supporting devices in the CCTV system significantly impact the efficiency of the TMC system.

The purpose of CCTV is to monitor crowds, especially children who have the potential to engage in gang conflicts. In addition, Bhabinkamtibmas uses Ranmor for door-to-door patrols, while the Satsamapta South Jakarta Metro Police carries out Ranmor Presisi patrols. The quantity and quality of equipment must be considered in both cases. The technical specifications for monitoring crowds through CCTV at TMC are actually good, with outdoor cameras that are waterproof and able to function online, accessible through smartphones at any time. Technical issues have not been a problem so far, as the equipment is in good condition and supports the prevention of gang conflicts between teenagers.

Furthermore, the leadership of the South Jakarta Metro Police evaluates the target number of activities related to the prevention of gang conflicts between teenagers. However, the evaluation should also consider the impact on citizens, as the goal of these activities is to change attitudes, opinions, and behavior to prevent gang conflicts. Therefore, the leadership should periodically evaluate the data on gang conflicts between teenagers, reports on prevention activities, and the characteristics of the perpetrators. This information can be used to analyze and compare results, leading to improved strategic efforts in preventing gang conflicts between adolescent children (Angraini & Ramli, 2018; Suharyanti & Sutrisni, 2020).

Conclusion

In conclusion, the authors have identified two key research questions related to the prevention of gang conflicts between teenagers in the jurisdiction of the South Jakarta Metro Police. The first question concerns the factors that contribute to the ineffectiveness of current prevention measures, including weaknesses in the quantity of human resources and facilities, as well as external obstacles such as cooperation with local governments and schools. Additionally, the authors note that the motives and modes of perpetrators of gang conflicts between adolescents are evolving, and there are societal factors such as SARA fanaticism that can contribute to these conflicts.

The second question focuses on the implementation of predictive policing as a strategy for preventing gang conflict crimes. While the South Jakarta Metro Police have identified locations prone to gang conflict and carried out preemptive and preventive activities, they have not fully utilized data on the characteristics of children as perpetrators of gang conflict. By taking into account factors such as age, previous offenses, school level, and location, predictive policing could be more effective in preventing gang conflicts between teenagers.

Overall, this research highlights the need for ongoing evaluation and improvement of prevention strategies for gang conflict crimes between juvenile children in South Jakarta. The authors' recommendations for addressing weaknesses and external obstacles, as well as incorporating more detailed data into predictive policing efforts, could help to reduce the incidence of these crimes and improve public safety in the region.

Suggestion

The findings of this study provide several important recommendations for improving gang conflict prevention strategies in the jurisdiction of the South Jakarta Metro Police:

Firstly, it is recommended that the number of Bhabinkamtibmas and Satsamapta personnel involved in prevention activities be increased. Additionally, awards should be given to outstanding personnel, and Kasatbinmas should submit Activity TOR and RAB to the South Jakarta Police Chief to increase the budget and improve Satbinmas facilities for door-to-door patrols.

Secondly, to optimize the implementation of predictive policing, Satsamapta should collect data on the characteristics of children who commit gang conflicts between adolescents and combine this with data on locations prone to gang conflicts, locations where children who are suspected of committing gang conflicts gather, information obtained from CCTV, and information obtained from social media. The South Jakarta Metro Police should also evaluate the effectiveness of gang conflict prevention activities among teenagers under the leadership of the South Jakarta Metro Police.

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