

The Role of Bhabinkamtibmas in Combating Crimes Committed by Motorbike Gangs Based on The Values of Justice (Case Study of Jambi City Resort Police)

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Abstract. *Motorcycle gangs have become a recurring problem in the social order in Indonesia and have drawn serious attention from Indonesian society. The purpose of this research is to examine and analyze the role of Bhabinkamtibmas in addressing crimes committed by motorcycle gangs based on the value of justice at the Jambi City Police Resort, as well as to examine and analyze the obstacles and solutions faced by Bhabinkamtibmas in addressing crimes committed by motorcycle gangs. This legal research is empirical legal research, or juridical-empirical research, which is also known as sociological legal research or field research. This type of research examines applicable legal provisions and their implementation in social life. The role of Bhabinkamtibmas in addressing motorcycle gang crimes based on the value of justice at the Jambi City Police Resort includes preventive, persuasive, and repressive roles aimed at maintaining public security, preventing children from becoming involved in street violence, protecting victims, and enforcing the law in a balanced manner. These roles are carried out through community visits, mapping of vulnerable areas, legal counseling, youth guidance, strengthening family supervision, cooperation with schools and community leaders, mediation of minor conflicts, and coordination with relevant police units when motorcycle gang activities have fulfilled the elements of a criminal offense or threatened public safety. In its implementation, Bhabinkamtibmas faces several obstacles, including limited personnel, extensive jurisdictional coverage, delayed public reports, the influence of social media, weak family supervision, inadequate early detection at schools, public pressure, and the fact that some offenders are still children. The solutions that can be implemented include strengthening area mapping, revitalizing neighborhood security systems, building cross-sectoral cooperation, providing positive activities for youth, strengthening protection victims, and applying law enforcement in a measured manner. A comparison with Japan through*

the koban system and with England through early intervention in antisocial behavior shows that motorcycle gang prevention in Indonesia needs to combine police proximity to the community, guidance for at-risk children, family support, the role of schools, and community cooperation so that the handling of motorcycle gangs does not stop merely at taking action against offenders, but also prevents the recurrence of street violence.

Keywords: Bhabinkamtibmas; Justice; Motorcycle Gang.

1. Introduction

The law functions as a protector of human interests. To ensure these interests are protected, the law must be implemented professionally. This ensures that law enforcement can proceed normally, peacefully, and orderly. Legal protection is crucial and contributes to justice for all Indonesian citizens. Article 1, paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states, "Indonesia is a state based on the rule of law." Therefore, all aspects of state life are based on law.¹

To improve the quality of law enforcement in public spaces for the public interest, it is necessary to establish criminal law in the form of statutory regulations.² Lawmakers can include elements of the emergence of crime in society in the law as criminal acts. It turns out that criminal acts have existed since the beginning of time when humans were created on earth. Criminal acts committed by humans are acts that deviate from human nature which harm the rights of other people and cause victims and losses.³

Crime is a social problem⁴ which is difficult to eradicate/eradicate or eliminate as long as there are human interests and needs in the world, because crime is a problem that always and will occur. In the perspective of criminology, crime can be overcome by reducing and limiting the intensity of the occurrence of the

¹Hadibah Zachra Wadjo and Judy Marria Saimima, "Legal Protection for Victims of Sexual Violence in the Context of Realizing Restorative Justice," Jurnal Belo Vol. 6, No. 1 (2020): pp. 48–59,

² Ningsih, Putu Ayu Veguita Putri, and Irsyaf Marsal. "Legal Politics of the Drafting of the Criminal Procedure Code: Opportunities and Obstacles in Law Enforcement in Indonesia." Al-Zayn: Journal of Social Sciences & Law 3, no. 5 (2025): pp. 7373-7391.

³Jan Rummelink, Criminal Law: Commentary on the Most Important Articles of the Dutch Criminal Code and Their Equivalents in the Indonesian Criminal Code, Jakarta, PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2003, p. 61

⁴ Febriansyah, Ferry Irawan, Alfalachu Indiantoro, and Afiful Ikhwan. "Cybercrime Model as an Effort to Form National Law." Legal Standing: Journal of Legal Studies 7, no. 2 (2023): pp. 242-255.

crime, to eliminate it, the situation is impossible to do, because even with strict laws, crime still occurs both openly and secretly.

Issues of public order and security significantly impact the social conditions of a community. A sound law enforcement system is necessary to maintain public order, especially in societies with a low legal culture. A sound law enforcement agency and law enforcement system must be established.

Law enforcement is the foundation for controlling criminal acts (delicts) by individuals that result in consequences and harm to others in society. These criminal acts must be based on law enforcement, where law enforcement is the activity of harmonizing the relationships between values outlined in rules or laws. Soerjono Soekanto defines this harmonization as creating, maintaining, preventing (social engineering, social control), (preventive), and eradicating (repressive).⁵

In criminal law, crimes will result in the criminal responsibility of the perpetrator.⁶ But before that, there must be certainty regarding the criminal act, or the fulfillment of the elements of a criminal act. In addition, the determination of a criminal event can change and depend on the circumstances, place and time or atmosphere and is closely related to the development of public thought and opinion. Crimes that repeatedly occur in society are crimes of confiscation of goods or extortion of someone for goods belonging to the perpetrator of the crime. The act of extortion committed by the perpetrator of the crime is a crime that seems trivial, small and not much cared for because it is usually carried out by lower-class criminals with ordinary victims, and usually the actions carried out by the perpetrator when viewed in terms of losses are not large, but the act or act of extortion causes a sense of fear and trauma and disturbs order in society.

The increasingly complex developments and changing outlooks on life in various aspects of life in the current era of globalization have indirectly given rise to various phenomena. These phenomena encompass both positive and negative aspects, including the emergence of various violations and crimes in society. These issues need to be addressed immediately to maintain peace and security within society. In everyday social interactions, relationships between members of society are ongoing, and these interactions often trigger various incidents that can have legal consequences.

According to Kartini Kartono, crime is a statement, action and behavior that is economically, politically and socio-psychologically very detrimental to society, violates moral norms and attacks the safety of citizens (both those covered by

⁵Soerjono Soekanto, *Law Enforcement*, Bandung: Binacipta, 1993, p. 13.

⁶ Andriani, Agustini. "Criminal Liability for Victims of Robbery Crimes Who Use Emergency Self-Defense." *Ta'zir: Journal of Criminal Law* 6, no. 1 (2022): pp. 1-13.

law and those not yet covered by law).⁷Motorcycle gangs typically begin with groups of teenagers who enjoy illegal racing and dangerous stunts on the highway at night, often in the early morning. Within the gang, a unique language emerges, using specific words and terms understood only by its members. This pressure then builds within the group, forcing everyone to respect and obey established commands.⁸The phenomenon of children's involvement in motorcycle gangs can be explained through a behavioral approach, where a person's behavior is influenced by the environment, experience, and social interactions.

In addition to prevention, Bhabinkamtibmas also plays a role in strengthening integrated responses when cases have already occurred or have the potential to recur.⁹They can coordinate a post-incident "cooling system" (to prevent revenge), oversee a coaching approach for involved youth through collaboration with schools, social services, and community leaders, and promote recovery-oriented resolution mechanisms without eliminating the law enforcement aspect for perpetrators of violence or those carrying sharp weapons. Furthermore, Bhabinkamtibmas can assist in gathering relevant initial information for investigators (chronology, witnesses, communication trails, gathering locations), so that action is more targeted and does not trigger stigma among uninvolved youth groups.

Based on the background description, the author is interested in writing research in the form of a thesis with the title *The Role of Bhabinkamtibmas in Overcoming Crimes Committed by Motorcycle Gangs Based on Justice Values (Case Study of the Jambi City Police Resort)*.

2. Research Methods

Referring to the background and focus of the research taken, this research is categorized as empirical legal research.¹⁰ Empirical legal research, or empirical juridical research, is another term for a type of sociological legal research that can be described as field research that examines existing legal provisions and those that have occurred in society. In other words, it is research conducted on actual conditions or real-life situations that have occurred in society with the aim

⁷Muhammad Jufri, "Criminological Analysis of Motorcycle Gang Behavior as a Form of Juvenile Delinquency in Palu City", *e-Jurnal Katalogis* Vol 3 No 12, December 2021, p. 78

⁸Mulyana, Kusumah, *Various Problems in the Scope of Criminology*, (Bandung: Alumni, 2020), p. 97

⁹Ifaruddin, Ifaruddin, and Muhammad Tahir. "THE ROLE OF BHABINKAMTIBMAS IN CREATING A SECURITY SITUATION AMONG THE COMMUNITY (A Study at the North Moramo Police Sector)." *Sultra Law Review* (2024): pp. 3200-3218.

¹⁰Soejono and Abdurrahman, *Research Methods; A Thought and Application*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2005), 2nd edition, p. 56

of identifying and discovering the necessary facts and data.¹¹ Soerjono Soekanto is of the opinion that in sociological or empirical legal research, the data studied first is secondary data which is followed by research on primary data in the field or on the community.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The Role of Bhabinkamtibmas in Tackling Crimes Committed by Motorcycle Gangs Based on the Value of Justice at the Jambi City Police Resort

The role of Bhabinkamtibmas in tackling crimes committed by motorcycle gangs within the Jambi City Police Resort area needs to be understood as part of the police function that not only works after a crime has occurred, but also is present before security disturbances develop into broader threats. Law Number 2 of 2002 emphasizes that the main duties of the Indonesian National Police include maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, guidance, and services to the community.¹² This position makes Bhabinkamtibmas the spearhead of the Indonesian National Police at the sub-district or village level, because he deals directly with residents, community leaders, government officials, schools, families, and youth groups within his area of responsibility.

Motorcycle gang crime in Jambi City cannot be viewed simply as traffic violations or ordinary juvenile delinquency, as in several incidents, these actions have caused unrest, fear, vandalism, brawls, the use of sharp weapons, and threats to public safety. The Jambi City Government recorded a resurgence of motorcycle gang cases in 2024 following similar incidents in 2022, with 137 cases involving minors in 2022 and 34 cases involving school-age children in 2024.¹³ The data shows that the problem of motorcycle gangs is closely related to the social space of children and adolescents, so that overcoming it is not enough to be done through arrests alone, but requires environmental guidance, family supervision, legal education, and restoration of social relations at the community level.

Bhabinkamtibmas has an important position¹⁴ because he can detect early signs of the emergence of motorcycle gangs through outreach activities, community

¹¹Cholid Narbuko and Abu Achmadi, "Research Methodology" (2003; PT. Bumi Aksara, Jakarta), p. 1

¹²Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police

¹³Leading a Cross-Sector Meeting on Handling Motorcycle Gangs, Acting Mayor: Emphasizes Collaboration, Strengthening Neighborhood Security Systems, and the Need for Parental Education <https://jambikota.go.id/berita/pimpin-rapat-lintas-sektor-penanganan-geng-motor-pj-wali-tekan-kolaborasi-penguatan-siskamling-hingga-perlunya-edukasi-orangtua>? Accessed April 20, 2026

¹⁴Akbar, Rizky Hakim, Nur Handayati, and Fathul Hamdani. "The Role of Bhabinkamtibmas in Landslide Mitigation to Maintain Public Order and Security Stability at the Sendang Police Station,

dialogue, communication with neighborhood heads, community reports, school information, and monitoring of nighttime youth gathering places. The Community Policing Regulation positions Polmas as an activity that engages the community through partnerships between police officers and the community to detect, identify, and find solutions to security and order problems in their neighborhoods.¹⁵ This meaning shows that the Bhabinkamtibmas' task is not only to carry out official orders, but also to build a relationship of trust so that the community dares to provide information early without feeling afraid, embarrassed, or worried about being pressured by certain groups.

The preventive role that Bhabinkamtibma can play¹⁶s in the Jambi Police area began with a social mapping of sub-districts prone to becoming motorcycle gang gathering points. The mapping included vulnerable hours, routes frequently used for convoys, workshops or hangout spots that became meeting spaces, social media accounts that sparked brawls, and relationships between groups of youth who had previously clashed. This mapping is important because motorcycle gangs usually do not emerge suddenly, but rather grow from the habit of gathering without supervision, false group solidarity, the search for identity, peer influence, and weak family control. Bhabinkamtibmas who understand the characteristics of their areas can convey this information to the intelligence function, criminal investigation, traffic, community policing units, village government, and schools so that preventative measures can be implemented more quickly.

The persuasive role of Bhabinkamtibmas¹⁷ This is done through a communication approach, coaching, and inviting the community to work together to maintain environmental security. Bhabinkamtibmas (community police officers) are not only present as law enforcement officers but also as community educators who can listen to residents' complaints, approach youth groups, provide advice to parents, and build good relationships with orderly motorcycle communities. A persuasive approach is important because many motorcycle gang members come from among children and adolescents who can still be guided through guidance from family, school, community leaders, and positive activities such as sports, religious activities, skills training, or youth activities.

Persuasive mediation can also be used to resolve minor conflicts involving teenagers before they escalate into brawls or intergroup violence. Community

Tulungagung Police." *RIGGS: Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Business* 5, no. 1 (2026): pp. 896-904.

¹⁵National Police Regulation Number 1 of 2021 concerning Community Policing

¹⁶Arsyam, Ariq Taufiqorrahman. "The Role of Bhabinkamtibmas in Preventing Motorcycle Theft Cases in the Kudus Police Jurisdiction." *Indonesian Journal of Police Studies* 7, no. 12 (2023): pp. 255-294.

¹⁷Interview with Briptu M. Ambar Islahuddin, S.Pt., M.Si (Member of the Jambi Regional Police Community Development Directorate), April 25, 2026

police officers (Bhabinkamtibmas) can bring the disputing parties together, involving parents, teachers, neighborhood association (RT) heads, religious leaders, and village officials. This type of resolution requires careful consideration, especially when there are no serious victims or serious crimes. The value of justice in this approach lies in restoring social relations, providing space for victims to be heard, encouraging perpetrators to apologize and take responsibility, and preventing intergroup resentment that could lead to repeated crimes.

Repressive measures are taken when the actions of motorcycle gangs meet the elements of a criminal offense or pose a real threat to public safety. In such circumstances, the Bhabinkamtibmas (Community Police Officer) plays a role in providing initial information to relevant functional units, helping secure the scene, calming residents, preventing vigilante action, assisting in the identification of perpetrators, and assisting in the initial process of handling cases. This repressive role must still be carried out with due regard for the value of justice, namely ensuring that victims receive protection, perpetrators are processed according to the level of their culpability, and if the perpetrator is a child, the handling still adheres to the principles of child protection and the possibility of guidance in accordance with applicable legal provisions.

3.2. Obstacles and Solutions of Bhabinkamtibmas in Tackling Crimes Committed by Motorcycle Gangs

The strategic environment is rapidly evolving on a global, regional, and national scale. The world is currently facing an era of disruption rife with uncertainty. This situation has the potential to disrupt public order and security. Therefore, all law enforcement agencies, including the Indonesian National Police, require robust adaptation and exploration skills.

Maintaining domestic security is the duty and responsibility of the police, as mandated by law. Article 5 of Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police states that the Indonesian National Police (Polri) is a state instrument responsible for maintaining public order and security, enforcing the law, and providing protection, guidance, and services to the public in order to maintain domestic security. Pursuant to this mandate, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) carries out persuasive, preventive, and repressive policing activities.¹⁸

Public security and order are prerequisites for a developed Indonesia. Maintaining public security and order is the duty and responsibility of the Indonesian National Police (Polri), as mandated in Article 5 of Law No. 2 of 2002

¹⁸Aprianty, Henny, George Rudiyanto, Rahiman Dani, Heru Purnawan, and Hernowo Novi Yanto. "The Role of Ditsamapta in Improving Public Services to Realize a Precision Indonesian Police." *Journal of Publicity* 9, no. 2 (2023): pp. 133-143.

concerning the Indonesian National Police. It states that the Polri is a state instrument responsible for maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, guidance, and services to the public in order to maintain domestic security.

The issue of motorcycle gangs within the Jambi City Police Resort area presents a challenge for Bhabinkamtibmas because these incidents are not only related to legal violations, but also involve the social conditions of children, weak family supervision, the influence of social circles, and community unrest. Bhabinkamtibmas' position as officers close to residents makes their role very important in reading early signs of security disturbances, establishing communication with the community, and connecting citizen reports with other police functions. This task is in line with Law Number 2 of 2002 which positions the National Police as a state instrument tasked with maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, guidance, and services to the community.

Limited personnel are a real obstacle because Bhabinkamtibmas must cover a vast territory, while motorcycle gangs move quickly from one point to another. These groups can move on public roads, school grounds, residential areas, city parks, or even nighttime youth gathering spots. This situation makes surveillance insufficient through regular patrols, as officers need to understand the social landscape of the area, vulnerable times, relationships between youth groups, and common gathering spots. Community policing provides the foundation for cooperation between the National Police and the community so that security issues can be detected, identified, and resolved collaboratively.

Public reports that have not been processed quickly also become an obstacle for Bhabinkamtibmas.¹⁹ According to an interview with one of the residents (VR)²⁰ The report stated that residents often notice youths carrying sharp weapons, conducting convoys, or causing disturbances, but are reluctant to report them for fear of retaliation from the group. Some residents only report incidents after assault, vandalism, or injuries have occurred. This situation narrows the scope for prevention because officers lose the opportunity to intervene before cases escalate into more serious crimes.

The rise of social media has further increased the challenges of combating motorcycle gangs. Invitations to gather, challenges to each other, the distribution of violent videos, and the formation of group identities often occur through digital spaces that are difficult for parents or officers to monitor. Teenagers may be driven to join by seeking recognition, feeling a sense of

¹⁹Sumarwoto, Sumarwoto, and Harjuna Kukuh Prayoga. "The Role of BHABINKAMTIBMAS in Preventing Theft in the Sragen Police Jurisdiction." *Indonesian Journal of Islamic Jurisprudence, Economic and Legal Theory* 2, no. 3 (2024): pp. 1364-1375.

²⁰Interview with local residents/community (VR) April 25, 2026

belonging to a group, or following the influence of peers. Community police officers face challenges because the initial signs of motorcycle gangs are not always physically visible in the community but rather emerge in private conversations, short posts, or chain messages.

The family environment is a crucial factor, as many children become involved in motorcycle gangs due to a lack of supervision at home. School-aged children can go out at night, ride motorcycles, and socialize without limits without their parents' knowledge. The Jambi City Government recorded a resurgence of motorcycle gang cases in 2024, following a previous incident in 2022. In 2022, there were 137 cases involving minors, while in 2024, there were 34 cases involving school-age children. This data demonstrates that family supervision and parental education are crucial in combating motorcycle gangs.

Schools also don't always have robust early detection systems for students who begin to exhibit risky behavior. Symptoms such as frequent truancy, driving vehicles without proper equipment, declining academic performance, being involved in disputes between students, or returning home late are often not addressed in an integrated manner. Community police officers (Bhabinkamtibmas) need the support of guidance counselors, homeroom teachers, principals, and parents so that child development isn't limited to post-crime situations. School involvement is crucial because some motorcycle gang members are still in their early years.

Public pressure on the police can sometimes create its own set of problems. Disturbed residents demand swift action, but this doesn't necessarily mean they'll strengthen neighborhood surveillance, establish neighborhood watch (Siskamling), or file reports in an orderly manner. The risk of vigilantism can also arise when residents apprehend perpetrators at the scene. In such situations, community police officers (Bhabinkamtibmas) must not only confront the perpetrators but also calm the community, protect victims, safeguard evidence, and prevent retaliation that could lead to new legal issues.

The perpetrators' juvenile status requires careful handling of motorcycle gang cases. Children in conflict with the law cannot be treated the same as adults, as the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law prioritizes a restorative justice approach. This provision requires a careful assessment of the perpetrator's age, the consequences of the act, the victim's losses, the use of weapons, and the possibility of rehabilitative action. Cases that are still recoverable need to be distinguished from acts that cause serious injury, serious threats, or endanger public safety.

Law enforcement studies in Japan and the UK suggest that solutions for Indonesia require a combination of police engagement with citizens, early intervention for at-risk children, family empowerment, diversionary activities,

and a measurable legal process. Community police officers (Bhabinkamtibmas) need support with regional data, child communication training, the ability to interpret youth conflict, social media literacy, and rapid access to investigators and support agencies. The Jambi Police can use this model as a basis for addressing motorcycle gangs, ensuring that law enforcement extends beyond arresting perpetrators to protecting victims, fostering child development, strengthening communities, and preventing the recurrence of street violence.

Satjipto Rahardjo's progressive legal approach positions the law as a means to achieve justice, not merely a rigid enforcement of rules. In discussing the obstacles faced by Bhabinkamtibmas in combating motorcycle gang crime, issues such as limited personnel, slow public reporting, the influence of social media, and weak family oversight demonstrate that a purely legalistic approach is insufficient. Progressive law believes that police officers must have the courage to break away from conventional patterns by prioritizing a humanistic, participatory, and problem-solving approach. The Bhabinkamtibmas' close relationship with the community aligns with this idea, as they act not only as law enforcers but also as social mediators who understand the root causes of problems such as family conditions, social environments, and the psychological needs of adolescents. Combating motorcycle gang crime does not stop with repressive measures, but is directed at community-based prevention efforts and ongoing development.

Progressive law emphasizes the importance of courage on the part of law enforcement to make breakthroughs for humanity and justice, including in handling children involved in motorcycle gangs. In this regard, the implementation of restorative justice is a concrete manifestation of progressive law, as it is oriented towards recovery, not retribution. Community police officers (Bhabinkamtibmas) can optimize collaboration with families, schools, and the community as part of a "living law" that is alive and well in society. Efforts such as mapping vulnerable areas, strengthening neighborhood watch (siskamling), youth development, and providing spaces for positive activities reflect the implementation of the law contextually according to social needs. From this perspective, the success of motorcycle gang control is measured not only by the number of arrests, but also by the reduction in the potential for conflict, increased public trust, and the creation of a safer and more conducive environment.

4. Conclusion

1. The role of the Community Police Officer (Bhabinkamtibmas) in combating motorcycle gang crime at the Jambi Police Headquarters is implemented through complementary preventive, persuasive, and repressive approaches. Preventive efforts include mapping vulnerable areas, visiting residents, conducting legal counseling, and collaborating with families, schools, and community leaders to

detect potential disturbances early. The persuasive approach is realized through communication and guidance for adolescents to prevent involvement in deviant groups, while repressive action is carried out in a measured manner when the act has met the elements of a crime. All of these steps must be oriented towards the value of justice, namely not only prosecuting the perpetrators, but also protecting victims, fostering children who can still be improved, and maintaining order and a sense of security in the community. 2. Obstacles faced by Bhabinkamtibmas include limited personnel, the vast area covered, low community participation and courage in reporting, the influence of social media, weak family supervision, and the involvement of children who demand protection-based and restorative justice. To overcome these challenges, strengthened collaboration between the police, families, schools, and the community is needed through mapping vulnerable areas, optimizing neighborhood watch (siskamling), increasing parental education, and providing positive activities for youth. With this approach, tackling motorcycle gangs will not only focus on law enforcement, but also on prevention and social development to reduce the potential for crime and prevent the recurrence of violence in the community.

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