



Optimization of the Integrated Security System Based on Traditional Villages (Sipandu Beradat) In The Framework of Preventing Motor Vehicle Theft in the Jurisdiction of the West Denpasar Police Station

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ABSTRACT

Bali, as a premier tourist destination, has led to a high population density in Denpasar, increasing the risk of criminal activities, particularly motor vehicle theft (curanmor) in the West Denpasar jurisdiction. Effective policing efforts, including the implementation of the Integrated Security System Based on Traditional Villages (Sipandu Beradat), are needed to address this issue. However, due to the persistently high number of curanmor cases in the past three years, it is necessary to study the implementation and factors influencing the optimization of Sipandu Beradat. This study employs theories of cooperation, the Sipandu Beradat concept, policing science, management theory, crime prevention theory, and optimization concepts. The research is conducted using a qualitative method with a descriptive-analytical approach, involving interviews, observations, and document studies. Data analysis techniques include data reduction and data triangulation. The findings indicate that the Sipandu Beradat Forum has undertaken several efforts to prevent motor vehicle theft, such as joint patrols, socialization, inter-element communication, and regulation of incoming residents. However, these efforts have not been maximized due to several internal factors, including the lack of government-allocated funding and human resource constraints, as well as external factors such as environmental conditions and public vigilance. To optimize these efforts, it is necessary to secure funding, enhance personnel quality, and organize tasks and responsibilities more effectively. The conclusion of this study.

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INTRODUCTION

The police institution is a crucial element in the administration of a state. In Indonesia, this is demonstrated by the continuous development of the Indonesian National Police (Polri). Polri's development, adapting to changing times, reflects the government's commitment to preventing and addressing various public security and order issues (kamtibmas) to foster social regularity. Based on Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, Polri (the Indonesian National Police) has fundamental duties as stipulated in Article 13, namely:

- Maintaining public security and order;
- Enforcing the law;
- Protecting, nurturing, and serving the community.

In carrying out its duties, the Polri (Indonesian National Police) employs three methods: pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive. Pre-emptive aims to eliminate factors that could lead to the intent to commit a crime, preventive focuses on preventing criminal acts, and repressive involves law enforcement actions after a criminal act has occurred. Currently, Polri (the Indonesian National Police) prioritizes pre-emptive efforts

as a form of modern, proactive policing. This involves fostering partnerships with the community and adopting a humane approach with a focus on prevention. This is realized through the National Police Chief's (Kapolri) "PRESISI" program (Predictive, Transparency, and Justice-Oriented), which emphasizes problem prevention, the implementation of restorative justice, and problem-solving. Bali, with its unique social fabric, is a province with Denpasar as its capital. The island's geography and thriving tourism sector lead to a high population density, attracting many local and international migrants who work in the tourism industry. This density brings both positive impacts, such as job opportunities and economic growth, and negative consequences, including an increased risk of criminality, particularly in West Denpasar. Motor vehicle theft is a common criminal offense in West Denpasar, as defined in the Criminal Code (KUHP). Types of theft include petty theft (Article 364), ordinary theft (Article 362), aggravated theft (Article 363), and theft with violence (Article 365). West Denpasar has recorded the highest number of motor vehicle theft cases among all sub-districts in Denpasar, from year (2019-2023). Given the importance of collaboration between modern government and traditional customs in Bali, the Integrated Security System Based on Traditional Villages (Sipandu Beradat) was formed in 2020 and implemented in 2021. Sipandu Beradat is a partnership between Polri (the Indonesian National Police), the government, and adat villages to prevent crime and resolve customary issues. However, the high number of motor vehicle thefts indicates that this program hasn't been entirely successful. Therefore, this research aims to:

Describe efforts to prevent motor vehicle theft through the implementation of the Integrated Village Security System Based on Traditional Villages (Sipandu Beradat) program.

Identify factors influencing the prevention of two-wheeled motor vehicle theft via the Integrated Village Security System Based on Traditional Villages (Sipandu Beradat) program.

Determine how to optimize the prevention of motor vehicle theft using the Integrated Village Security System Based on Traditional Villages (Sipandu Beradat) program.

RESEARCH METHODS

The author employed a qualitative approach with an analytical descriptive method to illustrate the optimization of the Integrated Security System Based on Adat Villages (Sipandu Beradat) program in preventing motor vehicle theft within the West Denpasar Police Sector. This qualitative research was conducted in a naturalistic setting, with the researcher acting as the key instrument. The study's focus is the optimization of Sipandu Beradat for preventing motor vehicle theft in the West Denpasar Police Sector. The author discusses the roles of Polri (Indonesian National Police), the government, and traditional villages in fulfilling their duties and responsibilities within this program. This discussion is underpinned by various concepts and theories that form the basis of the analysis. The research location is the West Denpasar Police Sector's legal jurisdiction, with a specific focus on the performance of the Sipandu Beradat apparatus. Data was collected from across the entire sub-district, especially in areas prone to theft. Data sources include primary and secondary information to minimize bias and errors in the analysis. Primary sources were obtained through interviews with informants from the West Denpasar Police Sector, traditional leaders, the Denpasar City Satpol PP (Public Order Agency), as well as community members who have been victims or have not yet been victims of motor vehicle theft. Direct observation of regional characteristics, Sipandu Beradat activities, and community tendencies also served as a primary source. Secondary sources were gathered through the study of documents related to the researched problem, such as activity reports, theft rate data, case Data collection techniques included:

Observation: Passive observation of community members and the Sipandu Beradat mechanism.

Interviews: Structured and unstructured conversations with informants to obtain relevant data.

Document Review: Studying documents to examine facts related to the researched problem.

The data analysis process followed the Miles and Huberman model, which comprises three main elements:

Data Reduction: Involves selecting and simplifying data to facilitate drawing conclusions.

Data Display: Systematically organizing information to make it easier to draw conclusions.

Conclusion Drawing: Conclusions were drawn throughout the data collection process and verified to gain accurate understanding.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of the Implementation of the Integrated Security System Based on Adat Villages (Sipandu Beradat) in Preventing Motor Vehicle Theft in the Legal Jurisdiction of the West Denpasar Police Sector.

An analysis of the implementation of the Integrated Security System Based on Adat Villages (Sipandu Beradat), using community crime prevention theory, highlights the critical importance of active community participation in crime prevention efforts. Sipandu Beradat, for instance, integrates various collaborative activities such as gathering information on vulnerabilities, joint patrols, securing community events, regulating incoming residents, facilitating communication through social media, and community outreach. By

involving various parties including the Bakamda (community security) of adat villages, linmas (community protection), Satpol PP (Public Order Agency), and local residents, Sipandu Beradat applies crime prevention principles that emphasize the active participation of the community in maintaining the safety, order, and security of their surrounding environment.

On the other hand, the implementation analysis using the POAC management theory (Planning, Organizing, Actuating, Controlling) reveals several weaknesses in the management of the Sipandu Beradat program. Program planning is not yet optimal as it lacks adequate budget allocation from the APBD (Regional Budget) and APBDes (Village Budget). This lack of funding hinders the leadership's ability to create thorough plans, while activities are often situational without proper administrative documentation. Although the organization of members and division of tasks within Sipandu Beradat align with existing regulations, periodic evaluation of activities is still minimal.

An analysis using the core concepts of Sipandu Beradat highlights the implementation of its pre-emptive and preventive activities. While most activities, such as guidance, community outreach, regulation of incoming residents, and joint patrols, have been carried out, the collection of pre-emptive information from the community still needs improvement.

There's potential to increase community participation in monitoring potential public security and order disturbances in their surroundings. Furthermore, the collaboration between Sipandu Beradat and the criminal investigation unit in solving crime cases demonstrates that community participation can indeed enhance the effectiveness of crime prevention.

Overall, analyzing the implementation of the Integrated Security System Based on Adat Villages (Sipandu Beradat) using various theories provides insights into the program's effectiveness. In the context of crime prevention, active community participation is key to success. Therefore, it's crucial for Sipandu Beradat to continue optimizing community involvement, improving program planning and evaluation, and strengthening cooperation among all relevant parties to create a safer and more secure environment.

Analysis of the Implementation of the Integrated Security System Based on Traditional Villages (Sipandu Beradat) in Preventing Motor Vehicle Theft in the Jurisdiction of the West Denpasar Police Sector.

In any organization, management is crucial for its survival within society. To analyze the implementation of Sipandu Beradat in preventing motor vehicle theft within the West Denpasar Police Sector's jurisdiction, the author utilizes Harrington Emerson's management theory as described by Phiffner John F. and Presthus Robert V. (1960). This theory outlines five key elements, which are detailed as follows:

Men :

In this context, the human element refers to all personnel of Sipandu Beradat, from the regional level down to the smallest unit (village), along with their organizational structure that outlines the duties and responsibilities of each component. This element is already fulfilled through the existing organizational structure, personnel composition, and their duties and responsibilities, as stipulated in Bali Governor Regulation No. 26 of 2020 concerning the Sipandu Beradat Forum. Regarding human resources, several factors play a role, including:

Human Resource Competence :

This refers to the capabilities of the Sipandu Beradat personnel themselves. Concerning the Polri (Indonesian National Police) personnel involved, specifically the bhabinkamtibmas (community police officers), it has been explained in a table in Chapter 4 that the head of community policing (kanit binmas) and their bhabinkamtibmas officers already possess basic qualifications for both officers and bhabinkamtibmas. Therefore, in terms of qualifications, the Polri personnel are sufficiently competent in their role as trainers and supervisors.

However, as explained by the traditional village chiefs (bendesa adat) of Padangsambian and Denpasar, bhabinkamtibmas (community police officers) need to educate the pecalang (traditional village security) and bakamda (community security) regarding criminal acts and the modus operandi of motor vehicle theft, as well as methods for anticipating and handling situations if an arrest is made. This education can then be implemented and passed on to the community through the bakamda and pecalang.

Burden of responsibilities :

Each element within Sipandu Beradat indeed has its own tasks and roles, which means that personnel, from the bhabinkamtibmas and bhabinsa (community police and military officers) acting as supervisors, down to the linmas (community protection), bakamda (community security), and pecalang (traditional village security) acting as implementers on the ground, must apply selective prioritization to the activities they undertake. For example, Aiptu I Nyoman Agus Sugiantara, the Bhabinkamtibmas for Pemecutan Urban Village, explained that every morning, bhabinkamtibmas officers must perform traffic control duties at

designated points. This means that bhabinkamtibmas are not always able to conduct patrols at night. In addition, Serka Made Suarta, the Babinsa (village supervisory non-commissioned officer) from the West Denpasar Koramil, conveyed the same sentiment. Similarly, I Wayan Karda, the Head of Bakamda (community security) for Denpasar Adat Village, also stated that Bakamda personnel have other primary jobs besides being in Bakamda. Therefore, the division of responsibilities sometimes cannot be maximized due to conflicts with personal or customary activities.

Money :

As stipulated in Bali Governor Regulation No. 26 of 2020, Article 26, the budget for Sipandu Beradat originates from the Regional Budget (APBD), Village Budget (APBDes), and other legitimate sources. However, this has not yet been fulfilled as there is no budget allocation from the APBD, APBDes, or any other legitimate sources. This was explained by Denpasar's Bendesa Adat (traditional village chief) A.A. Wirakesuma, among others, as follows:

"Regarding the budget itself, while the Governor's Regulation does state there should be allocations from the APBD (Regional Budget) and APBDes (Village Budget), in reality, since this forum was established, no budget has been allocated from the APBD. As for the APBDes, an allocation for Sipandu Beradat's operational funds hasn't been possible because Denpasar's adat village consists of 108 banjar adat (traditional hamlets), and the budget must be divided according to each banjar adat's proportional needs. However, for the bakamda's operational needs, I occasionally help with the fuel for the patrol vehicles they use."

Additionally, the same point was conveyed by the bendesa adat (traditional village chief) of Padangsembian, Sumawa, as follows:

"Regarding the Sipandu Beradat budget, from 2021 to 2024, we haven't received anything at all. According to colleagues in the local government, this is because there hasn't been any budget allocation from the APBD (Regional Budget) for this activity. As for the APBDes (Village Budget) itself, since there's no allocation from the government for this activity, we also don't dare to allocate the funds we receive for the adat village, given that those funds are already designated for traditional activities in the village. However, as bendesa adat (traditional village chiefs), we help with operational expenses like fuel and food for our bakamda (community security) when there are activities that require operational assistance."

Generally, the lack of funding is a significant obstacle for the community members involved, especially for routine activities. According to Aiptu Made Tamba Yasa, Bhabinkamtibmas for Padangsembian Kelod, while bhabinkamtibmas and bhabinsa themselves are prepared to carry out their routine duties even without government funding, bhabinkamtibmas are sometimes unable to provide financial assistance when issues arise within the community. Consequently, activities are occasionally carried out only when there's an urgent need or a situational requirement.

Materials :

In Sipandu Beradat activities, equipment plays an important role in the execution of tasks. This includes green vests worn over uniforms by bhabinkamtibmas (community police officers), bhabinsa (village supervisory non-commissioned officers), and linmas (community protection); red vests and traditional attire used by the bakamda (community security) of adat villages; and the respective uniforms that serve as the identity for each element of Sipandu Beradat. Furthermore, equally important are the materials used to provide public safety and order (kamtibmas) advisories and outreach to the community aimed at preventing potential motor vehicle theft vulnerabilities. This includes incident data and modus operandi, as well as recommendations for the public to implement preventive measures. This is supported by the statement from West Denpasar Police Chief, Commissioner I.G.A. Made Ari Herawan, S.I.K. During an interview, he was instructing the Head of Community Policing (Kanit Binmas) to present 2023 motor vehicle theft data to the community within the Sipandu Beradat forum. This aims to educate the public about motor vehicle theft incidents and the preventive measures they should take. Thus, the West Denpasar Police Sector, as a component of Sipandu Beradat, has already considered and implemented this material factor.

Method :

Regarding methodology, Sipandu Beradat activities already have established provisions as stipulated in Governor Regulation No. 26 of 2020 concerning the Sipandu Beradat Forum, specifically in Articles 10 and 17, which outline pre-emptive and preventive methods. As explained in the previous sub-chapter, the author's findings emphasize that the pre-emptive task in Sipandu Beradat activities requires community participation in providing reports and information regarding existing vulnerabilities. This aspect has not yet been observed, leading to the conclusion that the implementation of these activities is still situational, meaning actions are only taken when an incident or problem arises. This is a point that needs improvement and optimization. Furthermore, the fact that Sipandu Beradat activities ceased after changes in the Governor, Police Chief, and Military Commander highlights a crucial need for upper-level elements to communicate

with the new leadership to revive Sipandu Beradat operations.

Machine :

This is a fairly important factor in the execution of Sipandu Beradat activities. For this factor, the various elements already possess equipment that supports their operations, such as motorcycles for bhabinkamtibmas and bhabinsa, and patrol cars for bakamda. Additionally, communication tools along with WhatsApp groups play a very crucial role in helping to relay information related to public security and order vulnerabilities. AKP Nengah Seven Sampeyana, Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit at West Denpasar Police Sector, stated that the Sipandu Beradat WhatsApp group provides a platform for the criminal investigation unit to respond more quickly to public security and order vulnerabilities. For instance, in an assault case that occurred on January 1, 2024, in Padangsembian, the criminal investigation unit received information about the disturbance from the Padangsembian bhabinkamtibmas via the Sipandu Beradat group. This allowed on-duty officers to immediately proceed to the scene and disperse the gathering. Furthermore, Aiptu Tamba Yasa, the Bhabinkamtibmas for Padangsembian Kelod, shared his experience assisting the criminal investigation unit in solving a motor vehicle theft case. In this instance, a clue—a trash can with the logo of a particular banjar dinas (official hamlet)—led to a breakthrough. After this information was shared with the community in the WhatsApp group, it was discovered that the perpetrator's residence was near the Tegal Kertha banjar in Denpasar adat village, leading to the apprehension of the suspects, Made Surya and Nia. In overall, equipment is a highly crucial factor; even minor tools like communication groups can significantly aid in information gathering and solving motor vehicle theft cases.

Analysis of the Strategy for Optimizing the Integrated Security System Based on Adat Villages (Sipandu Beradat) in Preventing Motor Vehicle Theft within the Jurisdiction of the West Denpasar Police Sector.

Optimizing Sipandu Beradat to prevent motor vehicle theft requires well-planned and coordinated steps. One crucial step is coordination among Sipandu Beradat's various elements. This entails addressing existing challenges such as budget issues and the insufficient implementation of socialization or education from bhabinkamtibmas (community police officers) as supervisors to community members. This coordination must also involve tiered coordination with higher-level units to secure adequate funding for the Sipandu Beradat forum. Furthermore, coordination among the elements regarding the need for education or guidance from bhabinkamtibmas (community police officers) on improving the ability of other elements to anticipate criminal acts, especially motor vehicle theft, is also crucial.

After coordination, the next step is cooperation among the elements of Sipandu Beradat in carrying out activities. Efforts to increase community involvement in information gathering are the focus of this stage. The elements of Sipandu Beradat at the village level are expected to engage in more intensive collaboration to continuously socialize preventive measures to the community. In this context, this includes reaching out to kost (boarding house) owners to raise awareness about the importance of installing CCTV, adding special access keys for kost residents, and maximizing the use of technology like the "Polisi Banjar" application, which can provide information to the police more quickly. Collaboration with private parties is also an option to help overcome the budget constraints faced by the Pecalang/Bakamda elements. Collaboration is the highest level of cooperation in optimizing Sipandu Beradat. This collaboration refers to the establishment of a reciprocal relationship or a condition where the community can effectively implement the advisories from Sipandu Beradat officers. A change in community behavior, becoming more disciplined in safeguarding personal belongings and their environment, will be an indicator of this collaboration's success. Through effective collaboration, it's hoped that the number of motor vehicle thefts in Bali Province, particularly in the West Denpasar area, can significantly decrease. By effectively integrating coordination, cooperation, and collaboration, Sipandu Beradat has significant potential to become more effective in preventing motor vehicle theft and enhancing community security.

CONCLUSION

Based on the issues presented in the problem formulation in Chapter 1, combined with the author's research and analysis, several conclusions can be drawn:

The Integrated Security System Based on Adat Villages (Sipandu Beradat) is a form of community policing focused on pre-emptive and preventive measures. It was established by the Bali Regional Police (Polda Bali) in collaboration with the Bali Regional Leadership Communication Forum (Forkopimda Bali). Its purpose is to assist police duties in addressing current challenges related to preventing and mitigating crime throughout Bali. Sipandu Beradat in the West Denpasar area has been implemented in accordance with the main duties and functions stipulated in Articles 10 & 17 of Bali Governor Regulation No. 26 of 2020 concerning Sipandu Beradat. All involved elements—the police, government, and adat villages—are synergistically encouraging the community to become their own police, working to prevent and address potential motor vehicle theft vulnerabilities and create a conducive environment in West Denpasar.

The activities carried out by Sipandu Beradat to prevent motor vehicle theft in the West Denpasar Police Sector's jurisdiction face several internal obstacles. These include a lack of dedicated funding for Sipandu Beradat activities and for the personnel involved. This financial limitation restricts the quantity of outreach activities to the community, especially those involving the village bakamda (community security), due to minimal operational support. Additionally, the accumulation of duties and responsibilities for bhabinkamtibmas personnel makes it difficult to conduct night patrols. There's also a lack of adequate training provided by bhabinkamtibmas to the village Bakamda, leading to this element being passive in maintaining public order in the village. Furthermore, changes in leadership and policy, as well as external factors like community negligence and poor environmental security conditions, all contribute to the challenges.

With an overview of the duties, functions, forms of activities, facilities, infrastructure, and the challenges faced, the Polri (Indonesian National Police), as the supervisor of Sipandu Beradat, needs to coordinate hierarchically up to the decision-making level to propose budget support to optimize the implementation of Sipandu Beradat activities. More extensive communication with the public is also necessary to provide public safety and order advisories and to empower the community to serve as a channel for information to the police. This ongoing effort will help the West Denpasar Police Sector in preventing and combating the high number of motor vehicle theft cases.

RECOMMENDATION

The Police Chief (Kapolsek) and Bhabinkamtibmas of West Denpasar, as the supervisors of Sipandu Beradat at the sub-district and adat village levels, need to continuously provide guidance and evaluate the Sipandu Beradat elements in the West Denpasar area. This is to ensure that the implemented Sipandu Beradat activities continue to be carried out effectively. If necessary, they should adapt to community needs and technological advancements, for example, by utilizing CCTV, the "Polisi Banjar" application, or WhatsApp groups for preventing and solving motor vehicle theft cases.

The Ditbinmas Polda Bali (Directorate of Community Development of the Bali Regional Police) must coordinate with relevant stakeholders to resolve budget constraints and provide training to enhance the competence of bhabinkamtibmas (community police officers) before they train other Sipandu Beradat elements. Additionally, the West Denpasar Police Chief should evaluate the involvement of bhabinkamtibmas in morning traffic management duties to further maximize their performance in villages and as a component of Sipandu Beradat.

The West Denpasar Police Chief should create innovative reward systems to boost the morale of both Polri personnel and Sipandu Beradat elements in each adat village. This aims to further optimize the performance of personnel in the field in preventing motor vehicle theft and enhance public perception. It's also crucial to remember to viralize these efforts to increase public attention toward the Sipandu Beradat program.

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