



Research Paper

The Role of Bhabinkamtibmas for The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) In Indonesian

Asep Irpan Rosadi^{1*}, Agni Shanti Mayangsari², Juansih Juansih³
^{1,2,3} Postgraduate School Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

Received : August 8, 2023

Revised : August 15, 2023

Accepted : August 18, 2023

Online : September 5, 2023

Abstract

In order to raise awareness about the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia, the government needs support to achieve the 2030 vision. One form of support is increased security by the National Police, especially for members of Bhabinkamtibmas. This effort aims to facilitate the realization of 17 global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and a target of 3,169 by 2030. This study used the literature review method. Data collection techniques are carried out by exploring journals and other information relevant to the study. The results showed that there are several influential roles of Bhabinkamtibmas in providing a sense of security to community members against high crime as a result of the high poverty rate in Indonesia. In addition, strengthening the role and function of Bhabinkamtibmas in realizing SDGs in Indonesia is determined by the large level of public awareness of the importance of order in the local environment. The next research that can be done is that researchers can conduct a literature review to examine the role of state security devices in participating in the other 17 pillars of SDGs, and researchers can conduct research with field research methods to get more comprehensive results.

Keywords: *Security; Bhabinkamtibmas; Sustainable Development Goals*

INTRODUCTION

The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, as one of the law enforcers is a state security apparatus that has the main task of maintaining security and order in the community. This has been stated in previous research that the National Police Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2022 in Chapter III Article 13 explains the duties of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, namely maintaining public security and order (Muzaki, Pratiwi, & Zahro, 2021). Furthermore, as law enforcement officers who have the duty to serve, protect, and protect the community, the National Police has a very vital role. The emergence of diverse community characteristics is one of the challenges of the National Police in directing and providing protection for disturbances of order that are being faced (Sugistiyoko, 2021). To realize this, of course, coordination and participation from all parties are needed, including the government, TNI agencies, and the police, who have great authority in providing protection to the community with different characteristics (Caputo & McIntyre, 2015).

The National Police, especially Bhabinkamtibmas, are members of the police who are appointed as supervisors of public security and order. The goal to be achieved in the role of Bhabinkamtibmas is the realization of a safe and dynamic kamtibmas situation in order to secure and succeed in sustainable development (Putra & Wahid, 2021). This is in accordance with what was stated by Putra & Wahid (2021) in their research that kamtibmas is a dynamic condition of society characterized by guaranteed order and law enforcement, which is one of the prerequisites for the implementation of the sustainable development process. The concept of sustainable development is not only about maintaining the environment or controlling economic growth but also related to interactions in the social dimension of development (Sobol, 2008). Sobol (2008) emphasizes that one of the determinants of the success of sustainable development is a strong emphasis on humanistic values and the importance of civil society functions and social processes

Copyright Holder:

© Asep Irpan Rosadi et al. (2023)

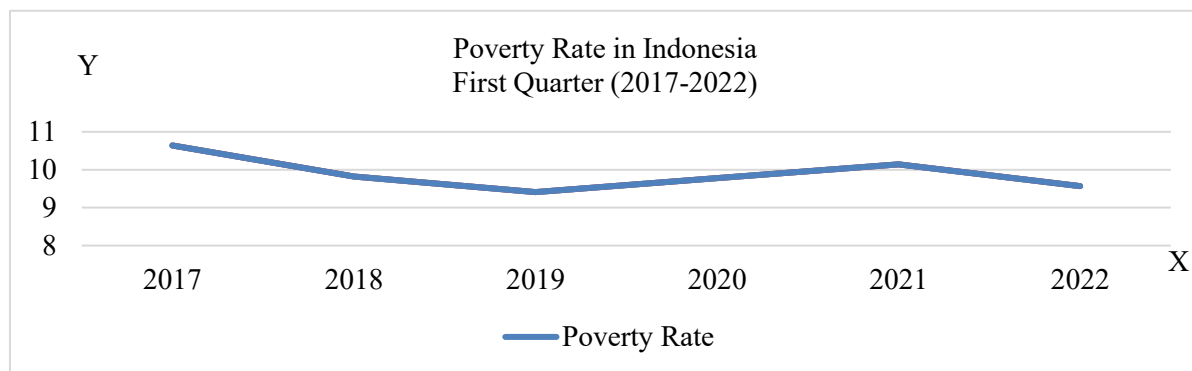
Corresponding author's email: asep.pan.rosadi-2022@pasca.unair.ac.id

This Article is Licensed Under:



that influence interactions between populations. In this case, Bhabinkamtibmas have duties and roles that are not light, with all the limitations they have, in addition to carrying out primitive functions in the implementation of Community Policing, they are also faced with community heterogeneity in a community at the Village / Village level.

Quoting InCorp (<https://www.cekindo.com/blog/sustainable-development-goals>, June 12, 2023 edition) to raise awareness about Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia, the government needs support to achieve the 2030 vision. One form of support is through increased security by the National Police, especially for members of Bhabinkamtibmas. This effort aims to facilitate the realization of 17 global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with a target of 3,169 by 2030. This includes one of the plans to eradicate poverty and make the country more sustainable by 2036. The following is data on the development of poverty in Indonesia from 2017 to 2022:



Source: BPS (processed by researchers)

Figure 1. Poverty Rate in Indonesia

Based on Figure 1, it can be seen that poverty in Indonesia is still high, around 9-10%, which occurs every year. This high poverty is a challenge for the Indonesian nation. The big challenge relates to the SDGs, which want no poverty by 2030, while the track record of poverty reduction over the past five years is very small at only 4%. The government wants a prosperous, safe, sovereign, independent, and competitive country through collaboration and partnership that emphasizes improving human resources and community welfare (Ramadhan, 2019). There are several cases in Indonesia that are currently challenging issue in achieving SDGs, including inadequate human resources; budget constraints; lack of optimal collaboration; and statistical disagreement. Therefore, the government continues to drive efforts to reduce the occurrence of issues that challenge the achievement of SDGs in Indonesia through the role of an institution that is directly and quickly related.

With conducive security, the development and welfare goals of the SDGs will be more easily realized (Wahyudiyanta, 2017). Thus, the strengthening of duties and functions owned by Bhabinkamtibmas will have an impact on public security and order, which causes high poverty rates and being the cause of hampering the achievement of SDGs as implied in the 17 global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), one of which is that there is no poverty in any form in all corners of the world. Renko (2018) mentioned in his research that the efforts of Bhabinkamtibmas in creating order and security can be seen as the spearhead of Bhabinkamtibmas, because Bhabinkamtibmas officers are directly related to the place of duty of community residents or local village residents. Thus, community security is easier to implement to realize the 2030 SDGs. Therefore, researchers are interested in discussing the role of Bhabinkamtibmas in realizing SDGs in Indonesia with an in-depth literature review method.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Bhabinkamtibmas

In several previous studies, it has been mentioned that as a security agency, Bhabinkamtibmas is expected to be able to strive to always guide, encourage, direct, and mobilize, including coordination activities and technical guidance for the implementation of something well, regularly, and thoroughly in order to achieve goals and obtain maximum results. The statement regarding the concept of Bhabinkamtibmas is supported in the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia No.7 of 2021 concerning Bhayangkara, the Builder of Public Security and Order (Bhabinkamtibmas) is a member of the National Police who serves as a Coach of public security and order in villages/villages/other names at the same level. Regarding the objectives of Bhabinkamtibmas, further mentioned in it, namely increasing public participation, public legal awareness, and citizen obedience to laws and regulations and ensure the maintenance of Kamtibmas in the village/kelurahan environment and other names of the same level. The duties of Bhabinkamtibmas, include conducting community development, collecting information and community opinions to obtain input, serving the interests of community residents, fostering environmental security unit officers, conducting early detection of potential Kamtibmas disturbances, and carrying out assistance tasks to overcome the situation in the event of natural / non-natural disasters. The authority of Bhabinkamtibmas (Perkap No.7 of 2021) is to receive reports of community complaints and regulate and secure community activities. Thus, it can be concluded that Bhabinkamtibmas is a police unit assigned to foster public order and security that goes directly to the village/kelurahan and coordinates with the village head/kelurahan, Village Development Officers, and community leaders (Ningtias, 2022).

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Regarding the concept of *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs), Muzaki et al., (2021) define SDGs as a perspective on activities carried out systematically and planned in the framework of improving the welfare, quality of life, and environment of mankind without reducing access and opportunities to future generations. The main thing that needs to be emphasized is the vision of the SDGs, namely about, a new vision for sustainable development. The goal to be achieved in sustainable development is to maintain a balance of three main things, namely environmental, social, and economic. To achieve balance in these three main things, the following 17 global goals were prepared:

1. No poverty refers to the alleviation of all forms of poverty in all places.
2. Zero hunger refers to ending poverty, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture.
3. Good health and well-being, refers to ensuring a healthy life and improving well-being for all people of all ages.
4. Quality education refers to ensuring decent and inclusive quality education and encouraging lifelong learning opportunities for everyone.
5. Gender equality refers to achieving gender equality and empowering all women.
6. Clean water and sanitation refers to ensuring access to water and sanitation for all.
7. Affordable and clean energy refers to ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
8. Decent work and economic growth refers to promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth, employment, and decent work.
9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure refer to building a strong infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialization, and encouraging innovation.
10. Reduced inequalities refers to reducing inequalities within and between countries.

11. Sustainable cities and communities refer to making cities inclusive, safe, strong, and sustainable.
12. Climate action is important to take steps to fight climate change and its impacts.
13. Responsible consumption and production refers to efforts to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
14. Life below water refers to the protection and sustainable use of oceans, seas, and marine resources.
15. Life on land refers to sustainable forest management, fighting land conversion to the desert, stopping and rehabilitating land destruction, and stopping biodiversity extinction.
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions refer to efforts to encourage a just, peaceful, and inclusive society.
17. Partnership for the goals refers to efforts to revive global partnerships for sustainable development.

Costanza et al., (2016) stated that the SDGs are designed to perfect and realize several goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that have not been able to be realized as global development plans that have been prepared before. The goals of the MDGs that have not yet been realized will be implemented by the SDGs through 17 global goals and 3.169 sustainable development targets that must be realized by all countries in the world within 15 years, starting from 2015 to 2030, in order to realize development that can improve the economic welfare of the community in a sustainable manner, maintain the sustainability of the social life of the community, maintain and improve the quality of the environment, and be able to create development that can ensure justice and the implementation of governance that can maintain improvement of the quality of life from one generation to the next (Ozili, 2022).

RESEARCH METHOD

This study used the literature review method proposed by Tranfield et al., (2003). This method is applied to a series of scientific publications, as well as potential ways used to support research related to identifying the role of Bhabinkamtibmas in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia. Referring to a previous literature review written by that (Özgit & Öztüren, 2021), systematic literature review (SLR) related to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in North Cyprus was conducted as part of research aimed at bringing out theoretical perspectives and conceptual frameworks. Cook et al., (1997) and Tranfield et al., (2003) mentioned that a systematic literature review (SLR) can provide an objective, comprehensive, replicable, scientific, and transparent empirical research process through a complete search of published literature on the main subject. Data collection techniques are carried out by exploring journals and other information relevant to the study. The journal used is searched on Google Scholar search with several keywords, including "sustainable development", "Bhabinkamtibmas", "poverty," and so on.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesian

The concept of *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) in Indonesia has been stated by Salim (1990) in stated through its goals, namely to (Ferawati, 2018) to improve community welfare and meet human needs and aspirations. SDGs are essentially aimed at seeking equitable distribution of development between generations in the present and the future. SDGs are not only economic development but also intellectual, emotional, moral, and spiritual development. (Sobol, 2008)Based on the problems that Indonesia is facing through the seventeen pillars of the *Sustainable Development Goals*, the government has emphasized several things that are implemented in

Indonesia, namely through strategic investments in health, education, infrastructure, and technology. The seventeen pillars contained in the *Sustainable Development Goals* in all countries in the world, including in Indonesia, include the following:

1. There is no poverty of any kind in all corners of the world.
2. Without hunger, there is no more hunger.
3. Achieve food security, as well as encourage sustainable agricultural cultivation, Good health and well-being, ensuring a healthy life and promoting well-being for all people at all ages.
4. Quality education, ensuring equitable distribution of quality education, and increasing learning opportunities for everyone.
5. Gender equality
6. Clean water and sanitation
7. Clean and affordable energy
8. Sustainable economic growth, productive employment, and decent work for everyone
9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure
10. Reduce gaps
11. Sustainability of cities and communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Action on climate: act quickly to combat climate change and its impacts
14. Underwater life, preserving and maintaining the sustainability of the sea and marine resource life for sustainable development
15. Life on land, protecting, restoring, and improving the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, managing forests sustainably, reducing barren land and land swapping
16. Strong judicial institutions and peace
17. Partnership to achieve goals.

In a different view, Arslan et al., (2023) emphasized that efforts to implement *the Sustainable Development Goals* in Indonesia, which focus on the pillar of high poverty, are carried out through several approaches. First, the human development approach consists of four dimensions, namely education, health, housing, and mental/character. This approach seeks to raise public awareness to challenge their subordination through bottom-up local organizations. In this approach categorizes practical and strategic needs through community empowerment or self-strengthening. Therefore, if it is associated with the pillar of high poverty that occurs in Indonesia, the human development approach plays an important role in building public awareness to continue empowering them to be productive in exploring their talents. Second, the economic development approach. This approach will not only make prosperity will increase but will also increase environmental damage. In this context, it should be understood that development is not only to accelerate and increase the rate of economic growth but must be aimed at cost efficiency in the economic, social, and ecological growth of the nation. The relevance of this approach to the pillar of high poverty in Indonesia emphasizes that the cost efficiency taken into account in economic development is also intended to consider the ecology of Indonesian society by providing welfare.

Based on these approaches, the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) noted that to reduce poverty, efforts need to be made so that the distance between the current expenditure of the poor and the poverty line can be examined more deeply through the characteristics of the poor. In 2023, BPS released the Poverty Depth Index (P0) in March 2023, which was recorded lower at 1,528 from September 2022. This means that in addition to the decreasing number of poor people, the distance between poor households' consumption expenditure to the poverty line is also getting closer. (Rosy, 2023) In the Indonesian context, members of state security, such as Bhabinkamtibmas are

believed to play a central role in the implementation and achievement of the SDGs. Thus, in one of the previous studies, Ozili (2022) stated that not only the government plays an active role in achieving SDGs, but also the involvement of public order through securing Bhabinkamtibmas, the private sector and NGOs (Airlangga University, 2021).

How The Role of Bhabinkamtibmas for SDGs in Indonesian

Bhabinkamtibmas has been conceptualized as a member of the police force and appointed as a builder of public security and order. This is supported by Sofianto's statement (2019) in his research that in his role, Bhabinkamtibmas is expected to create kamtibmas, which is a dynamic condition of society characterized by the guarantee of order and law enforcement and the building of peace that contains the ability to build and develop the potential and strength of the community in counteracting, preventing and overcoming all forms of lawlessness and other forms of disturbances that can Unsettling the community, which is one of the prerequisites for the implementation of the national development process. This can be realized if the National Police, especially Bhabinkamtibmas, descend directly into the community so that the role of Bhabinkamtibmas can really be felt and able to improve community services. In addition, the role of the duties and functions of Bhabinkamtibmas in accordance (Azhari, 2018) with the Chief of Police Regulation No. 7 of 2021 concerning Bhayangkara Pembina Security and Public Order (Bhabinkamtibmas), namely developing the potential and strength of the community in preventing, counteracting, and overcoming all forms of law violations and other forms of disturbances that can disturb the community.

In the context of achieving *Sustainable Development Goals* in Indonesia (SDGs), the role of the National Police, especially Bhabinkamtibmas, which has the closest role to the community within the Village/Village is tasked with providing protection and protecting the community to support the implementation of the SDGs process (*detiknews*, October 30, 2017 edition). This is shown by the innovative contribution of Bhabinkamtibmas in the form of efforts to build awareness of order in communities that have different characteristics, so it is necessary to provide direction and security protection to avoid unwanted things. Based on the high cases of poverty pillars that occurred in Indonesia in the first quarter (2017-2022) described in the background of this study, it indicates that the level of community security is also increasingly needed. Quoting that the higher poverty and unemployment rates that occur in Indonesia indicate the level of crime or crime committed with the aim of meeting the necessities of life by some disorderly audiences. (Gooroochurn & Toolsy, 2021) This indicates that security and prosperity are portrayed as two sides of a coin, which means that both must run and grow together. This is what triggers the role of Bhabinkamtibmas to always be enforced, especially at the Village/Village level community.

In this regard, Bhabinkamtibmas can participate in giving Kamtibmas direction and advice on the importance of living in harmony, peace, and tolerance. The role of Bhabinkamtibmas is related to the case that occurred in Indonesia, namely alleviating the high rate of poverty and currently has become a challenging issue for the government in achieving SDGs, including the following:

1. Conduct door-to-door visits to hear and find out directly the complaints and complaints of the community about social and security problems that are being faced.
2. Problem solving. In this case, Bhabinkamtibmas plays a role in mobilizing stakeholders to help solve economic, social, cultural, and community security problems.
3. Assist in the distribution of Direct Cash Transfer (BLT) starting from data collection by Bhabinkamtibmas and can be accounted for.
4. Likewise, Cash Assistance for Street Vendors and Warungs (BTPKLW) is also very helpful for

people with low livelihoods, such as stall owners / Street Vendors (PKL) and fishermen. In this case, Bhabinkamtibmas helps the government to distribute it.

5. During the occurrence of Covid-19, Bhabinkamtibmas assisted in the distribution of community immune strengthening and recovery of public health conditions through Micro PPKM.

Thus, it can be said that Bhabinkamtibmas is a member of the police who serves in the closest realm to the community, which is to provide full support for the protection and direction needed by the local community, especially on matters related to order and security against crime caused by the pillars of the *Sustainable Development Goals* in Indonesia. In this case, Bhabinkamtibmas can also pursue several things based on their functions, such as rehabilitating people who are included in the unemployment category, gathering community potential through organized activities, and empowering community participation.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the explanation above, in this study, it can be concluded that:

1. Issues related to community protection and security are important to pay attention to, because the disruption of order in the community it will further trigger the hampering of the government's plan to achieve the SDGs.
2. The role of Bhabinkamtibmas in this matter is very influential in providing a sense of security to community members against the high crime rate as a result of the high poverty rate that occurs in Indonesia.

Strengthening the role and function of Bhabinkamtibmas in realizing SDGs in Indonesia is largely determined by the large level of public awareness of the importance of order in the local environment. This is evidenced by the focus on this research, namely on one of the pillars of SDGs, namely *no poverty*. In this case, Bhabinkamtibmas can participate in giving Kamtibmas direction and advice on the importance of living in harmony, peace, and tolerance, and Bhabinkamtibmas can also work on several things based on their functions, such as rehabilitating people who are included in the unemployment category; gathering community potential through organized activities; and empowering community participation.

LIMITATION & FURTHER RESEARCH

The suggestion for research that can be done next is that researchers in the future can review the literature to examine how the role of state security devices in participating in the other 17 pillars of SDGs, and researchers can conduct research with *field research* methods to get more comprehensive results.

REFERENCES

- Muzaki, A., Pratiwi, R., & Zahro, S. R. (2021). Forest Fire Control Through Strengthening The Role Of The Forest Police To Realize Sustainable Development Goals. *Jurnal Hukum Lingkungan, Tata Ruang, dan Agraria*.
- Sugistiyoko, B. S. (2021). Peran Bhabinkamtibmas Untuk Mewujudkan Terpeliharanya Kamtibmas . *Yustitiabelen*.
- Caputo, T., & McIntyre, M. L. (2015). Addressing role and value in policing: toward a sustainable policing framework. *Policing: An International Journal*.
- Putra, G. R., & Wahid, A. (2021). Pendekatan Problem Solving Bhabinkamtibmas Dalam Pembinaan Keamanan Dan Ketertiban Masyarakat Di Desa Bunder Kecamatan Susukan Kabupaten

- Cirebon. *Risalah Hukum*.
- Sobol, A. (2008). Governance barriers to local sustainable development in Poland. *Management of Environmental Quality: An International Journal*.
- Ramadhan. (2019). Strategi Bhabinkamtibmas Dalam Upaya Optimalisasi Penerapan Program Door To Door System (Studi Kasus Polsek Menganti). *Airlangga Development Journal*.
- Wahyudiyanta, I. (2017). Peran Polrestabes Surabaya Wujudkan SDGs 2030 Baca artikel detiknews, "Peran Polrestabes Surabaya Wujudkan SDGs 2030" selengkapnya <https://news.detik.com/berita-jawa-timur/d-3706641/peran-polrestabes-surabaya-wujudkan-sdgs-2030>. Download Apps Detikcom S. Jawa Timur: detiknews.
- Renko, S. (2018). The Concept of Sustainable Development. *The Sustainable Marketing Concept in European SMEs*.
- Özgit, H., & Öztüren, A. (2021). Conclusion: how could tourism planners and policymakers overcome the barriers to sustainable tourism development in the small island developing state of North Cyprus? *Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes*.
- Ferawati, R. (2018). Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia: Its Measurement and Agenda in the Perspective of Islamic Economics. *Jurnal Penelitian Sosial Keagamaan*.
- Mohanty, P. (2020). ICT and Sustainable Development: Implications for the Tourism Industry. *The Emerald Handbook of ICT in Tourism and Hospitality*.
- Perera, P., Selvanathan, S., Bandaralage, J., & Su, J.-J. (2023). The impact of digital inequality in achieving sustainable development: a systematic literature review. *Equality, Diversity and Inclusion*.
- Arslan, A., Kharusi, S. A., Hussain, S. M., & Alo, O. (2023). Sustainable entrepreneurship development in Oman: a multi-stakeholder qualitative study. *International Journal of Organizational Analysis*.
- Irhamyah, F. (2019). Sustainable Development Goals dan Dampaknya bagi Ketahanan Nasional. *Jurnal Kajian Lemhannas*.
- Universitas Airlangga. (2021). *Pedoman Penggunaan Kata Kunci SDGs pada Penelitian dan Publikasi Ilmiah*. Surabaya: LIPJPHKI.
- Ozili, P. K. (2022). Financial inclusion and sustainable development: an empirical association. *Journal of Money and Business*.
- Sofianto, A. (2019). Integrasi Target Dan Indikator Sustainable Development Goals (Sdgs) Ke Dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Di Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Litbang Provinsi Jawa Tengah*.
- Azhari, C. A. (2018). Strategi Mengenal Khalayak Bhabinkamtibmas (Bhayangkara Pembinaan Keamanan dan Ketertiban Masyarakat) Polsekta Samarinda Utara dalam Membangun Kemitraan dengan... *E-Journal Ilmu Komunikasi*.
- Zain, I. F. (2021). Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Policy in Reducing Poverty of Rural Society. *Skripsi*.
- Gooroochurn, M., & Toolsy, B. (2021). Multi-Disciplinary Experience - A Key Learning Experience in Effective Education for Sustainable Development. *Journal of Sustainability Perspective*.
- Setiawan, N. L. (2018). Studi Tentang Peran Bhabinkamtibmas dalam Menciptakan Situasi yang Kondusif di Masyarakat. *Skripsi*.
- Ningtias, D. F. (2022). Peran Bhabinkamtibmas Dalam Menjaga Stabilitas Kamtibmas Di Wilayah Hukum Polsek Bubutan Polrestabes Surabaya. *Jurnal Ilmiah dan Pengabdian Masyarakat*.
- Tampubolon, W. S. (2020). Peran Bhabinkamtibmas Serta Masyarakat Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Gangguan Keamanan Dan Penyelesaian Sengketa Di Kabupaten Labuhanbatu. *Jurnal Ilmiah Advokasi*.
- Costanza, R., Daly, L., & Fioramonti, L. (2016). Modelling and measuring sustainable wellbeing in

- connection with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. *Ecological Economics*.
- Eichler, G. M., & Schwarz, E. J. (2019). What Sustainable Development Goals Do Social Innovations Address? A Systematic Review and Content Analysis of Social Innovation Literature. *Sustainability*.
- Rosy, T. (2023). *Saat Kemiskinan Turun (Lagi)*. Kalimantan Selatan: Kompas. Retrieved from <https://www.kompas.id/baca/opini/2023/08/08/saat-kemiskinan-turun-lagi>.