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OPTIMIZING THE SYNERGY OF BABINSA AND BHABINKAMTIBMAS IN SAMBANG VILLAGE TO IMPROVE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE FRAMEWORK STRENGTHENING STATE DEFENSE

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ABSTRACT

Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibas have a strategic role in increasing public participation to strengthen national defense. One of the activities that have the potential to be a way to increase community participation is the regular village visits, which are the duties and functions of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibas. This study aims to analyze community participation in strengthening national defense and analyze the synergy between Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibas in sambang village. This research is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. Sampling was done using purposive sampling. The results show: 1) Community participation still needs to be improved. This is related to the ineffectiveness of the management information system applied to Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibas in order to increase public participation in order to strengthen the National Defense; 2) the synergy between Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibas is not optimal because the capabilities of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibas are not yet optimal, systems and methods (software) are not optimal, and regional development in the fields of geography, demography and social conditions is also not optimal. The solutions from this research are: 1) developing and strengthening a management information system; 2) improving the capacity of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibas, 3) restructuring SOPs; 4) develop regional mapping.

KEYWORDS: Babinsa, Bhabinkamtibas, National Defense, Sambang Desa

1. INTRODUCTION

The state defense system is a universal defense system that involves all citizens, territories and other national resources, and is prepared early by the government and is carried out in a total, integrated and continuous manner to uphold state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation. from all threats (Article 1 paragraph (2) of Law No. 3/2002) [1]. Threats are every effort and activity that endangers the existence of the nation and state. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), what is meant by threat is an effort that is carried out conceptually through political acts and/or

crimes that are expected to endanger the order and interests of the state and nation. Threats can be classified into several types, according to the probability of occurrence, threats are classified into 2 types, namely real (actual) and non-real (potential) threats. The real threats are: Separatism, Terrorism, Radicalism, Communal Conflict, SKA Theft, Drugs, Natural Disasters.

In realizing the synergy between Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas at village visits to increase community participation, it cannot be separated from fostering a sense of nationality which can be implemented through the contribution of thoughts, energy and expertise in order to strengthen the National Defense. With this guidance, it will improve coordination, build communication so that it will grow community participation by itself which in turn will increase community participation in order to strengthen the National Defense. Faced with the current conditions, increasing community participation in order to strengthen the National Defense is one of the efforts in realizing the synergy between Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas in village meetings in the face of various threats that are multidimensional. This is inseparable from the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources for National Defense which is aimed at transforming Human Resources, Natural Resources, and Artificial Resources, as well as National Facilities and Infrastructure into a ready National Defense force. used in order to strengthen the National Defense [4]. By optimizing Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas at sambang village as a part of regional stakeholders who have a very strategic role in increasing community participation in order to strengthen the National Defense. Thus, the synergy between Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas in village visits determines success in increasing community participation, this needs to be done in building an integrated, coordinated and comprehensive manner that describes the ideal conditions in order to strengthen the National Defense.

2. METHOD AND THEORY

This research uses descriptive research method according to Nawawi and Martini is a method that describes an objective situation or a certain event based on the facts that appear or as they should be followed by efforts to draw general conclusions based on these historical facts. In this study, the main research tool (key instrument) is the researcher himself who directly conducts comprehensive data collection in accordance with the needs of this study [5]

The word strategy comes from the Greek "Strategos", when it came into use during the 18th century (Gartner, Scott Sigmund) seen in a narrow sense as "The Arts of Generals [6]" (Maurice Matloff) or troop 'art of arrangement' [7] (Anthony Wilden) [8]. B. H. Liddell Hart's defines that strategy is the art/skill of distributing and using (ways) military means (means) to achieve policy goals (ends). From this definition, it can be concluded that strategy is the science and art of determining goals (ends), formulating the ways to be taken (ways) and determining the infrastructure (means) used to achieve goals. So that the formulation of a strategy must contain the goals (ends), the ways (ways) and the means (means) used [9]

3. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. The ability of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas human resources at village visits

The ability of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas human resources in sambang desa cannot be separated from the planning process which is used as the rationale for increasing community participation through the preparation of steps that will be used in order to strengthen the National Defense. In this case, humans have an important role in the synergy between Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas at village visits in order to strengthen the National Defense with an overview of current conditions, including:

a. Joint education and training between Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas at village visits to increase community participation.

Joint education and training between Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas is inseparable from the conditions in preparing TNI-Polri human resources to synergize with new ways, have high skills, and have reliable work quality in order to strengthen the National Defense. Malayu S.P Hasibuan, in his book Human Resource Management argues that “education and training is a process to improve the theoretical, conceptual and moral skills of the workforce. Furthermore, workers who receive education and training tend to work skillfully when compared to employees who do not receive education and training. [10]

With regard to joint education and training between Babinsa and Bhabinkamtinmas at sambang village, the education and training is a series of activities in building synergy between the two which refers to the condition of knowledge, skills and improving attitudes and behavior of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas personnel at sambang desa which can be actualized in the field by an indication of overall work capability that can increase community participation in the context of strengthening the National Defense. However, the current condition of joint education and training between Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas at village sambang is not yet optimal.

There are several factors that hinder the process, both technically and non-technically. Technically, the condition of joint education and training was hampered due to difficulties in the learning process caused by a low level of understanding of the lesson such as difficulty in concentrating on listening to the material being taught and in understanding the readings which resulted in many personnel not liking the material. The non-technical factors appear in the personnel, such as dislike of the teacher who conveys one of the materials or the learning environment which he thinks is uncomfortable so that the personnel concerned do not like the material which ultimately does not understand the material presented. [11]

a. Development of skills in social communication in order to increase community participation.

The development of skills in social communication in order to improve the ability of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas cannot be separated from the conditions of communication skills, integration

abilities and adaptability as well as being able to participate in community activities that reflect the attitude of a professional TNI soldier and Polri personnel. In addition, the development of these capabilities has a very important role as a medium in establishing effective communication in order to increase community participation so that an understanding of the community is realized as part of the national potential which will become a national power in order to strengthen the National Defense.

The conditions for the development of social communication skills are carried out through lectures and theoretical explanations about the development of social communication skills, demonstrations and practices about communication procedures and techniques. With this development, the condition of the social communication capabilities of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas will have the ability to prepare regional potentials to become a National Defense force in a state ready to be mobilized at any time in order to strengthen the National Defense. However, the current condition of developing social communication skills is not optimal, which can be seen from the condition of the community who has a reluctance to participate in strengthening the National Defense. This can be seen from the lack of close relationship between Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas at sambang village with community components such as community leaders, lack of understanding of social structures and customs that apply and are developing in people's lives so that it has an impact on the reluctance of the community to participate in order to strengthen the Defense Country.

b. Development of skills in social communication in order to increase community participation. The condition of the ability of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas in sambang desa through the assessment center is inseparable from the current condition which does not yet have a more modern assessment standard or even leads to likes and dislikes or likes and dislikes. An assessment center is needed as an effort to improve and develop the ability, potential and competence of each Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas personnel at sambang village in order to increase community participation.

c. In the Regulation of the Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, it is stated that the assessment center is a standardized assessment method to assess/measure the potential and prediction of a person's success in a position through several simulations/measuring tools based on the competence of the position and carried out by several assessors. In relation to the abilities of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas at Sambang Desa, the assessment center acts as an assessment method that can improve abilities and measure potential in a standardized manner that can be used as an ability assessment so that individuals with competency profiles are obtained in accordance with the required job profiles in order to increase participation. community through several simulations or measuring tools based on job competence. The steps taken in building the capacity of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas through the assessment center are related to increasing knowledge, skills, attitudes and behavior which are reflected in the ability to carry out coordinated cooperation, be able to solve problems, reduce and communicate directed skills to increase community participation. However, the current condition of the assessment center development is not optimal, especially in the

implementation related to the selection techniques and tools commonly used in the assessment center process. [12]

There are several factors that cause the implementation of the assessment center to be less than optimal, such as the lack of sincerity from the participants in implementing situation-based exercises such as in the implementation of discussion groups without leaders, various types of management game simulations, oral presentations, personality and intelligence tests, interviews and other techniques such as creative writing assignment.

3.2. Software that manages the tasks of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas on sambang desa

The condition of the software that regulates the tasks of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas at sambang desa is functioned to move the organization that regulates tasks to run according to their respective divisions of labor and to move all existing resources within the organization so that the work or activities carried out can go according to plan. and can achieve the goal of increasing community participation. Through the software in it will decompose how to work systematically through an effective and efficient step by step in the command, coordination and communication system which can be described as follows:

a. Restructuring the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) which regulates the tasks of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas at sambangdesa.

The restructuring of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) which regulates the tasks of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas at sambang desa is intended to reorganize (so that the structure or arrangement is good). The restructuring is intended to reorganize so that the order is better which can be used as a work guide or guideline that can increase public participation in order to strengthen the National Defense.

The principles in restructuring the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) are easy to understand and uncomplicated, aligned with the vision, mission, goals, and other SOPs, measurable, efficient and effective, consistent, user-oriented, dynamic and binding and the existence of compliance and legal certainty. The restructuring of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has an important role in dealing with the complexity of the community, which can be implemented by example, protecting, being able to listen and being able to facilitate the community in the region as well as being a stakeholder in the community in order to strengthen the National Defense. However, current conditions indicate that the restructuring of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) which regulates the tasks of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas at sambang desa is not yet optimal. This is due to personal obstacles that come from individual organizations, both TNI and Polri, who do not support the current restructuring of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

There are several factors that caused this condition to occur, including the fact that the relevant Polri personnel and TNI soldiers did not properly understand the objectives and benefits, and even assumed that the restructuring of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) would complicate their work.

b. Build open communication to increase community participation.

Building open communication will form openness in exchanging ideas and goals at all levels so that trust will build and create a feeling of belonging that will increase community participation. According to Teuku May Rudy, communication is the process of delivering information, messages, ideas or understanding, using symbols that contain meaning or meaning, both verbally and non-verbally from a person or group of people to another person or group with the aim of reach a mutual understanding or agreement [14]. In relation to the synergy between Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas at sambang village, developing open communication in this regard as part of the process of delivering information either directly or indirectly so that the community is willing to participate in strengthening the National Defense.

There are several models in building open communication, including through verbal communication, non-verbal communication or gestures, written communication and symbolic communication. However, current conditions indicate that in building open communication in order to increase community participation, it is not optimal. There are several factors that hinder the development of open communication, including sociological factors that can affect the social climate and psychological factors. Sociological factors related to social life that are personal in this case indicate that in building open communication it will be easier to apply to the community in a dynamic, rational, and not personal way. While psychological factors are often an obstacle caused by the communicator before launching his communication, he does not examine himself so that it will be difficult to succeed if the communication is sad, confused, angry, feeling disappointed, feeling jealous and other psychological conditions [14].

c. Develop a persuasive approach to increase community participation.

The current condition in developing a persuasive approach to increase public participation cannot be separated from the role of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas as the leading sector in the region that can be used so that the message to be conveyed can be understood and understood by the community. There are several strategies in developing a persuasive approach to increase public participation, including first impressions, attracting empathy, building credibility and motivating. A good first impression is very important in developing a persuasive approach, in which a mutually beneficial long-term relationship will be built to increase community participation.

There are several tips so that first impressions can increase public participation, including always doing self-evaluation, determining what kind of impression you want, always paying attention to body language and always paying attention to appearance and mastering the art of communication. While

attracting empathy means that a Babinsa Soldier and Bhabinkamtibmas Personnel at sambang desa as communicators must be willing to listen to community complaints so that they will know the characteristics and needs of the community. Building credibility that has a good character will be viewed and assessed more positively by the community so that it will attract the community to increase their participation.

As for motivating in developing a persuasive approach, it has an important role in encouraging the community to increase their participation, such as using the right work tools, which is one way to motivate people to do sambang desa. However, the implementation in the field shows that in developing a persuasive approach to increase community participation is currently not optimal. This can be seen from the current conditions which show that Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas have not been consistent in disseminating information such as studies on National Defense and the monotonous form of studies and inconsistent study schedules that make people quickly bored in participating in studies and even leaving the study community.

3.3. Facilities and infrastructure to support regional development

The condition of facilities and infrastructure to support regional development is one part of the management function in actuating with the function of infrastructure as a driving force in the synergy of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas at sambang village in order to increase community participation. The description of the condition of facilities and infrastructure to support regional development, among others:

a. A synergistic partnership in anticipating the lack of support for infrastructure facilities at the sambang village.

The condition of a synergized partnership in anticipating the lack of support for infrastructure at the sambang village is something that is not foreign to be applied. Partnership can be interpreted as a form of partnership between two or more parties that form a cooperative bond on the basis of an agreement and a sense of mutual need in order to increase capacity and capability in a particular business field, or a specific goal, so as to obtain good results. In relation to the conditions of a synergistic partnership in sambang desa, the partnership is not just a collaboration but has a pattern, strategic value so that there is an understanding in program management, an understanding of program development strategies between partnering institutions to increase community participation.

The partnership conditions are in the form of program development activities such as places or rooms for training and practice, learning materials and teaching aids in the form of reciprocity by utilizing the facilities and infrastructure of other institutions or vice versa. In addition, the partnership can be carried out through technology transfer, transfer of knowledge/skills, transfer of (human) resources, transfer of learning exchanges, or various things that can be seconded so that they are integrated in order to increase community participation. However, the condition of a synergistic partnership in anticipating the lack of support for infrastructure at Sambang Desa is currently not optimal. One of the

reasons for this to happen is that the attitude and fighting power of the partnering personnel is currently an obstacle because they are outside the region, which affects their determination and strong fighting power. Many personnel feel uncomfortable because they are in remote areas and have difficulty adapting to a new environment, especially with limited communication or signal networks.

b. Utilizing existing infrastructure facilities to support regional development.

Utilizing existing infrastructure facilities to support regional development is carried out through the development of territorial guidance aimed at obtaining a regional power, where geographical elements are used as fighting spaces, demographic conditions are used as fighting tools, and social conditions are strong fighting conditions in order to strengthen the National Defense. In relation to the synergy between Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas in village visits, the conditions for utilizing these infrastructure facilities are carried out through structuring and coaching activities. Arrangement of infrastructure facilities is a condition of preparation activities until the determination to become infrastructure facilities includes data collection, sorting, selection and verification that can support regional development. While coaching is an important condition in increasing competence, quality, quantity of infrastructure used to increase community participation.

However, the utilization of existing infrastructure facilities to support regional development is currently not optimal. This condition is caused by the low awareness of some Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas personnel who are involved in the management of facilities and infrastructure, especially in the development of current infrastructure so that it affects the success of regional development.

c. Cooperation (MoU) between the TNI-Polri and related agencies to overcome the limitations of facilities and infrastructure in order to increase community participation.

The condition of the cooperation (MoU) between the TNI-Polri and related agencies to overcome the limitations of facilities and infrastructure cannot be separated from the importance of increasing community participation in order to strengthen the National Defense in the face of the complexity of the threats that occur today. The cooperation (MoU) between the TNI-Polri and related agencies is very important to support in realizing an early warning system that can be understood by the community effectively and reliably in the midst of limited infrastructure so that the community automatically participates in order to strengthen the National Defense. However, the conditions for the cooperation (MOU) between the TNI-Polri and related agencies to overcome limited facilities and infrastructure are currently not optimal. [15]

This can be seen in the weak coordination between related agencies so that it has not been well integrated which has caused the community to be less cooperative in showing their participation so far. In addition, there is still a sectoral ego attitude between Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas and related

agencies in village sambang caused by weak coordination between related agencies making it difficult to develop the cooperation relationship (MOU).

4. CLOSING

The results of the research and discussion described in the previous section provide an overview of the synergy between Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas in village sambang which aims to increase community participation in strengthening national defense. This is a tangible manifestation of the universal people's defense and security system. Briefly it can be concluded as follows:

a. Community participation can still be increased. Referring to the ineffectiveness of the management information system applied to Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas in order to increase public participation in order to strengthen the National Defense. The condition of Management Information System management in the synergy of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas in sambang desa is carried out by developing steps through community development in the management of Management Information Systems in order to increase community participation by utilizing the potential of local resources. In addition, steps can be taken to build partnerships in improving the quality of services in order to increase community participation by prioritizing parenting that is built on the basis of care carried out by the relevant Institutions and Ministries as well as establishing a cooperative relationship (MoU) between the TNI-Polri and related agencies in management of the Management Information System as well as by taking steps to restructure the management of the Management Information System in order to increase public participation

b. The synergy between Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas in village visits can continue to be optimized by taking into account: 1) The ability of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas to increase community participation in order to strengthen National Defense. and Bhabinkamtibmas at village visits to increase community participation which is carried out programmatically in improving the planned capacity of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas in each TNI-Polri educational institution. In addition, it is necessary to develop skills in social communication in order to increase community participation through sambang activities or Door to Door System (DDS) in an effort to invite the community to actively participate in the maintenance of Kamtibmas. As for the steps in developing the capacity of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas through an assessment center, it is very necessary to increase community participation; 2) The system and method (software) of the synergy between Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas are not yet optimal in order to increase public participation in order to strengthen the National Defense. The condition of the software that regulates the tasks of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas at sambang desa is currently used as a guide in the field and has an important role so that steps are needed to be taken in software development. The steps in realizing the restructuring of the standard operating procedure (SOP) that regulate the tasks of Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas are needed as an effort to reorganize so that the order is better which can be used as a work guide or guideline. As for building open communication in order to increase community participation, it has an important role in building openness that can increase community participation. Meanwhile, in

developing a persuasive approach in order to increase community participation, it is needed as an effort so that the message to be conveyed can be understood and understood by the community so that it can increase its participation; and 3) The synergy between Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas is not yet optimal in regional development in the fields of geography, demography and social conditions in order to increase public participation in order to strengthen the National Defense. Thus, it is necessary to take steps to build synergistic partnerships in anticipating the lack of infrastructure support to support regional development through program development activities by utilizing the facilities and infrastructure of other institutions or vice versa. In addition, efforts are needed to utilize existing infrastructure facilities to support regional development and the need to develop a cooperative relationship (MoU) between the TNI-Polri and related agencies to overcome the limitations of facilities and infrastructure in order to increase community participation.

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