

Security Units As Industrial Security In The Exercise Of Limited Police Authority Within The Scope Of The Functions Of The National Police Of The Republic Of Indonesia

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Abstract

Industrial security is a critical aspect of maintaining a company's operational stability, protecting assets, ensuring worker safety, and maintaining order in the workplace. In practice, companies do not rely solely on state police forces but also involve security guards (Satpam) or internal security units as part of a self-regulated security system. This study aims to analyze the role of security units as industrial security in performing limited policing functions within a corporate environment. The research methodology employed in this study combines normative legal and empirical approaches. Data collection was conducted using primary data, interviews, questionnaires, observations, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), which were subsequently analyzed based on the research objectives. This study was then analyzed using qualitative normative methods regarding laws and regulations related to self-security. The results indicate that security is a basic human need that must be fulfilled to create a sense of safety, comfort, and order in society. In practice, the Indonesian National Police have the primary duty of maintaining public safety and order; however, increasingly complex security needs have made the role of Security Units (Satpam) critically important as partners of the National Police in carrying out limited policing functions. Industrial security has emerged as a primary need for companies to protect assets, information, personnel, and operations from various threats. Therefore, the implementation of a professional industrial security system supported by technology, qualified human resources, and police oversight is of utmost importance. Furthermore, community participation through Neighborhood Watch (Satkamling) demonstrates that security is a shared responsibility among the government, the National Police, the business sector, and the community in creating a safe, orderly environment that supports national development.

Keywords: security unit, industrial security, police authority

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country rich in biodiversity, customs, and culture, making it a global attraction. The comfort and hospitality of the Indonesian people, characterized by their politeness toward everyone, serve as a major draw for foreign investment in Indonesia. This is what sets the country apart, thanks to the warm hospitality of the Indonesian people. The daily lives of Indonesians are incredibly vibrant, as seen on, the daily lives of Indonesians depend on the nation's comfort, order, and security, fostering a sense of confidence in every daily activity. This allows people from all walks of life to live peacefully in their daily routines. The government plays a crucial role in maintaining security within the Republic, a duty entrusted to the Indonesian National Police under the 1945 Constitution. This duty is not solely the responsibility of the police in fulfilling the mandate of the law, but must be carried out in collaboration with the public. The public also shares the same responsibility in maintaining security and order, bearing a shared role and responsibility, thereby ensuring a balance in their joint efforts with the Indonesian National Police.

The security of all citizens as enshrined in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia can be linked to the concept of community-based security; thus, the concept of community-based security carried out by the public as a supporting component of security can be viewed as a supporter or partner in security within the limited authority of the police, as regulated in Police Regulations or other statutory provisions; however, the definition of the concept of Community-Based Security as referred to in Article 2 of Police Regulation No. 4 of 2020 on Community-Based Security is that Community-Based Security, hereinafter referred to as Pam Swakarsa, is a form of security carried out by those performing police functions, initiated based on the will, awareness, and interests of the community itself, which is subsequently endorsed by the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, it is this concept that led the author to examine the definition of the concept

of community-based security as the basis for recruiting prospective members of the Security Unit (Satpam), undergoing training, and receiving recognition from the Indonesian National Police, however, in practice, the hiring process is largely managed by *the client* (the user of security services) and/or Security Service Providers as professional security personnel, thereby requiring Security Unit members to deliver the best, professional, proportional, qualified, and competent in their field in accordance with the Security Guard training qualifications they have received as business-based private security personnel in carrying out work agreements in accordance with applicable regulations or laws. Therefore, the author posits that Security Units can also be referred to as *industrial security* in exercising limited police authority as partners of the National Police in carrying out their role as auxiliary elements of the National Police in performing police functions.

The functions of the police under Law No. 2 of 2002 on the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, as referred to in Article 2, constitute one of the state's governmental functions in the areas of maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, protection, guidance, and service to the public. What is particularly noteworthy in the author's discussion of the entities carrying out police functions is the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, which is assisted by Security Units in exercising limited police authority (Ranofika et al., 2023; Arif, 2021). It is the role of these Security Units that is now evident wherever they are deployed, as they are always present and ready to carry out their duties. The current state of the Indonesian National Police, in terms of numbers, quality, and resources, is still insufficient to effectively fulfill its role in ensuring security and order across all segments of society. According to Indonesian data, the total number of Indonesian National Police members currently stands at 434,135 (Rizaty, 2023). For this reason, support from the community is needed to actively participate in ensuring security and order across all segments of society.

Domestic security is a shared responsibility not solely that of the Indonesian National Police, but of all segments of society working together to ensure security and order. For this reason, members of the community are needed as supporting elements to assist the police in their duties and help foster security within the community. The community's needs within a security system are prioritized and constitute a fundamental necessity for daily life, whether for work or other activities. (Rasyid, 2024; Melisa & Anggraini, 2021).

Community empowerment, which involves the community in establishing and maintaining security in their neighborhoods, is an embodiment of community-based security in accordance with the provisions of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 of 2002 on the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, as referred to in Article 3, paragraph (1), letter c: "forms of community-based security." Article 1, paragraph (1) of Police Regulation No. 4 of 2020 on Community-Based Security. According to Police Regulation No. 4, community-based security is defined as a form of community participation based on the community's own will, awareness, and interests, which is subsequently endorsed by the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Fikri, 2023).

Security is a fundamental need that must ensure that individuals and others feel safe, comfortable, and secure in their daily activities. To meet security needs, one can start by employing security personnel as security officers, supported by qualified and competent human resources, or even working for professional security companies as security partners of the police, and for business interests and other security needs as supporting factors (Akbar et al., 2025; Subito et al., 2022). Security needs are highly relevant to current demands, positioning them as a new business objective in the security sector. Consequently, many entrepreneurs and retired military/police personnel are pursuing Security Unit qualification training to obtain permits to establish security businesses. One requirement for operational permits for Security Units is that *industrial security* contributes to economic growth, and in creating jobs by reducing high unemployment rates. Security guards receive wages or salaries in the workforce; however, all aspects of Community-Based Security, which governs these Security Units, must certainly have proper and clear regulations as the legal basis for Security Units to carry out their duties and functions.

Current security needs are already addressed in the relevant Government Regulations and Police Regulations; however, as needs and times change, these regulations must adapt to security requirements within the limited legal authority granted to the Indonesian National Police in exercising their legal powers

regarding core duties, functions, roles, uniforms, and insignia. Security needs, Security Service Providers, and users of security services must be interconnected in accordance with security requirements in a professional, proportional, and competent manner, and in line with their qualifications. Security Unit activities are subject to supervision and guidance by the Indonesian National Police, as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution and Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police (Ni'am et al., 2021).

Community-Based Security, or Pam Swakarsa, consists of two distinct elements: "security," which refers to measures that ensure a safe and orderly environment, and "swakarsa," which means voluntary action undertaken with full awareness. Thus, Community-Based Security refers to a group of civilians who share a common need to maintain security. Tracing its development from the Dutch colonial era to the present day, one can observe the role the community has played in establishing community-based security. Community-based security plays a vital role in societal life by maintaining safety and order: (Wirayuda & Srimulo, 2018). The community is expected to share a common commitment to creating a safe environment. Regardless of their professional interests or positions, everyone must play their part in fostering awareness of environmental safety. Similarly, Security Units must exercise their limited police authority within their designated operational areas.

During the Dutch colonial period, a security system was introduced to the local community; non-European people were involved in maintaining neighborhood security through a practice known as "ronda," a term adopted from Portuguese, which refers to a vigil carried out with full awareness, willingness, and on a voluntary basis by residents to assist the colonial government in securing an area (Ardi, 2025; Musliati et al., 2023). After independence in 1945, the community-based security system continued, so that in 1949, the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) encouraged the public to comply with the law regarding security. However, a conflict of interest persisted between state law enforcement and the community, with many young people feeling entitled to maintain order.

During the New Order era, the term "self-defense" became increasingly familiar with the emergence of various security organizations, namely Hansip and Linmas. In the 1980s, private security emerged, often associated with community-based security practices. Community-based security was officially established ahead of the Special Session of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) in 1998 to suppress demonstrations by the public and students in support of the government, which was then under significant pressure to implement reforms changes known as the Reform Era however, this group came under scrutiny because their actions instead led to clashes with demonstrators, and the public rejected their presence, creating a negative image. Consequently, there was a push to disband the group, as their actions resulted in a poor reputation among the public (Bungsadewo et al., 2021; Haripin, 2022).

Following the 1998 reforms, the role of community-based security has evolved to meet changing needs. The public requires clarity regarding the nature of community-based security, ranging from security in residential areas, traditional communities, educational settings, and public spaces, to more specialized forms such as Security Units (Satpam), neighborhood watch systems (siskamling), and security established through social institutions or local wisdom. Changes in security dynamics reflect the community's response to the need for a sense of security within their own environments (Fendiarmo, 2023). Community-based security is now specifically regulated (*lex specialis*) under Law No. 2 of 2002 on the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, serving as the legal basis for the existence and functions of community-based security in maintaining security within limited environments and as a partner to the police in upholding public order and security. Community-based security reflects changes in community security, as well as the dynamics of social and political change from the pre-independence era, through the colonial period, to the present day. From informal guard systems to more structured organizations, community-based security has adapted to community needs while continuing to face challenges regarding its legitimacy and role within legal and social contexts.

Based on the background outlined above, the author will examine the legal issues described herein in a research study in the form of a dissertation titled "Security Units as *Industrial Security* in the Exercise of Limited Police Powers within the Scope of the Functions of the Indonesian National Police."

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research employed in this study is directed toward normative and empirical legal research. The research methodology utilizes a descriptive-analytical approach to provide a concrete, systematic, and comprehensive overview of the research subject (Widiarty, 2024). The types and sources of secondary data consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. To strengthen the secondary data, interviews were conducted with legal experts, and data collection (secondary and primary data) was carried out through methods such as interviews/FGDs, data analysis, research locations, and observations. This study employs a descriptive-analytical research design, aiming to provide a concrete, systematic, and comprehensive description of the research object, as well as to classify, connect, compare, and interpret all aspects related to the issue. The types and sources of data used in this study are secondary data. Data collection was conducted using a normative legal approach to obtain valid data through primary data, interviews, questionnaires, observations, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), which were subsequently analyzed using a qualitative normative approach based on the research object. This study was then analyzed using a qualitative normative approach regarding the laws and regulations related to Community-Based Security.

DISCUSSION

Security is a condition where an individual, a group of people, or even an object feels free from threats or dangers that could disrupt their peace of mind, leading to feelings of anxiety, loss, or damage; it fosters a sense of trust, thereby ensuring comfort in every activity undertaken (Hermarani & Kuswardani, 2022). Recognizing security as a fundamental need, it must continue to receive government support to foster a sense of safety, comfort, and peace of mind. The psychological sense of safety in everyone's life is the foundation for a peaceful existence free from problems, allowing people to engage in activities anywhere whether at home, at work, on the road, in public areas, on vacation, and so on. This is where society and the government must work together to build a civilization by establishing the best security system that can be collectively experienced (Hilmawan, 2023).

According to the 1945 Constitution, the Police are entrusted with maintaining security and public order, providing protection, guidance, and service, as well as enforcing the law. As affirmed in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in the 4th amendment, the Indonesian National Armed Forces and the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia play a primary role in safeguarding national defense and national security as referred to in Article 30, paragraph (4). The affirmation regarding national security designates the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia as the primary legal basis for the police in carrying out their duties and roles. The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, as a state instrument responsible for maintaining public security and order, is tasked with protecting, safeguarding, and serving the public, as well as enforcing the law. The affirmation in that paragraph states that the role of the police in this country is to provide security so as to give a sense of safety, comfort, and order to the public; furthermore, the police may also enforce the law, ensuring that the law is upheld by the public to serve as the basis for its application and even enforcement, all of which is regulated by law (Kariyasa, 2024; Wardani, 2021; Hermanto & Andrizal, 2022). Security must be regulated by law so that the public can continue their daily activities in comfort, safety, and order. The public's need for security cannot be dismissed as a trivial matter; it requires thorough study and collective discussion to produce legal instruments that can be implemented and adhered to, furthermore, so that all legal systems can function properly and in accordance with procedures that must be followed and implemented, the public must be able to feel the positive impact of these security regulations.

In Indonesia, security personnel refer to themselves as Security Units (Satpam) to be more widely recognized and accepted by the public under the security term "Satpam." Satpam was established in Indonesia in 1980 by Prof. Awaloedin, not to compete with the National Police, whose personnel numbers and institutional capacity were still limited at that time compared to the present day. The presence of Satpam greatly assists the national police in maintaining security within their respective fields as bearers of limited policing functions. the partnership between the National Police and security guards as security partners is accepted by the public in security functions; security guards are granted authority by the National Police to carry out limited non-judicial policing functions, acting as protectors, guardians, and servants, as well as enforcing rules and order within client companies (Putra, 2020).

The presence of security guards is increasingly felt in maintaining and enforcing regulations and order within their work environments, necessitating that they operate professionally and proportionally, positioning themselves as partners with the National Police as implementing elements of security and order (Sijabat, 2019). With the rapid growth of the business and industrial sectors since the early 1970s, private security has existed and been recognized since the nation's founding. While there were competent security guards, their presence was not widely accepted by the general Indonesian public due to poor security practices and an arrogant demeanor prevalent at the time. Many unscrupulous security entrepreneurs provided security services using thugs recruited as enforcers, bodyguards, and the like. Their behavior was thuggish; they would stop at nothing to force business owners in that sector to hire these enforcers or bodyguards, yet in practice, they did not actually provide security while still demanding that business owners continue to pay security fees. Finally, in 1980, National Police Chief Prof. Awaloedin Djamin initiated an effort to put an end to these thuggish practices, which could not be allowed to persist. Indonesia is a nation governed by law, not a mafia state like Japan, where the Yakuza and other mafias are deliberately allowed to flourish, ultimately leading to the state being overpowered by the mafia (NAWAKARA, 2022).

The National Police must realize that the development of security personnel in Indonesia is excellent because they continuously improve themselves to keep pace with the times. Advances in security technology are highly relied upon in their role of assisting security guards in the field with their duties; however, the sophistication of security technology will be in vain if it is not accompanied by security guards performing their duties well and professionally in their service. Therefore, security guards must also continue to grow and develop to become the best. This is a critical task for the national police to conduct regular oversight, ensuring that the development and growth of security guards are routinely monitored and supervised. The rapidly growing strength of the security guard force could backfire if the police's training and oversight lack a solid grand design and grand strategy.

Industrial security is a security system implemented within an industrial environment to protect a company's assets from various potential threats. This security system encompasses not only physical security but also information security, personnel security, and operational security (Salsabilah et al., 2024). In practice, industrial security systems are designed to prevent various risks such as theft, sabotage, misuse of information, and disruptions to company operations. Therefore, the existence of an effective security system is a key factor in maintaining the stability and sustainability of the company. The importance of implementing industrial security in managing security within a company is a necessity for companies, as the implementation of security using systems and professionals will also have a significant impact on the company's sustainability. The implementation of security is absolutely essential for companies to determine the course of their production. Therefore, research on industrial security is important to understand how industrial security systems can be effectively applied to protect company assets and support the sustainability of industrial operations.

Industrial security in Indonesia has rapidly grown into a critical necessity for companies operating within the community. Security breaches are a priority that must be continuously addressed and monitored, as they are key to maintaining the company's operational cycle; such breaches can originate from both internal and external sources. Physical security provides tangible protection for company assets, such as buildings, production facilities, and industrial equipment. Physical security is typically implemented through various systems, including: the use of security tools such as the installation of *Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV)*; the implementation of access control in specific restricted areas, where users define access policies for security personnel; the deployment of security personnel at designated security posts for surveillance; and the installation of fences and security systems as required by the user or company (Irmayani, 2013).

Companies also require security measures to protect the information they possess, particularly regarding critical operational data, corporate data, employee data, and business strategies. This constitutes a critical aspect of implementing industrial security for every company. Securing corporate information can be achieved through the following methods: first, restricting and limiting access to anyone handling critical company documents, granting access only to highly trusted individuals; this requires careful selection of trustworthy personnel during the vetting process; second, restricting data security systems and computer network access by using personal data known only to the operator, which serves as a restriction on access to that computer data; and third, implementing policies through company decisions regarding information

confidentiality for employees. These security measures are implemented to prevent data and company information leaks to anyone, making this a primary security concern for the company as well.

Industrial security is critically important for users or companies seeking to hire a security firm to ensure security within their operations. Industrial security, or Industrial Security, requires, among other things, an official license from the National Police (Polri). As an officially recognized private security entity, this is the Security Unit, commonly known as Satpam. This Security Unit is the officially authorized security entity granted permission by the government through the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia. The public can actively participate in by dedicating themselves to limited security roles, such as serving as Security Units, which are currently classified as community-based security under Police Regulation No. 4 of 2020 on Community-Based Security (Aris, 2023). The existence of Security Units must first be understood; implementing Security Units within a company's security policies is essential for safeguarding the business. The existence of Security Units is a manifestation of the National Police's role as part of industrial security, and even as a partner in security and public order within society, actively participating in maintaining security and contributing to the development of a comfortable and safe economy for the Indonesian nation. Partners of the National Police who stand together in upholding security and order, as well as enforcing rules and regulations within their work environments, fulfill the mandate of Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 of 2002 on the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Sipayung, 2022). The existence of Security Units also reflects that the national police have not yet been able to fully provide a sense of safety, comfort, and security to the public, particularly regarding concerns or threats within their limited operational areas. This is because the number of police personnel is only half that of the Security Units in Indonesia, which total approximately nine hundred thousand units. Undoubtedly, this greatly assists the National Police in the security sector; for instance, in residential areas, mining, forestry, and so on, it is evident that the presence of Security Units significantly aids the National Police as partners in security, order, and law enforcement within their respective local communities.

The participation of Security Units (Satpam) has a significant impact on security. Given this impact, the Security Unit sector is growing rapidly, driven by the increasing number of security-related businesses, and its influence on Indonesia's economic growth plays a crucial role in supporting the nation's economy. Security Guards contribute to the nation's economic growth through Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) within the National Police framework, serving as state revenue through Security Guard Membership Cards (KTA) and Security Guard Certificates during the recruitment of prospective Security Guard Unit members in training, as well as the renewal of Security Guard Membership Cards every 3 (three) years. Additionally, PNBP revenue is generated from Operational Permits (SIO) issued to business operators establishing Security Service Business Entities (BUJP), with the national police having granted 6 (six) operational permits to business operators (Lubis, 2019).

Security personnel in Indonesia are more commonly known as Security Units (Satpam). The Indonesian public recognizes them as such; Satpam serve as partners to the police in security operations, tasked with securing restricted areas within their work environments. These Security Units also position themselves as the frontline defenders alongside the National Police in maintaining security and order within restricted areas of their work environments in collaboration with the community. Security Units carry out their duties, functions, and roles; they are trained and equipped with the knowledge and skills to provide security services to the public they serve. These Security Units act as active personnel in meeting the security needs of users. The role of Security Units in the business world continues to be significant for business operators in securing their work environments, safeguarding all company assets, and supervising employees as they conduct business activities. Security protocols are implemented based on the specific strengths and geographical characteristics of each area. It is hoped that capable human resources can achieve a balance with the security protocols applied to the specific locations within the security system. The role of security personnel namely the Security Unit (Satpam) must also be managed effectively to deliver optimal security services.

Security needs must be viewed from the perspective of public expectations how they become a primary necessity in carrying out daily activities without fear or threat. Public confidence is growing in the belief that robust security fosters sound national economic growth, enabling people to work with a sense of safety and without fear, leading to continuously increasing production and products that satisfy customers with high-

quality results. This need must continue to receive full support from the Indonesian National Police to grant limited non-judicial police functions to Security Units (Satpam) as the implementing elements of security duties within limited work environments. As partners of the National Police, security guards must be able to provide absolute security to the public in the maintenance of public order, fostering security awareness and vigilance within their respective areas or workplaces as enforcers of regulations within their work environments.

Security is a fundamental need for every human being; in any form, people desire the absence of threats or concerns in living their lives, making the need for security a top priority (Mumtazinur & Wahyuni, 2021; Putra, 2020). Security can be seen, among other things, in the origin of human creation. The first humans created were our first parents, Adam and Eve, who first appeared in the world. Adam and Eve felt fear and guilt after disobeying God's command. They longed for a sense of safety and freedom from worry, constantly hiding themselves out of fear that God would find them; they both fell into the world, seeking protection so they would not face threats from anyone. Adam and Eve covered themselves with animal skins worn as coverings after leaving the Garden of Eden as God's punishment for violating His commandment, having disobeyed what God had forbidden.

Efforts to prevent criminal activity begin with strengthening neighborhood watch groups (Satkamling) in residential areas, compiling data on neighborhoods prone to criminal activity, unemployment statistics, vacant homes, data on accident-prone rural roads, young people or villagers involved in street fights, drug trafficking, domestic violence, and so on. This information is recorded as part of the Satkamling database, which then collaborates with the police in prevention efforts and even in the enforcement of police measures all in partnership with the community to safeguard their villages or neighborhoods from criminal threats.

The transformation of the community's role through Satkamling is legally regulated under Police Regulation No. 4 of 2020 on Community-Based Security, establishing Satkamling as a partner of the Indonesian National Police in maintaining public safety and order within residential areas serving as the frontline defense. Satkamling is not merely a symbol of the combined strength of community elements but the implementation of the values of mutual cooperation and collective community awareness, carried out in an organized manner to detect early signs of potential criminal disturbances (an early warning system) within their residential areas. Satkamling must adapt to the era of technological advancement; it must at least keep pace with the frequent changes in the digital age, transforming from a traditional system to a digital one.

Neighborhood security is a key factor in fostering community harmony within a safe and comfortable environment. A neighborhood is not merely about being comfortable and clean; it must also be a safe place for families to live. Neighborhood security requires the active participation of all community members in maintaining the environment, from youth and parents to community leaders. The active involvement of youth in maintaining community safety plays a strategic role as pioneers and drivers of community engagement in various local activities. Youth support is crucial in these initiatives; they must be supported and encouraged by community leaders and local governments, and even allocated budgets to ensure the creation of a community environment that is safer, more comfortable, orderly, and harmonious.

CONCLUSION

Security is a fundamental human need that is essential for creating a sense of safety, comfort, peace, and freedom from threats in the course of daily life. Security is the primary responsibility of the state, carried out through the Indonesian National Police, as mandated by the 1945 Constitution and Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police. The police play a role in maintaining public security and order, providing protection, guidance, services, and law enforcement to achieve social stability and national order. The increasingly complex nature of security needs means the state cannot act alone in safeguarding public security and the industrial environment. Therefore, the presence of Security Units (Satpam) as a form of self-initiated security has become crucial as partners of the National Police in carrying out limited non-judicial police functions. Security personnel play a strategic role in maintaining security within restricted work environments, enforcing company regulations, protecting company assets, and supporting the creation of a secure and orderly environment in the community. Industrial security has emerged as a primary need for companies to ensure the continuity of business operations amidst various potential threats, both internal and

external. Industrial security systems encompass physical security, information security, personnel security, and operational security, which must be implemented professionally, in a structured manner, and based on a sound security management system. The implementation of security technology, the improvement of human resource quality, corporate management support, and the awareness of all employees are critical factors in establishing an effective industrial security system. Furthermore, developments in Indonesia's security services industry indicate that security guards (Satpam) not only play a role in maintaining security but also contribute to national economic growth through the security services industry and non-tax state revenue (PNBP). However, the growing number of security guards must remain under the guidance and supervision of the National Police (Polri) to ensure that their professionalism, legality, and direction of development remain in accordance with legal provisions and national security interests. On the other hand, security also requires active community participation through neighborhood watch systems such as Satkamling. The transformation of Satkamling as part of community-based security underscores the importance of mutual aid, social responsibility, and collaboration between the community and law enforcement in preventing security disturbances at an early stage.

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