



---

## Optimizing The Role Of Babinkamtibmas In Participatory Supervision Of Village Funds: A Community Policing Based Corruption Prevention Strategy To Accelerate Village Development

Eko Sujarwo

Doctoral Study Program in Law, University of Lampung, Indonesia

Email Korespondensi: [esujarwo414@gmail.com](mailto:esujarwo414@gmail.com)

---

Article received: 01 Januari 2026, Review process: 12 Januari 2026

Article Accepted: 22 Februari 2026, Article published: 01 Maret 2026

---

### ABSTRACT

The Village Fund allocated by the central government to villages throughout Indonesia is a strategic instrument for accelerating development and improving the welfare of village communities. However, the implementation of this program is still colored by various corruption problems and irregularities that hinder the effectiveness of village development. The Bintara Pembina Pembina Seguridad and Public Order (Babinkamtibmas) as the spearhead of the National Police at the village level has a strategic position in participatory supervision of village funds through the community policing approach. This study aims to analyze the optimization of the role of Babinkamtibmas in participatory supervision of village funds as a community policing based corruption prevention strategy to accelerate village development. The research uses a normative juridical method with a statutory approach, a case approach, and a conceptual approach. The results of the study show that Babinkamtibmas has the authority and strategic position in supervising village funds through preemptive, preventive, and repressive functions. However, the optimization of this role is still constrained by limited technical regulations, human resource capacity, inter-agency coordination, and community participation. The optimization strategies needed include strengthening the legal foundation, increasing the capacity of Babinkamtibmas human resources, developing an integrated coordination system, and empowering the community through community policing. In conclusion, optimizing the role of Babinkamtibmas in participatory supervision of village funds requires synergy between strengthening regulations, increasing institutional capacity, and empowering community participation to realize accountable and transparent village fund governance.

**Keywords:** Babinkamtibmas, Village Fund, Participatory Supervision, Community Policing, Corruption Prevention

### ABSTRAK

Dana Desa yang dialokasikan oleh pemerintah pusat kepada desa-desa di seluruh Indonesia merupakan instrumen strategis untuk mempercepat pembangunan dan meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat desa. Namun, pelaksanaan program ini masih diwarnai oleh berbagai permasalahan korupsi dan penyimpangan yang menghambat efektivitas pembangunan desa. Bintara Pembina Keamanan dan Ketertiban Masyarakat (Babinkamtibmas) sebagai ujung tombak Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia di tingkat desa memiliki posisi strategis dalam pengawasan partisipatif dana desa melalui pendekatan community policing. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis optimalisasi peran Babinkamtibmas dalam pengawasan partisipatif dana desa sebagai strategi pencegahan

---

*korupsi berbasis community policing guna mempercepat pembangunan desa. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode yuridis normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan, pendekatan kasus, dan pendekatan konseptual. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Babinkamtibmas memiliki kewenangan dan posisi strategis dalam pengawasan dana desa melalui fungsi preemtif, preventif, dan represif. Namun, optimalisasi peran tersebut masih terkendala oleh keterbatasan regulasi teknis, kapasitas sumber daya manusia, koordinasi antarinstansi, serta partisipasi masyarakat. Strategi optimalisasi yang diperlukan meliputi penguatan landasan hukum, peningkatan kapasitas sumber daya manusia Babinkamtibmas, pengembangan sistem koordinasi yang terintegrasi, serta pemberdayaan masyarakat melalui pendekatan community policing. Sebagai kesimpulan, optimalisasi peran Babinkamtibmas dalam pengawasan partisipatif dana desa memerlukan sinergi antara penguatan regulasi, peningkatan kapasitas kelembagaan, dan pemberdayaan partisipasi masyarakat guna mewujudkan tata kelola dana desa yang akuntabel dan transparan.*

**Kata Kunci:** Babinkamtibmas, Dana Desa, Pengawasan Partisipatif, Community Policing, Pencegahan Korupsi.

## INTRODUCTION

Villages as the spearhead of national development have a strategic role in realizing community welfare. Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages as amended by Law Number 3 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (Village Law) has given greater authority to villages in the management of development and government, including through the allocation of Village Funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN). The Village Fund, which began to be allocated in 2015, is a manifestation of the government's commitment to accelerate village development and reduce the development gap between villages and cities. The allocation of Village Funds continues to increase from year to year. In 2015, the government allocated Rp 20.7 trillion in Village Funds for 74,093 villages throughout Indonesia. This figure continues to increase until it reaches more than IDR 72 trillion by 2024. (Azhari et.al., 2020: 10) Village funds are prioritized to finance the implementation of programs and activities in the field of village development and village community empowerment, with the aim of improving community welfare, human quality of life, and poverty alleviation.

However, the implementation of the management of the Village Fund still faces various serious problems, especially related to corrupt practices and irregularities. Data from Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) shows that Village Fund corruption cases continue to increase from year to year. The ICW report in 2022 recorded that there were 154 cases of corruption of Village Funds with state losses of Rp 40.6 billion, involving 184 suspects, the majority of whom were village heads and village officials. The modus operandi that often occurs includes budget mark-ups, inflating the volume of work, cutting social assistance funds, and manipulating accountability administration. The problem of corruption in the Village Fund not only causes state financial losses, but also hinders the acceleration of village development and reduces public trust in the village government. Therefore, an effective and comprehensive corruption prevention strategy is needed

in the management of the Village Fund. Supervision is one of the important instruments in preventing and detecting early irregularities in the management of Village Funds. However, the implementation of the management of the Village Fund still faces various serious problems, especially related to corrupt practices and irregularities. Data from Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) shows that Village Fund corruption cases continue to increase from year to year. The ICW report in 2022 recorded that there were 154 cases of corruption of Village Funds with state losses of Rp 40.6 billion, involving 184 suspects, the majority of whom were village heads and village officials. The modus operandi that often occurs includes budget mark-ups, inflating the volume of work, cutting social assistance funds, and manipulating accountability administration. The problem of corruption in the Village Fund not only causes state financial losses, but also hinders the acceleration of village development and reduces public trust in the village government.

Therefore, an effective and comprehensive corruption prevention strategy is needed in the management of the Village Fund. Supervision is one of the important instruments in preventing and detecting early irregularities in the management of Village Funds. In the context of Village Fund supervision, in addition to functional supervision carried out by the Government Internal Supervision Apparatus (APIP) and legislative supervision by the Village Consultative Body (BPD), participatory supervision by the community has a very strategic role. Participatory supervision provides space for the community to be actively involved in supervising the management of the Village Fund, so as to increase transparency and accountability in village financial management. In this participatory supervision framework, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Polri) through the Security and Public Order Supervisory Officer (Babinkamtibmas) has a strategic position. Babinkamtibmas is a National Police personnel who serve at the village level by carrying out the function of community policing, which is to build partnerships between the police and the community in maintaining security and order. Based on the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing, Babinkamtibmas has the main task of carrying out community development, early detection and early prevention, as well as carrying out other Community Policing activities. (Suprayogi et al., 2019)

The position of Babinkamtibmas which is directly in the midst of the village community provides an advantage in understanding social dynamics and potential problems that develop at the village level, including in the context of the management of the Village Fund. Through the community policing approach, Babinkamtibmas can act as a facilitator, mediator, and dynamizer in encouraging community participation to supervise the management of the Village Fund. In addition, Babinkamtibmas can also carry out early detection of potential irregularities in the management of Village Funds and take preventive measures to prevent corruption. However, the role of Babinkamtibmas in participatory supervision of Village Funds has not been optimal. Various obstacles are still faced, ranging from the limitations of regulations that specifically regulate the role of Babinkamtibmas in the supervision of the Village Fund, the limited capacity and competence of the Babinkamtibmas in understanding village financial governance,

the lack of coordination with other supervisory institutions, to the low participation of the community in the supervision of the Village Fund. Therefore, an in-depth study is needed on how to optimize the role of Babinkamtibmas in participatory supervision of Village Funds as a community policing based corruption prevention strategy to accelerate village development. (Rukmini, Meme et al., 2024)

Based on the background that has been described, this research is formulated in the following dialectical framework: what is the legal position and effectiveness of the current role of Babinkamtibmas in the supervision of Village Funds through the community policing approach?, what are the inhibiting factors that cause the role of Babinkamtibmas in the prevention of corruption of Village Funds to not run optimally?, and what is the ideal model for strengthening the role of Babinkamtibmas in the system participatory supervision to realize sustainable Village Fund corruption prevention?

## METHODS

This research uses a normative legal research method that examines law as a norm system. Normative legal research is research that is conducted by examining legal norms contained in laws and regulations, court decisions, and legal theories that are relevant to the research problem. As a normative legal research, this study uses three main approaches: First, the statute approach, which is an approach that is carried out by examining all laws and regulations related to the legal issues being studied. Second, the case approach, which is an approach that is carried out by examining cases related to legal issues that are being researched and have become court decisions with permanent legal force. (Ali et al., 2021: 859) This study examines various cases of Village Fund corruption that have been decided by the court to understand the patterns, modus operandi, and factors that cause the occurrence of Village Fund corruption, as well as the role of law enforcement officials including Babinkamtibmas in its prevention and handling. Third, the theoretical approach, which is an approach that is carried out by examining the views and legal doctrines that develop in legal science. (Rahayu, 2020: 5) This research uses various relevant legal concepts and theories, such as supervision theory, community policing theory, corruption prevention theory, and community participation theory in governance.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### *Legal Basis and Position of Babinkamtibmas in the Village Fund Supervision System*

Supervision of Village Funds is a fundamental aspect in ensuring accountability and transparency in village financial management. In the Indonesian legal system, the supervision of Village Funds is regulated through various laws and regulations that form a comprehensive legal framework. (Siti et al., 2017: 20) Article 112 paragraph (1) of the Village Law explains that the Government, Provincial Regional Government, and Regency/City Regional Government foster and supervise the implementation of Village Government. This provision provides a basis for participatory supervision involving the community as the subject of

---

supervision. Furthermore, Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 jo. Government Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning Implementation Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages stipulates that village financial supervision is carried out by the Government Internal Supervision Apparatus (APIP), in this case the Regency/City Inspectorate. However, this regulation also opens up space for community participation in supervision through village deliberation mechanisms and access to public information.

In the context of the role of Babinkamtibmas, the main legal basis refers to Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia which in Article 14 paragraph (1) letter d states that in carrying out its main duties, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia is tasked with fostering the community to increase community participation, community legal awareness and citizens' obedience to laws and regulations. This provision provides legitimacy for the National Police, including Babinkamtibmas, to conduct community development in order to increase legal awareness and compliance with laws and regulations, which of course includes regulations on the management of Village Funds. Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing is a key regulation that regulates the role and function of Babinkamtibmas. (Devianty et al., 2017: 47) In Article 1 number 6, it is stated that Babinkamtibmas is a member of the National Police who is tasked with fostering the community in order to increase awareness and obedience to the law and maintain Kamtibmas. The main duties of Babinkamtibmas as stipulated in Article 11 include: (a) visits and visits to residents' houses; (b) dialogical activities to accommodate aspirations, complaints, and problems that occur in the community; (c) help resolve disputes between community members that may disturb security and order; (d) carry out early detection and early prevention; and (e) fostering and maintaining partnerships with community leaders and formal/informal institutions.

Although the existing regulations do not explicitly mention the authority of Babinkamtibmas in the supervision of the Village Fund, but based on a systematic and extensive interpretation of these provisions, Babinkamtibmas has the legitimacy to be involved in the participatory supervision of the Village Fund. The early detection function mandated to Babinkamtibmas can be interpreted as an effort to identify potential security and order disturbances, including potential irregularities in the management of Village Funds that can cause community dissatisfaction and disturbance of social stability. (Wahyurudhanto, 2018: 14) In addition, the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2008 concerning Basic Guidelines for the Strategy and Implementation of Community Policing in the Implementation of Police Duties emphasizes that community policing is an organizational philosophy and strategy that encourages partnership between the community and the police in solving contemporary problems related to crime, fear of crime, physical and social disturbances, and damage environment in general. In this context, Village Fund corruption can be categorized as a contemporary problem that requires a partnership between

---

Babinkamtibmas and the community for its prevention and handling. (Ardilestanto, 2023: 763)

The position of Babinkamtibmas in the Village Fund supervision system can be understood through the theory of checks and balances in governance. Village Fund Supervision cannot rely on only one supervisory mechanism, but requires multiple layers of accountability that control and balance each other. (Suhami, 2023: 763) In this system, Babinkamtibmas occupies a strategic position as eyes and ears at the village level that can detect potential irregularities early and facilitate community participation in supervision. However, to optimize the role of Babinkamtibmas in the supervision of Village Funds, it is necessary to strengthen a more explicit legal basis. This can be done through the preparation of the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia which specifically regulates the role of Babinkamtibmas in the participatory supervision of the Village Fund, or through the Circular Letter of the National Police Chief which provides technical instructions for the implementation of Babinkamtibmas duties in the context of preventing corruption of the Village Fund. Strengthening this legal foundation is important to provide legal certainty, legitimacy, and operational guidelines for Babinkamtibmas in carrying out its supervisory functions.

### *The Role and Function of Babinkamtibmas in the Prevention of Corruption in Village Funds*

Based on the theory of police function, the National Police carries out three main functions in maintaining public security and order, namely preemptive, preventive, and repressive functions. In the context of preventing corruption in the Village Fund, these three functions can be carried out by Babinkamtibmas through a community policing approach. The preemptive function refers to efforts to create conducive social conditions to prevent crime. In the context of the Village Fund, Babinkamtibmas can carry out a preemptive function through fostering public legal awareness about the importance of participatory supervision of the management of the Village Fund. Through counseling activities, interactive dialogues, and village deliberation forums, Babinkamtibmas can increase public understanding of their rights in accessing information on the management of Village Funds, supervisory mechanisms that can be carried out, and the importance of accountability in village governance. (Meliala, 2017: 5)

Babinkamtibmas can also carry out a preemptive function by building a culture of integrity and anti-corruption at the village level. Through a cultural approach, Babinkamtibmas can encourage the formation of the values of honesty, transparency, and accountability in the management of the Village Fund. This can be done through cooperation with community leaders, religious leaders, and customary institutions to promote anti-corruption values that are in line with the local wisdom of the community. (Ramadhan et al., 2021:274) The preventive function is an effort to prevent the occurrence of crime through early detection and early prevention. In the context of the Village Fund, Babinkamtibmas has a strategic position to carry out early detection of potential irregularities in the management of the Village Fund. Through visits and visits to residents' homes, Babinkamtibmas can

---

capture complaints, aspirations, and information from the community about indications of irregularities in the management of the Village Fund. (Thalib et al., 2022: 156) Early detection carried out by Babinkamtibmas can include the identification of various indicators of irregularities such as: non-transparency in the preparation of the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDes), absence of socialization of programs and activities financed by the Village Fund, the existence of price mark-ups or work volumes, the quality of work results that do not meet specifications, delays in the implementation of activities for no apparent reason, and the emergence of public complaints about management of Village Funds.

After carrying out early detection, Babinkamtibmas can carry out the early warning function by taking preventive measures. This step can be in the form of providing informal warnings to the village government if potential irregularities are found, facilitating dialogue between the village government and the community to resolve problems, coordination with other supervisory officials such as the Inspectorate and BPD to verify the findings of indications of irregularities, as well as documentation of information and preliminary evidence that can be used for further investigation if needed. Babinkamtibmas can also play a mediator in resolving conflicts that arise due to problems in the management of Village Funds. Conflicts between communities and village governments or conflicts between community groups related to the Village Fund, if not resolved properly, can develop into a disturbance of security and order. Through a dialogical approach and mediation, Babinkamtibmas can help the parties achieve a just solution and prevent the escalation of conflict.

The repressive function refers to law enforcement actions against crimes that have occurred. In the context of Village Fund corruption, Babinkamtibmas has a role in the early stages of the law enforcement process, namely conducting an initial investigation into alleged criminal acts of corruption in the Village Fund. If in carrying out the early detection function there are strong indications of corruption, Babinkamtibmas can report the findings to the criminal investigation function (Reskrim) of the Police for further investigation and investigation. However, it should be understood that the repressive function of Babinkamtibmas in the context of Village Fund corruption is limited. Corruption is an extraordinary crime whose handling involves special institutions such as the Prosecutor's Office and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). Therefore, the role of Babinkamtibmas is more emphasized on the preemptive and preventive functions, namely preventing corruption in Village Funds through increasing public awareness and early detection.

### ***Community Policing Strategy in Participatory Supervision of Village Funds***

Community policing is a philosophy and strategy of a police organization that emphasizes partnerships between the police and the community in solving security and order problems. (Sociology, 2020: 19) This concept is different from the traditional policing approach which tends to be reactive and only focuses on law enforcement after a crime has occurred. Community policing is proactive, problem-oriented, and involves the community as an active partner in maintaining security.

---

In the context of participatory supervision of the Village Fund, the community policing strategy that can be implemented by Babinkamtibmas includes several key elements: First, Babinkamtibmas needs to build solid partnerships with various stakeholders, including the Village Consultative Body (BPD), Village Community Institutions such as the Community Empowerment Institution (LPM) and Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK), civil society organizations, community leaders and religious leaders, as well as local mass media. This partnership can be realized through regular coordination forums, the establishment of a working group on the supervision of the Village Fund, and effective communication mechanisms. (Mirad, 2022: 90)

Second, Babinkamtibmas can play a role as a facilitator and catalyst to encourage the active participation of the community in supervising the management of the Village Fund. Strategies that can be implemented include the holding of a special citizen forum or village deliberation that discusses the transparency and accountability of the Village Fund, the establishment of a volunteer group to supervise the Village Fund at the RT/RW or hamlet level, training and capacity building for the community on the mechanism of supervision of the Village Fund, and facilitating public access to information on the management of the Village Fund. Third, in the digital era, information technology can be a very effective tool to increase transparency and facilitate participatory supervision. Babinkamtibmas can encourage and facilitate the village government to utilize technology such as the creation of a village website or official village social media for the publication of Village Fund information, the use of the Village Information System (SID) application or similar applications for village financial transparency, the creation of a WhatsApp or Telegram group for communication channels and problem reporting, as well as the use of an online complaint system to make it easier for the community to report suspected irregularities. (Jannah et al., 2024: 111)

Fourth, Babinkamtibmas needs to adopt a systematic approach in identifying, analyzing, and resolving problems in the management of Village Funds. This approach follows the SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment) cycle, namely: Scanning - identifying problems in the management of Village Funds through observation, dialogue with the community, and data analysis; Analysis - analyze the root of the problem, patterns, and factors that cause irregularities; Response - developing and implementing strategies to address problems, which may include mediation, coordination with relevant agencies, or reporting to law enforcement; and Assessment - evaluating the effectiveness of actions taken and making strategic adjustments if necessary. Five trusts are very important social capital in community policing. Without trust, the community will not be willing to share information or participate in surveillance programs. Babinkamtibmas can build trust through a consistent presence in the community through *sanggang* activities, a friendly, open, and non-discriminatory attitude, professionalism in handling problems, and integrity and not being involved in corrupt practices or abuse of authority.

---

### ***Obstacles and Challenges in Optimizing the Role of Babinkamtibmas***

Although Babinkamtibmas has a strategic position in participatory supervision of the Village Fund, in practice there are still various obstacles and challenges that hinder the optimization of this role. These obstacles can be grouped into several aspects, including the regulatory aspect, the absence of special regulations that explicitly regulate the role of Babinkamtibmas in the supervision of Village Funds causing unclear authority and work mechanisms. (Cahyono et al., 2020: 10) Existing regulations such as Perka Polri Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing are still general and do not specifically regulate the supervision of Village Funds. As a result, Babinkamtibmas often feel hesitant to be actively involved in the supervision of the Village Fund because they are worried that it will be considered beyond their authority or interfere in the affairs of the village government. In addition, there is a potential for overlapping authority between Babinkamtibmas and other supervisory institutions such as the Inspectorate, BPD, and Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). This unclear division of roles and authorities can cause institutional conflicts and inefficiency of supervision. There is a need for harmonization of regulations that clearly regulate coordination and synergy between various supervisory institutions of the Village Fund.

In terms of human resource capacity, the competence of Babinkamtibmas in understanding village financial governance is still limited. Most of the Babinkamtibmas have an educational and training background in the field of security and order, but do not have adequate knowledge about accounting, auditing, and village financial management mechanisms. (Muniarty et al. 2021: 24) This limited competence causes Babinkamtibmas to have difficulty in detecting indications of irregularities in the management of Village Funds, which often involve manipulating complex financial and administrative documents. The very heavy workload of Babinkamtibmas is also an obstacle. A Babinkamtibmas often has to foster several villages at once, with a wide range of duties and responsibilities, ranging from kamtibmas coaching, conflict mediation, to administrative tasks.

The limited number of personnel compared to the number of villages that must be fostered causes Babinkamtibmas to be unable to focus on the supervisory function of the Village Fund. A institutional spec, coordination between Babinkamtibmas and other supervisory institutions is still weak. There has not been a regular coordination forum and effective communication mechanism between Babinkamtibmas, the Inspectorate, BPD, and civil society organizations in the supervision of the Village Fund. (Wahyurudhanto et al., 2023: 15) Each institution tends to work independently (silo mentality) without optimal synergy. As a result, information about potential irregularities is not shared effectively, and follow-up to surveillance findings is often not optimal. Inadequate reporting and follow-up systems are also an obstacle. When Babinkamtibmas finds indications of irregularities in the management of the Village Fund, there is often no clear reporting and follow-up mechanism. Does it have to be reported to the Inspectorate, the Prosecutor's Office, or directly to the Police Criminal Investigation function? The unclarity of this mechanism led to many findings that were not properly acted upon.

---

The aspect of community participation, public awareness and understanding of the rights and supervision mechanisms of the Village Fund is still low. Most village communities do not know that they have the right to access Village Fund management information and participate in supervision. The paternalistic culture that is still strong in some village communities causes people to be reluctant to criticize or question the policies of the village government. Fear of intimidation or retaliation is also a factor inhibiting community participation. (Sulistiyowati et al., 2022: 1798) In some villages, people who are critical of the village government often experience intimidation, exclusion, or even become victims of violence. This condition creates a chilling effect that makes people afraid to participate in the supervision of the Village Fund. A political spectrum, local political intervention in the management of the Village Fund is often a serious obstacle. In some cases, village heads or village officials who commit corruption of the Village Fund have strong political backing from political elites at the district or even provincial levels. This condition causes efforts to monitor and enforce the law against corruption in the Village Fund to experience obstacles due to political intervention.

### ***Strategy for Optimizing the Role of Babinkamtibmas in Participatory Supervision of Village Funds***

To overcome these various obstacles and challenges, a comprehensive and systemic optimization strategy is needed. This strategy includes several key aspects, including strengthening the legal foundation. It is necessary to prepare special regulations that regulate the role of Babinkamtibmas in the participatory supervision of the Village Fund. This regulation can be in the form of a Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia which specifically regulates the authority, duties, functions, and work mechanisms of Babinkamtibmas in the supervision of the Village Fund. This regulation must clearly regulate the scope of authority of Babinkamtibmas in the supervision of Village Funds; the mechanism for early detection and early prevention of irregularities in Village Funds; reporting procedures and follow-up findings; coordination with other supervisory agencies; as well as legal protection for Babinkamtibmas in carrying out supervisory duties. In addition, it is necessary to harmonize regulations related to the supervision of Village Funds to avoid overlapping authorities and ensure synergy between various supervisory institutions. This can be done through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Police, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Inspectorate, and other relevant stakeholders.

Improving the competence of Babinkamtibmas in the supervision of Village Funds can be done through structured and sustainable education and training. The required training programs include: training on village financial governance and the mechanism for managing the Village Fund; training on early detection of corruption and fraud auditing; training on community policing strategies in corruption prevention; training on conflict mediation and dispute resolution; and training on the use of information technology for transparency and supervision. The training can be carried out through cooperation between the National Police and institutions that have competence in the field of governance and anti-corruption,

such as the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP), and non-governmental organizations engaged in the anti-corruption sector. In addition to formal training, it is also necessary to develop technical guidelines (standard operating procedures / SOP) that provide practical guidance for Babinkamtibmas in carrying out participatory supervision of Village Funds.

This guide must be compiled in a simple, practical, and easy-to-understand manner so that it can be an operational reference for Babinkamtibmas in the field. Improving the competence of Babinkamtibmas in the supervision of Village Funds can be done through structured and sustainable education and training. The required training programs include: training on village financial governance and the mechanism for managing the Village Fund; training on early detection of corruption and fraud auditing; training on community policing strategies in corruption prevention; training on conflict mediation and dispute resolution; and training on the use of information technology for transparency and supervision. The training can be carried out through cooperation between the National Police and institutions that have competence in the field of governance and anti-corruption, such as the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP), and non-governmental organizations engaged in the anti-corruption sector. In addition to formal training, it is also necessary to develop technical guidelines standard operating procedures / SOP) that provide practical guidance for Babinkamtibmas in carrying out participatory supervision of Village Funds. (Sosiawan et al., 2019: 517) This guide must be compiled in a simple, practical, and easy-to-understand manner so that it can be an operational reference for Babinkamtibmas in the field.

To ensure synergy between various Village Fund supervisory institutions, it is necessary to establish a coordination forum for Village Fund supervision at the district/city level involving the Police (including Babinkamtibmas), Regency/City Inspectorate, Village Community Empowerment Agency, Prosecutor's Office, and civil society organizations. This forum can function as a forum for coordination, information exchange, and synchronization of the Village Fund supervision program. It is necessary to develop an integrated information system for the supervision of Village Funds that allows various supervisory institutions to share information and data in real-time. This system can be an application or digital platform that facilitates: reporting of findings of indications of irregularities by Babinkamtibmas and other supervisory institutions; tracking and monitoring follow-up on findings; as well as data and information exchange between supervisory agencies.

Babinkamtibmas needs to develop a systematic community empowerment program to increase community awareness and participation in the supervision of the Village Fund. Programs that can be developed include: public campaigns on the transparency and accountability of the Village Fund through various media; the formation and development of a volunteer group to supervise the Village Fund at the RT/RW or hamlet level; facilitation of a citizens' forum or special village deliberation to discuss the management of the Village Fund; as well as community

---

assistance in accessing Village Fund information and submitting complaints. To protect the community participating in the supervision of the Village Fund from intimidation or retaliation. Babinkamtibmas can play a role in providing security protection for people who report alleged irregularities in Village Funds and face threats or intimidation.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion that has been described, it can be concluded that Bhabinkamtibmas has a legal basis and a strategic position to supervise the management of Village Funds through a community policing approach. This role is carried out comprehensively, starting from building public legal awareness (preemptive), conducting early detection of potential irregularities (preventive), to reporting corruption crimes (repressive). By prioritizing partnerships and the use of technology, Bhabinkamtibmas not only acts as a law enforcer, but also as a community partner in creating transparent and accountable village governance. However, optimizing this role still faces challenges such as regulatory limitations, human resource competence in the financial sector, and local political intervention. To overcome this, it is necessary to strengthen special regulations, structured training for personnel, and strong synergy between the National Police, the government, and other supervisory institutions. The success of the supervision of the Village Fund ultimately depends on multi-layered collaboration that is able to empower community participation to realize an independent and corruption-free village.

## LIST OF REFERENCES

- Ali, Z. (2021). Legal research methods. Graphic Rays.
- Azhari, R. S., & Handayani, N. (2020). Analysis of the allocation and management of funds in Petiken village, Driyorejo District, Gresik Regency. *Journal of Accounting Science and Research (JIRA)*, 9(9), 1-10.
- Cahyono, H., et al. (2020). Village fund management: A study from the perspective of democracy and village government capacity. [Name of Issuer/Institution].
- Devianty, F. G. (2017). The role of the Gedebage Bandung Sector Police in order to maintain kamtibmas and law enforcement based on Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia. *Paramarta Discourse: Journal of Legal Science*, 16(1), 47-66.
- Jannah, S. N., et al. (2024). The use of technology to accelerate village development and improve services. *Journal of Science Student Research*, 2(6), 111-119.
- Meliala, A. (2017). Revitalization of police units carrying out antagonistic police functions. *Journal of Police Science*, 11(2), 5.
- Mirad, A. (2021). Empowerment of the community of Kuapan village, Tambang District, Kampar Regency. *Journal of Political and Social Administration*, 2(2), 90-98.
- Muniarty, P., et al. (2021). Strengthening farmer participation through agricultural extension in East Rasanae District, Bima City. *GLOBAL ABDIMAS: Journal of Community Service*, 1(1), 24-29.

- 
- Rahayu, D. P. (2020). Legal research methods. Thafa Media.
- Ramadhan, R., Mulyadi, M., & Marzuki, M. (2021). The Role of the Community Police (Polmas) in Realizing the Public Security and Order System (Study at the Tanjung Balai Resort Police). *Scientific Journal of Metadata*, 3(1), 274–291.
- Rukmini, M., et al. (2024). Accounting and financial management of village fund allocation (Empirical study in Girirejo village, Bagor District, Nganjuk Regency). *Scientific Journal of Accounting Economics*, 10(2), 859–865.
- Siti, K., & Utia, M. (2017). Analysis of the village fund management system based on village financial regulations. *Legal Issues*, 46(1), 20–29.
- Sociology, U. M. (2019). The role of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) in preventing and eradicating corruption. *Journal of De Jure Legal Research*, 19(4), 517–538.
- Suharni, S. (2023). Effectiveness [Full Title Not Available]. *Journal of Undetectable Research*, 2, 763–770.
- Sulistiyowati, R., & Nataliawati, R. (2022). Analysis of accountability, transparency, and community participation in the financial management of village funds. *Owner: Research and Journal of Accounting*, 6(2), 1798–1811.
- Suprayogi, A. R., & Wahidahwati, W. (2019). Management of village fund allocation in village community empowerment (Study on Kedunganyar village, Wringinanom District, Gresik Regency). *Journal of Accounting Science and Research (JIRA)*, 8(10), 2–6.
- Thalib, P., et al. (2022). Optimization of Bhabinkamtibmas through the synergy of students and the Indonesian National Police in Banyuwangi. *Genetics*, 1(2), 156–166.
- Wahyurudhanto, A. (2018). Analysis of early detection capabilities by Bhabinkamtibmas in the implementation of Polmas as a strengthening of the one police-one village program. *Journal of Police Science*, 12(2), 14.
- Wahyurudhanto, A., & Safii, M. H. (2023). Strengthening Bhabinkamtibmas. Kaizen Media Publishing.