

POLICE STRATEGIES FOR COMBATING STREET ROBBERY FROM A SIYASAH DUSTURIYAH PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Street robbery has become one of the most serious forms of violent crime in Indonesia because it threatens public safety, disrupts social stability, and reduces public confidence in law enforcement institutions. This study examines police strategies for combating street robbery from a *Siyasah Dusturiyah* perspective. Empirical legal research with a qualitative approach was employed to investigate the implementation of preventive and repressive policing strategies in Binduriang District, Rejang Lebong Regency. Primary data were obtained through interviews, observations, and documentation, while secondary data were collected from statutory regulations, scholarly publications, and other relevant legal documents. Data were analyzed using an interactive qualitative analysis model involving data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The findings reveal that preventive strategies include routine patrols, community policing, public legal awareness programs, neighborhood security systems, and cooperation with community and religious leaders. Repressive strategies focus on criminal investigations, suspect apprehension, law enforcement, and periodic police operations against criminal activities. Police efforts have not yet achieved optimal effectiveness due to limited personnel, inadequate operational facilities, difficulties in identifying offenders, and insufficient community participation in crime prevention. The principles of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*, particularly *hisbah* and *shurtah*, support the state's responsibility to maintain public order, uphold justice, and protect society from criminal threats. Strong collaboration between law enforcement agencies and the community is essential for improving the effectiveness of street robbery prevention and ensuring sustainable public security.

Keywords: *police strategy, street robbery, crime prevention, Siyasah Dusturiyah, hisbah.*

INTRODUCTION

Street robbery remains one of the most persistent forms of violent crime that threatens public security across many countries. Criminal acts involving the use of violence or intimidation to seize property in public spaces have become increasingly complex due to rapid urbanization, population mobility, economic inequality, and technological developments that create new opportunities for offenders. The consequences of street robbery extend beyond financial losses because victims frequently experience physical injuries, psychological trauma, and long-term fear of becoming targets of repeated victimization. Public concern over personal safety consequently influences social interaction, economic activities, and confidence in the state's capacity to provide effective legal protection. Governments therefore face continuous pressure to strengthen law enforcement institutions while simultaneously developing comprehensive crime prevention policies capable of addressing both the causes and consequences of violent criminal behavior. Sustainable public security cannot be achieved solely through punitive measures because

crime prevention also requires institutional coordination, community participation, and adaptive policing strategies that respond to changing patterns of criminal activity (Rahmadini et al., 2024).

Contemporary criminal justice systems increasingly recognize that effective policing extends beyond the traditional function of enforcing criminal law after an offense has occurred. Modern law enforcement institutions are expected to adopt preventive approaches that reduce criminal opportunities while maintaining public trust and protecting fundamental rights. Preventive policing emphasizes early intervention through intelligence gathering, routine patrols, community engagement, crime mapping, technological surveillance, and partnerships with local stakeholders to minimize conditions that facilitate criminal activities. Repressive measures nevertheless remain an essential component of law enforcement because investigations, arrests, prosecutions, and criminal sanctions provide legal certainty and reinforce the authority of the justice system. The integration of preventive and repressive strategies reflects a comprehensive approach to crime control that balances public protection with the principles of justice, accountability, and the rule of law. Such an approach has become increasingly important as governments seek to improve institutional effectiveness while responding to growing public expectations for safer communities (Qosim et al., 2025).

Indonesia continues to encounter significant challenges in addressing street robbery despite continuous improvements in criminal law enforcement and public security policies. Incidents of robbery involving violence frequently occur on public roads, residential areas, and transportation routes where victims possess limited opportunities to defend themselves or seek immediate assistance. Geographic conditions, uneven distribution of security personnel, limited surveillance facilities, and varying levels of public awareness further complicate efforts to prevent criminal activities. Police institutions therefore carry substantial responsibility for maintaining public order while ensuring the protection of life, property, and fundamental rights guaranteed under Indonesian law. Police responsibilities extend beyond responding to criminal incidents because effective law enforcement requires strategic planning, risk assessment, crime prevention programs, intelligence-based policing, and cooperation with local communities. Institutional effectiveness consequently depends not only on legal authority but also on the capacity of police organizations to anticipate crime patterns, allocate operational resources efficiently, and establish constructive partnerships with citizens. These responsibilities demonstrate that public security represents a shared objective requiring collaboration between state institutions and society to reduce opportunities for criminal behavior and strengthen confidence in the justice system (Faldes & Maghfira, 2025).

Siyasah Dusturiyah provides a constitutional framework within Islamic political jurisprudence that emphasizes the obligation of government to preserve justice, maintain public order, and protect society from every form of harm. Public authority within this perspective is exercised to achieve *maslahah*, uphold legal certainty, and ensure that governmental policies remain consistent with the objectives of Islamic law (*maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*). Classical concepts such as *hisbah* and *shurṭah* illustrate the importance of institutional mechanisms responsible for supervising social order, preventing unlawful conduct, and

enforcing justice within society. These concepts demonstrate that crime prevention constitutes an integral element of good governance rather than merely a reaction to criminal acts after they occur. Police institutions therefore perform functions that correspond to the broader objective of protecting society through fair, accountable, and effective law enforcement. Analysis based on *Siyasah Dusturiyah* consequently offers a comprehensive perspective for evaluating contemporary policing because institutional performance is assessed not only through legal compliance but also through its contribution to justice, social welfare, and sustainable public security (Sinaga & Muhibbussabry, 2025).

Binduriang District, Rejang Lebong Regency, represents an important setting for examining police strategies in combating street robbery because the area has experienced incidents that have generated public concern regarding safety and law enforcement effectiveness. The district is characterized by transportation routes connecting several regions, creating mobility patterns that may increase opportunities for criminal activities in locations with limited supervision. Police officers assigned to the area encounter various operational challenges, including limited personnel, inadequate supporting facilities, difficulties in identifying perpetrators, and the need to maintain effective coordination with local communities. Community participation also plays a decisive role in determining the success of crime prevention because timely reporting, public awareness, and cooperation with law enforcement institutions contribute to the early detection of criminal activities. Evaluation of police strategies within this empirical setting therefore provides a comprehensive understanding of how preventive and repressive measures are implemented while identifying factors that influence their effectiveness in maintaining public security (Djabar et al., 2025).

Previous studies concerning street robbery have predominantly examined criminal behavior from the perspectives of criminology, criminal law, sociology, and public security. Existing literature has discussed the causes of robbery, law enforcement mechanisms, criminal sanctions, victim protection, and police performance in responding to violent crime. Limited scholarly attention has been devoted to analyzing police strategies through the framework of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*, particularly by integrating Islamic constitutional principles with contemporary policing practices. Current studies also tend to evaluate institutional performance primarily through statutory compliance and operational effectiveness without examining the broader constitutional values of justice, public welfare, governmental responsibility, and protection of society reflected in Islamic legal thought. This limitation indicates the existence of a conceptual gap that requires interdisciplinary analysis capable of connecting positive law with Islamic constitutional jurisprudence in evaluating law enforcement policies and institutional responsibilities.

This study addresses the identified gap by examining police strategies for combating street robbery through the perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*. Analysis focuses on the implementation of preventive and repressive policing strategies while evaluating their consistency with the principles of justice, *maslahah*, public order, and governmental responsibility in Islamic constitutional law. The findings are expected to enrich academic discourse by expanding the application of *Siyasah Dusturiyah* within contemporary law

enforcement studies and by providing an integrated analytical framework for assessing police performance. Practical contributions are directed toward strengthening crime prevention policies, improving institutional cooperation between law enforcement agencies and local communities, and supporting the formulation of more effective public security strategies. The study ultimately seeks to demonstrate that sustainable crime prevention requires not only effective legal enforcement but also governance that consistently prioritizes justice, accountability, and the protection of society as fundamental objectives of both national law and Islamic constitutional principles.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed empirical legal research with a qualitative approach to examine the implementation of police strategies for combating street robbery from the perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*. Empirical legal research was selected because the study investigates the application of law in practice by examining the interaction between legal norms and actual law enforcement activities within society. A qualitative approach enabled an in-depth exploration of police strategies, institutional responsibilities, and community participation in preventing and addressing street robbery. The research was conducted in Binduriang District, Rejang Lebong Regency, Bengkulu Province, Indonesia, because the area has experienced recurring incidents of street robbery and provides an appropriate setting for evaluating the effectiveness of police strategies in maintaining public security.

Primary data were obtained through semi-structured interviews with police officers and other informants directly involved in crime prevention and law enforcement, supported by field observations and documentation. Secondary data consisted of statutory regulations, academic books, scientific journal articles, and other legal documents relevant to policing, criminal law, and *Siyasah Dusturiyah*. Informants were selected purposively based on their knowledge, professional responsibilities, and direct involvement in implementing police strategies against street robbery. Source triangulation and method triangulation were applied to enhance the credibility and consistency of the research findings by comparing information collected from different data sources and research techniques.

Data were analyzed using the interactive qualitative analysis model, which consisted of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction involved selecting and organizing information relevant to the research objectives, while data display facilitated systematic interpretation of empirical findings. Conclusions were drawn through continuous verification of the collected evidence and interpreted using the principles of *Siyasah Dusturiyah* to evaluate the effectiveness of preventive and repressive police strategies in combating street robbery. This analytical framework enabled the study to identify institutional challenges, assess the implementation of policing strategies, and examine their relevance to the principles of justice, public order, and public welfare within Islamic constitutional law.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Police Strategies for Combating Street Robbery in Binduriang District

Street robbery remains one of the principal public security challenges encountered by the police in Binduriang District because the offense directly threatens the safety of road

users and disrupts social order within the community. Empirical findings indicate that police intervention is not limited to responding after criminal incidents occur but also includes continuous efforts to reduce opportunities for crime before offenses are committed. The implementation of policing strategies reflects the institutional responsibility of maintaining public security through a combination of preventive and repressive measures adapted to local conditions. Characteristics of the research area, including transportation routes, community mobility, and environmental conditions, require policing strategies capable of responding to diverse patterns of criminal behavior. Police officers therefore perform multiple functions encompassing crime prevention, public protection, law enforcement, and community engagement. This integrated approach demonstrates that effective policing depends upon operational readiness, institutional coordination, and the ability to identify security vulnerabilities before they develop into criminal incidents. Empirical evidence further indicates that maintaining public confidence represents an equally important objective because community trust significantly influences cooperation between citizens and law enforcement authorities in preventing street robbery (Nur et al., 2025).

Preventive strategies constitute the first layer of police intervention in reducing the occurrence of street robbery within the research area. Field findings demonstrate that preventive measures are implemented through routine patrols, increased police visibility in locations considered vulnerable to criminal activity, public security campaigns, community policing, and cooperation with neighborhood leaders and local residents. These activities are intended to deter potential offenders while simultaneously encouraging public awareness regarding crime prevention. Police presence in strategic locations creates psychological deterrence by increasing the perceived risk of apprehension among individuals intending to commit criminal acts. Community policing further strengthens communication between police officers and residents by facilitating information exchange concerning suspicious activities and security threats. Preventive measures therefore function not only as operational activities but also as mechanisms for strengthening social resilience against crime through collaborative participation between state institutions and the community. Findings indicate that prevention becomes more effective when institutional initiatives receive active support from citizens who recognize public security as a shared responsibility rather than an obligation borne exclusively by law enforcement agencies (Basri et al., 2026).

Repressive strategies complement preventive policing by ensuring that criminal offenses are addressed through lawful investigation and prosecution. Empirical findings reveal that police officers conduct investigations, identify suspects, collect evidence, apprehend offenders, and process criminal cases in accordance with applicable legal procedures. Repressive action serves not only to impose criminal liability but also to reinforce public confidence in the effectiveness of the criminal justice system. Prompt responses to reported incidents reduce public anxiety while demonstrating institutional commitment to protecting the community from violent crime. Criminal investigations further contribute to identifying recurring patterns of offending that may inform future preventive strategies. Integration between preventive and repressive measures therefore creates a continuous cycle of crime control in which operational experience gained during investigations supports

subsequent preventive planning. Police performance consequently extends beyond resolving individual criminal cases because every enforcement activity also contributes to broader institutional learning concerning the dynamics of street robbery within the research area.

Implementation of these policing strategies demonstrates that crime prevention requires organizational flexibility and adaptive decision-making rather than reliance upon a single operational approach. Empirical evidence suggests that preventive activities become more effective when supported by accurate information concerning vulnerable locations, crime patterns, and community conditions. Repressive measures likewise depend upon coordination among investigative personnel, availability of evidence, witness cooperation, and procedural compliance throughout the criminal justice process. Police institutions therefore continuously adjust operational priorities according to changes in security conditions while maintaining consistency with their legal responsibilities. Institutional adaptability also reflects the necessity of balancing immediate responses to criminal incidents with long-term efforts designed to reduce opportunities for future offenses. Strategic planning consequently becomes an essential component of policing because sustainable public security cannot be achieved through reactive enforcement alone. Continuous evaluation of operational practices enables law enforcement institutions to improve effectiveness while responding to evolving forms of criminal behavior observed within the research area (Nepri & Pasiska, 2026).

Findings from this study demonstrate that police strategies implemented in Binduriang District have established an integrated framework combining prevention, law enforcement, and community collaboration in addressing street robbery. Empirical evidence nevertheless indicates that the success of these strategies depends upon consistent implementation, institutional capacity, and active public participation throughout the crime prevention process. Police officers perform a central role in coordinating security initiatives, whereas sustainable crime reduction requires collective responsibility involving local government, community leaders, and residents. Analysis of the research findings therefore indicates that policing effectiveness should be evaluated not only by the number of offenders apprehended but also by the institution's ability to reduce crime opportunities, strengthen public trust, and create a secure social environment. These findings confirm that comprehensive policing strategies provide a stronger foundation for combating street robbery than approaches relying exclusively on criminal law enforcement after offenses have already occurred (Walsh, 2001).

The findings of this study demonstrate several similarities with previous studies that emphasize the importance of integrating preventive and repressive policing strategies to improve crime prevention and public security. Existing studies generally conclude that routine patrols, community policing, and effective law enforcement contribute significantly to reducing violent crime and strengthening public trust in police institutions. The present study extends these findings by examining police strategies through the perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*, thereby providing a broader analytical framework that incorporates constitutional values, justice, and public welfare into the evaluation of policing practices. This perspective demonstrates that the effectiveness of police strategies should not be assessed solely by

operational achievements or the number of criminal cases resolved but also by their contribution to protecting society and realizing the broader objectives of good governance. The findings therefore provide an interdisciplinary contribution by integrating empirical policing practices with Islamic constitutional principles, offering a more comprehensive understanding of crime prevention strategies in contemporary law enforcement (Koslicki et al., 2021).

Factors Influencing the Effectiveness of Police Strategies

The effectiveness of police strategies in combating street robbery is influenced by multiple institutional and environmental factors that interact throughout the law enforcement process. Empirical findings indicate that successful crime prevention cannot be measured solely by the implementation of patrols or the arrest of offenders because operational outcomes are closely associated with organizational capacity, resource availability, public cooperation, and the characteristics of the research area. Police institutions operate within practical limitations that affect their ability to prevent, detect, and respond to criminal activities efficiently. Differences in geographic conditions, patterns of public mobility, and the distribution of vulnerable locations require flexible policing strategies capable of adapting to changing security circumstances. Evaluation of police performance should therefore consider both institutional achievements and the structural constraints encountered during operational implementation. This perspective provides a more comprehensive understanding of crime prevention because policing effectiveness is determined by the interaction between organizational capability and external conditions rather than by isolated operational activities alone (Den Heyer, 2011).

Institutional capacity represents one of the most influential factors affecting the implementation of police strategies. Field findings demonstrate that limitations in the number of police personnel reduce the intensity of patrol activities, supervision, and rapid responses to reported criminal incidents. Police officers are required to perform various operational and administrative responsibilities simultaneously, creating challenges in allocating human resources efficiently across areas requiring continuous security monitoring. Operational effectiveness is further influenced by the availability of supporting facilities, including transportation, communication equipment, surveillance infrastructure, and logistical resources necessary for preventive and investigative activities. Insufficient operational support may reduce institutional responsiveness, particularly when criminal incidents occur in locations requiring immediate intervention. Resource limitations consequently affect not only the quantity of policing activities but also the overall quality of law enforcement services delivered to the community. Strengthening institutional capacity therefore constitutes an essential prerequisite for improving the effectiveness of strategies designed to combat street robbery.

Community participation also plays a decisive role in determining the success of police strategies because public security cannot be maintained exclusively through institutional intervention. Empirical findings indicate that cooperation between police officers and community members facilitates the early identification of suspicious activities, improves information sharing, and strengthens preventive measures implemented within vulnerable

areas. Timely reporting of criminal incidents enables law enforcement authorities to respond more effectively while increasing opportunities to identify offenders through available evidence and witness information. Public awareness regarding personal security and collective responsibility likewise contributes to reducing opportunities for criminal behavior. Limited community participation, reluctance to provide information, and insufficient public understanding of crime prevention weaken the effectiveness of policing strategies despite continuous institutional efforts. Sustainable crime prevention therefore depends upon a collaborative relationship in which police institutions and society actively support one another in maintaining public order and protecting community members from criminal threats (Hasan & Martinouva, 2020).

Geographical and environmental conditions further influence the implementation of police strategies within the research area. Characteristics of transportation routes, distances between settlements, and the presence of locations with limited public supervision create conditions that may increase opportunities for street robbery. Criminal offenders frequently exploit areas where police visibility is relatively low and where victims experience limited access to immediate assistance. Environmental factors therefore require police institutions to develop adaptive operational strategies based on risk assessment and spatial analysis rather than applying uniform policing approaches across all locations. Strategic deployment of personnel, routine monitoring of vulnerable areas, and coordination with local communities become increasingly important under such conditions. Findings indicate that environmental characteristics should be incorporated into institutional planning because effective crime prevention depends upon an accurate understanding of local security dynamics as well as the operational challenges associated with the research setting (Pasaribu et al., 2026).

Analysis of the research findings demonstrates that the effectiveness of police strategies is determined by the integration of institutional capacity, operational resources, community participation, and environmental conditions. Improvements in only one aspect are unlikely to produce sustainable reductions in street robbery if other supporting components remain inadequate. Crime prevention therefore requires a comprehensive institutional approach emphasizing coordination, continuous evaluation, resource development, and active public involvement. Police organizations should strengthen preventive initiatives while simultaneously improving investigative capabilities and expanding collaborative partnerships with community stakeholders. These findings indicate that successful policing is not solely reflected in the resolution of criminal cases but also in the institution's ability to build public trust, reduce opportunities for offending, and establish a stable security environment capable of supporting long-term social order. Such an integrated approach provides a stronger foundation for improving the effectiveness of police strategies in combating street robbery within the research area (Adnan & Basriadi, 2021).

The factors identified in this study are generally consistent with previous research indicating that institutional capacity, operational resources, and community participation substantially influence the effectiveness of police performance. Existing studies predominantly examine these factors from organizational or criminological perspectives. The present study broadens this discussion by demonstrating that the effectiveness of police

strategies is determined by the interaction among institutional, environmental, and social dimensions rather than by individual factors alone. This integrated analysis provides a more comprehensive explanation of why crime prevention strategies may not achieve optimal outcomes despite continuous law enforcement efforts. The findings therefore highlight the importance of strengthening institutional capacity while simultaneously promoting collaborative governance involving police institutions, local government, and the community to establish sustainable public security (Purwanti et al., 2026).

Police Strategies from the Perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah*

Siyasah Dusturiyah places the responsibility for maintaining public order and protecting society at the center of governmental authority. Public security is regarded as an essential element of constitutional governance because justice cannot be realized in an environment characterized by fear, violence, and legal uncertainty. Empirical findings from this study demonstrate that police strategies implemented in Binduriang District are directed toward preventing criminal activities while ensuring that offenders are processed through lawful procedures. These institutional responsibilities reflect the broader objective of preserving social stability by protecting individuals, property, and public interests. Police intervention therefore extends beyond the technical enforcement of criminal law because every preventive and repressive action represents the exercise of state authority to safeguard society from threats capable of disrupting public welfare. Analysis through the perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah* indicates that effective policing should always balance law enforcement with justice, accountability, proportionality, and protection of fundamental rights. Institutional legitimacy is consequently determined not only by the authority to exercise coercive powers but also by the capacity to create a secure environment in which the community can conduct social and economic activities without fear of criminal violence (Widodo, 2022).

The concept of *hisbah* provides an important analytical framework for understanding preventive police strategies identified in this research. *Hisbah* emphasizes supervision, guidance, and early intervention to prevent conduct that may harm society before greater social disruption occurs. Empirical findings reveal that routine patrols, public security campaigns, community policing, and cooperation with local residents represent preventive mechanisms consistent with this principle because their primary objective is to reduce opportunities for criminal behavior rather than merely responding after offenses have been committed. Police visibility within vulnerable locations also performs a supervisory function by increasing public awareness and discouraging potential offenders from engaging in unlawful conduct. Preventive policing therefore reflects the substantive values embodied in *hisbah*, where state institutions actively promote social order through continuous engagement with the community. This perspective demonstrates that crime prevention constitutes a proactive governmental responsibility designed to preserve public welfare instead of relying exclusively upon punitive measures after legal violations have occurred (Bahkti & Hutabalian, 2021).

The concept of *shurṭah* further strengthens the analysis of repressive police strategies implemented in combating street robbery. *Shurṭah* refers to the institutional function responsible for enforcing the law, maintaining public order, and protecting society through

legitimate governmental authority. Findings from this study indicate that investigations, evidence collection, suspect apprehension, and criminal case processing represent practical manifestations of this responsibility within the contemporary criminal justice system. Repressive action serves not only to impose legal sanctions upon offenders but also to restore public confidence by demonstrating that violations of the law receive an appropriate institutional response. Fair and accountable law enforcement also reflects the constitutional obligation of the state to ensure equality before the law and protect citizens from arbitrary treatment. Analysis from the perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah* therefore confirms that criminal law enforcement should consistently uphold procedural justice while maintaining a balance between the rights of victims, suspects, and the wider community. Such an approach reinforces institutional credibility and contributes to sustainable public security (Hidayat & Hidayat, 2023).

The principle of *maslahah* offers a broader perspective for evaluating the effectiveness of police strategies because governmental policies should ultimately generate benefits for society while preventing harm. Empirical findings indicate that the combination of preventive and repressive strategies contributes to the protection of public safety by reducing opportunities for criminal activities and strengthening community confidence in law enforcement institutions. Limitations in personnel, operational facilities, and community participation nevertheless influence the extent to which these objectives can be fully achieved. Evaluation through the principle of *maslahah* demonstrates that institutional effectiveness cannot be assessed solely through statistical indicators such as the number of arrests or criminal cases resolved. Broader considerations involving public security, social stability, institutional trust, and community welfare should also become integral components of policy evaluation. Police organizations are therefore encouraged to strengthen collaborative partnerships with local government, community leaders, and residents to ensure that crime prevention policies produce sustainable benefits for society as a whole (Adnan & Basriadi, 2021).

Analysis of the empirical findings demonstrates that police strategies implemented in Binduriang District are generally consistent with the constitutional values embodied in *Siyasah Dusturiyah*, particularly the principles of justice, public order, governmental responsibility, and public welfare. Preventive strategies correspond to the supervisory function reflected in *hisbah*, while repressive measures illustrate the law enforcement responsibilities associated with *shurṭah*. Integration of these principles indicates that contemporary policing and Islamic constitutional thought share a common objective of protecting society through lawful, accountable, and effective governance. This study therefore contributes to the development of interdisciplinary legal scholarship by demonstrating that *Siyasah Dusturiyah* provides a relevant analytical framework for evaluating modern policing practices beyond conventional criminal law approaches. Findings also suggest that future law enforcement policies should continue strengthening institutional capacity, expanding community participation, and improving operational effectiveness to ensure that public security remains aligned with the constitutional objective of achieving justice and sustainable social welfare (Hisyam et al., 2023).

The present study also contributes to the development of *Siyasah Dusturiyah* by demonstrating its practical relevance in evaluating contemporary policing strategies. Previous studies primarily discuss *Siyasah Dusturiyah* within the context of constitutional governance, public administration, and state authority. Limited attention has been given to its application in assessing police strategies for combating violent crime. The integration of empirical findings with the principles of *hisbah*, *shur'ah*, justice, and *maslahah* provides a broader understanding of how Islamic constitutional law can support modern law enforcement governance. This contribution strengthens the interdisciplinary relationship between positive law and Islamic constitutional thought while expanding the application of *Siyasah Dusturiyah* in contemporary legal scholarship (Hartono et al., 2021).

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that the implementation of police strategies for combating street robbery in Binduriang District integrates preventive and repressive approaches aimed at maintaining public security and reducing criminal activities. Preventive measures, including routine patrols, community policing, and collaboration with local communities, complement repressive actions through criminal investigations, suspect apprehension, and law enforcement in accordance with applicable legal procedures. Empirical findings indicate that the effectiveness of these strategies is influenced by institutional capacity, operational resources, geographical conditions, and the level of community participation, highlighting that sustainable crime prevention requires coordinated efforts between law enforcement agencies and society. Analysis from the perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyah* confirms that these policing strategies are consistent with the principles of *hisbah*, *shur'ah*, justice, and *maslahah*, which emphasize the state's responsibility to protect society, preserve public order, and promote public welfare. This study contributes to the development of interdisciplinary legal scholarship by demonstrating that *Siyasah Dusturiyah* provides a relevant analytical framework for evaluating contemporary policing strategies while offering practical insights for strengthening crime prevention policies and improving institutional governance to achieve more effective and sustainable public security.

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