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The Effectiveness of Public Legal Awareness and Police Law Enforcement on the Decline of Street Crime in West Jakarta Area

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Abstract

Street crime is a form of criminality that often occurs in urban areas, including West Jakarta, where crime rates are still relatively high. One of the main contributing factors is the low level of public legal awareness, which has led to increased cases of theft, robbery, and physical violence in public spaces. This research aims to analyze the effectiveness of public legal awareness and law enforcement efforts by the police in reducing street crime rates in West Jakarta. This research uses empirical legal research type with inductive method. Primary data was collected through interviews with police officers and a survey of West Jakarta residents, while secondary data was obtained from legal documents, crime statistics, and related literature. A multidisciplinary approach was used, including sociological, legal, and comparative (with a case study in Singapore). The results show that low public legal awareness is a significant factor in the high rate of street crime. Consistent law enforcement, legal education, and intensive policing by the police proved effective. The research recommends a holistic and collaborative approach between the government, police, and community to increase legal awareness and reduce street crime rates in West Jakarta.

Keywords: Urgency, Public Awareness and Compliance, Street Crime, West Jakarta.

Introduction

According to Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, Indonesia as a country of law requires every action of the government and society to be based on applicable positive law. The law here is a collection of rules that regulate the behavior of society, which must be obeyed by everyone. If there is a violation of the law, the government is obliged to take corrective action. This shows that the law applies to all, including the government. In addition, the law also protects human rights and individual freedoms, ensuring that everyone is treated fairly. Thus, the principle of the rule of law in Indonesia emphasizes fair law enforcement and community participation in the decision-making process to create a harmonious and just social order [1]. This definition is in line with Utrecht's view, which emphasizes that law is not just a collection of rules, but also has the power to bind and sanction those who violate it.

In everyday life, individual interests often conflict with each other. Therefore, the law is there to protect these various interests. The law functions as a social controller that sets limits on behavior in society to prevent deviations. This control is carried out in various ways, such as prohibitions, demands, and compensation [2]. Soedjono Dirdjosisworo stated that the position of law between individuals and society is as a social controller that plays a role in determining and limiting people's behavior, in order to avoid deviations and negative impacts that may arise

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from these actions [3]. The law must be able to adapt to changes, needs, and interests that arise in society. Satjipto Rahardjo added that the law will always adjust to the demands of change and the needs and interests that develop in society [4]. Therefore, the purpose of law from a utility perspective is to create effective social control, where violations of the law can trigger criminal acts.

Crime is a common problem in all levels of society, regardless of geographical or time boundaries. Criminal acts can occur anywhere and anytime, covering various locations at the same or different times. According to Abdulsyani, crime is defined as an act that can cause various problems and unrest in people's lives. Crime is an integral part of social life, as long as there are differences in interests between individuals and efforts to fulfill them. Thus, crime is not a new phenomenon, but rather an inseparable part of complex social interactions [5].

Crime arises due to behavioral imbalances in society, which are often influenced by strong external culture. This influence can encourage members of society to deviate from prevailing norms. The social environment plays a very large role in shaping criminal behavior. Factors such as poverty, unemployment, lack of access to education, and negative influences from the surrounding environment can trigger someone to commit a crime [6].

The Roman philosopher, Cicero, once said that "Ubi Societas, Ibi Ius, Ibi Crime" (where there is society, there is law and there is crime) [7]. In the context of society, individuals judge, communicate, and interact with each other, which can often lead to conflict and negative bonds. A group tends to consider another group deviant if their behavior is not in line with the norms of their group. From a sociological perspective, crime is defined as all human behavior that can cause material and psychological losses, and disrupt life together in society (Khattak et al., 2023). Mulyana W. Kusumah also stated that crime includes all human behavior that can cause losses both materially and psychologically and disrupt the harmony of life in society [8].

Crime can happen anytime and anywhere, and therefore, efforts need to be made to combat it. From a legal perspective, crime has significant impacts, such as major losses, loss of social order, and changes in the system of social order. Criminal acts not only harm victims directly, but also disrupt the sense of security and trust that exists in society. In criminology, crime or criminality is divided into several main categories, namely: violent crime, property crime, white-collar crime, organized crime, and victimless crime (consensual or victimless crime). Each of these categories has various other crime specifications. For example, violent crime includes acts such as murder, serious and minor assault, rape, and robbery. Meanwhile, crimes against property include robbery, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. In his book "Social Problem: Continuity and Change" explains this grouping in more detail.

In addition, there is also white-collar crime, which is usually related to financial crimes committed by individuals from the middle to upper classes [9]. Examples of these crimes include embezzlement, fraud, corruption, insider trading, and others. On the other hand, there is blue-collar crime, which is generally committed by perpetrators from the lower social class who face economic demands. These crimes often include street crimes such as assault and robbery, which are included in the categories of violent crimes and property crimes, as well as drug crimes. Thus, this grouping of crimes helps to understand the characteristics and causes of various types of criminal acts [10].

Legally, crime and crime are defined as unlawful acts, which are responded to through certain mechanisms such as investigation, inquiry, prosecution, indictment, and sentencing [11].

Although criminal acts can be very dangerous and damaging to society, there are still fundamental weaknesses in this system [12]. To reduce the crime rate, the government and related institutions have implemented various strategies and approaches. This includes formulating stricter regulations and law enforcement by the authorities, as well as developing prevention policies and rehabilitation programs for perpetrators of crime [13].

However, these efforts often do not produce optimal results. The crime rate in various regions, including West Jakarta, is still relatively high. This shows that the existing approach still needs to be evaluated and improved.

One of the main factors contributing to the rise of crime is the low level of legal awareness in society. Many individuals do not understand the legal consequences of criminal acts or their legal rights as citizens. This ignorance not only opens up opportunities for law violations, but also hinders preventive efforts based on community participation. On the other hand, the effectiveness of law enforcement by police officers is also an important key in reducing the crime rate. Fast, firm and fair law enforcement can create a deterrent effect for criminals and build a sense of security in the community.

Therefore, this study aims to analyze the effectiveness of public legal awareness and law enforcement efforts by the police in reducing street crime rates in West Jakarta. It is hoped that this research can make a significant contribution to efforts to increase public legal awareness and effective law enforcement, so as to reduce street crime rates and create a safer and more comfortable environment for all West Jakarta residents. This research is also expected to provide input for the government and the police in formulating policies that are more effective in preventing and tackling crime.

Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the description that has been explained previously, the formulation of the problems studied are as follows:

1. To what extent does the level of public legal awareness contribute to the high rate of street crime in West Jakarta?
2. How effective is police law enforcement in reducing street crime in West Jakarta?

Research Method

The type of research used in this study uses empirical legal research, with descriptive-analytical research specifications to describe and analyze the phenomenon of street crime in West Jakarta. The data used consists of primary data, obtained through interviews with police officers and surveys of the community, as well as secondary data sourced from legal documents, crime statistics, and related literature. Data collection was carried out through in-depth interviews, survey questionnaires, and literature studies, with a multidisciplinary approach that includes sociological, legal, and comparative aspects, especially by comparing the handling of crime in West Jakarta with practices in Singapore. The data analysis technique applied is qualitative analysis with an inductive method, which aims to draw conclusions based on relevant facts and theories, so as to produce a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between public legal awareness, legal compliance, and efforts to reduce street crime.

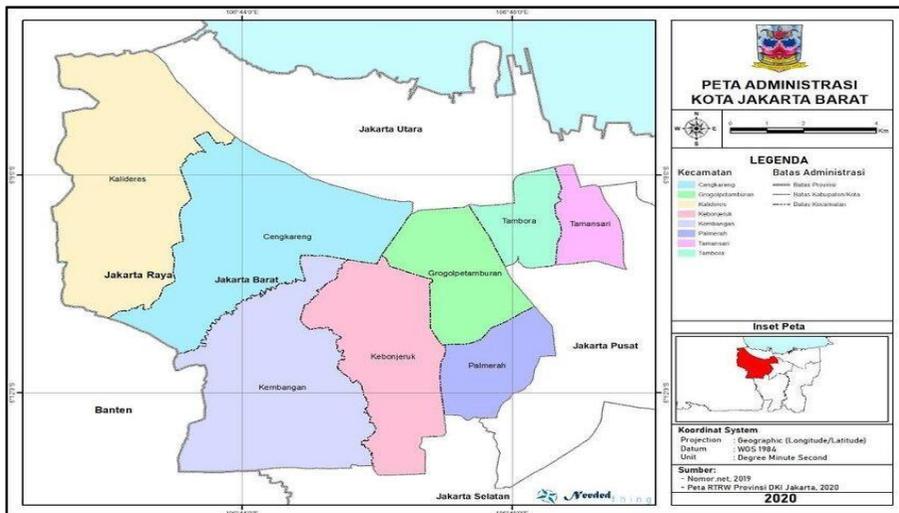


Figure 1 Administrative Map of West Jakarta City [14]

Jenis Kriminalitas	Jumlah Peristiwa Kriminalitas menurut Jenisnya yang Terjadi di Jakarta Barat		
	2021	2022	2023
Pembunuhan	6	8	10
Aniaya Berat	127	110	272
Pencurian Berat	200	238	334
Pencurian Keras	75	74	97
- Penodongan	2	9	11
- Perampasan	72	65	83
- Perampokan	1	-	2
Pencurian Kendaraan Bermotor	51	98	179
- Roda Dua	51	92	173
- Roda Empat	-	6	6
Kebakaran	9	6	-
Perjudian	8	6	12
Pemerasan dengan ancaman	11	14	17
Pemerksaan	6	-	3
Narkoba	309	306	288
Jumlah	802	1032	1487

Sumber : Polres Metro Jakarta Barat

Figure 2 Number of Crimes in West Jakarta by Type in 2021-2023 [15]

The map above shows the administrative map of West Jakarta, which is divided into several sub-districts. This helps to understand the research area and its relevance to the problem of street crime. This study lays the foundation for further analysis of the social and legal dynamics that influence crime rates in West Jakarta by providing an administrative description of the area.

Street Crime Rate Data in West Jakarta and Singapore

This study comprehensively presents data related to street crime rates in West Jakarta, which is the main focus of the study.

Overall crime rate in Singapore from 2014 to 2023

(per 100,000 population)

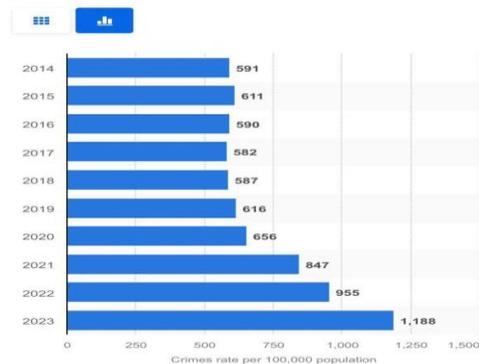


Figure 3 Overall Crime Rate in Singapore from 2014 to 2023 [16]

The data presented includes information on various types of street crimes that occur in West Jakarta, including violent crimes, property crimes, and drug crimes. This study provides an up-to-date picture of the security conditions in West Jakarta by collecting street crime data for the period 2021 to 2023. In addition, this study also includes graphs that illustrate the trend in the number of street crimes from 2018 to 2022, allowing readers to see how street crime has developed in recent years. Analysis of economic, social, and public legal awareness variables complements this data. In addition, this study compares street crime data in West Jakarta with data from another country, Singapore. By presenting comprehensive data and analysis, this study provides a strong foundation for understanding how important public awareness and legal compliance are to reducing street crime in West Jakarta. In addition, this study analyzes the handling of street crime in Singapore as a comparative study to identify best practices that can be adapted in West Jakarta, Indonesia. This analysis covers several key aspects that distinguish Singapore's approach to addressing crime:

Crime Comparison Between Singapore and Jakarta ↔		
Index ⓘ	Singapore	Jakarta
Crime Index:	23.36	52.71
Safety Scale:	76.64	47.29

Figure 4 Comparison of Crime in Singapore and Jakarta [17]

The crime rate and sense of security data in Jakarta, especially West Jakarta, show a striking difference compared to Singapore. In Singapore, street crime is at a very low level, including robbery and motor vehicle theft, and people have a high sense of security when walking alone at night. In contrast, Jakarta still faces a higher crime rate, with a low public perception of security and concerns about various crimes.

Singapore's success in creating a safe environment can serve as an inspiration for Jakarta to adopt similar policies that are tailored to local conditions. Singaporeans' level of trust in the

security of their environment is a key factor in making the country one of the safest places in the world. Jakarta can learn from this approach to increase its sense of security and reduce crime rates in its area. Comparing the handling of street crime in Singapore and West Jakarta, emphasizes the importance of a comprehensive approach that includes effective law enforcement, public education, use of technology, and active citizen participation. Singapore has succeeded in reducing crime rates thanks to integrated policies and public trust in security. In contrast, West Jakarta still faces challenges with higher crime rates. Lessons from Singapore can serve as a guide for West Jakarta to increase legal awareness and create a safer environment [18].

Perspectives and Level of Awareness Legal of West Jakarta Society

This study examines the public perspective, level of awareness with the law in the West Jakarta area. This data was obtained through a survey of respondents, which covered several important elements:

a. Knowledge of Street Crime.

The results showed that all 150 respondents (100%) knew the term "street crime." However, when asked to identify the types of crimes in this category, some respondents had difficulty distinguishing between street crime and other crimes. For example, 30 respondents incorrectly considered drug use as street crime, while 15 respondents considered corruption and 22 respondents considered embezzlement to also be included in this category. This finding indicates a lack of understanding of crime classification, which can be a basis for improving public legal literacy.

b. Level of Knowledge of Applicable Legal Provisions

The results show that the majority of respondents, namely 61.3%, do not have adequate knowledge of this legal provision. In contrast, only 38.7% of respondents showed an understanding of it.

c. The Importance of Law in Preventing Street Crime

The results show that although the majority of respondents (64.7%) understand that theft is a crime, many of them do not fully understand the legal rules governing the act. This finding highlights the need for more effective education and socialization of the law in the community regarding street crime.

d. Areas and Times of Risk in West Jakarta Considered the Most Risky

The results show that almost all respondents feel that police supervision in the area is not effective enough to reduce the crime rate. This finding indicates the need for a more comprehensive approach or strategy in dealing with street crime in the area. Furthermore, there are around 200 crime-prone areas in West Jakarta, with a high concentration in the areas of the Cengkareng, Kalideres, and Tanjung Duren Police Sectors. Although police patrols are carried out during risky hours, especially between 01.00 and 04.00 in the morning, respondents still feel that these steps are not enough to create a sense of security in the community.

e. Respondents' or Family's Experiences Regarding Street Crime in West Jakarta.

Of the 150 respondents, 26% reported that they or a family member had been a victim, indicating a real risk in the area. Meanwhile, the majority of respondents, namely 74%, stated that they or

their families had never experienced a similar incident. This finding shows that although most respondents were not directly affected, street crime remains a threat that requires serious attention.

f. Respondents' Views on the Level of Street Crime in West Jakarta

Of the total 150 respondents, Grogol Petamburan District was considered the riskiest area by 32.7% of respondents (49 people). Kebon Jeruk District was in second place with 26.7% of respondents (40 people) choosing it. Taman Sari District was chosen by 12% of respondents (18 people), followed by Palmerah District with 10.7% (16 people). Cengkareng District was mentioned by 7.3% of respondents (11 people), while Tambora, Kembangan, and Kalideres Districts were each chosen by 3.3% of respondents (5 people). These findings show public perception of the level of crime vulnerability in various areas of West Jakarta.

g. Respondents' Views on the Effectiveness of Crime Prevention Efforts

Of the total 150 respondents, the majority, namely 68.7% (103 people), believed that a preventive approach—prevention before a crime occurs—is more effective in reducing street crime. In contrast, 31.3% (47 people) chose a repressive approach, which focuses on taking action after a crime has occurred. These results indicate that most respondents support a proactive prevention strategy to deal with crime in West Jakarta.

h. Level of Legal Awareness of the West Jakarta Community

Of the total 150 respondents, the majority, namely 80% (120 people), felt that the community in the area had quite good legal awareness. However, 18.7% (28 people) believed that legal awareness was still lacking, and 1.3% (2 people) considered it inadequate. These findings indicate that although most people realize the importance of legal awareness, there is still a small group who consider that further improvement is needed. For this reason, legal education and socialization are important steps in strengthening public understanding in West Jakarta.

A survey of 150 respondents in West Jakarta showed that although the public understands the term street crime, many have difficulty identifying the types and are less familiar with the related legal provisions. The majority of respondents believe that the threat of corporal punishment is effective in preventing crime, but police supervision is considered inadequate, especially in vulnerable areas such as Grogol Petamburan and Kebon Jeruk. Most support a preventive approach rather than a repressive one, while the level of public legal awareness is considered quite good, although it still needs to be improved through education and legal socialization.

Result and Discussion

Efforts that have been made to increase legal awareness and compliance with the law in Indonesia have not yet produced significant results in reducing street crime rates in West Jakarta.

Indonesia, as a country of law, requires every action to be based on positive law. Although the law functions as a social control, crime still exists due to differences in interests. Types of crime, including violent crime, property crime, and street crime, occur in various levels of society. In West Jakarta, the street crime rate increases by 10% per year, which is considered reasonable by the police considering the population density and low education. However, this remains a serious problem that requires attention [19].

Building a legal culture through legal awareness and compliance is considered a solution, but

these efforts have not been effective. Factors such as low legal awareness in the community, an approach that emphasizes fear, and a lack of methods for providing social benefits are obstacles. Therefore, increasing public awareness and legal compliance is very important to reduce street crime in West Jakarta.

There Are Various Factors That Hinder Efforts to Build Public Awareness and Legal Compliance in Order to Reduce Street Crime in West Jakarta

This study identifies internal and external factors that contribute to street crime in West Jakarta. Internal factors include low levels of education, limited legal understanding, egoism, and social jealousy arising from low social status and economic background [20]. These factors drive individuals to commit crimes as a way to meet their living needs or respond to injustice.

Meanwhile, external factors include the lack of local regulatory support for police programs, limited police resources and facilities, unstable economic conditions, and high population density [21]. Negative social environments, such as slums and lack of parental supervision, also contribute to the increased risk of crime [21]. The combination of all these factors creates conditions that facilitate street crime in West Jakarta. Therefore, increasing public awareness and compliance with the law is considered very important to reduce the level of street crime in West Jakarta.

The Model for Developing Public Legal Awareness and Compliance in an Effort to Reduce Street Crime in West Jakarta Needs to be Designed by Considering the Perspective of the Legal Image Adopted by the Republic of Indonesia Police

Crime in Indonesia, especially in West Jakarta, remains a challenge even though the country is based on positive law. Various forms of crime, such as violent crime, property crime, white-collar crime, organized crime, and victimless crime, arise due to differences in interests in society. Street crime, which is often related to blue-collar crime and triggered by economic factors, is a major concern.

The government has implemented various strategies to reduce crime, but data shows that street crime rates are still increasing. Increasing public legal awareness is essential to prevent criminal acts. Deep legal awareness and sincere compliance are believed to be more effective than mere fear of sanctions. To overcome street crime, active community participation and fair law enforcement are needed. Collaboration between local governments, educational institutions, community leaders, and families is essential. Structured and sustainable education programs also need to be implemented to build public legal awareness, so that street crime rates can be reduced significantly.

Singapore Becomes a Reference Model for Indonesia, Especially the West Jakarta Region in Efforts to Increase Public Legal Awareness and Compliance

Through the implementation of preventive policies and legal culture education, Singapore has become a safe, orderly country with a low crime rate [22]. Strict and consistent law enforcement, in accordance with the theory of deterrence, creates a deterrent effect for the community, which is a major component of this success. In addition, the community is educated about their rights and obligations and the importance of maintaining social order through character education and legal awareness embedded in the school curriculum.

In addition, Singapore's education program is tailored to the social and cultural characteristics of the community. One example is the use of cartoon mascots to teach children the law and social

norms, which has been shown to reach various age groups. Social and economic stability also plays a major role in reducing the number of crimes, especially street crimes. According to strain theory, the urge to commit crimes is reduced when the Singapore government supports the economic well-being of the community and provides sufficient employment opportunities.

Collaboration between the government, the community, and the private sector through approaches such as community law enforcement also supports this success. By working together, the police can gain the trust of the community and become actively involved in maintaining environmental security. Singapore also uses technology such as CCTV to improve security and increase surveillance. In addition to serving as a deterrent, this technology enables fast and accurate threat detection.

Conclusion and Suggestion

This study found that public legal awareness and legal compliance are very important to reduce street crime in West Jakarta. The number of street crimes shows that the community still has problems in understanding and implementing legal principles. Without strong public awareness and legal compliance, law enforcement efforts will not be successful. A comparison between crime control in Singapore and the United States shows how important early legal education and the active role of the community in maintaining environmental security are. The police also play an important role in realizing the ideals of law through preventive and repressive actions that focus on justice and protection of human rights.

This study recommends increasing legal socialization and education programs that target various levels of society, especially the younger generation, to increase public awareness and legal compliance. These programs must demonstrate the importance of knowing the law, obeying the rules, and actively participating in maintaining environmental security. In addition, to develop and implement effective crime prevention strategies, local governments, communities, and the police must work together. This can be exemplified by the education program carried out by the Singapore police to increase early legal awareness, as well as assess the performance of current law enforcement and improve the capacity of law enforcers. It is hoped that West Jakarta will become a safer and more comfortable place.

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