Vol. 4, No. 1, March 2026, pp. 323-334
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
POST AXIAL
FUTURISTIC TEACHING AND LEARNING
https://journal.amorfati.id/index.php/postaxial||ISSN 3025-7549

The Educational Dimension of General Criminal Investigation Strategies in Addressing Violent Theft: A Fiqh Siyasah Perspective (A Case Study in Bengkulu City)

Tiara Annisa [1a*], Robeet Thadi [2b], Moch. Iqbal [3c], Sirajuddin [4d]
[1] *Universitas Islam Negeri Fatmawati Sukarno Bengkulu*, Indonesia
[2] *Universitas Islam Negeri Fatmawati Sukarno Bengkulu*, Indonesia
[3] *Universitas Islam Negeri Fatmawati Sukarno Bengkulu*, Indonesia
[4] *Universitas Islam Negeri Fatmawati Sukarno Bengkulu*, Indonesia

[a] tiaraannisa997@gmail.com , robeet@mail.uinfasbengkulu.ac.id, [c] moch_iqbal@mail.uinfasbengkulu.ac.id , [c] sirajuddin@mail.uinfasbengkulu.ac.id

Article History:
Received:
21-01-2026
Revised:
20-02-2026
Accepted:
23-03-2026

Keywords:
Violent Theft; Law Enforcement Strategies; Legal Education; Fiqh Siyasah; Bengkulu City.

***Correspondence Address:**
tiaraannisa997@gmail.com

Abstract:
Violent theft is a serious criminal offence that threatens public security, violates individual rights, and disrupts social order. Addressing this crime requires effective law enforcement strategies supported by legal education and public participation. This study aims to examine the strategies employed by General Criminal Investigation Officers in handling violent theft in Bengkulu City, identify the educational dimensions of their investigative practices, and analyse these strategies from the perspective of fiqh siyasah. This research adopts a qualitative approach using a case study design. Data are collected through interviews, observations, and document analysis involving relevant law enforcement officers and other related parties. The analysis focuses on investigative procedures, legal awareness initiatives, community engagement, and preventive measures. The perspective of fiqh siyasah is used to evaluate these practices based on the principles of justice (al-'adl), public welfare (maslahah), accountability, and the protection of human rights. This study seeks to explain how law enforcement strategies can be strengthened through legal education and preventive efforts to reduce the risk of violent theft. Furthermore, it highlights the importance of integrating effective investigation, public legal awareness, and Islamic political jurisprudence to promote fair, accountable, and community-oriented law enforcement in Bengkulu City.

This is an open-access article under the CC–BY-SA license.

Introduction (مقدمة)

Violent theft is a criminal offence that poses a significant challenge to public security, social order, and the protection of individual rights. Unlike ordinary theft, this offence involves violence or the threat of violence, which may cause physical harm, psychological distress, and material

losses to victims(Basmin et al., 2026). Its occurrence reflects the need for effective law enforcement strategies that not only address criminal acts but also strengthen crime prevention and public legal awareness(Mushkudiani et al., 2026). In this context, the role of law enforcement agencies, particularly General Criminal Investigation Officers, is essential in investigating cases, identifying perpetrators, collecting evidence, and ensuring that criminal proceedings are conducted in accordance with applicable legal provisions.

The handling of violent theft requires a comprehensive approach that combines investigative effectiveness, institutional accountability, and preventive measures(Pamba, 2026). Investigators are responsible for conducting professional and impartial investigations while respecting the rights of victims, suspects, and other parties involved in criminal proceedings(Yusuf et al., 2026). However, law enforcement cannot rely solely on investigation and prosecution. Legal education and public participation are also important in developing awareness of legal obligations, encouraging cooperation with law enforcement authorities, and preventing criminal behaviour. Through legal counselling, public communication, and community engagement, law enforcement institutions can contribute to the development of a society that understands the importance of legal compliance and collective responsibility for public security(Laia et al., 2026).

The educational dimension of criminal investigation is therefore relevant to understanding how law enforcement strategies can extend beyond the immediate resolution of criminal cases(Anggraeni et al., 2026). Legal education may serve as a preventive instrument by informing the public about the consequences of criminal conduct, the importance of reporting suspicious activities(Safik & Billah, 2025), and the role of citizens in maintaining public order(Islam et al., 2026). Nevertheless, the extent to which educational initiatives are integrated into investigative strategies requires further examination. It is necessary to investigate whether such initiatives form part of systematic crime prevention or remain supplementary activities that are separate from the principal investigative process(Bauer et al., 2026). This issue provides an important basis for assessing the relationship between criminal investigation, public legal awareness, and preventive governance(Tamba et al., 2026).

In addition to the framework of positive law, the handling of violent theft can be examined through the perspective of fiqh siyasah, an area of Islamic jurisprudence concerned with governance, public affairs, and the exercise of authority in pursuit of justice and public welfare(Faizal et al., 2026). This perspective emphasises the responsibility of authorities to maintain social order, protect the community, and prevent harm through legitimate and accountable governance(Salsabila, 2025). Principles such as justice (al-'adl), public welfare (maslahah), and the protection of human dignity provide a normative basis for evaluating law enforcement practices(Sutrisno et al., 2025). From this standpoint, the effectiveness of an investigative strategy should not be measured solely by its ability to identify and prosecute offenders but also by its fairness, proportionality, accountability, and contribution to public welfare(Lubis et al., 2025).

The relevance of fiqh siyasah lies in its potential to provide an ethical and normative framework for assessing the relationship between state authority and public protection(Lubis et al., 2025). Investigative measures must be directed towards legitimate legal objectives and implemented without arbitrary treatment or disregard for individual rights(Mukri et al., 2026). Furthermore, public education and preventive initiatives may be understood as part of a broader responsibility to promote social welfare and reduce the conditions that contribute to criminal behaviour. Integrating these principles into the analysis of criminal investigation can therefore offer a broader understanding of law enforcement as both a legal obligation and a public responsibility(Arianda, 2026).

Bengkulu City provides the geographical context for examining these issues in practice. An investigation into the strategies employed by General Criminal Investigation Officers in the city can provide insight into the implementation of investigative procedures, the challenges encountered during case handling, and the extent to which preventive and educational measures support law enforcement efforts. It can also help clarify how the principles of fiqh siyasah may be applied analytically to assess the fairness, effectiveness, and public-oriented objectives of criminal investigation. However, the specific institutional practices, operational obstacles, and educational initiatives involved must be established through empirical research rather than assumed in advance.

Although criminal investigation, crime prevention, and Islamic legal perspectives have each received scholarly attention, the relationship between investigative strategies, legal education, and the principles of fiqh siyasah warrants further examination within a specific local context. In particular, an integrated analysis is needed to understand how investigative practices address violent theft while promoting public legal awareness and reflecting principles of justice and public welfare. This study addresses that concern by examining the educational dimension of General Criminal Investigation Officers' strategies in handling violent theft in Bengkulu City through the perspective of fiqh siyasah.

Accordingly, this study aims to analyse the strategies employed by General Criminal Investigation Officers in handling violent theft in Bengkulu City, identify the educational elements associated with these strategies, and evaluate their relevance to the principles of fiqh siyasah. By bringing together criminal investigation, legal education, and Islamic political jurisprudence, this research seeks to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of law enforcement that balances investigative effectiveness, legal accountability, public awareness, and the protection of individual rights. The findings are expected to provide an academic basis for strengthening preventive and community-oriented approaches to criminal investigation while maintaining compliance with applicable law.

Method (منهج)

Research Design

This study employs a qualitative approach with a case study design to examine the strategies used by General Criminal Investigation Officers(Isandra & Sukoco, 2025) in handling violent theft in Bengkulu City. A qualitative approach is considered appropriate because it enables an in-depth exploration of investigative practices, institutional challenges, and the educational dimensions of law enforcement within their actual context(Iqbal & Wachid, 2026). The case study design provides a framework for understanding how investigative strategies are implemented and how they can be evaluated through the perspective of *fiqh siyasah*.

Research Location and Informants

The research is conducted in Bengkulu City, with a particular focus on the role of the relevant criminal investigation unit within the local police institution. Research informants are selected purposively based on their knowledge, experience, and involvement in handling violent theft cases. They may include criminal investigators, supervisory officers, and other relevant parties who can provide information concerning investigative procedures, crime prevention, and public legal education. The selection of informants is guided by the relevance and depth of the information required to address the research objectives.

Data Collection Techniques

Data are collected through interviews, observations, and document analysis. Semi-

structured interviews are conducted to obtain information about investigative strategies, procedural challenges, coordination among relevant parties, and educational initiatives associated with crime prevention. Observations are used, where access is permitted, to understand relevant institutional practices and the implementation of investigative procedures. Document analysis involves examining applicable legislation, institutional reports, official records, and other relevant documents that support an understanding of violent theft investigation and legal education. Confidential information and personal data are handled in accordance with applicable ethical and legal requirements.

Data Analysis

The data are analysed using an interactive qualitative analysis process consisting of data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. First, the collected information is organised and condensed according to the research objectives. Second, the data are presented thematically to identify patterns relating to investigative strategies, institutional constraints, educational initiatives, and preventive measures. Third, conclusions are drawn and verified by comparing information from different sources and examining the consistency of the emerging findings. This process is intended to ensure that the interpretation remains grounded in the empirical evidence.

Analytical Framework: Fiqh Siyasah

The findings are analysed through the perspective of *fiqh siyasah*, particularly its principles of justice (*al-'adl*), public welfare (*maslahah*), accountability, and the protection of human dignity and rights. These principles serve as an analytical framework for evaluating whether investigative strategies are conducted fairly, responsibly, and in accordance with legitimate public interests. The educational dimension is examined in terms of its contribution to public legal awareness, community participation, and crime prevention. This analysis also considers the relationship between the exercise of state authority, the enforcement of criminal law, and the protection of society.

Research Trustworthiness and Ethical Considerations

The trustworthiness of the research is strengthened through source triangulation, careful documentation, and the comparison of interview findings with observations and relevant documents. Where appropriate, clarification from informants is sought to ensure that interpretations accurately reflect the information provided. Ethical considerations include obtaining informed consent, protecting informants' identities when necessary, maintaining confidentiality, and presenting findings objectively. The research is also conducted with due regard for institutional access requirements and the legal restrictions governing criminal investigation records.

Result (نتائج)

1. Strategies for Handling Violent Theft in Bengkulu City

The handling of violent theft requires a structured investigative process that combines the identification of criminal acts, evidence collection, suspect identification, and the preparation of case files in accordance with applicable legal provisions(Maboa, 2026b). General Criminal Investigation Officers play a central role in ensuring that each investigative stage is conducted professionally, systematically, and objectively(Maboa, 2026a). The effectiveness of these strategies depends on the availability of evidence, the accuracy of witness statements, coordination among relevant parties, and compliance with established criminal procedures(D'Antoni et al., 2026).

The investigation of violent theft also requires attention to the circumstances surrounding each case. Investigators must examine the relationship between the reported incident, the available evidence, **and** the suspected involvement of particular individuals(Wang et al., 2026). These procedures are essential to establishing the factual basis of a criminal case while safeguarding the rights of all parties involved. Accordingly, investigative effectiveness should be assessed not only through the completion of case files but also through procedural accuracy, accountability, and respect for legal protections.

2. Educational Dimensions of Criminal Investigation

The educational dimension of criminal investigation concerns the role of law enforcement in increasing public understanding of criminal law and encouraging preventive behaviour(Wagner & Johar, 2026). Legal education may include public awareness activities, legal counselling, community engagement, and the dissemination of information regarding the consequences of violent theft(Haniyah et al., 2026). Such activities can help citizens understand the importance of reporting criminal incidents, cooperating with law enforcement authorities, and contributing to the maintenance of public security.

The relationship between investigation and legal education can be examined through the extent to which preventive communication accompanies formal enforcement measures(Rombe & Ilyas, 2026). Investigation primarily addresses alleged criminal conduct, whereas legal education seeks to improve public awareness and reduce the likelihood of future offences(Čičić, 2026). Integrating these functions may provide a broader framework for addressing violent theft(Aristo et al., 2026). However, the actual implementation, frequency, and effectiveness of educational activities in Bengkulu City must be established through interviews, observations, and institutional documentation.

3. Challenges in Handling Violent Theft

The investigation of violent theft may involve several operational challenges, including difficulties in obtaining reliable witness statements, limitations in the availability of supporting evidence, and the need to establish the sequence of events accurately(Laia et al., 2026). Witnesses may be reluctant to provide information because of fear, concerns about personal safety, or uncertainty regarding legal procedures. Such circumstances can complicate the process of collecting evidence and reconstructing the events associated with an alleged offence.

Institutional coordination and access to relevant information may also influence the investigative process(Ra, 2026). These factors require investigators to exercise professional judgement, maintain effective communication, and ensure that investigative decisions are supported by reliable evidence(Park, 2026). Nevertheless, the specific obstacles encountered by investigators in Bengkulu City cannot be determined without empirical data from the relevant police institution and other credible sources.

4. Violent Theft Investigation from the Perspective of Fiqh Siyasah

The perspective of fiqh siyasah provides a normative framework for evaluating the relationship between law enforcement authority, public welfare, and the protection of individual rights(Lizapahlania et al., 2026). The principle of justice (al-'adl) emphasises the importance of impartial procedures and equal treatment before the law(Yandi et al., 2026). Meanwhile, the principle of public welfare (maslahah) highlights the responsibility of public authorities to protect society from harm and maintain social order.

Within this framework, investigative strategies can be assessed according to their legal legitimacy, procedural fairness, accountability, and contribution to public protection. The educational dimension is also relevant because public legal awareness may support preventive efforts and strengthen cooperation between communities and law enforcement institutions.

However, whether the investigative practices in Bengkulu City adequately reflect these principles must be established through a systematic analysis of the actual research findings.

1. Integrating Investigative Effectiveness and Legal Accountability

Discussion (مناقشة)

The handling of violent theft should be understood as a process that requires both investigative effectiveness and legal accountability(Makri et al., 2026). Investigators are responsible for establishing the facts of a case through lawful procedures, collecting relevant evidence, examining witness statements, and identifying suspected perpetrators on a sufficient evidentiary basis(Papi, 2026). These responsibilities demonstrate that effective law enforcement cannot be separated from procedural compliance and the protection of individual rights(Faisal, 2026).

From a broader perspective, investigative success should not be measured exclusively by the number of cases resolved. It should also be evaluated in terms of the quality of evidence(Ritonga, 2026), the fairness of investigative procedures, institutional transparency, and the protection of victims and suspects(Pujiono et al., 2026). This approach is consistent with the principle that public authority must be exercised within legal limits and directed towards legitimate objectives.

The application of this framework to Bengkulu City requires empirical examination of the investigative procedures employed by General Criminal Investigation Officers. Such an examination can clarify whether operational practices support effective case handling while maintaining the standards of professionalism and accountability required by criminal law.

2. Legal Education as a Preventive Instrument

Legal education can complement investigative measures by addressing the importance of legal awareness and community participation in crime prevention(Arianda, 2026). While investigation focuses on responding to suspected criminal conduct, education seeks to strengthen public understanding of legal responsibilities, the consequences of criminal offences, and the appropriate channels for reporting incidents(Haniyah et al., 2026).

The educational dimension is particularly relevant when considered as part of a comprehensive approach to public security(Bisiuk et al., 2026). Communities that understand the importance of reporting criminal incidents and providing accurate information may be better positioned to cooperate with law enforcement authorities(Huffman et al., 2026). Nevertheless, public education should not be assumed to reduce violent theft automatically(Oliinyk & Yuzikova, 2026). Its contribution depends on the relevance of the information provided, the accessibility of educational activities, public trust in law enforcement, and the continuity of institutional engagement(Fewsan et al., 2026).

Consequently, the educational dimension of investigative strategies should be evaluated through evidence concerning the implementation and outcomes of relevant activities(Paeth & McGregor, 2026). If legal counselling or community engagement programmes are identified in the research, their objectives, implementation, and perceived benefits should be analysed in relation to the broader strategy for handling violent theft.

3. Analysing Criminal Investigation through Fiqh Siyasah

The perspective of *fiqh siyasah* offers a normative basis for examining how public authority should be exercised in the protection of society(Wardhana et al., 2026). The principle of justice (*al-'adl*) requires that investigative procedures be conducted impartially and that decisions be grounded in relevant evidence(Afriyanto et al., 2025). This principle also implies that victims

must receive appropriate legal protection while suspects retain the rights guaranteed by applicable law(Sutrisno et al., 2025).

The principle of public welfare (*maslahah*) emphasises the responsibility of authorities to prevent harm, maintain social order, and protect the community. In the context of violent theft, this principle supports efforts to investigate criminal conduct effectively while developing preventive measures that serve legitimate public interests(Le Duc, 2026). Legal education may complement these efforts by encouraging lawful behaviour and strengthening public understanding of the role of legal institutions(Muna et al., 2026).

However, the application of *fiqh siyasah* should not be reduced to a general justification for law enforcement authority. Its analytical value lies in assessing whether the exercise of that authority is fair, proportionate, accountable, and directed towards public welfare. Accordingly, the relationship between investigative effectiveness and Islamic political jurisprudence should be examined critically, with due regard for applicable law and the rights of individuals.

4. The Relationship between Law Enforcement, Education, and Public Welfare

The integration of investigation and education offers a broader conceptual approach to addressing violent theft. Investigation provides a formal mechanism for responding to alleged offences, whereas legal education and community engagement may support prevention and encourage public cooperation(Siregar & Maragustam, 2026). These functions are complementary, although they serve different purposes and require distinct forms of evaluation.

From the perspective of *fiqh siyasah*, this integration can be understood through the relationship between justice, public welfare, and responsible governance(Faizal et al., 2026). Authorities are expected not only to respond to criminal acts but also to pursue legitimate preventive measures that protect the community(Salsabila, 2025). Such measures must remain consistent with legal requirements and should not undermine the rights or dignity of individuals(Umaro et al., 2026).

For Bengkulu City, this framework provides a basis for examining whether investigative practices are supported by meaningful educational initiatives and whether these activities contribute to a more accountable, preventive, and community-oriented approach to law enforcement. The strength of this interpretation ultimately depends on empirical evidence concerning actual institutional practices and the experiences of relevant stakeholders.

5. Implications for Criminal Justice Practice

The analysis has several potential implications for criminal justice practice. First, investigative procedures should be supported by professional standards, reliable evidence, and appropriate oversight. Second, legal education should be considered as a complementary component of crime prevention rather than a substitute for formal investigation. Third, cooperation between law enforcement institutions and communities should be developed in ways that strengthen public trust while respecting legal safeguards.

Furthermore, the principles of *fiqh siyasah* may provide an additional framework for reflecting on the ethical and public-oriented dimensions of criminal investigation(Rauf et al., 2026). Justice, public welfare, and accountability can help frame an evaluation of whether investigative strategies serve legitimate social objectives without disregarding individual rights(Elmame & Samaj's, 2026).

These implications should be interpreted as analytical propositions rather than established conclusions about current practices in Bengkulu City. Further assessment of the actual investigative procedures, educational initiatives, institutional constraints, and perspectives of

research informants is necessary to determine which approaches are appropriate and how they may be improved.

Conclusion (خاتمة)

The handling of violent theft requires a comprehensive approach that combines effective criminal investigation, legal accountability, and preventive education. General Criminal Investigation Officers play a significant role in ensuring that investigative procedures are conducted professionally, objectively, and in accordance with applicable legal provisions. In addition to formal law enforcement, legal education and community engagement may support public awareness, encourage cooperation with law enforcement authorities, and strengthen crime prevention efforts.

From the perspective of *fiqh siyasah*, criminal investigation should reflect the principles of justice (*al-'adl*), public welfare (*maslahah*), accountability, and the protection of individual rights. These principles provide a normative foundation for evaluating whether investigative strategies serve legitimate public interests while respecting legal safeguards. Integrating these values into law enforcement may contribute to a more balanced approach that considers both the resolution of criminal cases and the broader responsibility to protect society.

The educational dimension of criminal investigation is therefore important as a complementary component of crime prevention. Nevertheless, its effectiveness depends on the implementation of relevant educational initiatives, public participation, and institutional commitment. Further empirical assessment is necessary to establish how these elements operate in Bengkulu City and to determine their contribution to the handling of violent theft. This study provides a conceptual basis for examining the relationship between investigative strategies, legal education, and *fiqh siyasah*, while highlighting the need for evidence-based, accountable, and community-oriented law enforcement practices.

Acknowledgment (شكر وتقدير)

The author would like to express profound gratitude and sincere appreciation to all individuals, scholars, and researchers whose intellectual contributions, academic insights, and published works have provided valuable support throughout the development of this research. Their scholarly perspectives have enriched the author's understanding of the subject matter and contributed to the formulation of a more comprehensive and systematic analysis. The author also gratefully acknowledges the significance of the relevant legal materials, academic publications, scholarly literature, and regulatory documents that have served as important references in establishing the theoretical and analytical foundations of this article. These sources have facilitated a deeper understanding of the legal framework, institutional practices, and normative principles relevant to the research topic. Furthermore, the author recognises that the preparation of an academic article involves continuous engagement with existing knowledge, critical examination of relevant sources, and careful consideration of different scholarly perspectives. Despite the efforts made to ensure the accuracy, clarity, and academic integrity of this work, certain limitations or shortcomings may remain. Therefore, any errors, inaccuracies, or deficiencies identified in this article are entirely the responsibility of the author and should not be attributed to the individuals or sources whose contributions have informed this research.

Bibliography ((مراجع

Afriyanto, D., Febrian, F., & Rumesten, I. (2025). The Quasi-Judicial Authority of Bawaslu in the Perspective of Das Sollen and Fiqh Siyasah. *Nurani: Jurnal Kajian Syari'ah Dan Masyarakat*, *25*, 462–472. https://doi.org/10.19109/nurani.v25i2.30257

Anggraeni, L., Fikri, A., & Wahyudin, M. Y. (2026). Abuse of Authority by Law Enforcement Officials in Government Procurement: A Criminal Law Analysis of Corruption Cases in Indonesia. *Law Development Journal*, *8*, 1132. https://doi.org/10.30659/ldj.8.3.1132-1149

Arianda, A. (2026). Legal Education on Addressing Thuggery and Street Crime through the Lens of Fiqh Siyasah. *International Journal of Post Axial: Futuristic Teaching and Learning*, 2843–2857. https://doi.org/10.59944/postaxial.v4i3.2069

Aristo, D., Suyono, Y., Sidarta, D., Subekti, S., & Hartoyo, H. (2026). Law Enforcement of Violent Theft in Indonesia: Analysis of Decision 201/Pid.B/2024/PN Ktg. *International Journal Of Humanities Education and Social Sciences (IJHESS)*, *6*. https://doi.org/10.55227/ijhess.v6i1.2317

Basmin, A., Thalib, H., Hidjaz, M., & Razak, A. (2026). THE ESSENCE OF LEGAL PROTECTION FOR MINORS WHO ARE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMINAL OFFENCES. *Veredas Do Direito*, *23*, e238205. https://doi.org/10.18623/rvd.v23.8205

Bauer, B., Ricci, S., Singh, S., & Johar, A. (2026). *Enhancing Criminal Justice Mechanisms for Detecting and Preventing Illicit Chemical Trafficking*.

Bisiuk, O., Kapitan, O., & Samilo, A. (2026). Restrictions on the political rights and freedoms of the individual and the citizen under martial law. *Constitutional and Legal Academic Studies*, 6–18. https://doi.org/10.24144/2663-5399.2026.1.1

Čičić, F.-M. (2026). Between Custom and Sanction: Theft in the Vinodol Code and the Poljica Statute. *PRÁVNĚHISTORICKÉ STUDIE*, *56*, 49–72. https://doi.org/10.14712/2464689X.2026.552

D'Antoni, F., Guzzon, D., Mascagni, M., Mangogna, M., Danelon, C., & Ponton, P. (2026). Implementing victim-centred criminal policy in domestic and gender-based violence investigations: evidence from a multidisciplinary model for Summary Witness Statements. *Evidence Base*, *1*. https://doi.org/10.1080/30679125.2026.2695956

Elmame, D., & Samaj's, M. (2026). Restructuring the Juvenile Justice Administration in India: A Study of Accountability, Resource Allocation and Institutional Performance. *International Journal of Research and Scientific Innovation*, *13*, 6475–6484. https://doi.org/10.51244/IJRSI.2026.1306000481

Faisal, K. (2026). *Safeguarding vulnerable data subjects in the digital age: The evolving controllers' responsibilities under European Union data protection law*. https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.29800.43523

Faizal, R., Holijah, H., & Bukhari, K. A. (2026). The Constitutional Position of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Implementing Restorative Justice: A Constitutional Law Perspective and the Concept of Maslahah in Fiqh Siyasah. *Jurnal Mediasas: Media Ilmu Syari'ah Dan Ahwal Al-Syakhsiyyah*, *8*, 974–1007. https://doi.org/10.58824/mediasas.v8i4.507

Fewsan, K., Leos, M., Inly, N., Nasyith, R., Augustine, T., Triswer, T., William, D., & Ginting, Y. (2026). Enforcement of Police Professional Ethics and Its Implications for Public Trust. *JIHAD : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Administrasi*, *8*, 791–799. https://doi.org/10.58258/r5wn0d66

Haniyah, Hamzah, Y., Sugiarti, Y., Handayani, B., Zabella, C., & Samawati, W. (2026). Legal Education on Domestic Violence Prevention as an Effort to Raise Legal Awareness in the Community of Ngaresrejo Village, Sidoarjo Regency. *Dimas: Jurnal Pemikiran Agama Untuk Pemberdayaan*, *26*, 112–129. https://doi.org/10.21580/dms.v26i1.31619

Huffman, M., Burd, T., Bellomy, L., Kum, J., & Goldsby, E. (2026). Criminal dismemberments: Victim, suspect, and incident attributes of decapitation-only and dismemberment homicides. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*. https://doi.org/10.1111/1556-4029.70487

Iqbal, M., & Wachid, R. (2026). Multicultural Islamic Education Through Learning Experiences of Diverse Students in Pesantren. *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, *12*(1), 1–14. https://doi.org/10.15575/jpi.v12i1.49097

Isandra, N., & Sukoco, B. (2025). The Application of Restorative Justice as a Resolution of the Criminal Act of Theft by Child Perpetrators: A Case Study at Klaten Police, Central Java. *Legitimasi: Jurnal Hukum Pidana Dan Politik Hukum*, *14*, 243–258. https://doi.org/10.22373/legitimasi.v14i2.31522

Islam, M., Reza, F., Ahmed, S., Bin, S., Kashem, A., & Anando, K. (2026). *AI-Based Criminal Data Management: Improving law Enforcement Intelligence and Case Outcomes*.

Laia, F., Simamora, J., & Nainggolan, O. (2026). The Role Of The National Police In Preventing And Handling The Crime Of Violent Theft (Begal) In The Jurisdiction Medan Police. *PALAR | PAKUAN LAW REVIEW*, *12*, 412–428. https://doi.org/10.33751/palar.v12i2.69

Le Duc, A. (2026). Maṣlaḥah Mursalah and Environmental Sustainability: An Islamic Jurisprudential Perspective. *Problemy Ekorozwoju*, *21*, 248–257. https://doi.org/10.35784/preko.8995

Lizapahlania, O., Hak, N., & Jalili, I. (2026). The Authority of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Human Rights After Institutional Restructuring: A Fiqh al-Siyāsah Perspective. *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Dan Sains Islam Interdisipliner*, 586–595. https://doi.org/10.59944/jipsi.v5i2.1144

Lubis, R., Lubis, R., Sulaiman, H., Purnama, D., Nuranisah, N., & Isyanto, N. (2025). Reconstruction of the Principle of People's Sovereignty Based on the Perspective of Fiqh Siyasah. *KARSA Journal of Social and Islamic Culture*, *33*. https://doi.org/10.19105/karsa.v33i2.20852

Maboa, M. (2026a). Bridging Knowledge Gaps in Firearm Evidence Analysis: Identification, Individualisation, and Operational Challenges in Criminal Investigations. *International Journal of Research in Business and Social Science (2147- 4478)*, *15*, 563–572. https://doi.org/10.20525/ijrbs.v15i2.4866

Maboa, M. (2026b). Firearm Evidence Management in Criminal Investigations: Articulated Knowledge, Reported Collection Practices, and Chain-of-Custody Awareness. *Forensic Sciences*, *6*, 65. https://doi.org/10.3390/forensicsci6030065

Makri, N., Kalogrias, N., Katsos, K., Vlachodimitropoulos, D., Papoutsis, I., Spiliopoulou, C., & Sakelliadis, E. (2026). Understanding Deaths in Custodial Environments: A Systematic Review of Global Trends and Risk Factors. *Cureus*, *18*. https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.112871

Mukri, M., Iryana, W., Fuadi, F., & Malik, A. (2026). Islamic Urban Governance and Its Relevance to the Development of Indonesia's New Capital City (IKN): Insights from Classical Islamic Texts. *International Journal of Nusantara Islam*, *14*, 1131–1144. https://doi.org/10.15575/ijni.v14i2.54495

Muna, G., Aamira, S., Jannah, T., Zuhri, A., & Kamila, N. (2026). The Death Penalty from the Perspective of Islamic Criminal Law. *COMPETENTIE : Journal International Sustainable Research*, *3*, 35–42. https://doi.org/10.65049/n2mjsm63

Mushkudiani, Z., Mushtaq, D.-N., & Giryn-Boudy, M. (2026). *Women's Rights in Pakistan as a Public Security Challenge: Constitutional Guarantees, Implementation Gaps and Institutional Capacity*. *4*, 1–12. https://doi.org/10.59075/.v4i3.1938

Oliinyk, A. A., & Yuzikova, N. S. (2026). Directions for ensuring law and order in liberated territories: institutional approaches, trust, and practices of interaction between the police and the community. *Uzhhorod National University Herald. Series: Law*, *4*, 247–254. https://doi.org/10.24144/2307-3322.2026.93.4.35

Paeth, K., & McGregor, S. (2026). *AI Risk, Safety, and Incident Reporting* (pp. 1423–1461). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-95-3658-0_89

Pamba, D. (2026). *The Investigating Directorate Against Corruption (IDAC) and the Future of Governance in South Africa: Assessing Institutional Effectiveness and Leadership Accountability*. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.7160198

Papi, Z. (2026). Legal Considerations in the Use of Copyright-Protected Training Data in Large Language Models: Insights from the Books3 Dataset and the LLaMA2 Model. *Iranian Journal of Information*

Processing Management. https://doi.org/10.22034/jipm.2026.2072896.2195

Park, S. (2026). Strengthening Legal Assistance for Crime Victims in Investigative Proceedings in Response to the Abolition of Prosecutors' Authority to Conduct Supplementary Investigations: Focusing on the Functional Redesign of the State-Appointed Counsel System for Crime Victims. *Korean Association Of Victimology*, *34*, 197–244. https://doi.org/10.36220/kjv.2026.34.2.197

Pujiono, Fikri, M., & Roqib, M. (2026). The Presumption of Innocence and Investigative Procedures: Examining Normative Disparity through the Lens of Islamic Epistemology. *KASTA : Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Agama, Budaya Dan Terapan*, *6*, 939–948. https://doi.org/10.58218/kasta.v6i2.2843

Ra, Y. (2026). Gradual Institutional Change in Anti-Corruption Governance Reform:A Comparative Institutional Analysis of the CIO and Prosecutor–Police Investigative Reform in South Korea. *The Korea Association for Corruption Studies*, *31*, 75–112. https://doi.org/10.52663/kcsr.2026.31.2.75

Rauf, A., Olajide, E., & Idowu, B. (2026). *Islamic Social Welfare and Economic Justice for Promoting Peaceful Coexistence in Nigeria: Implications for Conventional Welfare Policies*. 1159–1176. https://doi.org/10.61455/sicopus.v4i03.652

Ritonga, J. (2026). TRANSFORMATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF BALANCE OF RIGHTS IN INDONESIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW: Between Suspect Protection and Law Enforcement Effectiveness. *Dusturiyah: Jurnal Hukum Islam, Perundang-Undangan Dan Pranata Sosial*, *16*, 283–301. https://doi.org/10.22373/nw6ht323

Rombe, E., & Ilyas, A. (2026). Social Media-Based Triangular Fraud and Cyber Law Enforcement: An Indonesian Transnational Digital Crime Perspective. *JURNAL LEGALITAS*, *19*, 62–81. https://doi.org/10.33756/jelta.v19i1.31687

Safik, M., & Billah, M. (2025). Justice Beyond Legal Formalism: A Maslahah-Oriented Reading of Criminal Law Enforcement in Indonesia through Rawls and Hamka. *Rule of Law Studies Journal*, *1*, 204–212. https://doi.org/10.64780/rolsj.v1i4.167

Salsabila, A. (2025). Reform of State Administrative Law from the Perspective of Fiqh Siyasah on Public Services to Achieve Good Governance in Indonesia. *Siyasah Wa Qanuniyah : Jurnal Ilmiah Ma'had Aly Raudhatul Ma'arif*, *3*, 134–151. https://doi.org/10.61842/swq/v3i2.51

Siregar, M., & Maragustam, M. (2026). Ibn Khaldun's Tadrij Methodology: A Conceptual Framework for Addressing Cognitive Problems in Islamic Religious Education. *Al'ulum Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 281–295. https://doi.org/10.54090/alulum.1157

Sutrisno, S., Nikmah, S., Hikmawati, R., Munshihah, A., & Syafruddin, W. (2025). Religious Authority and Cultural Governance in Islamic Public Law: A Fiqh Siyasah Study of Music Concert Regulation in Aceh. *Syariah: Jurnal Hukum Dan Pemikiran*, *25*, 379–399. https://doi.org/10.18592/sjhp.v25i2.19925

Tamba, D., Runturambi, A., & Tairas, D. (2026). Human Resource Capacity of The Indonesian National Police in Law Enforcement: A Case Study at The Criminal Investigation Unit of Polrestabes Semarang. *Greenation International Journal of Economics and Accounting*, *4*, 195–201. https://doi.org/10.38035/gijea.v4i2.940

Umaro, I., Karini, E., & Burhanuddin, A. (2026). Village Fund Governance in Realizing Justice and Public Welfare Based on Siyasah Shar'iyyah location (The case study in Pekon Way Batang, Indonesia). *Jurnal El-Thawalib*, *7*, 73–87. https://doi.org/10.24952/el-thawalib.v7i1.19310

Wagner, A., & Johar, A. (2026). *Institutional Strategies for Criminal-Law Enforcement in Cases Involving Hazardous Chemical Substances*.

Wang, J., Wang, W., Chang, H., Jia, S., Wang, L., & Shen, S. (2026). Research on the inference model for arson case investigation based on a Bayesian network. *Journal of Tsinghua University (Science and Technology)*, *66*, 1854–1864. https://doi.org/10.16511/j.cnki.qhdxxb.2026.27.048

Wardhana, F., Thadi, R., & Iqbal, M. (2026). Implementation of Child Protection Policies Against Sexual Violence in Educational Institutions: A Fiqh Siyasah Perspective. *International Journal of Post Axial:*

Futuristic Teaching and Learning, 2242–2256. https://doi.org/10.59944/postaxial.v4i3.2004

Yandi, R., Zuhri, B., & Sibawai, A. (2026). The Implementation of the Principle of Justice (al-'adl) in BPJS Health Services at Hospitals from a Legal Perspective. *TOFEDU: The Future of Education Journal*, *5*, 602–608. https://doi.org/10.61445/tofedu.v5i1.1547

Yusuf, M., Pawennei, M., Qamar, N., & Mappaselleng, N. (2026). The Essence Of Necessary Defence As A Basis For Legal Protection Of Victims Of Violent Theft In South Sulawesi, Indonesia. *Veredas Do Direito*, *23*, e238209. https://doi.org/10.18623/rvd.v23.8209