

THE ROLE OF THE POLICE IN DEALING WITH THE CRIME OF THEFT WITH VIOLENCE THAT OCCURS IN THE JURISDICTION DELI SERDANG POLICE STATION

By

Reza Anwar¹, Danialsyah², Cut Nurita³

^{1,2,3} Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara

Email: rezaanwar2695@gmail.com¹, danialsyah@fh.uisu.ac.id², cutnurita123@gmail.com³

ABSTRACT

Theft with violence from a legal perspective is one of the criminal acts that is troubling and detrimental to the community. The role of the police in dealing with the crime of theft with violence (curas) is very important, including preventive and repressive measures. Preventively, the police conduct patrols, provide counseling to the community, and increase cooperation with the community. Repressively, the police investigate, arrest the perpetrators, and bring the case to court. The efforts of the law enforcement officers of the Deli Serdang City Resort Police in tackling theft with violence are preventive efforts. Repressive efforts (enforcement) are analyzing recidivist data, forming a special team to uncover, analyze and evaluate each incident that occurs.

Keywords: *The Role of the Police, Prostitution, Violence.*

PERANAN KEPOLISIAN DALAM PENANGGULANGAN TINDAK PIDANA PENCURIAN DENGAN KEKERASAN YANG TERJADI DI WILAYAH HUKUM POLRESTA DELI SERDANG

ABSTRAK

Pencurian dengan kekerasan dalam perspektif hukum merupakan salah satu tindak pidana yang meresahkan dan merugikan masyarakat. Peran kepolisian dalam penanggulangan tindak pidana pencurian dengan kekerasan (curas) sangat penting, meliputi tindakan preventif dan represif. Secara preventif, polisi melakukan patroli, memberikan penyuluhan kepada masyarakat, dan meningkatkan kerjasama dengan masyarakat. Secara represif, polisi melakukan penyelidikan, penyidikan, penangkapan pelaku, dan membawa kasus ke pengadilan. Upaya aparat penegak hukum Kepolisian Resor Kota Deli Serdang dalam menanggulangi pencurian dengan kekerasan yang adalah dengan upaya preventif (pencegahan). Upaya represif (penindakan) yaitu melakukan analisa data residivis, membentuk tim khusus guna mengungkap, melakukan analisis dan evaluasi tiap kejadian yang terjadi.

Kata Kunci: *Peranan Kepolisian, Pencuirian, kekerasan*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as a state of law lays down the law as the administration of the state as contained in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which reads "The State of Indonesia is a State of Law." The basic law is the basis and basis for making important decisions in the life of a country's people. Laws or rules as a rule of life in society reflect the ideals and value systems that are generally accepted in society. A country with the concept of a state of law always regulates every behavior of society based on the applicable laws to create, maintain and maintain the peace and welfare of the people. Law cannot be separated from social life because law is a rule to regulate human behavior in life because without the law, it is impossible to imagine what the State of Indonesia will be like. Crime will continue to increase in different ways, even with increasingly sophisticated and modern equipment, so that crime will be more unsettling to the community because Indonesia upholds the law.

The crime of theft is a social phenomenon that is always faced by the community, various efforts are made by the authorities and the community itself to eliminate it, but these efforts are unlikely to be realized in its entirety, because every crime will not be eliminated easily but can only be reduced in its intensity and quality. The crime of theft with violence or theft is the most troubling crime in the life of many people and is the most dangerous criminal act, because "taking other people's goods" Theft is regulated in Article 362 of the Criminal Code, namely; whoever takes any goods, wholly or partly belonging to another person, with the intention of unlawful possession, is threatened with theft, with imprisonment for a maximum of five years or a fine of up to nine hundred rupiah. There are three types of theft regulated in the Criminal Code, namely ordinary theft, theft with aggravation (curat), and theft with violence (curas).

The crime of theft with violence or theft is the most troubling crime in the life of the people and is the most dangerous crime, because the taking of another person's goods is preceded, accompanied or followed by violence or threats of violence against the victim with the intention or preparation or facilitation of theft. Victims not only suffered material losses but also physical losses, some even lost their lives. The crime of theft with violence is regulated in Article 365 of the Criminal Code.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of legal research used is normative juridical and supported by empirical juridical data. Normative juridical is "a study that places norms as the object of research, both legal norms in laws and regulations, legal norms sourced from a law". Also called doctrinal law research, namely "legal research that uses secondary data. Normative legal research is known as qualitative legal research". Empirical juridical research is by collecting data directly in the field through interviews.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Criminal Code does not provide the definition of theft, this can be seen in the Criminal Code chapter ix book I about the meaning of some terms used in the law book is not explained. In the formulation of Article 362 of the Criminal Code, it can be seen that the crime of theft is a criminal act that is threatened with punishment is an act that in this case is "taking" someone else's property. But not every taking of someone else's goods is theft, because there is also taking someone else's goods and then handing them over to the owner and to distinguish that what is prohibited is not every taking of goods but is added with an element of intention to be possessed illegally. While the objective element of theft is the act of taking goods that belong in whole or in part to another person, illegally, while the subjective element is to be possessed illegally.

Article 362 of the Criminal Code is the subject of the theft offense, because all the elements of the theft offense mentioned above are formulated expressly and clearly, while in other Articles of the Criminal Code there is no mention of the elements of criminal acts or theft offenses, but it is enough to mention the name of the crime of theft accompanied by elements of aggravation and leniency. Theft is the most common crime, listed in all Criminal Codes in the world, called neutral crime because it occurs and is regulated by all countries including Indonesia. This type of theft is a type of crime that occurs in almost every region in Indonesia, therefore it is very logical if this type of crime ranks at the top among other crimes against property. This can be seen from the number of defendants/defendants in the crime of theft that were submitted to the court hearing.

Ordinary theft in Article 362 of the Criminal Code whose elements are as follows:

1. Taking Bolts
2. What is taken must be an item
3. The item must be wholly or partially owned by another person
4. The taking must be done with the intention of possessing the goods against the law (against rights)

The first element is the element of taking, according to Soesilo taking to be controlled, meaning when stealing the goods, the goods are not yet in his power, if the time of taking the goods and goods is already in his power, then the case is not theft but embezzlement. The collection (theft) can be said to be completed if the goods have moved places. If the person is just holding the item and has not moved places, then the person has not been said to have stolen, but he has just tried to steal. This element of taking has many interpretations according to the development of society. Taking originally means moving goods from their original place to another place, this means bringing the goods under real power or the goods are outside the power of the owner. Taking alone does not constitute theft, because it must be wholly or partly belonging to another person, and the taking must be with the intention of possessing it contrary to the rights of the owner. The meaning of taking in Indonesian is more appropriate when compared to the meaning according to the law or Article 362 of the Criminal Code. Taking in the sense of Indonesian or colloquial language is the act or active act of moving goods from one place to another, from one possession to another taking the goods, while the meaning of taking according to the legal formula includes a broad sense, namely both those included in the everyday sense or the Indonesian language also include taking what is done by the path of moving, For example:

1. Someone switches the electric current/flow of electricity.
2. Someone rides someone else's motorcycle and doesn't return it.

R. Sianturi gave the definition of an item that can be an object of theft, which is what is meant by an item with theft offense basically any moving object that has economic value. According to R. Sianturi, this understanding is indeed natural, because if there is no economic value, it is difficult to accept with reason that a person will form his will to take something while knowing that what he will take has no economic value. For this reason, he also knew that the action was against the law. This understanding is also strengthened by Article 364 of the

Criminal Code which determines the maximum economic value of two hundred and fifty rupiah. Based on the above opinion, it is known that to determine an item that can be an object of theft, it must first be seen whether the item is useful or not. In this case, the item is not always indicated to have economic value, but it is enough if the item has benefits or is appreciated by the owner. The third element is partially or wholly owned by another person, the meaning is that the item does not need to belong to another person completely, but it is enough if the item belongs to someone else and some of it belongs to the perpetrator himself. For example, A and B jointly or jointly buy a motorcycle, then the motorcycle belongs to A and B. However, if A takes the motorcycle without B's knowledge, in this case it is included in the definition of the element of theft.

Looking at the description above, the condition for the fulfillment of the elements in Article 362 of the Criminal Code is that the goods must be the property of another person in part or in full. This means that the item is owned by at least 1 person, 2 people or more. The fourth element is with the intention of having. This element is the inner or subjective element of the perpetrator. The element of having is the goal of the perpetrator that is embedded in him or his intention. Therefore, the act of taking another person's property without the intention of owning it cannot be punished under Article 362 of the Criminal Code. To possess means to deprive an object of its owner's power, so that the object is placed in his power by acting as it is with the owner. The meaning of wanting to have according to R. Wirjono Prodjodikoro is "explaining a certain act, an intention to use an item according to one's own will".

According to the guidelines and outlines of Indonesian Jurisprudence (through the Library of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia), the meaning of possession is the control of an item that is contrary to the nature and right to the item. In this regard, R. Wirjono Prodjodikoro also expressed his opinion that "the meaning of having is to do something with an item as if the owner of the item with certain acts is the perpetrator violating the law". Based on some of the above opinions, it can be concluded that the perpetrator or maker must be aware and know that the goods he takes belong to someone else. In other words, wanting to have is manifested in the will with the main purpose of the perpetrator being to have the goods illegally.

The last element is the unlawful element, the meaning of unlawful is often used in laws with

the term acts that are contrary to rights or against rights. In accordance with the explanation in the Criminal Code, against rights is defined as any act that is basically contrary to a law or applicable legal provision. In relation to the unlawful element, Andi Zainal Abidin Farid stated that: "Intention is intentional in the first degree, intention here because it is related to its unlawful nature and is not mediated by words, it is intended to be against the objective law, if the maker does not know that the item belongs to someone else, then it does not include theft". According to R. Wirjono Prodjodikoro, between the elements of owning goods and unlawful elements, there is actually a contradiction. He stated as follows: "Actually, there is a contradiction between the element of owning goods and the unlawful element, because owning goods means making oneself the owner and to become the owner of an item must be according to the law. Every owner of goods is an owner according to the law, so it is actually impossible for people to own other people's goods by violating the law, because if the law is violated, it is impossible for that person to become the owner of the goods.

Based on the various descriptions above, there have been differences among legal experts regarding the meaning of the elements contained in the Criminal Code. However, basically they have the same intention, namely in the direction of determining the occurrence of theft. Regarding the crime of theft, it is regulated in Chapter XXII Book II Article 362 of the Criminal Code which reads "Whoever takes something, which belongs in whole or in part to another person, with the intention of unlawful possession, is threatened with theft, with a maximum prison sentence of five years or a maximum fine of sixty rupiah".

The Criminal Code does not provide the definition of theft, this can be seen in the Criminal Code chapter ix book I about the meaning of some terms used in the law book is not explained. The formulation of Article 362 of the Criminal Code can be known that the crime of theft is a criminal act that is threatened with punishment is an act that in this case is "taking" someone else's goods. But not every taking of someone else's goods is theft, because there is also taking someone else's goods and then handing them over to the owner and to distinguish that what is prohibited is not every taking of goods but is added with an element of intention to be possessed illegally. The Criminal Code does not explain the definition of the crime of theft clearly because it only mentions the elements of the criminal act. R Wirjono Prodjodikoro said that a typical element of the crime of theft is taking other people's

belongings to own.

Based on the above opinion, which is about the crime of theft with the starting point of the act of taking someone else's property, so it can be known that what is meant by theft is the act of taking someone else's property to be owned illegally. Article 362 of the Criminal Code regulates the crime of ordinary theft, namely taking an item that is wholly or partially belonging to another person, with the intention of possessing the item against the right. A person can be said to have committed ordinary theft if these elements have been fulfilled in the act as stipulated in Article 362 of the Criminal Code. In this Article, the condition for a criminal act of theft to be able to occur is that the stolen goods have changed places, if the goods have just been held, then the person cannot be said to have committed theft, but he has just committed an attempted theft.

Furthermore, Article 363 of the Criminal Code regulates theft with aggravation. Based on Article 363 CRIMINAL Code Persons who commit theft with aggravation are threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years. This is none other than because in addition to fulfilling the elements of ordinary theft in Article 362 of the Criminal Code, it is also accompanied by incriminating things, namely carried out under certain conditions or in a certain way. The punishment can be more severe, namely a maximum of 9 years in prison, if the theft is carried out at night against a house or an enclosed yard where there is a house, as well as:

1. Carried out by 2 (two) people/more together.
2. Done by disassembling, breaking or climbing or by wearing fake keys, fake orders or fake office clothes.

The crime of theft with violence or commonly known in the community as robbery or robbery. Actually, the terms between theft with violence and robbery are different but have the same meaning, for example, if it is mentioned that theft with violence or threat of violence is the same as robbery. Robbery is also a criminal act, therefore although it is not known in the Criminal Code, its formulation as a criminal act has clearly been regulated so that it should be punished as well as theft by violence. Theft with violence is not a combination in the sense that the crime of theft is a criminal act of violence or the threat of violence, violence in this case is a qualified situation, meaning that violence is a situation that changes the

qualification of ordinary theft to theft with violence. The elements are said to be the same as Article 362 of the Criminal Code, adding elements of violence or threats of violence.

CONCLUSION

The legal regulation of the crime of theft with violence is regulated in Article 365 of the Criminal Code. This article regulates theft that is preceded, accompanied, or followed by violence or threats of violence against persons. The criminal sanctions imposed can be in the form of imprisonment for a maximum of 9 years, and can be aggravated up to the death penalty or life if it results in serious injury or death. The role of the police in dealing with the crime of theft with violence is to take preventive and repressive actions. Preventively, the police conduct patrols, provide counseling to the community, and increase cooperation with the community. Repressively, the police investigate, arrest the perpetrators, and bring the case to court. With continuous efforts, it is hoped that the role of the police in tackling the crime of theft with violence can be more effective and provide a sense of security for the community. The obstacle of the police in overcoming violent theft in the jurisdiction of the Deli Serdang City Resort Police is that it is still not intensive to hold legal counseling that is integrated and prioritized between all related elements and carried out comprehensively, the lack of understanding of citizens about the law.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abby, Fathul Achmadi, *Street Court in the Dimension of Criminal Policy*. Jala Permata Aksaa, Jakarta, 2016.
- Adji, Oemar Seno, *Infrastructure in Indonesia as a Legal State*, UI Jakarta Symposium, 2016.
- Ali, Achmad, *Revealing Legal Takbir*, Ghalia Indonesia, Bogor; 2018.
- Ali, Mahrus, *Principles of Corporate Criminal Law*, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2014.
- Ali, Mahrus, *Basics of Criminal Law*, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2011
- Ali, Zainuddin, *Legal Research Method*, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2009.
- Amiruddin and Zainal Asikin, *Introduction to Legal Research Methods*, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2014.
- Anwar, Yesmil, *When Reaping Crime: A Sociocultural Approach to Criminology, Law*, UNPAD Press, Bandung, 2014.
- Adji, Indriyanto Seno, *Corruption of State Apparatus Policies and Criminal Law*, Diadit Media, Jakarta, 2006.

- Ali, Mahrus, *Criminal Law on Corruption in Indonesia*, UII Press, Jakarta, 2011.
- Ali, Zainuddin, *Legal Research Methods*, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2009
- Amiruddin and Zainal Asikin, *Introduction to Legal Research Methods*, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2014.
- Abdussalam, R. and DPM Sitompul, *Criminal Justice System*, Restu Agung, Jakarta, 2017.
- Ali, Ahmad, *New Trend of Corruption Eradication*, Ghalia, Bogor, 2017.
- Ali, Zainuddin, *Legal Research Methods*, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2009
- Amiruddin and Zainal Asikin, *Introduction to Legal Research Methods*, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2014.
- Amiruddin, *Corruption in the Procurement of Goods and Services*, Genta Publishing, Yogyakarta, 2010.
- Arief, Barda Nawawi, *Kapita Selekta Criminal Law*, Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, 2016.
- Atmasasmita, Romli, *Criminal Justice System*, Binacipta, Bandung, 2006.
- Financial and Development Supervisory Agency SPKN Assessment Team, *Efforts to Prevent and Overcome Corruption in Personnel Management*, BPKP, Jakarta, 2015.
- Bakhri, Syaiful, *Criminal Policy in the Perspective of Reform of the Indonesian Criminal Justice System*, Total Media, Jakarta, 2010.
- Andi Hamzah, *Bunga Pourai Criminal Law and Criminal Proceedings*, Ghalia Indonesia Jakarta. 2011.
- Andi Hamzah and Irdan Dahlan, *Comparison of the Criminal Procedure Code and Commentary*, Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta, 2014,
- Amrani, Hanafi and Mahrus Ali, *Criminal Responsibility System*, Rajawali Press, Jakarta, 2015.
- Arief, Barda Nawawi, *Law Enforcement Issues and Criminal Law Policy in Crime Management*, Kencana Prenada Media Group, Jakarta, 2017.
- Ali, Mahrus, *Principles of Corporate Criminal Law*, RajaGrafindo, Jakarta, 2017.
- Ali, Zainuddin, *Legal Research Method*, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2009.
- Amiruddin and Zainal Asikin, *Introduction to Legal Research Methods*, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2014.
- Arief, Barda Nawawi, *Problems of Law Enforcement and Criminal Law Policy in Crime Management*, Kencana Prenada Media, Jakarta, 2008.
- Chaeruddin, *Strategies for Prevention and Law Enforcement of Corruption Crimes*. Refika Aditama, Jakarta, 2018.
- Danil, Elwi, *Corruption: Concepts, Crimes, and Its Eradication*, Raja Grafindo, Jakarta, 2011.
- Ali. Mahrus, *Basics of Criminal Law*. Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2011.
- Ali, Zainuddin, *Legal Research Method*, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2009.
- Ashshofa, Burhan, *Legal Research Methods*, Rineka Cipta, Jakarta, 2014
- Arief. Barda Nawawi, *Potpourri of Criminal Law Policy*. PT. Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung,

2012

- Anwar, Yesmil, *When Reaping Evil: A Sociocultural Approach to Criminology*, Law. UNPAD Press, Bandung, 2014.
- Arief, Barda Nawawi, *Bunga Potpourri of Criminal Law Policy*, Citra Aditya Bhakti, Bandung, 2015
- Atmadja, Mochtar Kusuma, *Legal Concepts in Development*, (Bandung: Alumni), 2012.
- Atmasasmitha, Romli, *Theory & Capita of Criminology Select*, Eresco, Bandung, 2012.
- Yours truly, Gerson W. *Criminal Law in Theory and Practice*, Pradnya Paramita, Jakarta, 2010
- Chazawi, Adami, *Criminal Law Lesson Part I*, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2010.
- Dirjdosiswono, Soedjono, *Crime Prevention*, Alumni: Bandung, 2013.
- Effendi, Erdianto, *Indonesian Criminal Law*, Refika Adiana, Jakarta, 2011.
- Farid, Zainal Abidin, *Criminal Law I*. Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2011.
- Abidin, Farid and Andi Hamzah, *Special Forms of the Manifestation of Delicacy*. Rajawali Press, Jakarta, 2006.
- Ali, Mahrus, *Basics of Criminal Law*. Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2011.
- Arief, Barda Nawawi, *Mayantara Crime (Development of Cyber Crime Studies in Indonesia)*. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2016.
- ; *Bunga Potpourri Criminal Law Policy*, (Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, 2016.
- ; *Law Enforcement Issues and Crime Prevention Policies*, Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, 2018.
- ; *Anticipating Cybercrime Countermeasures with Criminal Law*, Citra Aditya Bhakti, Bandung, 2014.
- Apriyantyo, Dani, *Gambling and Its Varieties*, Erlangga, Bandung, 2019
- Asmadi, Erwin, *Proving the Crime of Terrorism*, Ssofmedia, Medan 2013.
- Asshiddiqie, Jimly and Ali Safa'at, *Hans Kelsen's Theory of Law*, Constitution Press, Jakarta, 2016.
- Azhary, *The Indonesian Legal State (Normative Juridical Analysis of Its Elements)*, UI Press, Jakarta, 2015.
- Nst, V. F. H., Isnaini, D. B. J., Supriadi, S., Syafrizal, S., & Ichsan, R. N. (2025). Model Of Human Resource Collaboration Strategy In Strengthening Msme Halal Products In The Indonesian Nias Islands. *Jurnal Ilmiah METADATA*, 7(3), 62-79.
- Ichsan, R. N., Nst, V. F. H., Supriadi, S., Syafrizal, S., & Lubis, F. P. A. (2025). Sharia principles, digital transformation, and local economy: Challenges and opportunities for Sharia cooperatives in Langkat Regency. *Jurnal Ilmiah METADATA*, 7(3), 30-41.
- Ichsan, R. N., Siregar, B. A., Suma, D., Nst, V. F. H., & Lubis, F. P. A. (2025). Halal Industry In The Fulfillment Of Sharia Maqasid: A Qualitative Study On Halal Business Actors In North Sumatra. *Jurnal Ilmiah METADATA*, 7(2), 80-97.
- Wijaya, D. M., Nst, V. F. H., & Isnaini, D. B. Y. (2025). Designing A Talent Management

- Strategy To Address Organizational Transformation Challenges: A Case Study of PT. Sentosa Deli Mandiri. *Moneter: Jurnal Keuangan dan Perbankan*, 13(1), 125-138.
- Nst, V. F. H., Ichsan, R. N., Supriadi, S., & Lubis, F. P. A. (2025). Edukasi Konsep Pariwisata Ramah Muslim Bagi Pelaku Usaha Pariwisata Di Kabupaten Langkat, Sumatera Utara. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Hablum Minannas*, 4(1), 26-36.
- Nst, V. F. H., Wijaya, D. M., Azaman, A., & Nasti, N. (2025). Sustainability Performance Management Integration: A Systemic Approach In Improving The Organizational Competitiveness Of PT. Sentosa Deli Mandiri. *Moneter: Jurnal Keuangan dan Perbankan*, 13(1), 114-124.
- Nst, V. F. H., Wijaya, D. M., & Azaman, A. (2025). Pengaruh Modal Intelektual Dan Komitmen Organisasional Terhadap Kinerja Pegawai Dengan Organizational Citizenship Behavior (Ocb) Sebagai Variabel Intervening Pada Pemerintahan Kota Medan. *Jurnal Ilmiah METADATA*, 7(1), 1-15.
- Nst, V. F. H., Asmuni, A., & Anggraini, T. (2024). Review Of Fiqh Muamalah On The Forms Of Online Buying And Selling Contracts In The Tiktok Shop Application. *Jurnal Review Pendidikan dan Pengajaran (JRPP)*, 7(3), 10804-10812.
- Ichsan, R. N., Nst, V. F. H., Nasution, L., & Hutabarat, L. (2024). The effect of halal labeling on the performance of small and medium enterprise (SME) in medan city. *Jurnal Mantik*, 8(1), 421-427.
- Lubis, M. R., Ichsan, R. N., Nasution, L., Nst, V. F. H., & Lubis, D. (2024). Analysis Of Factors Affecting The Amount Of People's Business Credit Loans In Lubuk Pakam District, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province. *Jurnal Ekonomi*, 13(02), 915-923.
- Nst, V. F. H., Majid, M. S. A., & Harahap, I. (2024). The Role Of Imports In Development According To Islamic And Conventional Macroeconomic Perspectives. *Moneter: Jurnal Keuangan dan Perbankan*, 12(1), 100-106.
- Devi, R. S., Lubis, M. A., Nst, V. F. H., & Sihombing, A. (2024). Persaingan Usaha Tidak Sehat Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1999 Tentang Larangan Praktek Monopoli Dan Persaingan Usaha Tidak Sehat. *Jurnal Ilmiah METADATA*, 6(1), 108-118.
- Nasution, L., Ichsan, R. N., Nst, V. F. H., & Rizkina, S. (2024). Pendampingan Akreditasi Institusi Perguruan Tinggi Di Akademi Keperawatan Hkbp Balige. *Pedamas (Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat)*, 2(01), 113-117.
- Nst, V. F. H., Nasution, M. Y., & Sugianto, S. (2024). Relationship ushul Fiqh, Qowa'id Fiqih dan Maqashid Al-Syariah With Islamic Economy. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 10(1), 1017-1023.
- Nst, V. F. H., Tarigan, A. A., & Nasution, Y. S. J. (2023). Prinsip Equilibrium Perilaku Berkonsumsi Dalam Perspektif Al Qur'an Surat Al Furqon Ayat 67. *Management*

- Studies and Entrepreneurship Journal (MSEJ)*, 4(6), 10024-10034.
- Lubis, M. R., Siregar, G. T., Nurita, C., Nst, V. F. H., & Lubis, D. (2023). Peningkatan Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat: Memahami Perbedaan Tindak Pidana Penipuan dan Penggelapan. *Bulletin of Community Engagement*, 3(2), 261-270.
- Ichsan, R. N., Nst, V. F. H., Nasution, L., & Hutabarat, L. (2024). The effect of halal labeling on the performance of small and medium enterprise (SME) in medan city. *Jurnal Mantik*, 8(1), 421-427.
- Lubis, M. A., Siregar, G. T., Lubis, M. R., Nst, V. F. H., & Ichsan, R. N. (2023). Prosedur Jual Beli Tanah Dan Bangunan Warisan Yang Dilakukan Dihadapan Ppat (Procedure For Sale And Purchase Of Heritage Land And Buildings Carried Out Before The Ppat). *PKM Maju UDA*, 4(3), 1-13.
- Ichsan, R. N., Syahbudi, M., & Nst, V. F. H. (2023). Development of Islamic Human Resource Management in The Digital Era For MSMEs and Cooperatives in Indonesia. *IQTISHODUNA: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, 12(2), 497-512.
- Ichsan, R. N., Tanjung, A. M., & Nst, V. F. H. (2023). Pemanfaatan Website Online Single Submission (Oss) Dalam Kegiatan Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah Dikota Medan Berbasis Maqashid Syariah. *Jurnal PKM Hablum Minannas*, 2(2), 57-72.
- Ichsan, R. N., Lubis, M. A., Nst, V. F. H., & Panggabean, N. R. (2023). Sosialisasi Peningkatan Usaha Mikro Kecil Dan Menengah Berbasis Manajemen Syariah Di Kecamatan Medan Area Kota Medan. *PKM Maju UDA*, 4(2), 42-49.
- Nst, V. F. H., Suma, D., Siregar, B. A., Ichsan, R. N., Panggabean, N. R., & Sibarani, J. P. (2023). Pendampingan Pemasaran Keripik Ubi Dalam Meningkatkan Penjualan Berbasis Digital Di Desa Marendal 1 Kecamatan Patumbak, Deli Serdang-Sumatera Utara. *Jurnal PKM Hablum Minannas*, 2(1), 45-52.
- Ammar, D., Danialsyah, D., Lubis, M. F. R., Purba, A. R., & Nst, V. F. H. (2023). Pelaksanaan Pemberian Marga Dalam Sistem Perkawinan Etnik Mandailing (Studi Di Lembaga Adat Budaya Mandailing Medan). *Jurnal PKM Hablum Minannas*, 2(1), 68-79.
- Siregar, G., Lubis, M. A., Lubis, M. R., Nst, V. F. H., & Nasution, L. (2023). Perbuatan Melawan Hukum Akibat Membangun Di Atas Tanah Wakaf (Unlawful Actions Caused By Building On The Waqf Land). *PKM Maju UDA*, 4(1), 31-38.
- Nst, V. F. H., Nasution, Y. S. J., & Siregar, S. (2024). Implementation Of Wakaf As A Tool Of Social Finance To Achieve The Sdgs In Indonesia Case Study On Indonesian Waqf Board. *Moneter: Jurnal Keuangan Dan Perbankan*, 12(3), 623-634.
- Ichsan, R. N., Nst, V. F. H., Nasution, L., & Hutabarat, L. (2024). *Buku Pelatihan Dan Pengembangan SDM*. CV. Sentosa Deli Mandiri.
- Ichsan, R. N., Nst, V. F. H., & Panggabean, N. R. (2024). *Buku Ajar Sistem Informasi Manajemen (SIM)*. CV. Sentosa Deli Mandiri.
- Ichsan, R. N., Syahbudi, M., Barus, E. E., & Nst, V. F. H. (2024). The Role Of Islamic

- Banking Literacy And Ease Of Use On Achieving Sustainable Development Goals And Maqashid Al-Shariah In Indonesia. *International Journal Of Economics And Finance Studies*, 16(2), 190-208.
- Ichsan, R. N., Syahbudi, M., Barus, E. E., & Nst, V. F. H. (2024). The Role Of Islamic Banking Literacy And Ease Of Use On Achieving Sustainable Development Goals And Maqashid Al-Shariah In Indonesia. *International Journal Of Economics And Finance Studies*, 16(2), 190-208.
- Nst, V. F. H., Asmuni, A., & Anggraini, T. (2024). Review Of Fiqh Muamalah On The Forms Of Online Buying And Selling Contracts In The Tiktok Shop Application. *Jurnal Review Pendidikan Dan Pengajaran (JRPP)*, 7(3), 10804-10812.
- Ichsan, R. N., Nst, V. F. H., Nasution, L., & Hutabarat, L. (2024). The Effect Of Halal Labeling On The Performance Of Small And Medium Enterprise (Sme) In Medan City. *Jurnal Mantik*, 8(1), 421-427.
- Lubis, M. R., Ichsan, R. N., Nasution, L., Nst, V. F. H., & Lubis, D. (2024). Analysis Of Factors Affecting The Amount Of People's Business Credit Loans In Lubuk Pakam District, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province. *Jurnal Ekonomi*, 13(02), 915-923.
- Nst, V. F. H., Majid, M. S. A., & Harahap, I. (2024). The Role Of Imports In Development According To Islamic And Conventional Macroeconomic Perspectives. *Moneter: Jurnal Keuangan Dan Perbankan*, 12(1), 100-106.