

## COMMUNITY SECURITY AND ORDERS MANAGEMENT BY VILLAGE GOVERNMENT AND BHABINKAMTIBMAS

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### ABSTRACT

Security and order were social life's needs and would create a comfortable and harmonious environment. That condition would carry out their daily lives, implicating their community welfare. As an organiser, the government was responsible for security and order. The public was demanded to be aware and create security and order. The Head of the village was responsible for coordination with 'Bhayangkara Pembina Keamanan dan Ketertiban Masyarakat' – known as Bhabinkamtibmas – to make the environment's security and order within the village government. This study used the descriptive qualitative method, which provides an overview of coordination between the village government and Bhabinkamtibmas. Primary and secondary data were used through observation, interviews, literature study, and documentation. The purposive technique was used to determine the informants of data information. Village government and Bhabinkamtibmas coordination about security and order were explained in the study's results, viewed by seven indicators: Information, Communication and Technology, Importance of Coordination Awareness, Participant Competence, Agreement and Commitment, Establishment of Agreements, Coordination Incentives, and Feedback.

**Keywords:** Security; Order; Coordination; Village Government; Bhabinkamtibmas.

### ABSTRAK

Keamanan dan ketertiban merupakan salah satu kebutuhan mendasar dalam kehidupan bermasyarakat sebab akan menciptakan suasana yang nyaman dan harmonis sehingga masyarakat dapat tenang menjalankan kehidupan sehari-hari yang berimplikasi pada pencapaian kesejahteraan masyarakat. Keamanan dan ketertiban menjadi tanggung jawab pemerintah sebagai penyelenggara pemerintahan dan masyarakat. Masyarakat dituntut sadar untuk berpartisipasi dalam mewujudkan keamanan dan ketertiban. Kepala Desa sebagai pemerintah desa dapat berkoordinasi dengan Bhayangkara Pembina Keamanan dan Ketertiban Masyarakat atau Bhabinkamtibmas untuk mewujudkan keamanan dan ketertiban di lingkungan desa. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan memberikan gambaran koordinasi antara pemerintah desa dengan Bhabinkamtibmas. Data primer dan sekunder diperoleh melalui observasi, wawancara, studi pustaka, dan dokumentasi selama penelitian. Teknik purposif digunakan untuk menentukan informan. Hasil penelitian Koordinasi Pemerintah Desa dengan Bhabinkamtibmas dalam menanggulangi Keamanan dan Ketertiban Masyarakat dijelaskan dalam tujuh indikator yaitu Informasi, Komunikasi dan Teknologi, Kesadaran Pentingnya Koordinasi, Kompetensi partisipan, Kesepakatan dan Komitmen, Penetapan Kesepakatan, Insentif Koordinasi, dan Feedback.

**Kata Kunci:** Keamanan; Ketertiban; Koordinasi; Pemerintah Desa; Bhabinkamtibmas.

### BACKGROUND

Regardless of its ideology, every country has an absolute function in

carrying out an order, seeking the prosperity and welfare of its people, realising defence, and upholding justice.

The state as an organization in an area inhabited by a group of people, according to Harold J. Laski (1947), has the aim of creating conditions in which the people can achieve their desires maximally. As one of the elements forming the state, the government can play an essential role in managing this situation. Government should improve the welfare of the people according to the constitution's mandate. The government was formed basically to serve the people, especially to meet their basic needs.

The government is essentially a servant to the people. It is not held to serve itself but to serve the community and create conditions that allow every community member to develop abilities and creativity to achieve common goals (Rasyid, 1997).

The village government is the lowest government unit in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. As the person in charge of the village government, the Village Head has the authority to foster the life of the village community and foster peace and order in the village community.

Security and order are manifestations of human rights in society so that they become one of the basic needs of the community as regulated in Law Number 30 concerning Human Rights Article 35, which reads, "Everyone has the right to live in a peaceful, safe society and state order, and peaceful ...". A safe and conducive environment for the community can support every community in carrying out

their life activities according to their wishes. The sense of security and order created in social life will create a harmonious life and increase the community's welfare level.

Security and order are the responsibility of the community and the government, including the police as law enforcement officers. Creating security and order is a shared responsibility in social life. However, the institution specifically tasked with maintaining security and public order in Indonesia is the Indonesian National Police or the Indonesian National Police. At the village level, Bhabinkamtibmas or Bhayangkara, Supervisor of Community Security and Order, as an element of the National Police, partners with village communities to provide guidance related to security and order. In addition, the government has the authority to organise public order and community peace in the village as stated in the Sumedang Regency Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Public Order and Community Peace, which explains that one of the mandatory affairs under the authority of the regional government is the implementation of public order and public peace.

According to the National Police Chief Regulation Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Police (Article 1 point 4), Bhabinkamtibmas is a National Police officer on duty at the village or sub-district level who is tasked with partnering with the community. In addition, Bhabinkamtibmas is a member of the National Police fostering

Kamtibmas and a Polmas officer at the village level.

Bhabinkamtibmas has four coaching activities in realising public security and order, including:

1. Community Order Development, guiding and providing counselling to the community to increase community participation, public legal awareness and community compliance with laws and regulations.
2. Self-help Security Development, conducting face-to-face meetings, visits, counselling, and exercises to guide the community in implementing the environmental security system.
3. Community Security Development, facilitating discussion forums/meetings organised by community groups and using them to build partnerships between the Police and the community to prevent and overcome disturbances to Kamtibmas.
4. Community Potential Development, holding face-to-face meetings with community leaders both individually and in groups/organisations and periodically and situationally to establish good communication to solve social problems in the community.
5. Fostering public security and order fosters the community in preventing,

preventing, and overcoming all forms of crime that may disturb the public. Coordination between the village government and Bhabinkamtibmas is essential in implementing security and order at the village level.

Coordination is an activity carried out by more than one party in an organisation to achieve a mutually agreed goal. In dealing with any situation, government coordination is needed as part of government administration. The coordination carried out intends to convey information clearly, communicatively so that justice in the division of tasks can be realised to support the realisation of the agreed goals, in this case, security and order in society.

Gunungmanik Village, Tanjungsari District, Sumedang Regency, as one of the villages in the Tanjungsari sub-district, has a reasonably large area with a high population density. This causes security and order in the environment/region to be essential. In a simple research/survey process, Gunungmanik Village has a high level of vulnerability to security and public order issues than other Sumedang Regency villages. Problems that often arise include theft, fights, and persecution. Data on the number of incidents related to security and public order issues in Gunungmanik Village, Tanjungsari District, Sumedang Regency can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Data on the occurrence of Kamtibmas in Gunungmanik Village, Tanjungsari District, Sumed

No	Month Type of incident	Time	Description
1.	January: - Theft	1 <sup>st</sup> week	3 cases
	- Persecution	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 case
2.	February: - Theft	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	2 cases
	- Persecution	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	1 case
3.	March: - Theft	1 <sup>st</sup> week	1 case
	- Persecution	1 <sup>st</sup> week	1 case
4.	April: - Theft	1 <sup>st</sup> week	1 case
	- Persecution	1 <sup>st</sup> week	1 case
5.	May: - Theft	1 <sup>st</sup> week	1 case
	- Persecution	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	1 case
6.	June: - Theft	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	3 cases
	- Persecution	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	2 cases

Source: Gunungmanik Village Office, Bripka Ujang Ana Diana (Babinkamtibmas), 2019

Realising community security and order at the village level can be done through coaching, cooperation, approaches, prevention, increasing deterrence, and preventing public security and order problems. However, based on the incident data table above, the security and public order issues in Gunungmanik Village need more attention and improvement. Therefore, to optimise efforts to maintain security and order, it is necessary to pay attention to the coordination relationship between the main parties which carry safety and order and those who assist/support the process.

According to Taliziduhu Ndraha (2011), "*Coordination* can be defined as a process of binding mutual agreement as different activities or elements in such a way that on the one hand all activities or features are directed at achieving a

predetermined goal and on the other hand, success. one activity does not impair the success of the other activities. Talizudhu Ndraha defines that Coordination is more emphasised on the process of cooperation between more than one different element to direct and achieve a common goal.

In addition, Ndraha also expressed her opinion that "The word coordination comes from co- and ordinary which means to regulate. Etymologically, *Coordination* is defined as an activity carried out by various equal parties (equal in rank or order, of the same rank or order, not subordinate) to provide information to each other and arrange together (agree on) certain matters. So, on the one hand, the process of carrying out tasks and the success of one party does not interfere with the other party's carrying out tasks. If viewed from a normative point of

view, *Coordination* is defined as the authority to move, harmonise, complete, and balance specific activities or certain goals at a predetermined time" (2011).

Based on the definition according to Talizudhu Ndara, it can be concluded that Coordination refers to a cooperative effort between various elements that are different but still equal in the process of carrying out their duties so that there is a process of complementing, helping and complementing each other to align the implementation of tasks towards achieving goals. The Coordination carried out by the village government is government coordination which is a process of mutual agreement of binding cooperation on all elements involved, including the Government, bhabinkamtibmas and the community. Thus, it is hoped that all activities carried out can achieve government goals without interfering with the successful functioning of the bhabinkamtibmas itself.

Coordination aims to establish cooperation to avoid mistakes in working on tasks and achieving goals. Imam Buchari (1970) stated that the objectives of Coordination are:

1. Coordination to prevent conflict,
2. Coordination to avoid competition,
3. Coordination to prevent double ours and waste,
4. Coordination to prevent space or time emptiness,
5. Coordination to prevent differences in approach and implementation.

To be able to measure the implementation of Coordination carried out by the Government, Ndraha (2011) said that a coordination process could be said to

be effective if (1) the group leader can carry out Coordination by utilising his leadership style and authority (2) By the type of group he leads the Government pays attention to the side of the tasks carried out by each of them, and (3) according to the situation in which the Coordination is carried out.

Ndraha (2011) suggests that Coordination can be measured through management process indicators consisting of:

1. Information, Communication and Technology.
2. Awareness of the Importance of Coordination
3. Competency of Participants
4. Agreement and Commitment.
5. Deal Stipulation
6. Coordination incentives.
7. Feedback.

Communication and awareness between parties/elements are an absolute must in coordination. However, commitment is also needed to cooperate in the coordination process. Feedback is also an essential part of the coordination process as an evaluator of the coordination process.

The coordination between the village government and Bhabinkamtibmas aims to tackle security and order, implement village household affairs programs, conduct community development and development, foster the village economy, and optimise and maintain safety and order.

The Regional Government of Sumedang Regency regulates the implementation of Public Order and Peace explicitly through Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2014, which is aimed at realising the welfare of a just society based

on democratic values and the development of social and cultural life through service improvement, empowerment, and community participation.

General Provisions Article 1 of Law No. 2 of 2003 concerning the National Police explains that public security and order is a dynamic condition of the community as one of the prerequisites for the implementation of the national development process in the context of achieving national goals marked by ensuring security, order and the rule of law. Moreover, the establishment of peace contains provisions for fostering and developing the potential and strength of the community in preventing, preventing, and overcoming all forms of law violations and other forms of disturbance that may disturb the public.

Public security and order are a shared responsibility because security and order are basic needs always expected by the community. A safe and orderly situation in social life can run harmoniously and has implications for achieving community welfare, which is the duty and responsibility of the government, so that good coordination is needed between the government and other authorized parties, in this case, the elements of the Police.

## **METHOD**

This study used the descriptive qualitative method. Based on the definition, what is meant by qualitative descriptive research, according to Nazir (1998), is a study that looks at the status of human groups in an object, a system of thought, or events to describe, describe or describe in a systematic, factual and accurate manner

about facts. -facts, properties, relationships and phenomena being investigated. This study describes and analyses the coordination of the village government with Bhabinkamtibmas to overcome security and order problems in the village community.

The analysis was carried out based on the primary and secondary data obtained. Preliminary data was obtained using a structured interview technique with the Gunungmanik village government apparatus, Tanjungsari District, which consisted of the Village Head, BPD and several Hamlet Heads and Bhabinkamtibmas who served in the village.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The Gunungmanik Village Government, as the village government's organiser, is responsible for the realisation of community welfare. One of the descriptions of the completion of community welfare is a safe and orderly environment as one of the basic needs of every individual in society. The involvement of the village government in tackling public security and order is one of the efforts to fulfil the needs of the village community in the Gunungmanik Village area.

The realisation of a safe and orderly village environment has implications for the community's welfare. For this reason, the government, in this case, the village government, is responsible for fulfilling its obligations according to its duties, functions and authorities to seek the welfare of its people. The Village Government coordinates with

Bhabinkamtibmas as a partner for community policing at the village level to tackle security and public order problems.

Gunungmanik Village has a total area of 245.680 Ha consisting of 5 hamlets. It has a relatively high population density, so the level of vulnerability to security and order is higher when compared to other villages in the Tanjungsari District, Sumedang Regency.

Based on data compiled by Bripka Ujang Ana Diana as Bhabinkamtibmas, who served in Gunungmanik Village during the 2018 period, several problems related to public security and order had occurred, including theft of livestock, theft of motorised vehicles, fights and persecution. Overcoming these problems, it is crucial to have coordination between the village government and Bhabinkamtibmas.

Problems of security and public order that occur in Gunungmanik Village must be handled seriously because it will have implications for the welfare of the village community. One aspect that needs to be considered to overcome these problems is the aspect of coordination. Coordination can be done if both parties have agreed upon it. Coordination success can be measured by looking at several indicators such as the theory presented by Taliziduhu Ndraha, namely in terms of the information, communication and technology facilities used, then awareness of the importance of coordination, participation competence, agreement and commitment, the establishment of mutual contracts, coordination incentives and what is needed. The last is feedback or feedback from the coordination process.

Based on the research results, the coordination built between the village government and the bhabinkamtibmas in tackling the security and public order in Gunungmanik Village, several indicators have been fulfilled quite well. However, several other indicators still need to be further improved on the one hand.

First, information communication and technology in the coordination process is essential because coordination cannot be separated from the communication process to obtain information and communicate can use media in the form of technology. If communication is built correctly, public trust will increase and encourage the coordination process to achieve good results and overcome security and security problems. Through communication, information can be obtained and become a precious thing to achieve the success of the Village Government Coordination with Bhabinkamtibmas in tackling public security and order.

As is known, the information system has become the basic framework for all Village Government activities and in coordinating with Bhabinkamtibmas to cope with security and public order to be more effective and efficient. The form of using technology in the communication process that is carried out to coordinate includes the use of communication tools in the form of mobile phones; through these tools, coordination can be easily carried out even at great distances so that if for example, there is a problem of security and order in the community, the village government or residents The public can immediately contact Bhabinkamtibmas via

telephone line so that issues can be resolved directly.

Second, indicators of awareness of the importance of coordination. Given that security and order are essential in social life, various parties' participation is required to achieve it. Problems of security and order can be handled by the police and the involvement of other parties through the coordination aspect.

Based on the interviews conducted during the study, the researchers found that all informants knew that coordination was essential to pay attention to in tackling public security and order. All parties, including the Village Government, Bhabinkamtibmas, youth leaders, and village communities, have a significant influence, so awareness is needed in realising community security and order.

In the context of the importance of coordination to address public security and order, Bhabinkamtibmas has taken several steps, such as outreach to the community. Awareness of the importance of coordination can be grown by conducting outreach and outreach to the community. Bhabinkamtibmas directly meets the community and provides direction if there is a problem, then immediately contact and report either to Bhabinkamtibmas directly or through the local RT or RW to be submitted to the relevant parties.

From the information gathered during the research, it can be seen that so far, the direction of Awareness of the importance of coordination carried out by the Village Government with Bhabinkamtibmas and the community on how to cope maintain security and order in Gunungmanik Village, especially with this coordination

has been carried out as it should. In addition to the briefings carried out, the making of agreements has also been carried out. The deal was prepared and appropriately made by considering all aspects needed to coordinate in tackling and maintaining security and public order.

Third, the competency indicators of participants in the coordination process to address public security and order. Competency of participants means competent parties involved and overseeing the coordination. In this case, the authority is Bhabinkamtibmas. Bhabinkamtibmas is responsible for the village, assisted by Babinsa, and of course, the village government itself. In this case, the participation of competent parties in their field is required.

The role of the community itself is enough to support and acknowledge and respect the existence of elements such as Bhabinkamtibmas who work in their village. In addition, of course, by participating in helping to report a security and order problem immediately. In terms of prevention and prevention, people must be aware of their responsibilities and protect their environment. Likewise, with the role of the village government, there is not much that can be done other than participating in maintaining and helping to coordinate.

Based on the research data collected, participation and support in the coordination process for handling security and order in Gunungmanik Village has been going quite well. This indicator is a part or tangible form of the previous indicators, namely Information, Communication, Technology, and trust.



The actual state that coordination has been running optimally and quite well is participation when a regular meeting is held, which has been agreed upon and given prior permission by the village government.

Regular meetings are held to obtain reports related to problems or other statements regarding what is happening in the village environment and exchange information to build communication and trust between the parties concerned. Routine meetings or so-called *sambang kampling* by Bripka Ujang Ana Diana as Bhabinkamtibmas on duty in Gunungmanik Village are held at least once a month. The activity is carried out by visiting patrol posts in each hamlet with Babinsa to provide services, protection and protection to the community through night patrols to create a safe and conducive kamtibmas situation.

Bripka Ujang Ana Diana said that the *sambang* activity was intended to get closer to the community; in addition, the *sambang* activity at gambling posts would raise public awareness to care about their environment to create a safe and orderly situation.

Fourth, indicators of commitment and mutual agreement. Agreements and promises were made in the form of a spirit to cooperate for success and establish coordination between the Village Government and Bhabinkamtibmas to tackle and maintain security and order in Gunungmanik Village.

The coordination established in realising and overcoming security and order resulted in several agreements and joint commitments between the

bhabinkamtibmas and the Gunungmanik Village government. The arrangements include a program of activities planned to improve public security and order. The program of activities made as a form of a joint commitment as conveyed by Mr Dani Alamsah as the Head of Gunungmanik Village, among others, is counselling to become a police officer for yourself.

Counselling is conducted by visiting the community directly; if needed, even using the door-to-door method will be more effective. Other forms of prevention and control that are planned and agreed upon are patrol activities carried out routinely with the preparation of a schedule and followed by all village community members. However, even though the program has been agreed upon, there are obstacles in its implementation. Barrier's stem from the absence of residents in carrying out patrols, for various reasons, including not feeling well or with reasons for work tomorrow. So that it can be concluded that the commitments and agreements that have been built are still not optimal even though they have been running.

Fifth, the Indicator of Agreement Determination between coordinating parties. Still talking about the agreement in the coordination process, the determination of the deal here becomes a binder so that coordination can be carried out correctly. The coordination between the village government and the bhabinkamtibmas is made by considering the duties, functions, and authorities. From the agreed commitments, it is hoped that every element involved can participate and play an active role in the coordination process

for handling security and public order. The Village Government sets a special incentive to violate the agreement on absenteeism from the patrol schedule.

Anyone who does not attend the patrol activities according to the schedule will be subject to a fine. This shows that the Government is responsible for the agreements made and uses its authority as the village government. Based on the study results, it can be assessed that every party involved, the village government, Bhabinkamtibmas, and the community, has sufficient enthusiasm and commitment in coordinating the handling of security and social security. Still, there are unexpected or deliberate obstacles in the process from a few parties who are irresponsible for various reasons.

Sixth, the indicator is in the form of Coordination Incentives. Incentives, in this case, serve as motivation in carrying out coordination. Coordination incentives are a form of accountability for the implementation results; it can also be said as a form of commitment owned by the coordinating parties. This form of responsibility can also be used as a medium to measure the extent to which the coordination carried out by the Village Government with Bhabinkamtibmas in tackling and maintaining security and order is running.

To achieve the common goals to be completed, all the implementing elements must know their respective duties and functions because if there are parties or implementing elements that should carry out this coordination, they do not know what their duties, functions and authorities

are, what will happen will only create obstacles to achieving goals.

The forms of accountability made include making activity reports which will be submitted in this case to the village government and also to the Tanjungsari Sector Police Head, who acts as the highest leader and who is fully responsible for whatever happens in the coordination of tackling and maintaining security and order in the village. Gunungmanik, Tanjungsari District, Sumedang Regency.

This information was obtained from interviews with Bhabinkamtibmas informants in Gunungmanik Village. Incentives in the form of accountability that the residents of Gunungmanik Village mutually agreed upon were fines if they violated the agreement. According to information from the Gunungmanik Village Head, fines are imposed on anyone who does not meet the patrol schedule. The penalty rate is adjusted to each individual's ability but is limited from Rp. 20,000 to Rp. 50,000 in each of the different hamlets.

Seventh, indicators in the form of feedback. Feedback is a form of the results of the control of each work unit of the parties involved in the implementation of the coordination of handling security and public order. This feedback is used as a reference indicator of the results of the coordination implementation, whether it has gone well enough or not. The assessment is based on activity reports made regularly by Bhabinkamtibmas and then reported to the Tanjungsari Police Chief.

Feedback from the coordination can also be directly benefited by the community's realisation of community

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security and order. There will be no more security and social security problems such as theft or fights previously rife in the Gunungmanik Village environment. The study results conducted direct interviews with related informants found that theft decreased day by day after routine night patrols. As expected by all parties, the village environment became safe and orderly, especially the community.

## CONCLUSION

The handling of security and public order in Gunungmanik Village carried out with a coordination process between the village government and Bhabinkamtibmas, is expected to create a safe, comfortable, and orderly community environment. Coordination is carried out by considering each party's duties, functions, and authorities so that they do not interfere but synergise with each other to achieve goals.

The environment of Gunungmanik Village in 2018 can be said to be an environment that is prone to theft, so this is troubling the residents of Gunungmanik Village. The Village Government and Bhabinkamtibmas made an agenda agreement to manage security and order in

the village area. The agenda is designed in routine patrols every night, making a particular schedule to participate. In addition to the night patrol agenda, Bhabinkamtibmas also performs its duties and functions as security enforcement officers in the village by conducting villagers' counselling and outreach.

Counselling is carried out as a form of coordination and communication, and exchange of information to prevent all forms of threats to security and order. The state of coordination that is recognised as essential to creating a safe and orderly village environment is followed up with the preparation of activity reports as a form of accountability for the implementation of bhabinkamtibmas duties to the Tanjungsari Police Chief as an assignment partner, as well as to the Gunungmanik village government itself.

It is hoped that the coordination can create a safe and orderly environment for the community so that the community can calmly carry out all their daily activities and will have implications for the community's welfare as the ideals of government administration, especially in this case, is village government.

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