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5853-Article Text-16130-1-10-20231222.pdf

AUTHOR

Abdul Karim

WORD COUNT

5070 Words

CHARACTER COUNT

28870 Characters

PAGE COUNT

10 Pages

FILE SIZE

209.7KB

SUBMISSION DATE

Dec 25, 2023 11:33 AM GMT+8

REPORT DATE

Dec 25, 2023 11:33 AM GMT+8

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The Implementation of Community Policing Policies in the Era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 to Prevent Social Conflict in the Maros Resort Police Area

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Abstract

This research aims to identify the implementation of the role of Community Policing in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 in preventing social conflicts for the realization of Security and Public Order (Kamtibmas) in the Maros Resort Police Area. The research method used is a qualitative method with a descriptive qualitative approach, which aims to reveal events or facts, circumstances, phenomena, variables, and circumstances that occur when the research takes place by presenting what happens. This type of descriptive qualitative research is used to research natural object conditions, where the researcher is the key instrument. Data collection techniques are carried out through observation, interviews, and comprehensive document and literature reviews. At the data analysis stage, it is carried out with an inductive reasoning model. The results and discussion in the study emphasize the meaning of the data obtained. The results showed that the implementation of the role of Community Policing in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 to prevent social conflict in the context of the realization of Kamtibmas in the Maros Police Resort is to optimize problem mapping (scanning) to prevent social conflict and increase public awareness of the importance of maintaining security, order in various activities carried out by the police to support the Community Policing program.

Keywords: Implementation; Community policing; Industrial Revolution 4.0 era; Social conflict.

1. Introduction

The Indonesian National Police (Polri) must maintain security and public order, perform law enforcement functions, and provide protection, protection, and services to the community (Skogan & Hartnett, 2019). Polri in carrying out its duties as a law enforcement institution has made various bureaucratic reform efforts in achieving its best performance. Thus, Polri is responsible for creating security, and safety, and enforcing the law following applicable regulations (Sugiharto et al, 2020; Kalionggga et al, 2023). Through the implementation of regional autonomy and development progress that encourages the formation of new provinces, regencies, cities, sub-districts, villages, and Sub-districts, new police units will be formed for public safety and order (Karim et al, 2021). This is because safety and security are very important aspects that support smooth development from time to time and current developments (Braga et al, 2019; Asmirah et

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al, 2023).

Community Policing, abbreviated as Polmas, is the implementation of police duties based on understanding (Antariksawan & Mustofa, 2020; Hidayatullah et al, 2023). To create a safe and orderly situation, it cannot be implemented by the police unilaterally as the subject and the community as the object but must be implemented jointly. Police and the community by empowering the community through a partnership between the police and the community (Dubham et al, 2020; Daga et al, 2024). So that together they can detect symptoms that can cause problems in the community, find solutions to anticipate problems, and maintain security and order in their environment (Friedman, 2020; Menne et al, 2022).

The institution of Polri is physically close to the community, but most people are reluctant to deal with and use Polri services (Miller & Blackler, 2017; Salim et al, 2024). Internal pathologies within the Polri, such as convoluted case resolution, fee collection, and unsatisfactory services to the public, are the reasons why people avoid dealing with the Polri (Shapland & Vagg, 2023). Therefore, the implementation of community policing is a policing strategy that is expected to return the Polri to an "un-police-worthy" policing process towards authentic policing methods that are in line with the needs of the communities they serve (Surya et al, 2021; Gustiadi, 2023). Such a policing strategy is the model of policing strategy developed in Polmas (Alim, 2020; Iskandar et al, 2023). An understanding or idea about policing that places two main elements in the police (Wahab, 2021). community, namely the police as facilitators and the community as co-producers. In an equal partnership relationship, then through a democratic process; based on public participation, transparency, and accountability; while still upholding human rights (Yoserwan, 2023). By applicable laws and regulations and agreements; and finish. Problems faced by society contextually and synergistically to realize policy goals (Saputra, 2023).

Based on Polri Regulation Number 1 of 2021 concerning Community Policing (Polmas), the definition of Community Policing or Polmas is an activity to invite the community through a partnership between members of the Polri and the community, so that they can detect and identify problems in security and public order in the environment and find solutions to problems (Shearing, 2018; Sunargo & Hastuti, 2019). Community Policing aims to; (a) create a partnership between the Polri and the community based on mutual agreement to handle and solve problems that cause potential security and order disturbances; and (b) increase legal awareness and public/community concern for potential security and order disturbances in the environment (Sudagiri & Purwanto, 2020).

The realization of security and a sense of security is a prerequisite for a country or nation, as well as a community, to be able to grow and develop as mandated in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. The maintenance of security is carried out through efforts to implement police functions which include maintaining security and public order, law enforcement, protection, protection, and services to the community carried out by the Indonesian National Police as a state instrument assisted by the community by always upholding Human Rights (Widayani, 2020). In carrying out the task of maintaining security and public order, the National Police cannot carry out the task alone. Polri needs support and assistance from various parties, especially the community and related stakeholders in carrying out their duties (Kappeler et al, 2020). The era of globalization has had an impact on the Industrial Revolution 4.0 related to advances in science and technology, especially information technology, making the Indonesian people increasingly sensitive to various global issues, especially regarding democratization, human rights, and the environment. Reforming national and state life towards a democratic civil society as one of its manifestations requires changes in various fields and aspects of national and state life, in terms of police services to the community, including through the empowerment of information technology-based police services

(Karim et al, 2023).

The development of globalization, security, and public order issues, especially related to social problems that lead to the disintegration of the nation, has become a very crucial problem along with the implementation of reforms that trigger a climate of public freedom, impressing a turning point in all aspects of the life of the nation and state, especially concerning political, economic and social aspects (Alkautsar, 2023). These conditions have encouraged everyone to compete to convey their rights, interests, and aspirations, including without regard to the interests of other parties (Ardilestanto, 2023). Lack of concern and non-compliance with the rules that have been outlined triggers various conflicts that lead to social conflict in the social dimension between community groups (Fajar et al, 2023). From a sociological perspective, no group of people who live side by side with other groups of people with different identities and interests can be separated from social conflict (Hamid, 2023). Social conflict contains a very broad spectrum of understanding, ranging from small conflicts between individuals, conflicts between families to conflicts between villages, and even up to mass conflicts involving several large groups, both in regional ties or group ties caused by various factors such as ideological, political, economic, socio-political and primordial factors.

The era of globalization had an impact on the Industrial Revolution 4.0 related to advances in science and technology, especially information technology, making the Indonesian people more sensitive to various global issues, especially regarding democratization, human rights, and the environment (Purba et al, 2021). The reform of the life of the nation and state towards a democratic civil society as one of its realizations requires changes in various fields and joints of the life of the nation and state, in terms of police services to the community including through the empowerment of information technology-based police services (Hasniati et al, 2023).

To create synergy between the National Police, the community, and the community, a community policing model was established as regulated in Law Number 1 of 2021, supporting community policing in villages or Sub-districts in Bhabinkamtibmas. Bhabinkamtibmas is the front guard for the Police to prevent social conflicts in villages by carrying out preemptive and preventive efforts (Cox et al, 2023). Bhabinkamtibmas has a very central role in efforts to maintain Kamtibmas and is required to be able to master the characteristics of a regional vulnerability that leads to social conflict, as stated in Police Regulation (Perkap) No. 1 of 2021 concerning Community Policing (Polmas) that the main task of Bhabinkamtibmas is to provide community guidance, early detection, and mediation/negotiation to create conducive conditions in the village (Mardjuni et al, 2022). However, in the field implementation of the Community Policing strategy in Maros Regency Police which is driven by Bhabinkamtibmas, there are still various obstacles and barriers, so the problem-solving that occurs amid community life cannot be resolved completely and in a family manner through mediation conducted by Bhabinkamtibmas as the spearhead of Polmas. Therefore, the concept of Polmas is a strategy of Polri in realizing Kamtibmas.

Polri is required to be able to place itself in line with the community and be able to communicate openly with the community. This partnership is important in resolving and overcoming any social problems that threaten the security, order, and peace of the community, which in turn can reduce the fear of Kamtibmas disturbances (Siregar et al, 2021). Polmas emphasizes an equal partnership relationship between the Polri and the community by upholding social/humanitarian values and displaying a polite attitude, and mutual respect between the police and the community to create conditions that support the smooth implementation of police functions and improve the quality of life of the community (Arief & Ulumudin, 2019). So the problem is formulated how to implement the role of Community Policing in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 to prevent social conflict to realize Kamtibmas in the Maros resort police area (Weatheritt, 2023).

25 2. Research methods

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This research uses qualitative research methods with a descriptive qualitative approach, which aims to reveal events or facts, circumstances, phenomena, variables, and circumstances that occur when research takes place by presenting what happens. This type of descriptive qualitative research is used to research natural object conditions, where the researcher is the key instrument (Sugiyono, 2002).

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The technique of determining informants carried out by researchers in this research is the purposive sampling technique. According to Sugiyono, "the research informant technique is a sampling technique as a data source with certain considerations". A research informant is someone who has information about the object of the research. Informants in this study are referred to as sources. Informants are selected with certain considerations and objectives, who master an object or problem to be studied. The data collection techniques used in this research are observation, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and documentation.

2.1 Observation

The observation is an observation made by researchers in the field. In this observation, researchers always link two things that are information and context, which means that researchers will record what happens in interactions related to the implementation of Community Policing policies.

2.2 In-depth interviews

In-depth interviews in this technique are researchers trying to extract information from each informant on dialectics. The instrument used in in-depth interviews is an interview guide that is made based on the research focus. In conducting interviews, researchers do not determine a special place but take place according to the context or agreement with the informant. In the interview process, researchers are not fixated on one model but the process depends on the conditions.

During the interviews, the researcher was flexible enough to use recording devices such as a recorder and a notebook. However, the researcher often combined the two at the same time, directly recording the interview and taking notes at the same time.

2.3 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

In collecting data through the focus group discussion (FGD) technique, the researcher acts as a discussion facilitator equipped with open-ended discussion guidelines related to the research topic. At this stage, the researcher aims to explore the tendency of differences or similarities in information from various parties and confront the information obtained from previous in-depth interviews.

2.4 Documents

Documents are records of past and present events, therefore this research uses various documents that are related and relevant to the topic and research objectives. The research procedures that researchers use are based on the view that there are three main stages in qualitative research, including:

a. Description Stage and Orientation Stage

At this stage, the researcher describes what was seen, heard, and felt. The researcher only recorded a cursory overview of the information obtained.

b. Reduction Stage

At this stage, the researcher reduced all the information obtained in the first stage to focus on a particular problem.

c. Selection Stage

At this stage, researchers describe the focus that has been determined in more detail and then conduct an in-depth analysis of the focus of the problem. The results of the discussion and examination of data validity are an integral element of the qualitative research knowledge perspective. Techniques in this research include probability testing, triangulation, data content analysis using reference materials, and member checks through information transformability.

3. Result and Discussion

12 Community policing is a style of policing that brings the police closer to the communities it serves and it is a policing philosophy and strategic program, where the police work with local communities to identify, and solve social problems in the community and the police as a catalyst that supports the community to build or maintain security in its environment. Policing is not done to fight crime, but to find and eliminate the source of crime, therefore the measure of success of community policing is not in reducing the crime rate but the measure is when crime does not occur.

As the basis of a joint effort between the community and the police in solving problems, 13 policing is intended to improve the security and quality of life of the community. The activities conducted are guidance and education of the community without coercion either individually or in groups to develop their ability to create and maintain environmental security.

To implement and realize police professionalism in Community Policing activities, 10 principles guide the implementation of their duties as follows:

1. Contribute towards freedom, equality, and brotherhood in dealing with humanitarian issues.
2. Helping to reconcile freedom with security and maintaining the rule of law.
3. Uphold human dignity by defending and safeguarding human rights and the pursuit of happiness.
4. Maintain leadership and participation in the elimination of crime-prone social conditions through collective social action.
5. Contribute towards the creation and maintenance of trust in society.
6. Strengthening the security of life and property, as well as a sense of security for everyone.
7. Investigate, detect, and prosecute acts of violence by the law.
8. Create freedom of traffic on streets such as highways, village streets, alleys, and places open to the public.
9. Preventing disorder
10. Handle large and small crises, assisting and advising those in distress if necessary by mobilizing other agencies.

The problem analysis process carried out at the Maros Resort Police area in Community Policing (Polmas) to prevent social conflict is expected to run optimally, this can be seen in the following indicators:

1. In the process of analyzing the problem, "Polmas/Bhabinkamtibmas officers must carry out a series of activities to collect, process and formulate data on the state of the community which includes understanding the context, interactions, interventions, actors, 19 problems in the context of formulating programs to prevent social conflict in the era of

the industrial revolution 4.0. and by always paying attention to techniques such as focusing on solutions, not on problems, having an open mind, being able to see problems neutrally, and laterally, and using language that creates simple possibilities.

2. Interaction is a two-way relationship, for example between individuals, between groups, between regions, between ethnicities, and between institutions that affect the achievement of goals. The interaction of Polmas/Bhabinkamtibmas Officers that occurs between the parties can contribute positively in facilitating or reducing violence and potential conflicts". One of the activities that are being intensively carried out by the Maros Police, especially the Bhabinkamtibmas function, in addition to maintaining the security of the target village from potential conflicts that lead to real events, is routinely staying in touch with the community through the door to door system (DDS) activities which are the flagship activity program of the Maros Resort Police area and rebuilding the signaling program, which is one of the joint efforts in the community in improving the situation of the security and public order in providing protection and security for the community by prioritizing efforts to prevent and ward off various forms of threats and disturbances of Kamtibmas.

3. Polmas/Bhabinkamtibmas officers must have a sharp analytical power because this can be used as a guide and as the root of problems related to efforts to prevent social conflict in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0. in the Maros Resort Police area jurisdiction through Community Policing. As stated by Thomas Brush, several ways can be done to improve sharp analytical power, a) Knowing why it is done, b) considering the positive and negative results of the analysis that has been done, c) being able to find the cause, d) understand the organization, and e) make conclusions precisely targeted and easy to understand.

³⁸ Based on the results of interviews with research informants Mr. Kompol. Abriadi, S.Ag. (49 years) explained that:

"The development of thought to realize community security and order is impossible for police officers to do alone. There are still problems, especially in the Maros Resort Police area, causing the implementation of the Community Policing policy in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 to prevent social conflict to be immediately optimized to provide a spread of understanding to other police personnel in their respective duty areas." (Interview result, April 23, 2023).

Furthermore, the results of an interview with Mr. Briпка. Pol. Agus, S.H. (37 years old) stated that:

"The existence of preventive tasks with the concept and pattern of guidance in the form of providing guidance, protection, and services to the community, so that the community feels safe, orderly and peaceful and all its activities are not disturbed. In addition, one of the Police's steps through Community Policing is synergizing with the local government (sub-district/village) and the community to form a Police and Community Partnership Forum which aims to establish an equal partnership relationship between the police and the community in carrying out the function of handling the community environment, by forming a Police and Community Partnership Center (BKPM) which is the center of FKPM activities at the urban village level and environmental security posts at the RT / RW level." (Interview result, April 20, 2023).

Then, Mr. Alamsyah Sehuddin, S.E., M.M. (40 years old) said that:

"Various ways have been taken to reduce the high level of crime that occurs in society. There is a crime prevention policy known as a policy outside of criminal law (Non-Penal Policy) is a preventive measure that means prevention before the occurrence of crime and countermeasures against criminal acts of crime. These non-penal efforts have a very strategic position that must be intensified and activated. In implementing Polmas, the Binmas Police Unit through the Polmas Officers, Kelurahan, FKPM, and the community

encountered many obstacles, both internal to the police apparatus and related agencies and external to the police apparatus and related agencies". (Interview result, April 12, 2023).

Finally, Mr. Andi Patarai Amir, S.E., M.M. (51 years old) said that:

"Efforts to overcome the unavailability of operational costs and vehicles specialized in the implementation of Polmas activities. Polmas officers expect budget support from the Police, as well as financial support from the Regional House of Representatives and local Government (sub-districts/village) for the operational costs of Polmas activities by submitting budget requests in regional deliberations, as well as financial support by business people by submitting requests for assistance and optimizing the use of patrol vehicles of the respective Sector Police in the jurisdiction of Maros Police." (Interview result, April 12, 2023).

In response to the results of the interview, the assessment carried out by the Maros Resort Police area in Community Policing (Polmas) to prevent social conflict is currently not fully running optimally, this can be seen in the following indicators:

a. Evaluation aspect

In the aspect of evaluation implemented by the leadership of the Resort Police area (Polres) or the Head of Sector Police area (Kapolres) towards the problems faced, and the implementation of the Polmas duties at the Maros Resort Police area which aims to support the prevention of social conflict, has not been fully implemented optimally, so that this has an impact on correction and improvement cannot be implemented optimally.

b. Monitoring aspect

In the aspect of monitoring evaluation and leadership assessment of the performance of Polmas/Babinkamtibmas officers who carry out tasks in Community Policing to prevent social conflict in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0. has not been implemented optimally, it seems that it is only carried out incidentally so that it has an impact on the motivation of members in carrying out their duties. The lack of effectiveness of reward and punishment by the leadership (Kapolres) to increase the motivation of Bhabinkamtibmas members / Polmas Leaders, resulted in a lack of motivation of members to establish partnerships to prevent security disturbances, especially social conflicts.

4. Conclusion

The implementation of the role of Community Policing in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 to prevent social conflict in the context of the realization of Kamtibmas in the Maros Resort Police area is to optimize problem mapping (scanning) in Community Policing to prevent social conflict in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0. and increasing public awareness of the importance of maintaining security, and order in various activities carried out by the Police to support the Community Policing program.

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