

The Role of Bhayangkara Trustees of Community Security and Order Based on the Head of National Police Regulation No. 3 of 2015 Concerning Community Policing in Preventing Inter-Group Fights in Baubau City

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Abstract. Indonesia has the Republic of Indonesia's National Police Unit as a state instrument that has the role of maintaining security and order. This research aims (1) To find out the role of Bhayangkara Trustees of Community Security and Order (BTCSO) in the prevention of fighting between groups in Batupoaro District. (2) To find out the obstacles faced by BTCSO in preventing inter-group fighting in Batupoaro District. This study uses a qualitative method. The role of BTCSO in preventing inter-group fights in Batupoaro Subdistrict is that BTCSO conducts fostering of community members by making efforts through Pre-emptive, preventive and repressive activities. "Batupoaro namely: a) Internal factors b) External factors.

Kata Kunci: Role, BTCSO, Group Fighting Crimes

1. Introduction

Law No. 2/2002 stipulates that the Indonesian National Police is responsible for trying to prevent, eliminate, and eliminate any symptoms that may arise and can disturb security and order in the community. The National Police certainly has a fairly arduous task in preventing violations, crime, community service, and protecting and disciplining the public. In creating a synergy between the National Police and the community, education and community, the National Police began implementing a community policing program in 2005, with the issuance of the National Police Decree No. Pol: Skep/737/X/2005 dated October 13, 2005 concerning policies and strategies for applying the community policing model in carrying out POLRI's tasks. The decree was supplemented by the Police Chief's Regulation No. 7 of 2008 concerning Basic Guidelines for Strategy and Implementation of Community Policing, and was updated again with the Police Chief Regulation No. 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing. The concept of Community Policing or commonly abbreviated as "CP" as a new strategy established by the National Police, is one of the effective ways to build cooperation with the community and at the same time guarantee the protection of human rights. Through this partnership will enable the public to understand the main tasks and roles of the police. Thus, the community will be able to identify various social

problems, especially with regard to Security and Public Order and in the end be willing and able together with the police to prevent and simultaneously eradicate crime, both those committed by adults and the perpetrators are minors or students. Batupoaro Subdistrict is one of 8 (eight) sub-districts in Baubau City, Batupoaro Subdistrict consists of 6 (six) wards consisting of, Bone-bone, Tarafu, Wameo, Kaobula, Lanto and Nganganaumala Sub-districts. Batupoaro District is the Legal Area of the Wolio Sector Police. Wolio Sector Police itself oversees 2 (two) districts namely Wolio District and Batupoaro District.

There are 2 (two) subdistricts which are the legal territory of Wolio Sector Police, and areas that often occur between groups fighting, namely in Bone-Bone Village, Tarafu Village and Wameo Village. Local people often mention 3 (three) areas which often clash with the term Wabota (a combination of names from three villages, namely Wameo, Bone-bone, Tarafu), where youths from these three regions are often involved in attacking and throwing stones and throwing stones arrows around Jalan Hayam Wuruk border between Bone-Bone Village and Tarafu.

Based on the background description of the problem above, the main issues that will be discussed in this study are: (1) What is the role of BTC SO in preventing inter-group fighting in Batupoaro District ?; (2) What are the obstacles faced by BTC SO in preventing inter-group fights in Batupoaro District?

2. Literature Review

The role is a set of regular behavior, which arises because of a certain position, or because of an office that is easily known. A person's personality may also greatly affect how a role must be carried out. The role arises because one understands that he works not alone. Having an environment, which is needed at all times to interact. The environment is broad and diverse, and each will have a different environment. But the role that must be played is essentially no difference [1].

The role includes three things, namely:

1. The role includes norms relating to one's position or place in society. The role in this sense is a series of rules that guide someone in social life. There are four social norms known to include:
 - a) Method (usage); more prominent in relationships between individuals in society. A deviation from him will not result in severe punishment, but only a reproach of the individual he contacts.
 - b) Habits (folkways), as an act that is repeated in the same form is proof that many people like these actions.
 - c) Manners (mores), are a reflection of the living traits of a group of people which are carried out as a supervisory tool, consciously or unconsciously, by the community against their members.
 - d) Custom (custom), is an eternal code of conduct and strong integration with patterns of community behavior can increase the binding power to be custom or customs.
2. The role is a concept of what can be done by individuals in society as an organization.

3. The role can also be said as individual behavior that is important for the social structure of society [2].

Crime which in Dutch is called strafbaarfeit, consists of three syllables, namely straf which is interpreted as criminal and legal, baar is interpreted as can and may be, and feit which is interpreted as acts, events, violations and deeds. The definition of criminal acts in the Criminal Law Code is known as strafbaarfeit and in the literature on criminal law often uses offense, while the legislators formulate a law using the term criminal events or criminal acts or criminal acts [3]

The author will describe several definitions of strafbaarfeit according to some experts, among others: Strafbaarfeit was formulated by Pompe as quoted from the book by Lamintang as follows: A violation of norms (interference with the rule of law) that intentionally or unintentionally has been done by a perpetrator, where the fallout the punishment for the offender is necessary for the maintenance of the law [4].

Simons interpreted as quoted in Leden Marpaung strafbaarfeit's book as follows: Strafbaarfeit is an act that violates the law that has been done intentionally or unintentionally by someone whose actions can be accounted for and by the law has been declared as an action that can be punished [5].

Based on the formulation, the criminal act (strafbaarfeit) contains several basic requirements as follows:

- a) A human action;
- b) The act was prohibited and threatened with punishment by law;
- c) The act was carried out by someone who can be accounted for [6].

The element that is contained or attached to the person of the perpetrator, or which is connected with the person of the perpetrator and includes everything contained in his heart. This element consists of: (1) Deliberate or accidental (dolus or culpa); (2) The purpose of an experiment, as determined in Article 53 paragraph 1 of the Criminal Law Code; (3) Various kinds of intentions such as those found in crime, theft, fraud, extortion, and so on; (4) Planned in advance as stated in article 340 of the Criminal Law Code, which is premeditated murder; (5) Feelings of fear as contained in Article 308 of the Criminal Law Code [7].

In carrying out its function as a law enforcement officer, the police are required to understand the legal principles used as consideration in carrying out their duties, namely:

1. The principle of legality, in carrying out its duties as a law enforcer, it is obliged to submit to the law
2. The principle of obligation, is the obligation of the police in handling problems in society that are discretionary, because it has not been regulated in law.
3. Principle of Participation, In order to secure the community environment, the police coordinate the security of the initiative to realize the legal force among the community.
4. The Preventive Principle always puts precaution rather than taking action on the community.
5. The Principle of Subsidiarity, doing the tasks of other agencies so as not to cause greater problems before being handled by the institution in charge [8].

3. Methods

In this study, the author uses this type of qualitative research. Qualitative research is a process of solving problems that are investigated by describing the object of research clearly and in more detail (Confidence), and to draw generalizations that explain the variables that cause a symptom or social reality. The research method in this paper is normative juridical, which views the law as a binding regulation, refers to legal norms as outlined in-laws and regulations, legal principles, legal history, and jurisprudence. The approach in the normative juridical method uses a statutory approach, a case approach, and a historical approach. Normative legal research aims to produce arguments, theories or concepts as prescriptions for solving problems [9]. Sources of data in this study are primary data obtained directly from research in the field and secondary data collected from library materials and documents that support this research. Data collection techniques are by observation, interviews and documentation. Data analysis using qualitative descriptive analysis, namely data obtained through research activities, identified and grouped according to the characteristics of the research objectives, then analyzed qualitatively descriptive. The use of this qualitative analysis technique includes all research data both primary legal data and secondary legal data [10].

The population in this study is BTCSO Bone-bone, Tarafu, Head of the Wolio Sector Police Community Development Unit, Village Development Bintara, Batupoaro Sub-District Head and Wolio Sector Police Chief. The samples in this study are:

1. BTCSO	2 person
2. Subdistrict of Batupoaro	1 person
3. Village Development Bintara	1 person
5. Head of the Wolio Sector Police Community Development Unit	1 orang
4. Wolio Sector Police Chief	1 person
Amount	6 person

The data collection techniques used by the author are through interview techniques with related parties. Then the literature techniques through the study of literature by reading, studying books, research results, writings and related legislation.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. The Role of BTCSO in the Prevention of Inter-Group Fighting in Batupoaro District, Baubau City

BTCSO here as a community guide for the realization of legal and security awareness and public order as well as increasing community participation in villages or villages, protectors, protectors and community servants for the realization of a sense of security and peace in the village/rural community; mediator and facilitator in solving social problems that occur in rural or urban communities; and positive community dynamics and motivators in the framework of creating and maintaining Kamtibmas.

The research results obtained on how, BTCSO in carrying out their duties not only as law enforcement officers, but also as a mediator and facilitator in solving problems. In carrying out its role according to the pattern of prevention of criminal acts by the Indonesian Police in Perkap No. 3 of 2009 concerning the Operational System of the Republic of Indonesia National Police in article 7 namely "police activities as referred to in article 6 letter a are the day-to-day operations of the National Police in order to maintain and maintain the security and order situation of the community through Pre-addictive, preventive, and repressive. "Attributed to the role of BTCSO that BTCSO performs a pre-emptive role, namely the role of eliminating sources of disturbances or root causes, and the preventive role of prevention. BTCSO in carrying out the pre-emptive role includes activities aimed at eliminating the root causes. Whereas preventive efforts have carried out preventive activities to reduce the potential for disturbances in order to eliminate the opportunity factor carried out by irresponsible groups and repressive activities constituting enforcement or law enforcement activities, BTCSO only helps provide information to investigators about the addresses and identities of the perpetrators, in order disclosure.

In the effort to prevent fights the BTCSO group is assisted by other parties such as the headman, Village Development Bintara, Community Leaders and the Head of the Neighborhood Association (NA) and Community Associate (CA) who are responsible for their community, for the creation of a conducive and safe environment. In an interview with informants Village Development Bintara Wameo and Bone-Bone As well as Badarudin on July 24, 2019 said, "In order to address the problems that arise in the fostered area, territorial coaches are essentially all elements of the potential geographic, demographic and social conditions in order to create a territorial power. as a tool room and a formidable fighting condition in overcoming all threats, challenges, obstacles and disruptions to the survival of the nation and state as well as the course of national development. This is done jointly with BTCSO because BTCSO is a field partner."

The Batupoaro District Government has taken several measures as quoted in an interview with guest speaker Syamsuddin, S.Pd on July 25, 2019:

- a. We conduct socialization to the community by calling NA/CA leaders, religious leaders, youth leaders, to not be easily provoked or provoked in the event of disorderly Kamtibmas immediately report to the police in this case Bhabinkamtibmas in their respective regions.
- b. The socialization of zero alcohol which was appealed to the heads of NA/CA to provide information to Bhabinkamtibmas in their area about the liquor sellers, so that it was easily detected.
- c. The task of maintaining security starts from the family environment, and actively reports every incident that occurs in the area to BTCSO.

From the results of the above interview it can be concluded that the Batupoaro Subdistrict government in preventing fights that occurred in the three villages was conducted socialization to related parties to jointly maintain security and order in their respective regions.

BTCSO is the spearhead of the implementation of the Community Policing program or known by the abbreviation Polmas whose understanding is an activity

to invite the community through partnerships between members of the National Police and the community, so as to be able to detect and identify security and order problems in the environment and find solutions the problem.

In carrying out the main tasks, as referred to in paragraph (1) of Perkap No. 3 of 2015 BTCSO conducted activities:

1. Door to door visits to all assignment areas; the aim is to strengthen the relationship with the community and at the same time hear complaints about security and public order in the surrounding environment.
2. Perform and help solving problems. This activity is carried out by involving community leaders, traditional leaders, religious leaders, and youth leaders so that the existing problems can be resolved thoroughly so that there is no more revenge.
3. Organizing and securing community activities; aims to secure activities so that they can run smoothly.
4. Receiving information about the occurrence of a criminal offense; BTCSO is demanded to make an information report to the leadership about the smallest matters regarding the disorder of security and public order in the target area.

4.2. Constraints Faced by BTCSO in Preventing Inter-Group Fights in Batupoaro District

There are several factors that become obstacles faced by BTCSO, namely internal factors and external factors. The following are the results of an interview with the Chief of Police Wolio AKP Bahtiar, S.Sos on July 22, 2019 as follows:

1. Internal Factors

a. Lack of Indonesian Republic Police (IRP) Personnel

This factor has caused BTCSO to carry out its activities in accordance with Regulation of the National Police Chief No. 3 of 2015, which has been hampered, in which BTCSO has always been involved in other police tasks so that it is not effective in working in its development area.

Table 1. Composition of Rural Type Police Personnel

No	Organizational Unit & Position Elements	IRP			Amount DSP	IRP			Amount RIL
		AKP	IP	BA		AKP	IP	BA	
1.	Leader	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	2
2.	Provost Unit	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	1
3.	Sium	-	1	3	4	-	-	1	1
4.	Sihumas	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	1
5.	SPKT	-	3	3	6	-	-	3	3
6.	Intelkam Unit	-	1	4	5	-	-	2	2
7.	Reskrim Unit	-	1	6	7	-	-	6	6
8.	Binmas Unit	-	1	4	5	-	-	10	10
9.	Sabhara Unit	-	1	12	13	-	1	2	3
total					48	total			29

Source: Wolio Sector Police 2019

From the table above it can be seen that for the type of Rural Sector Police the number of personnel that must be available is 48 (forty eight) personnel but in accordance with the real situation the number of Wolio Police

personnel is only 29 (twenty nine) personnel. From this circumstance, it causes a double duty which is always entrusted by each personnel, especially BTC SO personnel.

- b. Lack of BTC SO skills in carrying out tasks in the field.

Table 2. Types of BTC SO Training

Type of Training	Personnel	
	I have	Not yet
BTC SO	1	8
Early detection	1	8
Lecturer on Security and Order	-	9
TPTKP	-	9
PPGD/P3K	-	9
Public Speaking	-	9

Source: Wolio Sector Police 2019

From the table data above, it can be concluded that from the number of BTC SO existing in the Wolio Sector Police, only a small portion of them have attended Bhabinkamtibmas Traffic Training.

- c. Lack of facilities and infrastructure to support BTC SO activities.

Table 3. Facilities and Infrastructure that BTC SO must have

No	Equipment	There is	Not available
1	Motorcycle (R2)	✓	
2	Megaphone	✓	
3	Rain coat		✓
4	Flashlight	✓	
5	Work bag		✓
6	Communication tool	✓	
7	Work Agenda book/smart book		✓
8	National Police Vest		✓
9	Village/Village Map		✓
10	Camera		✓
11	The laptop		✓
12	Home Office		✓

Source: Wolio Sector Police 2019

Table 3 shows that to support activities in the field there are still a number of facilities and infrastructure that are not yet owned by BTC SO, especially the office house because with this facility it is easy for the community to report any events that occur.

2. External Factors

- a. The area of work and population. This factor results in the ability of visits and socializing to the community less effectively.
- b. Lack of community understanding about the role and function of BTC SO.
- c. Lack of community participation in terms of providing information about potential security and public order disturbance in the environment.
- d. The community still misunderstood the responsibility of security that security is only the task of the police.

- e. Lack of attention of parents towards their children
 - f. Habits of people who still consume alcoholic beverages
- (interview with BTCSO Bone-bone and Tarafu on July 23, 2019).

Bhabinkamtibmas in carrying out its duties is guided by Perkap No. 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing, BTCSO is the spearhead of the police in carrying out their duties. However, in carrying out their duties always given a double task so it is not effective in carrying out the main tasks and functions as Bhayangkara Guidance for Security and Public Order, Lack of skills BTCSO about early detection, carrying out the First Actions at the Case Site, First Aid Emergency Care, communication science, mediation, negotiation, problem solving about handling social conflicts, and Lack of facilities and infrastructure to support BTCSO activities. In addition, the public still misunderstood the responsibility of security that security is only the task of the police.

Of the three sub-districts in Batupoaro District, the crime of fighting is caused by the lack of parental control over the children, which results in the child as a criminal in a group fight. Habits of the public consume liquor not only from adults but many of the children are still underage.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion, the author can draw several conclusions including: (1) The role of BTCSO in preventing inter-group fights in Batupoaro District, namely BTCSO guiding community members by making efforts through Pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive activities. the role of the BTCSO that the BTCSO performs a pre-emptive role, namely the role of eliminating sources of disturbances or root causes, and the preventive role of prevention and helping the detective task force in carrying out repressive activities. (2) Constraints faced by BTCSO in preventing inter-group fighting in Batupoaro District, can be seen from several factors, namely: a. Internal Factors These factors are found in the National Police institution and in the personal lives of BTCSO. b. External Factors. These factors are facts that occur in the field, thus affecting the performance of BTCSO personnel in their Fostered Area.

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