ABSTRACT

Because a developing country, Indonesia is trying to keep up with the increasingly rapid technological developments. Originally it was estimated that with the development of the times, crime rates would be suppressed and crimes could be crushed because human thought was growing. But in fact, the times have contributed to increasing the quantity of crime in Indonesia, both fraud, defamation through social media, gambling and so on. One of the disputes that often occurs within the Karang Tengah Demak Polsek is the rise of fights between village youths due to a wrong use of social media which leads to fights. The approach used in this study is the sociological juridical method in connection with the role of bhabinkamtibmas in supporting security and public order. The results in this study are that the Karang Tengah Polsek in the context of maintaining community security and law enforcement based on Article 14 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police, namely: 1) carrying out arrangements, guarding, escorting and patrolling community and government activities as needed; 2) organize all activities to ensure security, order and smooth traffic on the road; 3) fostering the community to increase community participation, awareness of community law and adherence of community members to laws and statutory regulations; 4) participate in fostering national law; 5) maintain order and guarantee public security.

Keywords: Bhabinkamtibmas, Light Crime, Mediation.

INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian government is currently actively implementing development in all fields. Because a developing country, Indonesia is trying to keep up with the increasingly rapid technological developments. Originally it was estimated that with the development of the times, crime rates would be suppressed and crimes could be crushed because human thought was growing. But in fact, the times have contributed to increasing the quantity of crime in Indonesia, both fraud, defamation through social media, gambling and so on. One of the disputes that often occurs within the Karang Tengah Demak Polsek is the rise of fights between village youths due to a wrong use of social media which leads to fights. Crime is an act that is disgraced by society and cannot be allowed to go unpunished because the emergence of these actions can cause harm, unrest, and the security of the surrounding community.

In almost every publication, the mass media news contains news about fights, brawls, persecution and even murders. Fights between youths (group/mass fights) often occur in Indonesia, so brawls have become a familiar sight in society. Usually these mass fights occur between students, youth, gangs, ethnic groups to between villages. Fights between youths are usually triggered by small things or individual clashes which then escalate into communal clashes. The phenomenon of mass brawls is deeply rooted and it is difficult to cut down the roots of the problem. It's like having become an acute disease in society (Said Hasan Basri, 2015).
Fights involving several people are also regulated in the Criminal Code, namely Article 358 of the Criminal Code regarding persecution which states that those who deliberately take part in an attack or fight in which several people are involved, apart from their individual responsibility for what was specifically done by them, are threatened (Soterio E. M. Maudoma, 2015): a) with a maximum imprisonment of two years and eight months, if as a result of the attack or fight someone is seriously injured; b) by imprisonment for a maximum of four years, if the result is death.

The Police of the Republic of Indonesia play a role in realizing security and public order throughout Indonesia. The kamtibmas situation is really expected by the community to be realized, which in turn can create peace for the surrounding community. The National Police have quite a tough task in preventing violations and crimes, serving the community and protecting and controlling society. The police themselves build partnerships between the police and the community so that there is mutual trust, mutual respect and mutual respect between the police and the community.

One of the steps taken by the Karang Tengah Demak Polsek in providing an atmosphere of Kamtibmas to the community is to implement a security monitoring program by assigning Babinkamtibmas to each sub-district in Karang Tengah Subdistrict, through a partnership between members of the Police and the community, so as to be able to detect and identify security problems in the environment and find problem solving.

Bhabinkamtibmas is the Bhayangkara for Security and Public Order. Based on the Decree of the Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia No. Pol.KEP/8/II/2009 concerning changes to the National Police Chief’s field manual No.Pol.: BUJUKLAP/17/VII.1997 concerning the designation Bhabinkamtibmas (Bintara Pembina Kamtibmas) to Bhabinkamtibmas (Bhayangkara Pembina Kamtibmas) from the Rank Level of Brigader to Inspector. The decree is accompanied by the Chief of Police Regulation No. 7 of 2008 concerning Basic Guidelines for Strategy and Implementation of Community Policing, and renewed by the Chief of Police Regulation Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing (Peraturan Kapolri No. 3 Tahun 2015 Tentang Pemolisian Masyarakat. n.d.).

Bhabinkamtibmas is the bearer of Polmas (Community Police) in the Village or Kelurahan, and Bhabinkamtibmas has the following functions; Carry out visits / visits to the community to listen to complaints from members of the public about Kamtibmas issues and provide explanations and solutions and even maintain friendly / brotherly relations, Guiding and providing counseling in the field of Law and Kamtibmas to increase Legal Awareness and Kamtibmas by upholding Human Rights (HAM), Disseminating information about the policies of the National Police leadership relating to Community Security and Order (Harkamtibmas), Encouraging the implementation of siskamling in environmental protection and community activities, Providing Police services to people who need them, Mobilizing positive community activities, Coordinating efforts to foster Kamtibmas with Village Officials/ Kelurahan and other related parties, Carry out consultation, mediation, negotiation, and facilitation and motivation for the community in Harkamtibmas and solving crime and crime problems n social (Hamzah Baharuddin dan Masaluddin, 2010).

In carrying out Polmas activities, Bhabinkamtibmas owns and has the authority to resolve community or community disputes, take the necessary steps as a follow-up to an agreement with FKPM in maintaining environmental security, visit the crime scene (TKP) and take the first action at the crime scene (TPTKP). ), Supervise the flow of belief in society that causes division or threatens the Unity and Integrity of the nation.

The role of Bhabinkamtibmas is very vital in providing police services or assistance considering that there are no police offices in the Kelurahan or in the villages. Bhabinkamtibmas is a direct link between the Polri Institute and the people in their
community. Bhabinkamtibmas as the foremost officer of the National Police who meets with the community every day and overcomes the problems that occur. Problems of disturbance of security and order including conflict do not just appear, but go through several stages, namely the initial stage, the boiling point stage, the violent conflict stage, and the conflict circulation stage.

**RESEARCH METHOD**

The approach used in this study is the sociological juridical method (Bambang Sunggono, 2005). This means that in this study besides being seen from a juridical perspective by looking at the laws and regulations and their legal provisions which are the basic idea of the role of Bhayangkara Pembina Security and Public Order (Bhabinkamtibmas). This research was conducted at the Karang Tengah Polsek, Demak Regency. In connection with the problems that will be discussed in this study related to the role of Bhabinkamtibmas, this study tries to analyze the role of the Police in Carrying Out Village Community Security and Order Development through a Comprehensive Approach, Normatively. Legal research conducted by examining legal literature, legal systematics and legal synchronization. Empirically, this research focuses on field research as a whole, systematic, factual and accurate regarding facts related to the development of security and public order in the Karang Tengah sub-district by members of the Karang Tengah Police.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

**Police Functions and Authorities**

The authority over the Police according to MPR Decree No.VI/MPR/2000 which refers to Article 30 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia stipulates that "The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia as an instrument of the State that maintains security and public order is tasked with protecting, protecting, serving the community, and upholding the law.” This provision contains two meanings, namely that apart from being an organ in this case as an instrument of the State, the Police is also seen as a function. The Police as an organ plays a role in maintaining security, public order and law enforcement which is institutionally led by the Head of the Indonesian National Police (Kapolri) who is appointed by the President on the advice of the National Police Commission with the approval of the DPR. Meanwhile, the Police is seen as a meaningful function related to the duties and authorities it has.

Police as a tool of the State that functions to maintain security and public order with its duties are to protect, protect, serve the community, and enforce the law. Regarding the authority of the delegation owned by the Police, it is spelled out in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. Delegation means that there is delegation of government authority from one government organ to another government organ. In other words, the authority that already exists or the organ that has acquired the authority attributively delegates that authority to other government organs. Juridical responsibility is no longer on the delegator, but on the recipient of the delegation. Article 2 of Law Number 2 of 2002 stipulates that “The function of the police is one of the functions of the state government in the field of maintaining public order and security, law enforcement, protection, care and service to the community (Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2002 Tentang Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia, n.d.).

The Republic of Indonesia Police Law Number 2 of 2002 Article 13 explains that the main duties of the police are:
1. Maintain public order and security;
2. Enforce the law; And
3. Provide protection, shelter, and service to the community.
Furthermore, in Article 14 it is stated that in carrying out the main tasks as referred to in Article 13, the Indonesian National Police are in charge of:

1. Carry out arrangements, guarding, guarding, and patrolling community and government activities as needed;
2. Carry out all activities in ensuring security, order, and smooth traffic on the road;
3. Fostering the community to increase community participation, awareness of community law and adherence of community members to laws and statutory regulations;
4. Participate in fostering national law;
5. Maintaining order and guaranteeing public security.

Article 15 states the authority of the police, namely, in the framework of carrying out the tasks referred to in Articles 13 and 14, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia in general has the authority to:

1. Receive reports and/or complaints;
2. Help resolve community disputes that may disturb public order;
3. Preventing and overcoming the growth of community diseases;
4. Supervising streams that can lead to divisions or threaten the unity and integrity of the nation;
5. Issue police regulations within the scope of police administrative authority;
6. Carry out special investigations as part of police action in the context of prevention;
7. Perform the first act on the scene;
8. Taking fingerprints and other identification and photographing a person; i. seek information and evidence;
9. Organizes the National Criminal Information Center;
10. Issue permits and/or certificates required in the framework of community service;
11. Provide security assistance during trial and implementation of court decisions, activities of other agencies, as well as community activities;
12. Receive and temporarily store found items.

This Police function emphasizes the government functions carried out by the Police in the administration of the State. Where the police act as the executor of the duties of the executive or the President regarding the maintenance of security and public order. The duties of the police can be divided into two groups, namely repressive tasks and preventive tasks. This repressive task is similar to the duties of the executive power, namely carrying out regulations if there is an incident of violation of the law. anyone. With this there appears to be a difference from the duty of the army which is primarily guarding the defense of the State which in essence refers to the possibility of an attack from abroad.

Moving on from several definitions of police law and an analysis of the basic concepts of administrative law and the meaning of government, the areas and objects of study of police law can be divided into two, namely the broad and narrow scope of police law. The broad scope of police law includes (Bambang Purnomo, 1985):

1. The nature of the police;
2. Police institutions or organizations that include:
   a. Position,
   b. Structure,
   c. Organizational relations, and
   d. Police personnel.
3. Police functions and police powers;
4. The juridical basis governing the existence, position, function and power of the police (duties and authorities);
5. Supervision in the administration of the police;
6. Accountability for the implementation of police functions and powers.
While the scope of police law is narrow, it only covers the juridical basis that regulates the existence, position, functions and powers of the police or the duties and authorities of the police.

Based on the duties and authorities given to the Police, in carrying out Police functions, both preventive and repressive duties are inherent in the obligation to make efforts to defuse tensions, unite the nation and develop adjustments. Therefore, as stated by Ateng Safrudin, "the stronger the social system, the more complicated a function will be used to achieve the goals contained in the objectives of the position." Thus, the Police institution in carrying out its functions is heavily influenced by internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are related to institutional issues such as human resources, finance, facilities and infrastructure, work procedures (man, money, materials, and methods), while external factors, such as social factors, the economic situation of society, politics and others. All of these things are factors that can affect the level of success of the task of the Police.

**Duties and Activities of Bhabinkamtibmas at the Karang Tengah Police**

Bhabinkamtibmas are Polri officers on duty at the village to sub-district levels who are tasked with carrying out the Pre-emptive function by partnering with the community. Babinkamtibmas stands for "Bhayangkara Pembina Security and Public Order". Based on the Decree of the Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia No.Pol.KEP/8/II/2009 concerning changes to the National Police Chief's field manual No.Pol. :BUJUKLAP/17/VII/1997 concerning the designation of Babinkamtibmas (Bintara Pembina Kamtibmas) to Babinkamtibmas (Bhayangkara Pembina Kamtibmas) from the rank level of Brigadier to Inspector. As a member of Babinkamtibmas who is in the midst of the community, he must be able to be a role model and protector of the community at the smallest community level, namely the sub-district or village, to be able to hear more clearly about what the community is complaining about. Babinkamtibmas does not have to be able to solve all problems at the village level, but Bhabinkamtibmas must be able to facilitate these problems so that they are resolved through a more appropriate forum, either through FKPM or partnership forums with government agencies at the sub-district level and stakeholders in the community. The daily activities that must be carried out by Babinkamtibmas are sambang or visiting people's homes. In principle, Bhabinkamtibmas activities only need 4 D (Come-Sit-Listen-Dialogue) and 1 C (Note).

Various vulnerabilities that can hinder the achievement of security and public order must be handled by utilizing the dynamic positive potential that exists in society in an integrated manner. There are several steps used by the Karang Tengah Police to detect the potential for other local wisdom, namely by: (1) making a training plan to increase the knowledge of Babinkamtibmas members (2) the Kapolsek orders Babinkamtibmas to contact and collaborate with community leaders and local village officials to can provide social science materials, and find out what media can be used to approach and strengthen ties with the community in the local village. (3) The Kapolsek orders the Head of Binmas Unit to make a pocket book for Bhabinkamtibmas members as a brief reference in carrying out tasks in the field for Babinkamtibmas. (4) The Head of Binmas Unit instructs Babinkamtibmas members to summarize books related to knowledge of oral history and culture of the West Baturaja Police then matters concerning the duties and functions of Babinkamtibmas in the form of a simple library.

The functions of fostering community security and order (Kamtibmas) include, among other things, the role of Binmas (Community Trustees), then Binmas with independent Kamtibmas, then forming Babinkamtibmas (Community Security and Order Supervisor) which is expected to be the spearhead of the police in fostering society to carry out Kamtibmas programs that have been outlined by the National Police and the government. In accordance with the paradigm of civil policing in civil society as it is today, the style of
policing that is applied must also change towards a police force that is democratic, willing to listen and accept what the community wants. In dealing with existing problems, the community members themselves determine and make decisions in dealing with social and security issues in their environment. The police function more as a facilitator, resource person and controller of law irregularities in its implementation.

As for the form of activities carried out by the Karang Tengah Police in creating security and public order, namely by holding Bhinmas unit activities including:

1. Visit/Sambang (door to door system)
   Bhabinkamtibmas visits people's homes, places of business and others in the area they are responsible for, provides information/messages on kamtibmas and directions regarding prevention of crime, calamities/accidents and other matters deemed necessary in maintaining a safe and peaceful community life, inquires societal wishes and opinions. The objectives of this activity are:
   a. Build good relations with the community
   b. Get the trust of the community
   c. Can cooperate with the community
   d. Know and ensure the real situation and conditions in the area of responsibility.

2. Problem solving
   Problem solving activities are activities in solving problems that exist in the area or prevention activities before the occurrence of crimes, accidents, disasters or other things that can endanger the lives of community members. Problem handling activities are activities carried out to help members of the public who have problems, both regarding community security and order, problems between individuals, and other social problems. This problem solving activity aims to minimize or eliminate all forms of problems, both criminal, social, and other problems that exist in the community so that they do not develop into criminal acts or bigger problems. Problem solving can be done if Bhabinkamtibmas has carried out other Polmas activities in the field, such as visits (DDS), visiting community leaders. Activities in the field are carried out to find out the situation and condition of the area, which is the basis for Bhabinkamtibmas to find problems and to find ways that can be used as alternatives in solving these problems.

3. Community Policing System (Polmas)
   Involve the community/government and stakeholders to make efforts to prevent, prevent and deal with the threat of security and order disturbances in partnership with policy makers and their implementation.

4. Police and Community Partnership Forum (FKPM)
   Based on the Chief of Police Regulation No. 03 of 2015 concerning Community Policing, in order to implement a partnership between the Police and the community, Bhabinkamtibmas can encourage the community to form an organization called the Police and Community Partnership Forum (FKPM), and in carrying out their duties FKPM members use the Police and Community Partnership Center (BKPM) as hub. The authorities of FKPM are:
   a. Make an agreement about things that need to be done or not done by residents so that it is a local rule in their environment.
   b. As a group or individually take police action (forced effort) in the event of a crime/crime by being caught in the act.
   c. Provide opinions and suggestions to the Kapolsek both in writing and orally regarding the management/improvement of the quality of environmental security/order.
   d. Participate in resolving minor cases or disputes between residents carried out by Polmas/Bhabinkamtibmas officers.

The Process of Handling Minor Crimes (Tipiring) by Bhabinkamtibmas
Polri's efforts in creating order and security by applying concepts patterned on today's society can be seen as the spearhead of the police because police officers directly deal with community members, community members or local kelurahan residents or with local social groups and with the general public. Where on duty. Members of the Police who carry out their duties with a community approach must build good relations and partnerships that are sincere and mutually beneficial in creating a sense of security for the community and an atmosphere of security for the local environment. Status or position as Bhabinkamtibmas makes personnel behave according to the capacity they carry. Behavior or behavior as a builder of security and order requires him to always be able to guide, encourage, direct, mobilize including coordination activities and technical guidance for the implementation of things properly, regularly and thoroughly in order to achieve goals and obtain maximum results. The goal it achieves is the creation of dynamic social security and order as one of the prerequisites for the implementation of the National Development process. This requirement must be owned by Bhabinkamtibmas who associate with their target community every day. The community's requests also vary, such as asking for help in arranging permits for celebration crowds, coordinating security activities, becoming marriage guardians, and others which show that the community really expects assistance from Bhabinkamtibmas. All of this can be done well in fostering public trust is very useful for forming partnerships.

Bhabinkamtibmas as a mediator, or facilitator. In solving the problem, it was carried out by involving the conflicting parties, namely victims and perpetrators, Bhabinkamtibmas Officers, Babinsa Koramil, RT/RW officials, community leaders and youth leaders. Bhabinkamtibmas prioritize the functions of protection, protection and community service rather than the function of being a law enforcer. Disputes/problems on a light scale are endeavored to be resolved amicably after first accommodating the aspirations of the whole. From the results of the mediation that was carried out, it was attempted that both parties agreed to resolve this problem amicably (family) and signed a Memorandum of Understanding. This activity is sought by the police to create good relations between communities which of course can create order and security in the surrounding community. In an effort to maintain security with the Karangtenga Police, invite the community to jointly guard the Kamtibmas situation in Karangtowo Village or the Karangtengah District Area, whatever problems occur so that they can be discussed first.

Behavior and behavior as a builder of security and order requires to always be able to guide, encourage, direct, mobilize including coordination activities and technical guidance for the implementation of things properly, regularly and thoroughly in order to achieve goals and obtain maximum results. Bhabinkamtibmas of the Compassionate Police who are so earnest in carrying out their duties in order to create peace and harmony among their fostered citizens.

Each Bhabinkamtibmas in the jurisdiction of the Karang Tengah Police, usually can solve problems (problem solving) 2 (two) to 3 (three) problems every month, both minor and non-criminal/social problems, from data taken from the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Polsek Karang Tengah shows that the decrease in the number of reports of criminal acts in the jurisdiction of the Karang Tengah Police cannot be separated from the role of Bhabinkamtibmas which continues to actively suppress and prevent and resolve problems that exist in their respective target areas, with many problems/minor crimes being resolved by Bhabinkamtibmas, the state budget for investigation costs in the detective function can save billions of rupiah in state funds.

CONCLUSION
Karang Tengah Polsek in the context of maintaining community security and law enforcement based on Article 14 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning Polri, namely:
Implementing arrangements, guarding, escorting and patrolling community and government activities as needed; Carry out all activities in ensuring security, order and smooth traffic on the road; Fostering the community to increase community participation, awareness of community law and adherence of community members to laws and regulations; Participate in fostering national law; Maintaining order and guaranteeing public security; Coordinate, supervise and provide technical assistance to the special police, civil servant investigators and other forms of self-defence; Carry out investigations and investigations into all criminal acts in accordance with the criminal procedure law and other laws and regulations; Carrying out police identification, police medicine, forensic laboratories and police psychology for the purposes of police duties; Protecting the safety of body and soul, property, society and the environment from disturbances of order and/or disaster including providing aid and aid by upholding human rights; Serve the interests of the community members for a while before being handled by the agency and/or the authorities; Providing services to the community according to their interests within the scope of police duties; and carry out other tasks in accordance with the laws and regulations.

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