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The Role of Community Policy in Preventing Crime Actions

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to identify and analyze the role of community policing in preventing crime and to know and analyze the obstacles that community policing has to deal with in preventing crime, the research method used in empirical research normative legal research. The results of this study the role of community police in preventing crime by building partnerships between the police and the community, solving various social problems occurring in local communities, the conclusion of the results of this study is that community police is a synergistic effort by police institutions and the community to work together on mechanisms, patterns, strategies for two-way communication, in achieving environmental safety.

Keywords: Policing; Society; Crime

Introduction

Based on the law of the Republic of Indonesia, number 2 of 2002 on the national police of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 2 states that one of the duties of the police is a function of the government in the area of maintaining security and public order, law enforcement, protection, protection and services to the community.

Article 4 states that the Indonesian national police are aimed at achieving internal security, including maintaining the security and order of the people, keeping law and order, carrying out protection, protection and services to the community, and maintaining public peace by maintaining human rights. Article 13 states that the most important tasks of the Indonesian national police are: 1) Maintaining public security and order. 2) Enforcement of the law. 3) Provide protection, protection and service to the community.

On the basis of this law it is clear that the safety of people falls entirely under the responsibility of the Indonesian national police. The function and role of the police is therefore very important to maintain the unity and integrity of the Republic of Indonesia. In the life of civil society characterized by democracy and the rule of law, the Indonesian national police (Polri) are required to be able to offer the community security, order and protection of human rights and to show transparency in every action, with the truth,

honesty, justice, certainty is maintained and benefits as a form of accountability to the public (public accountability).

Safe and orderly environmental conditions are only created with the cooperation of the national police and the community. The police in the community policing paradigm encourages people to realize that safety is a shared responsibility and therefore the community is encouraged to be active in efforts to maintain it.

One of the strategies to prevent threats and disruptions to security and order can be implemented by the police by using citizens who are suitable, selective, efficient and effective in detecting the possibility of crime (Bayley, 1998). The community is the party that best understands the problem of crime and disorder that occurs in their environment. To prevent crime, the police must consult with the community so that they can adjust police services / actions (adaptation) if necessary, mobilize potential within the community to obtain a problem-solving method or problem-based solution in accordance with the position of the burgers (George and Catherin, 1998). A holistic understanding of the problem of crime and disorder offers better treatment options.

The solution to the problem of crime and disorder that successfully justifies and requires the police to collect information about all elements of people's lives, not just about the circumstances in certain crimes (Kunarto, 2001). The police must find and collect as much information as possible from the community about the problem of crime and disorder in an area. With sufficient information, it will be easier to analyze and determine the steps to deal with it.

Based on the introduction above, the problem will be discussed, namely: What is the role of community policing in preventing crime? And what obstacles do police officers face when preventing crime? This type of research is normative and empirical legal research. The method of approach used is: Legislative approach, Concept approach and Case approach. Data sources and types exist firstly: primary data is data obtained directly in the research field and in this case obtained through interviews with informants, second: secondary data is data obtained through libraries or legal material related to problems or object investigation. There are several theories to explain the problem or as an analysis tool for the problem to be discussed. The legal theories used are (Hidayat and Aprian, 2016).

Theoretical Review

Legal Certainty Theory

Law is a norm system. Standards are statements that emphasize aspects of 'should' or 'fool', including some rules about what needs to be done. Standards are deliberative human products and actions. Laws that contain general rules are guidelines for individuals who behave in society, both in relation to other individuals and in relation to society. The rules become a limit for society to burden individuals or take action against them. The existence of these rules and the application of these rules give rise to legal certainty.

The doctrine of legal certainty is derived from Legal-Dogmatic doctrines based on the positivist school of thought in the world of law, which the law usually regards as something autonomous, independent, because for adherents of this thought, law is nothing but a collection rule. For supporters of this school, the purpose of the law is nothing more than guaranteeing legal certainty. Legal certainty is realized by law by its nature, which is only a general constitutional state. The general nature of the rule of law proves that the purpose of the law is not to achieve justice or opportunity, but merely for certainty.

Legal certainty is a characteristic that cannot be separated from the law, in particular for written legal standards. Uncertainty law loses its meaning because it can no longer be used as a code of conduct for everyone. *Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum* (where there is no legal certainty, there is no law) (Sudikno, 2010). To provide the public with guarantees of legal certainty about security and order, the Community police are present in the middle of the community to solve existing problems.

Theory of Authority

In the political sciences there are various concepts that are closely related to the concept of power, such as authority or authority, influence, belief, power and manipulation. The most important and closely related in this discussion, however, is the power over the authority of the state (Aminuddin, 2012). The term authority and authority in State legislation has different views than some existing literature. Conceptually, the term authority is often referred to as authority, authority or jurisdiction and the term authority is referred to as competence or authority (Marbun, 1997).

When taking an action, the government must be aware of the applicable law, and if a government action is to be valid, the law gives the government the power to act or not. Theoretically, the government has obtained authority from three sources, namely: 1) Attribution is the allocation of government authority by the legislators to government bodies; 2) Delegation is delegation of government agencies to other government agencies; 3) Mandate is the delegation of authority and occurs when government bodies allow their authority to be carried out by other bodies (Ridwan, 2006). The power to make decisions can only be obtained in two ways, namely by attribution or delegation (Philipus, 2011).

Community Policing

In community theories as explained by Roberg (1997): "Social order is more the result of informal social processes in the community than anything the police could do" 7. This theory explains that social order in society, including security issues, is more the result of an informal social process than of police work. This opinion emphasizes the importance of the role of citizens in preventing crime, eliminating disorder and dealing with social problems.

Crime Prevention

Most definitions of crime prevention are always related to the problem of reducing actual crime or preventing the further development of crime (National Crime Prevention Institute), which actually also involves the problem of fear of crime. Crime prevention can be divided into three approaches that are comparable to the well-known models for disease prevention (Caplan and Leavell and Clark in Lab, 1997).

Bayley (1998) says that in order to effectively prevent crime, it is necessary to perform four important activities, namely: consultation, adaptation, mobilization and problem solving. These four phases emphasize how central the role of society is in preventing crime. The police must consult residents and then adapt their program activities to existing problems and mobilize citizens to participate in preventing crime and finding solutions to its treatment.

Discussion

The Role of Community Policing in Preventing Crime

According to the Central Statistics Agency through the National Police Headquarters Operational Control Bureau, the crime rate in 2015-2019 stated by the data in Table 1.

Table 1. Number of Criminal Cases in 2015-2019

No	Year	Amount
1	2015	332.490
2	2016	347.605
3	2017	341.159
4	2018	342.084
5	2019	345.091

Source: Central Statistics Agency via Operations Control Bureau, National Police HQ, 2019

Table 1 shows that the number of criminal cases is increasing every year. This means that public safety and order are at stake. This situation must be preventive, preventive and repressive. Initial actions that are preventive due to the source of crime.

Starting with the basic idea set forth in the provisions in the Police Chief Skep No. Pol: Skep/433/VII/2006 July 1, 2006 concerning guidelines for the formation and operationalization of community policing (Polmas), Polmas Officers are non-commissioning personnel of the police who are appointed as Polmas Officer on the basis of the Order. Community police officers are police officers who are selected and deliberately trained and prepared through certain training to perform work as community policing officers. To facilitate the understanding of police officers in the police system in Indonesia, all matters related to their position and function as police officers are explained below.

The decision letter from the chief of police also adds some guidelines for police officers, namely the relationship with the implementation of investigative activities, the handling of small cases/disputes of citizens (an alternative form of dispute resolution), as well as specific guidelines for dealing with people who resist confront (confronting). The newest concept of community policing based on bureaucratic reforms has been created to replace the Skep of 2006. The concept is included in Perkap number 7 of 2015 regarding community policing.

Based on the geographical and cultural conditions of the community, the role of community policing will be formed as follows:

1. Build a Partnership between the Police and the Community

The existence of the Police-Community Partnership Forum, whose membership reflects the representation of all elements in the community, including Community Policing agents and the local government. The assignment of Polmas officers in different Kelurahan for a long period, with frequent personal contact, will lead to mutual understanding and trust. These officers fall within the scope of the Police Community Partnership Forum.

Consistent follow-up, information to citizens on police activities, awarding prizes for the role and participation of citizens will strengthen citizens' confidence in the police. By increasing the interaction

between police officers in the community and residents, police officers will integrate and become part of citizens who know them well.

In general, the functions, duties and responsibilities of Community Police Partnership Forum serve as a forum to increase the accountability of the police to citizens, to monitor police performance, to advise on local priorities, and the expectations of citizens in police action. The most important function of Community Police Partnership Forum is as a forum for community participation and partnership with the police, a forum for problem solving by the police with residents, a place for communication and police consultation with residents. As a place to consult, communicate, identify problems, solve problems and set treatment priorities, there are several indicators for the success of a Community Police Partnership Forum, including: 1) The intensity of forum activities, both administrators and the level of citizen participation. 2) The forum's ability to find and identify problems.

2. Resolve Various Social Problems that Occur in Local Communities

As a philosophy, Community Policing implies a police model that emphasizes relationships that uphold social/human values and show a polite and respectful attitude between the police and citizens to create conditions that support the smooth functioning of the police function and the quality of life of the community improve.

3. Embodiment of the Community Policing Model

- a. Regional model that includes one or a combination of different residential areas/areas (RW/RT/hamlet/village/kelurahan). The formation of the Community Policing model should be based more on the wishes of the community itself, although this process can be motivated by the encouragement of the police.
- b. Zone model is a single business activity area with clear limitations (shopping centers/commercial centers/stores/offices/industrial zones). The formation of Community Policing of this model can be carried out through joint initiatives.

4. Operationalization of Community Policing

- a. The Principles of Operationalization of Polmas Include:

(1) Transfer and Accountability

The operationalization of Community Policing by Polmas officers and partnership forums must be done in an open and accountable manner to the local community.

(2) Participation and Equality

The operationalization of community policing should be built on the basis of partnership and mutual support by ensuring the participation of citizens in the decision-making process and respecting differences of opinion.

(3) *Personalization*

Polmas officers are required to provide services to each citizen by emphasizing a personal approach rather than a rigid formal relationship by creating close and familiar relations between them.

(4) *Permanent Assignment*

The placement of Polri members as Polmas officials is a permanent assignment for a sufficiently long period of time, so that they have the opportunity to build partnerships with community members within jurisdictions with clear boundaries.

(5) *Decentralization and Autonomy*

Operationalization of Community Policing Requires decentralization of authority which includes giving responsibility and authority to Polmas officers and the Police-Community partnership forum so that it is an autonomous institution in taking steps to solve problems including resolving conflicts between residents and between citizens and the Police/Officials local.

b. The Effectiveness of the Operation of Community Policing is Determined by the Following Matters:

- (1) Changes in the management approach, including: firstly, the Kapolsek is responsible for supporting the success of Polmas officials; secondly, the Kapolres and related personnel are responsible for obtaining and providing the resources and support needed for solving problems.
- (2) Changes in the perception of all members of the local police that the community is a stakeholder, not only to whom the police provide services, but also to whom they are responsible.
- (3) The performance of the duties of each member of the Polri operational unit must be imbued with the spirit of "serving and protecting" as a professional obligation.
- (4) Cooperation and support of the regional government and the DPRD, as well as all related components, namely: related government agencies, entrepreneurs, social institutions (including NGOs) and mass media (electronic media and print media).

Constraints Faced by Polmas in Preventing Crime

Although the implementation of the Community Policing concept is already underway, this does not mean that the implementation has no obstacles. Among the various obstacles that arise, the factors of human resources, support facilities, as well as active participation of the community and local government, appear to be the main obstacles, which therefore require immediate improvement.

Human resources are an important part of the success of Community Policing. The availability of personnel in question is not only limited to quantity but also quality. It must be recognized that the relationship between the national police apparatus and the number of residents to be served is far from ideal. This condition certainly makes it difficult for Polri officials to provide the best servants of the community, also in the context of the implementation of Polmas. Moreover, the large number of Polri

members who do not fully understand the Polmas concept also influences the effectiveness of this program.

The same is also confronted with support facilities. With the implementation of Community Policing, it is hoped that the intensity of meetings between the police and the community will be more frequent. Although the range of the Polmas area is very wide. The unavailability of supporting facilities, such as operational vehicles, adequate communication tools also influences the effectiveness of Community Policing. Therefore, in solving this problem, the national police have never stopped relying on the community and regional government to support the implementation of Community police programs. Because the success of this program will have a positive influence on regional development.

The participation of the community to be involved in Community Policing is still perceived as insufficient. This is because there are still a number of people who see the duties and responsibilities of keeping Kamtibmas solely for the police. Polmas even emphasized the importance of active partnerships between the police and the community, in particular in identifying and solving problems.

The long-term success of the Polmas to transform the role of law enforcement officers is highly dependent on the willingness of local governments to cooperate effectively. The lack of understanding among the executive and legislative departments in the regions regarding community policing often becomes an obstacle to the implementation of community policing, so it is not excessive if participation in the implementation of community policing is still low.

The involvement of the regional government in community policing does not only stem from the aspect of infrastructure or financial support, but more than that, the regional government must provide an active response to the transformation by steering the government pattern more community-oriented. Political leaders and government officials must endeavor to steer available resources to address this issue.

In the future, the challenges faced by the National Police in the success of the Community Policing program are how to create a future National Police that is stable and can continuously adapt to the social, cultural, economic and political development of the community and the National Police capable of cooperating with the community, bearing in mind that partnership is the most important pillar of the success of Community Policing.

The national police must also be able to build close social interaction with the community, so that its existence must be a symbol of friendship between community members and the police. The presence of the police must be able to offer a sense of security in the midst of society and at the same time to give priority to crime prevention.

Conclusion

Community surveillance is a synergistic effort by the police institution and the community to jointly build mechanisms, patterns and strategies for two-way communication in achieving environmental safety. In community policing, the community is no longer placed solely as an object to be protected by the police, but together with the police, the community becomes participatory subjects to uphold the principle of environmental safety in order to prevent crime. The role of community policing includes: firstly, building partnerships between the police and the community, solving social problems occurring in the local community, the embodiment of the community policing model and the operationalization of community policing.

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