Policy Implementation of Community Policing in the Handling of Crime in Community

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Abstract. Community policing (Polmas) as an innovative model implemented by the National Police through strategy and organizational transformation can be considered effective in strengthening equal partnership communication between the National Police and the community in reducing fear of crime in the context of law enforcement against crimes that commit criminal acts. The implementation of policies through the Polmas model strategy by the National Police in carrying out the principles of interpreting the function of Polmas tends to be a Babinkamtibmas only oriented to the implementation of tasks rather than achieving the goal of creating good personal relationships with the community. The organizational strategy in achieving the operational objectives of the Polmas model is still faced with the lack of competence of Babinkamtibmas personnel in analyzing problem solving which is not merely an appraisal of the existence of security and public order problems so that there is a tendency for Polmas policies to be unsustainable because the orientation of the police officers understands more about the steps tactics who are fast in solving security problems.

Keywords: Community Policing; Crime in Society

1 Introduction

The police are seen by people who adhere to a democratic system as an institution that has the main responsibility to ensure public safety. This view implies that law enforcement in a democratic society is the solution that the community expects to the police, because the police can destroy a social order, and can also create an atmosphere of justice in the society order. Law enforcement is an effort to realize legal ideas and concepts that society hopes come true. Law enforcement is a process that involves many things.

The Republic of Indonesia National Police is a law enforcer who protects the community by providing a sense of security and peace, as mandated in Article 5 paragraph (1) of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, states that: The Indonesian National Police are state instruments that play a role in maintaining security and public order, enforcing the law, as well as providing protection, protection and services to the community in the framework of maintaining domestic security.

According to George F. Cole said that: "The phenomenon of the crime rate cannot be reduced by simply increasing the number of Police personnel and the increasing need for a

sense of security in the community will eventually make Polri have to change its policing concept from conventional to modern. The concept of policing is the style or model behind some or all of the police activities.

The partnership between the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as the Police, and the community is built to create mutual trust, respect and mutual respect between the Police and the community which is carried out through activities to encourage, direct and mobilize the community to play a role in Fostering Community Security and Order by implementing Community Policing model. *Community policing* according to Moore emphasizes the formation of cooperation between police and communities to reduce crime and improve security.

The process of creating Community Policing (Polmas) within Polri is basically to improve the concept, policy and practice of community development, especially those carried out by Babinkamtibmas, which have been going on for a long time within the Police. The police cannot work alone so they must utilize existing resources in the community and also work together and make joint decisions to solve problems in society.

The official Polmas program has been implemented by the National Police since 2005, with Skep. National Police Chief No. Pol: SKEP / 737 / X / 2005, on Community Policing which was later updated with a Perkap. National Police Chief Number 3 of 2015. Polmas is one of the models for carrying out the police function known by various names, such as Community Oriented Policing, Community Based Policing and Neighborhood Policing and eventually it is popularly known as Community Policing.

Bhabinkamtibmas or Bhayangkara Community Security and Order Trustees are members of the National Police who are tasked with fostering community security and order and caretakers of Community Policing (Polmas in villages / kelurahan). The formation of Bhabinkamtibmas is based on the Decree of the National Police Chief Number 8 of 2009 concerning Amendments to the Field Guidebook for the Chief of Police No.Pol: Bujuklap / 17 / VIII / 1997 concerning the National Police for Community Protection in Kelurahan / Desa and the Decree of the Chief of the National Police Number B / 3377 / IX / 2011 explains that Bhabinkamtibmas is a community officer (Polmas Officer) who acts as a facilitator for the operation of Polma and at the same time the link between Polri decisions, including the law of the Police and the community..

Based on the Decree of the Chief of Police Number: Kep / 366 / VI / 2010 regarding the organization of the work procedures of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia at the Resort (Polres), Bhabinkamtibmas is a member of the Sector Police Sector Binmas Unit as stated in the Community Development Unit (SatBinmas), which carries out the main tasks Polsek under the Chief of Sector Police (Kapolsek). The Bhabinkamtibmas apparatus is assigned to a village, each assigned 1 (one) personnel / apparatus.

Bhabinkamtibmas has a main task as stipulated in Article 27 of the Chief of Police Regulation Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing, namely conducting community development, early detection and mediation / negotiation in order to create conducive conditions in the village. In implementing the main duties it carries, Bhabinkamtibmas conducts visits to residents' homes, helps solve problems, manages and secures conflicts, regulates and secures activities for a group of people, receives and processes information related to criminal acts, provides early protection to people who get lost as well as victims of crime, participate in providing assistance to victims of natural disasters and disease outbreaks, participate in providing assistance to victims of natural disasters and disease outbreaks, and provide technical guidance and guidance to the public or the community regarding issues of security and security and police services.

Community policing (Polmas) is a policing model that emphasizes full partnership between the community and the police in identifying and overcoming any potential disruption of security and security. Polmas believe that crime and disorder are the common property of the community (as clients) and the police (as service providers). Polmas also believe that community members need to participate in formulating public policies based on interactive and cooperative relationships.

The implementation of Polmas in all jurisdictions of Indonesia is not new, but has long been a concern of every leader, as stated in the Chief of Police Regulation No.3 of 2015 on Community Policing which is understood by Polri members as a guide in the implementation of police duties. The Polmas strategy is to involve the community, government and other stakeholders in making efforts to prevent, prevent, and deal with threats and disturbances of social security in an equal partnership with the National Police, from policy determination to implementation.

The target to be achieved from Community Policing as mandated in the Chief of Police Regulation Number 3 of 2015 is the ability of the community to identify problems in their environment, cooperate with the Police to carry out analysis and solutions. This can be interpreted that the community is not only the implementer of decisions determined by the police because of their authority, but decisions made are the result of cooperation between the two, the community has a share.

As a strategy, Polmas means a policing model that emphasizes equal partnerships between police officers and local communities in solving and overcoming any social problems that threaten the security and order of local communities, with the aim of reducing crime and improving the quality of life of local residents.

To establish an ideal relationship between police and society is not an easy task because of the various processes that are carried out in an effort to prevent crime in the community. These efforts must be fully supported by the community and must be able to have a preventive effect against the emergence and development of crime in society. Efforts made within the framework of police and community relations must be carried out systematically, both preventive and repressive in nature so that it needs to be considered conceptually, the community demands greater demands on the role of the police.

2   Problem Statement

The formulation of this research is "How can organizational transformation implement Community Policing policy in handling crime in society?".

3   Literature Riview

3.1 Crime

Crime is defined by Larry Siegel as, "a violation of societal rules of behavior as interpreted and expressed by a criminal legal code created by people holding social dan political power. Individuals who violate these rules are subject to sanctions by state authority, social stigma, and loss of status. Evil is defined by Muhammad Mustafa in a sociological, creamy manner, namely:

a. Behavior patterns carried out by an individual, or a group of individuals (structured or not), or an organization (formal or non-formal) that harm society (both materially, physically and psychologically). Some of these harmful behaviors, through a political process by the legislative body, can be formulated juridically as a violation of the law (criminal) and the perpetrators are given criminal sanctions; and

b. The behavior pattern of an individual, a group of individuals, or an organization that is contrary to the moral feelings of society, and to the perpetrator, the community gives an informal reaction.

Based on the Chief of Police Regulation Number 7 of 2009 concerning the Reporting System for Public Security and Order Disturbances, the definitions of crime can be differentiated and interpreted as contained in Article 1 number 4 to number 10 are as follows:

Prominent crimes are crimes that are disturbing to society and need priority handling.

1. Conventional crimes are crimes against life, property, and honor that cause harm, both physical and psychological, whether committed in normal ways or in new dimensions, which occur domestically.

2. Transnational crime is organized crime, whose operational area includes several countries, which has an impact on the political, government, social, cultural and economic interests of a country and is global in nature.

3. Crimes against state assets are crimes that have an impact on state losses which are committed by individuals, collectively, and/or corporations (an entity).

4. Crimes with contingency implications are crimes that can disturb security, political, social and economic aspects as well as disturb the community which occur suddenly and are difficult to predict, and

5. Violation of Human Rights (HAM) is every act of a person or group of people, including state officials, whether intentional or unintentional, or negligence which unlawfully reduces, hinders, limits and/or deprives a person or group of human rights. which is guaranteed by law, and will not receive, or is feared that will not obtain a fair and correct legal settlement, based on the applicable legal mechanism.

6. Crimes that are unsettling to the public are certain forms of crime that become public opinion, the attention of the mass media, the attention of the leadership and the attention of the international community.

The four dimensions that can reduce the crime rate according to Kellings & Coles are explained as follows:

a. Address the disorderly petty lawbreakers, inform the police and allow the police to uncover crimes.

b. The very clear actions and concentration of police activities against disorder will show the public that the police are active in protecting people to people who do not care about order and people who tend to violate the law on a minor basis.

c. The residents themselves began to carry out surveillance of public places by upholding various standards of community behavior, eventually leading to a core stage in the process of maintaining order and preventing crime.

d. When the problem of disorder and crime becomes the responsibility not only of the police, but also of the whole society which is carried out in an integrated manner.[12]

3.2 Community Policing Policy

Polmas theory basically refers to the normative sponsorship theory. This theory states that most people have goodwill and are willing to cooperate with others to meet their needs. The

concept of Polmas is referred to in various definitions, such as community-oriented policing, community-based policing and problem-oriented policing.

Polmas is defined by Susan Trojanowicz and Roberts Trojanowicz, stating as follows. *"...any method of policing that includes a police officer assigned to the same area, meeting and working with the residents and business people who live and work in the beat area. The citizens and police work together to identify the problem of the area and to collaborate in workable resolutions of the problems. The police officer is a catalyst moving neighbourhoods and communities toward solving their own problems, and encouraging citizens to help and look out each other."*

The communication process applied in implementing Community Policing policies can be said to be dissemination, according to Rogers, as stated in the following dissemination: "*Dissemination (diffuction) is an interactive process with help of which the participants created and deliver information to each other about an innovation in order to reach mutual understanding. Successful dissemination of an innovation produces change in people's thingking and action. Dissemination always consists of four recognizable and definable elements: innovation, dissemination channels, time, and the people, and communities which from the social system of the dissemination process.*"

Rogers' opinion can be interpreted that dissemination is an interactive process in delivering innovation which in turn can change the mindset and actions of the people involved. Dissemination is not a one-way activity but is an interaction and in the end it doesn't only affect the mindset of the target group but can also be the person who brings the innovation itself. In this dissemination process, generally there are several important elements that determine the success of the process, namely the innovation brought in, the dissemination media, the time and process of the dissemination itself, and the parties involved in the dissemination. The principles of implementing Community Policing as contained in Article 6 of the Kapolri Chief of Police Number 7 of 2008 concerning Basic Guidelines for Strategy and Implementation of Community Policing in the Implementation of Duties include: intensive communication; b. equality; c. partnerships; e. accountability; f. participation; g. personalization; h. decentralization; i. autonomization; j. proactive; k. orientation to problem solving; l. service orientation, which is also regulated in Article 3 of the Police Chief Regulation Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing. Regarding Polmas functions are regulated in Article 5, Article 6 concerning Polmas strategy and Article 7 Polmas targets.

Regarding the duties of the Police and Community Partnership Forum (FKPM) contained in Article 32 of the Chief of Police Regulation Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing, is as follows: FKPM duties include:

a. Collecting data, identifying problems, and studying the characteristics of potential kamtibmas disturbances in the environment.
b. Participate in taking proportional steps in the context of implementing the general police function and guidance / counseling function.
c. Discusses social problems in the social and social security aspects that originate in the area by empowering competent communities or consultants and finding the root of the problem and determining solutions.
d. Discuss and determine work programs with due observance of priority scales including evaluating and revising if necessary.
e. Submit a work program design / proposal to the Local Government to get budget support.
f. Implementing work programs that have been made in accordance with the available budget support (sourced from the Regional Government or from independent FKPM members / private parties).

g. Continuously monitoring the activities of citizens from the aspect of security and order in their territory and the areas adjacent to it.

h. Accommodate community complaints / complaints related to social security issues and other social problems and discuss them together with Bhabinkamtibmas / community policemen to find solutions.

In carrying out the functions of the FKPM, according to Article 33 of the Chief of Police Regulation Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing, is as follows: FKPM authorities include:

a. Making agreements about what residents need to do or not do so that it is a local regulation in their environment.

b. As a group or individually, take police action (forced effort) in the event of a crime / criminal act by being caught red-handed.

c. Provide opinions and suggestions to the Kapolsek, both in writing and orally regarding the management / improvement of the quality of environmental security / orderliness, and

d. Participate in resolving minor cases or disputes between citizens committed by Polmas officers.

4 Research Methods

The method used in this research is normative research or also known as library law research, namely: Legal research which is carried out by examining library materials or secondary data alone. The data used in this research is secondary data, namely data whose sources are obtained from literature review and carried out by making an inventory of all existing regulations and data among the research objects obtained from: primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials, namely materials that provide explanation of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials in the form of dictionaries and encyclopedias.

5 Analysis and Discussion

The state administration system of the National Police is an apparatus tasked with maintaining security and order in a group of people, enforcing law, protecting, protecting and providing services to the community. According to George F. Cole, the duties and functions of the police are related to three things, namely:

a. *order maintenance*, related to its function in maintaining / preventing behavior that disturbs or threatens public order or involves face to face conflicts involving two or more people;

b. *law enforcement*, related to its function in controlling crime by intervening in situations where the law has been violated and lawbreakers have to be dealt with;

c. *service*, related to their function in guarding community assistants, usually related to matters that tend not to be related to crime

Regarding the strategy as an innovation practiced by the Police in reducing crime, disorder of order, and fear of crime can be expressed by Weisburd and Eck through Community Policing. The community policing model involves many tactics as a general strategy that makes community policing difficult to evaluate and no significant impact is found in the

handling of crime and disorder of order, what is more commonly found are the tactics used by community policing are effective in terms of communication to reduce fear of crime.

Dissemination related to Polmas can be interpreted as a communication process that aims to spread the idea of modern policing by emphasizing equal partnerships between the police and the community to overcome social problems that threaten social security based on social norms and local agreements that uphold the principles of human rights and democracy, carried out in a conceptual and well-planned manner.

As a strategy, Polmas is a program or strategic model for the Police that emphasizes partnership or equal cooperation between Polmas officers and local communities in resolving or overcoming any social problems that threaten life or peace in the local community with the aim of reducing crime and fear of action. crime and improve the quality of life for local residents.

Basically, the concept of Community Policing is in line with the values in various previous concepts, such as; Binkamtibmas; Siskamswakarsa; Siskamling; Kamtibmas and Forum Silahturami Kamtibmas, which in their development need to be adjusted to the implementation of the police function in a democratic society. The public is free to channel opinions related to problems in the field. The implementation of Polmas duties prioritizes police services to the community based on the understanding that service is a community right that must be carried out by members of the police as their obligation. Optimizing the role of the Police to implement the Polmas program in order to achieve security and public order requires the following strategies:

a) Increase Trust and Eliminate Negative Public Views of the Police

The negative view that is meant is that it is often termed a negative stigma as a stigma given to the police by the community because their performance has not fully met the expectations of the community. For this reason, wherever members of the Sector Police (Polsek) are the implementers of Polmas policies, they must maintain behavior that can increase the trust and positive views of the community.

Likewise, police partners in the community must present a good image and distance themselves from behavior that can cause negative stigma from the community. Public expectations of the National Police to provide protection, protection and services that are easy, responsive and responsive and non-discriminatory so that the community is free from all forms of disturbance, both physical and psychological, thus, the partnership pattern must be able to create a better level of public trust in the police. so that the relationship is more harmonious and the community has trust or trust in the police, so that they are willing to sincerely provide maximum support to the police, easy access in coordinating and submitting reports on matters that can meet community demands so that police programs appear real and can be felt benefits by the local community.

b) Improving the Concept of Community Policing

The service activities of members of the Sector Police (Polsek) as the implementers of the Polmas program, in their appearance in public places they must show corrective attitudes and behaviors and in living in a residential area must always be in the form of building harmonious relationships in order to foster a level of public trust in the police. better through socialization or more frequent kelurahan symbols.

As Polmas policy implementers, Polsek officers and their partners, namely FKPM as the target group must be synergistic and understand what Polmas policies are applied for. Polsek policies related to Polmas policies that can stimulate their partners in Polmas activities must be instilled in good and sustainable understanding.

c) Adequate Polmas Activities Operational Support

Any form of activity if the operational support is inadequate can lead to less than optimal results. Adequate operational support can increase sensitivity and critical power as well as active community participation in the FKPM organization as a manifestation of the implementation of Community Policing which has become a Police policy.

The Police Sector (Polsek) as the implementor of Polmas policy cannot help but the facilities and infrastructure for Polmas activities must be maximized and optimal. Optimizing budget planning based on activity norms in an integrated manner through proposals to higher institutions with the aim of eliminating the transfer of funds from other activities that were previously deemed to have had a less direct impact on improving public security and order needs to be carried out on a priority scale.

This is related to the concept of Polmas in carrying out the duties of the Police according to the characteristics and needs of the local community while still prioritizing the philosophy, policies and strategies of the Police which encourage the building of partnerships between the Police and the community, so that Polmas can be expected to be a means to help solve any crime problems that arise in society from an early age before developing into a social security disorder.

An effective strategy through communication in handling community crime as an effort to reduce fear of crime through the implementation of Polmas policies practiced by the National Police in all jurisdictions in Indonesia can be seen through the formation of the National Police and Community Partnership Forum (FKPM) and the National Police and Community Partnership Center (BKPM)). FKPM is a vehicle for communication between the National Police and the community which is carried out on the basis of mutual agreement in order to discuss issues of social security and social problems that need to be resolved together in order to create conditions that support the smooth implementation of police functions and improve the quality of life of the community, while BKPM is a place and means used for activities of the Police and community members in building partnerships. The Polmas Pillar are stakeholders who support the successful implementation of Polmas in local communities.

The principles applied in implementing Polmas policies within the Indonesian Police are namely:

a. Community active communication through direct or indirect meetings in order to address security and order issues;
b. Equality is the same position between community police officers and the community, mutual respect and respect for differences of opinion;
c. Partnership, namely constructive collaboration between Community Policing and the community in the context of solving social problems, preventing / overcoming disturbances of security and order;
d. Transparency, namely openness between community policing officers and the community and other parties related to efforts to ensure a sense of security, order and peace so that they can understand problems together, are not suspicious of each other, and can increase mutual trust.;

e.   Accountability, namely being accountable for the implementation of Community Policing in accordance with applicable procedures and laws with clear, balanced and objective benchmarks.

f.   Participatory, namely the awareness of the National Police and community members to actively participate in various community activities in an effort to maintain a sense of security and order, provide information, suggestions and input, and be active in the decision-making process to solve social security problems and not take justice into your own hands.

S The idea to be achieved from Polmas as stated in the Chief of Police Regulation Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing is the ability of the community to identify problems in their environment, cooperate with the National Police to carry out analysis and solutions. This means that the community is not only the implementer of decisions determined by the police because of their authority, but decisions made are the result of cooperation between the two communities having a stake. In this context, Community Policing (Polmas) is implemented with the principle of personal relations which prioritizes personal relationships rather than formal official relationships. Bhabinkamtibmas is expected to be in touch with the community at all times, not only when on duty so that good personal relationships are created.

Basically every society needs a sense of security in running and maintaining the existence of life. Public safety and order is related to public order. If this is not possible, the local people will disperse, disappear. This means that the need for security and peace is the basic modality for society in carrying out and ensuring the continuity of life. However, some people still do not realize and understand how to create security for themselves and their environment. Narrow understanding of the concept of security creates a wrong perception regarding the burden of security responsibility. It is as if the only one responsible for realizing security is the government, which is borne by the Indonesian National Police (Polri).

In the development of modern society has led to the development of crimes that also rely on technology that includes various types or dimensions that previously did not exist. The more modern a society is, the more modern the methods, techniques or actions of a crime are committed by the perpetrators. Meanwhile, police science in general and sociology-criminology in particular believe that crime is a mirror of the society that gave birth to it. There is no crime that can be separated from the community itself. The development and sophistication of crime also goes hand in hand with the ability to deal with these crimes, both pre-emptively, preventively and curatively, namely the prevention and handling of a crime.[19]

As with the development of crime itself, the ability to prevent and overcome it is also a reflection of the community environment. There are many new methods, techniques and methods of prevention, prevention and handling of crime, as well as old methods, techniques and methods being perfected. The challenge of the National Police as the institution that functions to protect, protect and serve the community in the future will be even harder. The public is increasingly critical of the behavior of police officers who are not responsive to the problems that become their duties and responsibilities. Polri's commitment to creating a Polri figure that is loved by the public must be proven through fundamental changes within the National Police.

Organizational transformation in the implementation of Community Policing (Polmas) policies is related to the concept of problem solving and community policing strategies which redefine the action and meaning of policing. Problem solving policing focuses police attention on the problems that exist in an incident / incident, rather than the incident itself. Community policing emphasizes the formation of collaboration between the police and the community to reduce crime and increase security. The value of problem solving and community policing. It

is important, first, to understand what this concept means and how this concept plays a role in changing policing practices. This concept is best understood not as a new program or administrative arrangement but as an idea that reassesses the overall aims and means of policing. In the business management literature, this concept can be categorized as an organizational strategy. The strengths and weaknesses of this concept must be understood not only as the achievement of the usual operational objective of the police force to reduce crime, but to guide the development of the police department and attract public support and legitimacy.

Observing trends in the ways of policing in handling crime, which have experienced a shift in policing from reactive policing to policing that leads to crime prevention, the advantages of community policing as a method of policing, and seeing changes in paradigms as well as applicable laws and regulations , strengthening community policing is the basis of the crime prevention system being developed.

In order to implement policies and strengthen Community Policing (Polmas), it must be supported by the organizational transformation that the police need to carry out in order to harmonize organizational management, structure, personnel and information systems that support partnerships with the community and proactive ways of solving problems. The expected organizational transformation in the context of organizational development includes several aspects, as follows:

a. The formation of an organization that is adaptive to the development of crime prevention, not only structurally.
b. The organization formed can become a forum for strengthening the capacity of members.
c. *Agency management, covering climate and culture, leadership, labor relations, decision making, strategic planning, policies, organizational evaluation, transparency.*
d. The existence of instrumental support and adequate strengthening of Babinkamtibmas which includes facilities and infrastructure, such as technical and implementing instructions, technology and information systems covering aspects of communication, data access, quality and data accuracy.

In implementing a crime prevention system through community policing based on problem-oriented policing with Babinkamtibmas as the spearhead of the implementation, it can be assessed positively in reducing the crime rate with assessment indicators, namely (1) the level of fear of crime is low; (2) low victimization rate; (3) has a good social organization; (4) to social cohesion; (5) good informal controls; (6) territorial awareness; (7) a sense of belonging to the environment; (8) there are classified and sensitive security personnel; (9) there are social activities to solve problems; (10) organized and supervised youth activities; and (11) many job opportunities for the community.

In the management of public order requires planning, preparation, communication and leadership with the following criteria:

a. A measure used to decide when a public event (a demonstration) turns violent. This measure also refers to the timing (when) the level of force is sufficient to allow the use of force, and what kind of force is required.
b. The actions that Police personnel take when adjusting different levels of force to different situations.
c. Determine the type of force that can be used against a group (for example: use of tear gas and the like).
d. Determine the tactics that can and should not be used.
e. Determine which weapons can and cannot be used.

In practice, the implementation of Polmas policies within Polri is still faced with various obstacles and obstacles, namely the limited human resources of Bhabinkamtibmas viewed from the one police program (Bhabinkamtibmas) in one village. Bhabinkamtibmas competence is still very minimal, in terms of ability / skill, knowledge and attitude. Ideally, Bhabinkamtibmas is a security analyst with problem solver and crime analyst skills in order to carry out a security assessment. Until now, problem solving is still translated as a solution through customs and alternative dispute resolution (ADR), so that it does not touch on solving the root of the problem of crime.

The practice of community policing actually opens quite a variety of activities, but they often lack support from the community and local government. There is a tendency for the implementation of Polmas policies to be unsustainable (unsustainability program). This has an impact on Bhabinkamtibmas in carrying out its duties in the field. One of the problems that make Polri personnel "less" understand the meaning of their function as civilian police is that their workload is too broad and large. This factor causes the orientation of the apparatus which tends to be "quick to solve problems" when handling situations that threaten public order. This makes the police officers understand more about the tactical steps that can be taken rather than interpreting how ideally the handling should be done, especially at various scales of situations and conditions that fall into the category of disturbances of security and public order.

6 Conclusion

The basis for Polmas policies in jurisdictions throughout Indonesia in the National Police Regulation No. 3 of 2015 on Community Policing has implemented a strategy as a model of policing that emphasizes equal partnerships between police officers and local communities. In implementing a strategy to deal with crime in the community, it can be considered effective in terms of communication to reduce fear of crime through the formation of the National Police and Community Partnership Forum (FKPM) and the National Police and Community Partnership Center (BKPM).

In achieving the intended targets of the Polmas policy, the role of Babinkamtibmas personnel is still necessary, which is not only done when they are only carrying out their duties in establishing personal relationships with the community. This is due to the orientation of the National Police officers who better understand tactical steps in solving problems compared to interpreting the ideal problem solving through the function of implementing community policing policies.

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