



Informal Settlement of Minor Crimes Among Citizens by Bhabinkamtibmas (Bhayangkara Trustee of Security and Public Order) at Klaten Police Station

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v7i7.1711>

Abstract

The purposes of this study are: 1) describe informal settlement of minor crimes among citizens by Bhabinkamtibmas at Klaten Police Station, 2) describe the obstacles that arise in the implementation of tasks and informal settlement of minor crimes among citizens by Bhabinkamtibmas at Klaten Police Station. This study applied a qualitative research approach. Triangulation technique was applied to determine the validity of the research data. Based on the research, we can found that the implementation of Bhabinkamtibmas tasks in Klaten Police Station appropriate with National Police Regulation No. 3 of 2015 focused on Community Policing. The society has felt the existence of Bhabinkamtibmas in Klaten Police Station jurisdiction. Based on internal factors, the obstacles include the incompatibility number of Bhabinkamtibmas personnel with the number of villages in Klaten Police Station, the lack of infrastructure, the lack of IT mastery of senior Bhabinkamtibmas, the lack of communication skills of Bhabinkamtibmas personnel, the lack of knowledge or HR of Bhabinkamtibmas junior, the distance of Bhabinkamtibmas homes from the target villages. There are also external factors in the settlement of minor crimes in which an unauthorized people report back the problem to the police station, limited facilities of communication as some villages get poor signal coverage so that it affects the reporting of Bhabinkamtibmas activities, and the lack of public trust of Bhabinkamtibmas personnel by some person.

Keywords: *Crime; Bhabinkamtibmas; Police*

Introduction

Indonesian National Police carries out crime prevention through pre-emptive, preventive and repressive efforts. Efforts in preventing crime, in pre-emptive way, instill good values/ norms so that they are internalized in someone's mind (Arief, 2018). Even though there is an opportunity to commit an offense/ crime, but the intention to do so does not exist, then the crime will not occur. Thus, in a pre-emptive effort, the intention factor is lost even though there is an opportunity. This method of prevention is derived from the NKK theory: Niat + Kesempatan = Kejahatan (Intention + Opportunity = Crime).

Preventive efforts are a follow-up of pre-emptive efforts that are still at the level of prevention before the crime occur (Purba, 2016). Preventive efforts are being used to eliminate opportunities. For instance, when people want to steal a motorcycle but the opportunity is eliminated because the motorcycle is placed in the parking lot, the opportunity becomes non-existent and crime does not occur. So, in a preventive effort the opportunity is closed.

Binmas (Community Development) is a police technical function that carries out pre-emptive and preventive efforts (Purba, 2020). In carrying out their duties, the technical function of Binmas is to develop the community (Purba, 2020). The development was carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas officers who had been divided for each village. Community development includes the activities of fostering and counseling the community, Community Policing (Polmas), coordination, supervision and coaching of self-help security groups (Pam Swakarsa), Special Police (Polsus), Security Unit (Security Guard), and collaboration between agencies, institutions, organizations religious leaders and community leaders with the police or police members (Utomo, 2017). It aims to increase public awareness and obedience to the provisions of applicable laws and regulations and to maintain public safety and order. Since many police reports regarding petty theft, fights, minor maltreatment, disputes, minor destruction, domestic violence etc. A Bhabinkamtibmas must minimize the police report so that it does not proceed into the realm of law and can be handled by an agreement from both sides.

In some problem, Bhabinkamtibmas is expected to carry out informal criminal offenses between citizens by an informal manner so that there are no reports of minor community problems that enter the realm of law. Based on the National Police Chief's letter with Police Number: B/3022/XII/2009/SDEOPS dated December 14, 2009, and the National Police Chief's regulation No. 7 of 2008 article 14 letter F, the settlement of problems in the application of Community Policing is the application of the concept of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) or an informal approach (Idrus, 2017). It is a pattern of solving social problems through alternatives other than through legal processes or non-litigation, among others through peace efforts (informal).

Case Handling through ADR (Maharani, 2015) includes:

- 1) Minor losses must be agreed by the litigant. If there is no agreement, then it is settled in accordance with legal procedures.
- 2) It holds the principle of deliberation to reach consensus known by the community by involving the head of the local Neighborhood Association.
- 3) It respects social/ customary legal norms and meets the principle of justice.
- 4) It was not interfered with by other legal actions that were counterproductive to the objectives of Community Policing.

When formal justice system cannot guarantee legal certainty, informal justice system must be developed primarily to resolve minor crimes, especially those that occur between residents in a village, community or group (Mulyani, 2017). In this case, misdemeanors are petty theft, petty maltreatment, disputes and others.

The informal minor crime settlement by Bhabinkamtibmas is a suitable system for answering the phenomena from this background (Ratomi, 2013). That is in accordance with the duties of

Bhabinkamtibmas which includes guiding the community to create a condition that appropriate for law enforcement and law enforcement efforts, protection efforts and community services in villages.

In identifying this problem, the author's focus is that informal community-based on problem solving by Bhabinkamtibmas at Klaten Police Station can run as expected by minimizing problems that are processed through legal channels as it is mention on the data above and finding solutions to optimize these problems. Related to the number of minor crimes at Klaten Police Station, not all of the problem can be resolved formally but through informally.

Research Method

Research Approach

This study applies a qualitative research approach which is a research procedure that produces qualitative descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and observed behavior (Qamar et al, 2017). This approach is directed towards the background and the individual as a whole (holistic). It means that individuals must not be isolated or organized into variables or hypotheses, but rather are seen as part of a whole.

The study was conducted on natural conditions and used to find out in depth about the informal settlement of minor crimes among citizens by Bhabinkamtibmas at Klaten Police Station. In a qualitative method, the author tries to find out and discuss about the research object. Research is not only focused on the object under study, but also sees the object as a comprehensive discussion. It is more appropriate if this research is described in the form of words and data in depth and comprehensively, not numerical data that is processed using statistical method.

Research Design

The author applies descriptive research design. This descriptive method uses data in the present or is still new (Rasyad, 2003). In this study, the author tries to reach detailed factual information about the research problem, namely the informal settlement of minor crimes among citizens by Bhabinkamtibmas at Klaten Police Station.

Research Focus

Determine the focus of research helps writers to find sources of data and information related to the research. The focus of the study is making the research appropriate and in accordance with the objectives the writer wants. First, setting focus can limit the studies. So, in this case, the focus will be to limit the field of inquiry. For instance, if the researcher sets the focus on student brawl, it is clear that the research subject is teenagers. Therefore, researchers need to look for other subjects. Second, the determination of the focus serves to meet the criteria of inclusion-exclusion to selected Indonesian National Police carries out crime prevention through pre-emptive, preventive and repressive efforts. Efforts in preventing crime, in pre-emptive way, instill good values/ norms so that they are internalized in someone's mind (Arief, 2018). Even though there is an opportunity to commit an offense/ crime, but the intention to do so does not exist, then the crime will not occur. Thus, in a pre-emptive effort, the intention factor is lost even though there is an opportunity. This method of prevention is derived from the NKK theory: $Niat + Kesempatan = Kejahatan$ (Intention + Opportunity = Crime).

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Binmas (Community Development) is a police technical function that carries out pre-emptive and preventive efforts (Purba, 2020). In carrying out their duties, the technical function of Binmas is to develop the community (Purba, 2020). The development was carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas officers who had been divided for each village. Community development includes the activities of fostering and counseling the community, Community Policing (Polmas), coordination, supervision and coaching of self-help security groups (Pam Swakarsa), Special Police (Polsus), Security Unit (Security Guard), and collaboration between agencies, institutions, organizations religious leaders and community leaders with the police or police members (Utomo, 2017). It aims to increase public awareness and obedience to the provisions of applicable laws and regulations and to maintain public safety and order. Since many police reports regarding petty theft, fights, minor maltreatment, disputes, minor destruction, domestic violence etc. A Bhabinkamtibmas must minimize the police report so that it does not proceed into the realm of law and can be handled by an agreement from both sides.

The entry and exit criteria of newly acquired information in the field. With guidance and direction from a focus, researchers know exactly which data and data about what needs to be collected and which data are irrelevant even though it might be interesting. So, it does not need to be included in a number of data sets.

The author focuses on how the implementation of Bhabinkamtibmas tasks in Klaten Police Station and how Bhabinkamtibmas settles minor crimes informally. In addition, it also covers the obstacles of Bhabinkamtibmas in carrying out their duties and solving minor crimes, giving suggestions so that informal criminal offenses can be more highlighted at the Klaten Police Station rather than formally resolving minor crimes or legal channels.

Research Setting

The research setting is the jurisdiction of Klaten Police Station. The research focuses on informal crime settlement among citizens by Bhabinkamtibmas. The sources of data and information was carried out in the Klaten Police Station jurisdiction because the required data regarding the settlement of minor crimes through legal or formal channels are found in the Klaten Police Station.

Data/ Information Sources

In selecting the research problems, one of the requirements is the availability of data sources. Qualitative research understands the problem or social phenomenon on society. The intended data source of this research is where the subject of the data can be found. The author uses 3 (three) data sources which include primary or main data sources, secondary or additional data sources, and tertiary data sources.

Primary Data Sources

Primary data is a source that provides information in the form of words and actions by conducting direct observations or in-depth interviews to informants. In-depth interviews were conducted with several informants, including the following:

- a. The Head of the Binmas of Klaten Police Station Unit, Iptu H. Tri Harni S, S.Pd.I, which aims to find out what steps have been taken by Bhabinkamtibmas in settling problems and information regarding policies taken in the settlement of minor crimes by Bhabinkamtibmas.

- b. Head of the Klaten Police Station Binpolmas Unit, Iptu Sutaryana, SH, which aims to find out how Bhabinkamtibmas activities, especially in the informal settlement of minor crimes.
- c. Head of the Prambanan Sector Police Binmas Unit, Aiptu Santoso Purnomo, which aims to find out how the Bhabinkamtibmas tasks are carried out.
- d. Bhabinkamtibmas Personnel of Klaten Police Station consisting of:
 - 1. Briпка Srianto, Bhabinkamtibmas of Kalikotes Sector Police Station
 - 2. Briпка Harianto, Bhabinkamtibmas of Kranggan Village
 - 3. Briпка Dwi Sumaryatmo Bhabinkamtibmas of Ngalas Villagewhich aims to find out what obstacles are experienced by Bhabinkamtibmas in carrying out their duties and settling minor crimes.
- e. Village/ Urban Village apparatus consisting of:
 - 1. Mr. Sumarno, Secretary of Bugisan Village
 - 2. Mr. Sriyono, Secretary of Tlogo Village
 - 3. Mr. Widodo Chair of the 15 Neighborhood Association of Ngalas Villagewhich aims to find out whether the task of Bhabinkamtibmas in each village has been carried out in accordance with the role of Bhabinkamtibmas personnel.
- f. The Klaten community consists of:
 - 1. Mr. Wahono, a resident of Ngalas Village
 - 2. Mr. Slamet Riyanto, a resident of Glodokan Villagewhich aims to find out the community's response to problem solving by Bhabinkamtibmas personnel.

Secondary Data Sources

Secondary data is a data source that provides information other than words and actions in the form of documents and others. In this study, secondary data sources in the form of data, reports, and laws and regulations that provide information regarding the informal settlement of minor crimes among citizens by Bhabinkamtibmas at Klaten Police Station. The author obtained a secondary data source from the Klaten Police Station Binmas unit, several Sector Police Binmas units, the Klaten Police Station Operational Section, agencies or institutions related to legislation, books, and other documents related to research issues.

Tertiary Data Sources

It is a collection and compilation of primary and secondary sources. Examples of tertiary sources include bibliography, library catalogs, encyclopedias and reading lists. Encyclopedias and reading books are examples of material that includes secondary and tertiary sources, presents on one side comments and analysis, and on the other hand tries to provide a summary of the material available for a topic. This research uses a scientific journal that discusses the mediation of justice in the Indonesian criminal justice system and the reorientation of criminal policy in settling minor cases. The journal can be a guide and additional information that complements the information and data in the writing of the thesis.

Data Collection Technique

Data collection technique is a way to gather information or facts and are the most strategic step in research because the main objective is to obtain data. Data collection technique is used to support the

success of data collection and obtain valid research results. In this study, data collection technique was carried out as follows:

- 1) Interviews with informants in this study consisting of the Head of the Klaten Binmas Police Unit Inspector One H. Tri Harni S, S.Pd.I, the Head of the Klaten Police Station Binpolmas Unit Iptu Sutaryana, SH, the Head of the Prambanan Binmas Police Unit Aiptu Santoso Purnomo , Bripka Srianto, Bhabinkamtibmas of Kalikotes Sector Police, Bripka Harianto Bhabinkamtibmas of Kranggan Village, Bripka Dwi Sumaryatmo Bhabinkamtibmas of Ngalas Village, Mr Sumarno Secretary of Bugisan Village, Mr. Sriyono Secretary of Tlogo Village, Mr. Widodo Chairperson of Rukun Tetangga 15 Ngalas Village, Mr. Wahono a resident of Ngalas Village and Mr. Slamet Riyanto a resident of Glodokan Village.
- 2) Document review is a way to collect information obtained from documents that include written relics, archives, deeds, diplomas, report cards, legislation, diaries, personal letters, biographical records, and others that have a connection with the problem research.

Validity

Triangulation technique is used to determine the validity of the data in research. Triangulation is a data validity checking technique that uses something else in comparing the results of interviews with research objects (Moleong, 2006: 330).

Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is “the process of organizing and sorting data into basic patterns, categories, and description units so that themes can be found and hypotheses can be formulated as suggested by the data” (Moleong, 2006). There are three main elements in the process of data analysis in qualitative research according to Miles and Huberman consisting of reduction, data presentation, final conclusions.

Results and Discussion

Description of Bhabinkamtibmas of Klaten Police Station

Lately, Bhabinkamtibmas has become a victim of the promotion of members of the National Police. It is similar to what is being faced by Klaten Police Station where the number of Bhabinkamtibmas does not match the number of villages. Referring to the regulation, 1 village should be under supervision one member of Bhabinkamtibmas. Based on the data below, in table 1, there were 265 Bhabinkamtibmas members who became the definitive Bhabinkamtibmas. The definitive Bhabinkamtibmas is a Bhabinkamtibmas that gets an allowance of IDR 50,000 per day within 22 working days to support the carrying out of the duties of a Bhabinkamtibmas. Then, 108 non definitive Bhabinkamtibmas are non-active Bhabinkamtibmas and do not get benefits like what definitive Bhabinkamtibmas does.

Table 1. Data on the Number of Bhabinkamtibmas in Klaten Police Station 2017

NO	SECTOR POLICE STATION	NUMBER OF BHABINKAMTIBMAS		DESC.
		DEFINITIVE	NON-DEFINITIVE	
1.	KALIKOTES	7	-	
2.	KETANDAN	16	5	
3.	KLATEN KOTA	17	4	
4.	WEDI	9	10	
5.	KEBONARUM	7	-	
6.	KARANGNONGKO	8	6	
7.	PRAMBANAN	13	3	
8.	MANISRENGGO	7	9	
9.	JOGONALAN	16	2	
10.	GANTIWARNO	9	7	
11.	KEMALANG	8	5	
12.	JATINOM	16	2	
13.	KARANGANOM	9	10	
14.	POLANHARJO	10	8	
15.	TULUNG	13	5	
16.	DELANGU	14	2	
17.	WONOSARI	14	4	
18.	CEPER	14	3	
19.	JUWIRING	9	10	
20.	PEDAN	13	1	
21.	BAYAT	8	2	
22.	CAWAS	11	9	
23.	TRUCUK	8	10	
24.	KARANGDOWO	9	10	
	TOTAL	265	108	

Source: Data from the Klaten Police Station Binmas Unit 2017

The above table shows that the Klaten Police Station has not met the Priority of the Police Chief Promoter Program No. 8 on Building Community Awareness and Participation in Community Security and Order at point 2, namely the fulfillment of one Bhabinkamtibmas personnel for one Village. In carrying out its duties and functions, Bhabinkamtibmas carries out planning and supervision of problem-solving activities at the Klaten Police Station under the control of the Sector Police Chief so that their tasks and functions must be reported to the Sector Police Chief. In this case, the Head of the Binmas Unit of the Sector Police only served as the coordinator of activities to encourage the activities carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas. In this case, problem solving is one of the operational activities of Community Policing. In addition, coordination with the Binmas of Klaten Police Station unit continues to be carried out in the form of routine administrative reporting in each of its activities.

Settlement of Minor Crimes among Citizens by Bhabinkamtibmas

According to the explanations from several sources, related to National Police Regulation No. 3 of 2015 concerning community policing and the concept of Bhabinkamtibmas, the implementation of Bhabinkamtibmas tasks carried out at Klaten Police Station is in accordance with the provisions. The implementation of Bhabinkamtibmas duties at Klaten Police Station, if related to management theory according to George R. Terry includes planning, organizing, actuating and controlling or better known as P.O.A.C, is a tool or instrument used by managers in carrying out management work, as follows:

a. Planning

To find out the planning of activities carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas, the writer conducted an interview with the Head of the Prambanan Sector Police Unit, Aiptu Santoso Purnomo (interview on March 6, 2017). Planning activities or binmas unit activity plans have been prepared in advance so that the implementation of the tasks of Bhabinkamtibmas and other binmas unit personnel can run smoothly. Planning activities are always prepared early. There are activities carried out by the leaders of the Klaten Police Station with the community to exchange information. These activities include *wedangan* activities and “*sonjo deso*”. *Wedangan* is a gathering activity with the community at night and is scheduled twice a week to accommodate the aspirations or complaints from the community and provide information to the community. *Sonjo deso* is a cycling activity which is carried out every Friday with the same goal as the *wedangan* activity. According to the statement given by the interviewees during the interview, the planning of the implementation of the Bhabinkamtibmas task has been carried out according to the planned activities in the Klaten Police Station and the Sector Police of the ranks.

b. Organizing

Activities in carrying out the duties of Bhabinkamtibmas include the appointment of Bhabinkamtibmas to foster every village in Klaten Regency. According to the statement of the Head of the Klaten Police Station Binmas Unit, Iptu H. Tri Harni S, S.Pd.I (interview on March 3, 2017), “the number of Bhabinkamtibmas in Klaten Police Station has not been proportional to the number of villages in Klaten District. Therefore, there is only one Bhabinkamtibmas member who manages or fosters two villages at the same time. “According to the statement, the implementation of organizing runs well but not optimal due to the imbalance number of Bhabinkamtibmas members in Klaten Police Station and the number of villages in Klaten Regency.

c. Actuating

The implementation of the Bhabinkamtibmas task begins with the decision of the Head of the Klaten Police Station to assign Bhabinkamtibmas to the village that has been determined by the Resort Police Chief. Bhabinkamtibmas who have been appointed to foster their respective target villages are required to carry out their duties as a Bhabinkamtibmas. Actuating activities by Bhabinkamtibmas at Klaten Police Station have been carried out according to existing procedures and have been carried out as well as possible. Thus, public trust formed between Bhabinkamtibmas personnel and residents in their target villages.

d. Controlling

The control or supervision stage in the Bhabinkamtibmas task has been carried out according to procedures. It is proven by written reports and reports in the form of documentation of the implementation of activities. Not only reporting, direct supervision also needs to be carried out, to find out whether Bhabinkamtibmas has carried out its duties in accordance with existing provisions. There are some Bhabinkamtibmas personnel who only rely on documentation in carrying out their duties. For instance, in the door to door system, there are still members of Bhabinkamtibmas who prefer quantity over quality. It is caused by the target imposed on Bhabinkamtibmas personnel, so that they do not pay attention to the quality they obtain. Many Bhabinkamtibmas personnel carry out their duties only to achieve targets and receive rewards from leaders.

Thus, direct supervision is needed to know the implementation of Bhabinkamtibmas tasks in the field. According to a statement given by the Head of Binmas Unit, Iptu H. Tri Harni S, S.Pd.I (interview on March 3, 2017) “the supervision of the implementation of the Bhabinkamtibmas task has been carried

out by each unit head in each Sector Police”. The same thing was mentioned by the Head of the Prambanan Sector Police Unit Aiptu Santoso Purnomo (interview on March 6, 2017) “In carrying out my duties, as the head of the unit, I carry out direct supervision without prior notice to Bhabinkamtibmas personnel, so I know how Bhabinkamtibmas is performing its duties accordingly”.

Based on the data at Klaten Police Station in 2019. Settlement of the problem carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas in Klaten Police Station only reached 13% of 100%. The remaining 87% of minor crimes are reported to the police station. In this case, communication is needed so that the percentage of problem solving carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas is more than reports that go directly to the Police Station. Bhabinkamtibmas members must have communication skills when carrying out the settlement of minor crimes. It is also needed to inform the community members who do not understand that minor crimes can be resolved informally or in a kinship manner, so that reports coming directly to the Police Station can be reduced.

Problems reported to Bhabinkamtibmas in 2019 can be settled entirely by Bhabinkamtibmas. The achievement of a collective agreement can be realized because of the ability to communicate in which Bhabinkamtibmas is able to deliver a message to the communicant; the party in dispute. The message that has arrived from the communicator to the communicant can be seen from the change in the perception of the communicant.

Head of the Klaten Police Station Binmas Unit explained that the problem that can be solved by Bhabinkamtibmas in accordance with book III of the Criminal Code violations, minor crimes that are punishable by imprisonment for 3 months or losses below IDR 2,500,000. The petty crimes are petty maltreatment (302 Criminal Code), mild maltreatment against humans (352 Criminal Code), petty theft (364 Criminal Code), light embezzlement (373 Criminal Code), petty fraud (379 Criminal Code), mild detention (482 Criminal Code), mild insults (315 Criminal Code). In addition, Bhabinkamtibmas can also solve the problem of domestic violence with the provision that it is still at a mild level and the parties concerned want to resolve the problem with kinship (informal).

The same thing was conveyed by the Head of the Binpolmas of Resort Police Station Unit. According to him, minor crimes that can be resolved by Bhabinkamtibmas such as social problems in the community, fights between students, and other minor crimes provided that the problematic party wishes to resolve the problem with Bhabinkamtibmas by making a joint agreement. In essence, Bhabinkamtibmas and the public understand the authority of Bhabinkamtibmas in solving problems is only limited to a minor crime.

In the last year to be precise in 2019 Bhabinkamtibmas Klaten Police Station completed 20 minor criminal offenses. In 2019 all problems that were settled by Bhabinkamtibmas can be carried out using informal/ mediation/ kinship methods. The settlement of the problem ends with the drafting of the Joint Agreement Letter (SKB) by the litigant and signed by the witnesses present at the settlement of the problem. Witnesses include village officials, religious leaders, community leaders or community representatives to be witnesses in the settlement of these minor crimes.

Table 2. Settlement of Minor Crimes by Bhabinkamtibmas of Klaten Police Station in 2019

NO	CASES			DESC.
	PROBLEMS	TIME OF OCCURRENCE	LOCATION	
1	2	3	4	7
1	Theft	Saturday, 02-02-2019	Tlogo Lor Hamlet, Tlogo Village, Prambanan District, Klaten Regency	SKB
2	Persecution	Monday, 04-01-2019	Krajan Village, Kalikotes District, Klaten Regency	SKB
3	Persecution	Wednesday, 06-01-2019	Mulyorejo Hamlet Street, Kupang Village, Karangdowo District, Klaten Regency	SKB
4	Fight	Monday, 11-01-2019	The side road of Serenan Village Hall, Juwiring District, Klaten Regency	SKB
5	Dispute	Friday, 24-01-2019	Bareng Lor Hamlet, Bareng Lor Village, Klaten Utara District, Klaten Regency	SKB
6	Theft	Friday, 12-02-2019	Nurul Huda Mosque Tlogo Kidul, Tlogo Village, Prambanan District, Klaten Regency	SKB
7	Dispute	Wednesday, 04-05-2019	Pemukti Baru, Neighborhood Association 05/02, Tlogo Village, Prambanan District, Klaten Regency	SKB
8	Dispute	Wednesday, 04-05-2019	Pemukti Baru, Neighborhood Association 05/02, Tlogo Village, Prambanan District, Klaten Regency	SKB
9	Persecution	Tuesday, 10-05-2019	Prambanan Temple Tourism Park, Klaten Regency	SKB
10	Destruction	Friday, 03-06-2019	Kindergarten Pertiwi Tlogo Kidul, Prambanan District, Klaten Regency	SKB
11	Persecution	Friday, 01-07-2019	Pemukti Baru, Neighborhood Association 09/03, Tlogo Village, Prambanan District, Klaten Regency	SKB
12	Domestic Violence	Monday, 18-07-2019	Borongan Hamlet, Tlogo Village, Prambanan District, Klaten Regency	SKB
13	Destruction	Wednesday, 17-08-2019	Brangkal Village, Karanganom District, Klaten Regency	SKB
14	Dispute	Tuesday, 06-09-2019	Bale Rante Village, Kemalang District, Klaten Regency	SKB
15	Dispute	Thursday, 22-09-2019	Banaran Village, Delanggu District, Klaten Regency	SKB
16	Domestic Violence	Monday, 26-09-2019	Nolo Prayan Hamlet, Ketandan Village, Klaten Utara District, Klaten Regency	SKB
17	Dispute	Friday, 30-09-2019	Widoromulyo Hamlet, Serenan Village, Juwiring District, Klaten Regency	SKB
18	Dispute	Tuesday, 04-10-2019	Pundungan Hamlet / Village, Juwiring District, Klaten Regency	SKB
19	Domestic Violence	Wednesday, 19-10-2019	Banjar Dowo Hamlet, Jimbung Village, Kalikotes District, Klaten Regency	SKB
20	Persecution	Tuesday, 01-11-2019	Gentongan Hamlet, Gemblegan Village, Kalikotes District, Klaten Regency	SKB

Source: Binmas Unit of Klaten Police Station 2019

The data above is a recapitulation of the problems reported to Bhabinkamtibmas and settled by Bhabinkamtibmas together with local community leaders using mediation or familial methods (informal). According to the Head of Binmas Unit of Prambanan Sector Police, some residents prefer to bring their problems directly to the legal route, so that Bhabinkamtibmas does not have the authority to solve problems that are still relatively minor. However, not all people are difficult to understand. All of that goes back to the community, do they want to report minor crimes to the police station directly or contact Bhabinkamibmas in advance so that it can be resolved in kinship manner (informal).

It means that the implementation of the symbol and approach of a Bhabinkamtibmas to the community is still deficient. Every day, a Bhabinkamtibmas must visit at least five houses. In this case, a Bhabinkamtibmas carries out a door-to-door visit to get to know each of the target. If in a village there is a minor crime where the parties want to solve the problem in a kinship way, then the problem will be solved in a kinship way.

In settling minor criminal offenses between residents, it must be really in the agreement of the parties in trouble. The loss suffered by the victim must be considered and the perpetrator must realize that he/she is indeed guilty. The solution involves community leaders, religious leaders and other communities to be witnesses and accompanied by the involvement of the families of the parties in trouble.

The following is a data of minor crimes reported directly to the police and data of minor crimes that are completed through a legal process:

Table 3. Minor Crime Data Reported to Resort Police Station and Bhabinkamtibmas

NO	PROBLEMS	REPORT RECEIVED AT RESORT POLICE STATION		REPORT TO BHABINKAMTIBMAS
		THE RECEIVED REPORT	FINISHED LEGALLY	SETTLED INFORMALLY
1	2	3	4	5
1	Fight	-	-	1
2	Mild persecution (352 Criminal Code)	44	37	5
3	Dispute	-	-	7
4	Destruction	13	8	2
5	Mild theft (364 Criminal Code)	3	2	2
6	Domestic Violence	11	8	3
7	Mild Embezzlement (373 Criminal Code)	-	-	-
8	Mild Fraud (379 Criminal Code)	-	-	-
9	Mild Receiving of Stolen Goods (482 Criminal Code)	-	3	-
10	Mild humiliation (315 Criminal Code)	-	-	-
TOTAL		71	58	20
Percentage		87%		13%

The percentage of problem solving settled by Bhabinkamtibmas is smaller than the report directly entered at the Police Station Resort. This shows that Bhabinkamtibmas still lacks socializing to the public about the duties and functions of Bhabinkamtibmas in each of the target villages. Thus, reports from the public that are directly addressed to the Resort Police Station can be minimized.

The following is the mechanism for settling problems carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas:

- a. Having a problem report
- b. Inviting community leaders, religious leaders, Bhabinkamtibmas and problem parties
- c. Bringing together the problematic party
- d. Mediating and negotiating
- e. All community leaders, religious leaders and Bhabinkamtibmas provide input to the problematic parties
- f. The decision is returned to the disputing party to follow up on the problem
- g. If the disputing party decides to solve the problem in a kinship manner then a joint decree is made
- h. If the problematic party does not want to solve the problem in a kinship manner, all decisions are returned to the problematic party. In this case, Bhabinkamtibmas previously provided understanding to the disputing party

During this time, the community accepted the arrival of Bhabinkamtibmas in this village very well. The community feels close to the police because of the existence of Bhabinkamtibmas which is always attached to the hearts of the villagers. If a problem arises, most residents directly contact Bhabinkamtibmas to settle the problem with the assistance of village officials, community leaders, religious leaders.

By involving village officials, community leaders, traditional leaders and other communities, it will create a sense of justice for the disputing parties and increase public confidence in the police. It can also change the police's bad image in the community. However, the efforts of Bhabinkamtibmas at this time must be increased to reduce incoming reports on minor crimes so that the settlement will increase and the public report on minor criminal actions resolved legally can be reduced.

Obstacles in the Implementation of Informal Task and Settlement of Minor Crimes among Residents by Bhabinkamtibmas at Klaten Police Station

Based on the statement of Bhabinkamtibmas personnel, the implementation of problem solving does not yet have a special office in several villages because some Bhabinkamtibmas in Klaten have police partner houses and do not join the village office. According to the statement of one of Bhabinkamtibmas personnel, not all information can be obtained if he lives in the village office.

Obstacles are also found when the personil of Bhabinkamtibmas far from his fostered village. In crucial times or urgent situation, Bhabinkamtibmas cannot respon quickly to the location. According to the Head of Binmas Unit of Prambanan Sector Police, if Bhabinkamtibmas is too close to the community, he would always be invited when the residents have an event. Especially in the Prambanan Sector Police, there are more junior Bhabinkamtibmas members than seniors. So, they complain a lot that every activity always makes them "broke". On the other hand, senior Bhabinkamtibmas interpreted it to learn how to be sincere and regard it as charity.

In carrying out their duties and resolving minor criminal offenses between citizens informally, Bhabinkamtibmas has proven a great job. However, there are still some obstacles. These obstacles can be divided into 2 (two) factors which include:

1. Internal Factors
 - a. Discrepancy in the number of Bhabinkamtibmas personnel with the number of villages in Klaten Police Station.
 - b. Lack of infrastructure.
 - c. Lack of IT mastery for senior Bhabinkamtibmas.
 - d. Lack of communication skills.
 - e. Lack of knowledge or HR for Bhabinkamtibmas juniors.
 - f. The distance of Bhabinkamtibmas house from the target village.
2. External Factors
 - a. In solving the problem, there is an unauthorized people who reports back the problem to the police station.
 - b. Communication facilities are limited due to the location of because there are the villages that do not get good signal so it is affects the to the report of Bhabinkamtibmas activities.
 - c. Some people with low level of public trust for Bhabinkamtibmas.

These obstacles certainly do not degrade their performance as community coaches in the village. Bhabinkamtibmas always strives to carry out their tasks properly. In overcoming obstacles, the Resort Police Station certainly has breakthroughs or their own efforts to overcome them. The following are the efforts that have been made to Resort Police Station to overcome these obstacles:

- a. Once a week, the Resort Police Chief and other officers carry out “*Sonjo Deso*” activities. This activity is a cycling activity carried out by the Police Chief Resort and other officers every Friday morning. The activity was carried out to conduct a meeting with the community in the destination village. In these activities, the Resort Police Chief and officers carry out questions and answers with the community regarding security and order in the community, as well as providing solutions to problems found. This activity aims to increase friendship with the community and build community awareness and participation to maintain public security and order.
- b. Twice a week, the Resort Police Chief and staff also carry out “*wedangan*” activities, which are almost the same activities as “*Sonjo Deso*” activities. But this “*wedangan*” activity is carried out at night with the same purpose.

Conclusion

Informal settlement of minor crimes among residents by Bhabinkamtibmas in Klaten Police Station has been in accordance with the provisions by presenting village officials, community leaders, religious leaders to attend and be witnesses in the process of resolving these minor crimes. Mediations are implemented for handling minor crimes. Everyone who has problems must be settled by making a Joint Agreement Letter (SKB) to make a report or proof that the minor crimes have been settled. The settlement of minor crimes carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas received a positive reaction from the community because the settlement was considered fair for all parties who had problems. The settlement of minor crimes carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas is in accordance with the Police Chief PROMOTER Program No. 8 point 5 regarding Strengthening Collaboration with the Civil Society in identifying social problems and efforts to solve them.

The implementation of Bhabinkamtibmas duties at Klaten Police Station has been carried out in accordance with National Police Regulation No. 3 of 2015 concerning community policing. The community felt the impact of a Bhabinkamtibmas in the Klaten Police Station jurisdiction. It means that the existence of Bhabinkamtibmas in the village has been known by the surrounding community. The settlement of minor crimes received positive comments from the public, because the settlement of minor

crimes bring justice for the disputing parties parties. However, the organization was not in accordance with the National Police Chief's Program No. 8 point 2 about fulfilling the position of 1 Bhabinkamtibmas member for 1 village. It is because the number of villages is greater than the number of Bhabinkamtibmas personnel in Klaten Police Station.

Obstacles experienced by Bhabinkamtibmas are divided into 2 (two) factors which include internal and external factors. Internal factors include the mismatch of the number of Bhabinkamtibmas personnel with the number of villages in Klaten Police Station, lack of infrastructure, lack of IT mastery for senior Bhabinkamtibmas, lack of communication capabilities of Bhabinkamtibmas, lack of knowledge or HR of Bhabinkamtibmas juniors, distance of Bhabinkamtibmas homes from target villages. There are also external factors in the settlement of minor crimes intervention from unauthorized parties report back problems to the police station, limited communication facilities tools because some villages get bad signal coverage so that. It affects in the reporting of Bhabinkamtibmas report activities, and some people with low level of public trust for Bhabinkamtibmas.

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