



Optimizing the Role of Bhabinkamtibmas Through Community Counseling to Prevent the Crime of Two-Wheel Motor Vehicle Theft in the Jurisdiction of the Cianjur Resort Police

Guntur Hardyansyah; Chairul Muriman Setyabudi; Firman Fadillah

Center of Strategic and Global Studies, Master in Police Science, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

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Abstract

In order for the community to carry out its activities, security and order are major elements. According to Article 13 of Law No. 2/2002, one of the primary duties of the National Police is to maintain law and order. There are social factors in society that necessitate preventative measures be taken by the police in order to prevent criminal crimes such as auto theft. Bhabinkamtibmas, which is the leading light of the National Police in carrying out the function of guidance and counseling (binluh) to the community to provide understanding and education about the significance of environmental security and order as well as can play a role in preventing the crime of theft of two-wheeled motorized vehicles in the Cianjur jurisdiction through binluh activities. This study aims to analyze the optimization of Bhabinkamtibmas to prevent the theft of two-wheeled motorized vehicles under the jurisdiction of the Cianjur Police. This study employs a qualitative approach and descriptive analysis to provide a full description of the phenomenon. This study utilizes both primary and secondary data sources. Observation, interviews, and document studies are methods for data collection. Using the triangulation method, the authors also evaluated the accuracy and reliability of the data in this study. According to the findings of the study, the Cianjur Police's Bhabinkamtibmas-led community engagement initiatives to prevent the theft of two-wheeled motorized vehicles were operating as planned. Nevertheless, challenges such as a lack of human resources from Bhabinkamtibmas, a lack of qualifications in the field of binluh, and a lack of public awareness regarding the significance of maintaining security and public order were discovered. Therefore, researchers recommend the need to optimize the implementation of binluh by Bhabinkamtibmas for the future.

Keywords: *Bhabinkamtibmas; Guidance and Counseling (Binluh); Motor Vehicle Theft; Optimization*

1. Introduction

Public security and order have become a national issue in the current era, and indeed the government is eager to provide security guarantees to its citizens since environmental security and order is an aspect that the community requires in carrying out all of their operations. Order, which comes from the word 'orderly,' is defined as a condition in which all communal activities can function and fulfill their assigned roles (Maryani, 2018). Efforts to maintain environmental security and order are critical, and the

government must be present through its security apparatus, specifically the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia, often known as Polri.

As is well-known, Indonesia is a growing nation that is in the process of becoming a just and wealthy society. Consequently, a stable and favorable environment or community security and order situation is one of the prerequisites for achieving national development objectives. The National Police are confronted with the changing dynamics of *kamtibmas* (community security and order) in the shape of a variety of community-threatening crises and social deviations (Hutabarat et al., 2022). Some crimes, such as theft, frequently appear to be a social disorder. Such theft offense occurs frequently owing to economic circumstances, when a person must commit a crime to meet their daily necessities. The growth of socioeconomic difficulties such as poverty and unemployment can result in stealing and other crimes. One of the common theft crimes that might cause anger among the citizens of Cianjur is the theft of motor vehicles (hence referred to as *curanmor*).

According to criminality data released by the Cianjur Police in 2020, the total number of two-wheel theft crimes in 2017 was 311; in 2018, the total number of two-wheel theft crimes was 274; and in 2019, the total number of two-wheel theft crimes was 98. Based on these data, it can be stated that motorcycle theft has decreased in Cianjur Regency. Nonetheless, the National Police must continue to maintain secure and conducive security and social order circumstances, as well as be safeguarded from crimes that affect Cianjur residents, in order for community activities and regional development to go as planned in Cianjur Regency.

The National Police, in conjunction with the community development unit and Bhabinkamtibmas (Bhayangkara supervisors of community security and order), create a guidance and counseling program, known as *binluh* in the community, in order to prevent or reduce the possibility of such crimes.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Bhabinkamtibmas

According to Wresniwiro (2002) in (Noor, 2020), the tasks and functions of a Bhabinkamtibmas are to offer a sense of security to the community in their environment and to safeguard the community so that they may become law-abiding individuals. According to Kasim (2021), a Bhabinkamtibmas is a National Police officer who works at the village or sub-district level to perform a preventative function through forming connections with the community. Furthermore, Bhabinkamtibmas is an abbreviation for *Bhayangkara Pembina Keamanan dan Ketertiban Masyarakat* (Kasim, 2021). In accordance with the Decree of the Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia No.Pol.KEP/8/II/2009 regarding the amendment of the National Police Chief's Field Manual No.Pol.: BUJUKLAP/17/VII/1997, the title Babinkamtibmas (Bintara Pembina Kamtibmas) was changed to Bhabinkamtibmas, and the position was changed from Brigadier to Inspector.

Meanwhile, according to Article 26 of the National Police Chief Regulation Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing (henceforth *Polmas*) that the function of Bhabinkamtibmas is to carry out visits / visits to the community to listen to complaints from members of the community about security and security issues and provide explanations and solutions, maintain friendly relations/brotherhood, guide and provide counseling in the community, especially in the field of law and public security and order to increase legal awareness and *kamtibmas* by upholding Human Rights (HAM) (Sutanto, 2006). Furthermore, Bhabinkamtibmas is tasked with disseminating information about the policies of the National Police leadership relating to the maintenance of public security and order (Harkamtibmas), encouraging the implementation of *siskamling* in protecting the environment and community activities, providing police services to people in need, encouraging community activities of a positive nature, coordinating efforts to foster public security and order (henceforth *kamtibmas*) with village officials and

other related parties, and carrying out consultations, mediation, negotiations, facilitation, motivation to the community in the context of public security and order maintenance (henceforth *harkamtibmas*) as well as solving crimes and social problems (Kasim, 2021).

Bhabinkamtibmas makes house calls in all of its assigned areas, as well as visits community meeting spaces such as poskamling, local organizations, and Lurah offices. Bhabinkamtibmas communicate with the community through sending out messages and appeals, so that the public is aware of what they need to know and to do, especially in regards to protecting themselves from public security and order threats and disturbances.

2.2 Guidance and Counseling (Binluh)

According to Article 11 letter a, Polmas Model B, as referred to in Article 9 letter b, is implemented through guidance and counseling, which includes: (1) providing community with security and protection guidance through socialization, consultation, hearings, mediation, and negotiation; (2) providing social security counseling; and (3) conveying security and social security messages. The three principles in this study include the theory of Bhabinkamtibmas, regarding the guidance and counseling program, which describes the advice and counseling provided by Bhabinkamtibmas to avoid illegal actions of vehicle theft, especially of two-wheeled motorized vehicles. The special messages conveyed by Bhabinkamtibmas are carried out on a consistent and continuous basis in order to realize the conducive *kamtibmas* situation in the community and in accordance with what the National Police expects in carrying out their duties as protectors, companions, and servants to the community.

The development of security and public order carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas also attempts to prevent and deal with all sorts of criminal acts that can disrupt the security and security situation and unsettle the community. In general, guiding is an effort or activity towards an improvement in the pattern of life that is aimed to produce better results. According to Jacobs et al. (2015) counseling can be understood as "assistance from a person or group aimed at other people/groups through guiding with the aim of increasing abilities so that their goals can be realized."

In accordance with the SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) guidelines, the implementation of guidance and counseling at the Cianjur Police is the following efforts: (1) information, counseling to individuals/groups on an ongoing basis so as to bring changes to a person's attitude or behavior towards a society that is aware of the law, and participates in as well as in maintaining *kamtibmas* in the environment; (2) prevention of public ills such as gambling, drinking and theft; (3) provide the ability for the community to carry out their duties and responsibilities, with limitations on rights and obligations in law enforcement; (4) seeking input on responses to community services and problems carried out by individuals/community groups at a certain time and place; and (5) rebuild the post-event scenario or the creation of social problems by involving the partisanship of society so that it can return to its original shape.

2.3 Motor Vehicle Theft (Curanmor)

R. Abdoel Djamali (2005) defines that crime is an act or series of activities that can be subject to criminal punishment. Theft is a prohibited act and theft is separated into: (1) regular theft, (2) measured theft, and (3) violent theft. The crime of theft is an act that can be said to be the most unsettling and often occurs in the midst of society. As the concept of the crime of theft is whoever takes something, fully or partly belonging to another person, with the intention of being illegally owned, then this action is charged by a maximum imprisonment of five years or a maximum fine of nine hundred rupiahs (Article 362 Criminal Code).

According to Chazawi (2010), the elements of the theft crime consist of objective and subjective factors. The objective aspects include (1) the act of taking; (2) the fact that the object is an object; and (3)

the element of circumstances that accompanies/attaches to the item, namely that the object is partially or entirely the property of another person. In contrast, the subjective factors include (1) the presence of an intent, (2) the intent to possess it, and (3) violation of the law.

The act is considered theft if it satisfies the aforementioned components of the theft crime. It can be explained that taking is a material/positive act, which is performed with intentional physically imposing actions and typically involves the fingers and hands that are aimed at an object by touching, holding, and lifting it before transporting or transferring it to a location under his control. In this study, theft of motorcycles, which are mobile objects, is emphasized more than theft of other types of vehicles. When the objects have been relocated, the theft might be considered complete. One of the elements that contribute to theft is the economic factor. With the excuse of covering everyday necessities, an individual's poor economic situation can stimulate the development of unlawful acts.

2.4 Optimization

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the word optimization which comes from the word optimal means the best, the highest, to make it better, or higher. The word optimization can also be interpreted as an act or action that aims to make things better or more effective. The success or failure of the implementation process of a program is determined by the optimization indicators, namely: (a) optimization objectives—to maximize activities related to profits, revenues, and the like, or minimize an impact that has a negative impact; (b) alternative decision-making—usually occurs when a business encounters problems or there are limited available resources, so it is necessary to make a decision with several options that must be considered; and (c) resources—the availability of resources.

2.5 Management Theory

This study uses management theory that was coined by Terry (1971) to analyze the implementation of coaching and counseling conducted by Bhabinkamtibmas. This management theory consists of the functions of planning, organizing, implementing, and controlling (George & Rue, 2010).

3. Method

This study uses qualitative research methods and descriptive analysis techniques to describe all the data in depth (Satori & Komariah, 2014). The types of data used include primary and secondary data. Data analysis techniques include data reduction to emphasize and focus on the data obtained (Ahmad, 2009), while data presentation to describe the data obtained in a form that is easy to understand, and drawing conclusions and verifying the initial data that has been obtained (Moleong, 2021).

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Cianjur Regency

Based on data obtained from the official website of the Cianjur Regency Government (www.cianjurkab.go.id), the district is divided into 32 sub-districts, 354 villages and six sub-districts, which are divided into 2.745 Hamlet (*Rukun Warga* or RW) and 10.138 Neighborhood (*Rukun Tetangga* or RT). In 2020, the population will reach 2.477.560 people with an area of 3.614.35 km². Thus, it can be concluded that the population distribution is 585 people/sq km. Geographically, Cianjur Regency can be divided into three development areas as shown in Table 1.

This district is located in West Java Province with the capital city is Cianjur. The regency is bordered by Bogor, Karawang and Purwakarta regencies in the north, Purwakarta regency, Bandung regency, West Bandung regency and Garut regencies in the east, the Indian Ocean in the south, and

Sukabumi and Bogor regencies in the west. Demographically, Cianjur Regency is located at the coordination 106o 42'-107o25' East Longitude and 6o21'o25' South Latitude, with an altitude of 7-2,962 masl and has a slope of 0-40%. The employment of the population of Cianjur Regency in the agricultural sector is 62.99%. The agricultural sector is the largest contributor to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), which is 42.80%. Other sectors that absorb lot of workers are the trade and services sector, which is about 14.60% and the delivery of ART (Household Assistants) which contributes to 30%.

Table 1 Regional Division of Cianjur Regency

No.	Region Group	Subdistrict	Note.
1.	Northern Territory	Cianjur City, Cilaku, Warungkondang, Gekbrong, Cibeber, Karangtengah, Sukaluyu, Ciranjang, Bojongpicung, Mande, Cikalongkulon, Cugenang, Sukaresmi, Cipanas, Pacet and Haurwangi	16 sub - district
2.	Central Region	Sukanagara, Takokak, Campaka, Campaka Mulya, Tanggeung, Performances, Leles, Cijati and Kadupandak	9 sub-district
3.	Southern Region	Cibinong, Agrabinta, Sindangbarang, Cidaun, Naringgul, Cikadu and Pasir Kuda	7 sub-district.

Source: Cianjur Regency Government Data 2019

The majority of the Cianjur region is rocky, with the exception of a short lowland at the southern coast. The community depends on agricultural grounds for food crops and horticulture, cattle, fishing, plantations, and forestry. Numerous large and small rivers that can serve as sources of irrigation for agricultural crops support this circumstance. The Cibuni River is the longest river in Cianjur, and it flows into the Indian Ocean.

4.2 Cianjur Resort Police

Based on the data obtained from the Cianjur Police, it is known that Cianjur resort oversees 24 Police Station with 34 Sub-districts as described in Table 2. There are several Police Station who are responsible for security and order in more than one sub-district.

Table 2 Cianjur Police Station

No.	Police Station	No.	Police Station
1	Warung Kondang	13	Pacet
2	Ciranjang	14	Cianjur
3	Mande	15	Cugenang
4	Karang Tengah	16	Argabinta
5	Cibeber	17	Pacet
6	Sukaresmi	18	Cilaku
7	Sukanagara	19	Karang Tengah
8	Pagelaran	20	Cipatat
9	Kadupandak	21	Sindang Barang
10	Takokak	22	Cikalong Kulon
11	idaun	23	Bojong Picung
12	Naringgul	24	Campaka

Source: Basic Intel Cianjur Police in 2019

As specified by the National Police Chief Regulation Number 3/2015 concerning Community Policing explains that the function of Bhabinkamtibmas is to carry out visitation to the community, in order to: (Suseno, 2016)

- a. listen to the complaints of community members about the problems of security and social order and provide explanations and solutions;
- b. maintain friendly/brotherly relations;
- c. guiding and providing counseling in the fields of law and security and order to increase awareness of law and security and order by upholding human rights (HAM);
- d. disseminating information about the policies of the National Police leadership related to the maintenance of security and public order (harkamtibmas);
- e. encourage the implementation of *siskamling* in protecting the environment and community activities;
- f. provide police services to communities in need;
- g. mobilize positive community activities;
- h. coordinating efforts to foster public safety and security with village/kelurahan apparatus and other related parties; and
- i. carry out consultation, mediation, negotiation, facilitation, motivation to the community in harkamtibmas and solving crime and social problems.

Furthermore, in carrying out their duties and obligations, a Bhabinkamtibmas officer is required to have the following competencies and skills:

- a. Early detection
- b. Social communication
- c. Negotiation and mediation
- d. Leadership
- e. Social problem solving

Table 3 Distribution of Bhabinkamtibmas at Cianjur Police Resort

No	Police Station	Number of Bhabinkamtibmas	No	Police Station	Number of Bhabinkamtibmas
1.	Cianjur City	11	13.	Sukaluyu	10
2.	Pacet	14	14.	Campaka	6
3.	Ciranjang	9	15.	Sukanagara	5
4.	Warungkondang	19	16.	Pagelaran	5
5.	Karang Tengah	16	17.	Tanggeung	5
6.	Cikalongkulon	14	18.	Kadupandak	5
7.	Cugenang	16	19.	Takokak	3
8.	Cibeber	16	20.	Cibinong	6
9.	Bojongpicung	9	21.	Sindangbarang	4
10.	Cilaku	10	22.	Agrabinta	5
11.	Mande	8	23.	Cidaun	5
12.	Sukaresmi	10	24.	Naringgul	5
Total number			216		

Source: Cianjur Police HR Data 2019

The skills mentioned above can be possessed by Bhabinkamtibmas through vocational education or development education. Based on the data available in the Binmas Unit of the Cianjur Police, it is known that the total number of Bhabinkamtibmas is 188 personnel with the distribution described in Table 3.

Based on data on theft cases in the jurisdiction of the Cianjur Police, it is known that this case experienced a decline in 2019. In 2017 there were 311 cases of which 52 cases were resolved. Then, in 2018 there were 274 cases of theft with 49 cases completed. Meanwhile, in 2019 the number of criminal acts of theft was 98 cases with the number of cases that could be resolved as many as 30 cases as summarized in Table 3.

Table 4 Data on cases of Motor Vehicle Theft in the Cianjur Police Region (2017-2019)

Case	2017		2018		2019		Total
	Number of cases	Resolved Cases	Number of cases	Resolved Cases	Number of cases	Resolved Cases	
Motor Vehicle Theft R2	311	52	274	49	98	30	814

Source: Minops Criminal Investigation Unit of Cianjur Police

Indeed, the data presented in Table 3 shows that there is a decrease in the number of reports from the Cianjur community in the crime of motor vehicle theft. However, to maintain security in the Cianjur jurisdiction, the Bhabinkamtibmas are still asked to provide guidance and counseling to the community in order to eliminate or minimize the crime of theft in their jurisdiction.

4.3 Discussion

In order to carry out development and outreach activities to the community regarding the need for community members to participate in maintaining environmental security and order, a Bhabinkamtibmas needs and is obliged to prepare the following matters:

- a. **Planning Aspect**—From the aspect of planning for each member of Bhabinkamtibmas, before carrying out counseling activities in preventing the crime of motor vehicle theft, it is necessary to prepare data on the following matters:
 - 1) Data on residents in the target area;
 - 2) Data on regional vulnerability characteristics (Kakerda);
 - 3) Data on community leaders, religious leaders and youth leaders;
 - 4) Data on the incidence of the crime of theft of two wheels in the target area of Bhabinkamtibmas (location of the incident or crime scene, time of incident, modus operandi, etc.); and
 - 5) Data on recidivists related to the crime of theft of motorized vehicle.
- b. **Organizing Aspect**— from the aspect of organizing each member of Bhabinkamtibmas before carrying out counseling activities in preventing the crime of theft of motorized vehicle, it is necessary to look at their respective abilities or competencies in the field of delivering guidance and counseling materials so that the process of delivering information to be conveyed can run well as planned.

c. Implementation Aspects—In terms of the implementation aspect of each Bhabinkamtibmas before carrying out outreach activities in preventing the crime of motor vehicle theft, based on the National Police Chief Regulation Number 21/2007 as written in Article 8, must take the following steps, such as:

- 1) prepare the materials;
- 2) coordinate its activities with related officials and agencies;
- 3) prepare themselves by mastering the problems that will be conveyed to the community;
- 4) arrange a team for organizing activities; and
- 5) preparing props, instructional tools (*alins*), and preparing or assisting instructions (*alongins*).

Meanwhile Article 9 regulates the stages that must be carried out by members of Bhabinkamtibmas when carrying out counseling guidance activities, namely:

- 1) introduction;
- 2) convey the material or problem as a whole, ways of solving it, and anticipating steps;
- 3) use of language that is easy to understand;
- 4) the method used is in accordance with the situation and conditions;
- 5) using available props, *alins* and *alongins*;
- 6) master the audience and communication science;
- 7) use time as efficiently as possible and allocate time for questions and answers about lecture material;
- 8) a place and time that is adapted to the situation and condition of the environment where the guidance and counseling is carried out;
- 9) ask for directions and suggestions from local officials;
- 10) report every activity to local officials orally or in writing; and
- 11) involving the role of religious leaders and the local community.

d. Aspects of Supervision and Control—in order to be responsible for the implementation of activities and the use of the budget in carrying out activities, from the aspect of supervision and control, after carrying out counseling activities, the Bhabinkamtibmas unit is obliged to carry out:

- 1) Monitoring—at the beginning of the activity, the implementation of the activity, and the completion of the activity with the hope that the aims and objectives of the activity can be achieved.
- 2) Recording—a feedback to find out information on the progress of activities.
- 3) Assessment is an activity carried out during the activity process from beginning to end to find out the achievement of the targets that have been set.
- 4) Reporting based on results—the need for the preparation of a systematic report as accountability for the implementation of tasks and input for leaders in determining policies.

4.4 Research Findings

a. Planning Stage—In carrying out the research, the researchers found data related to the implementation of guidance and counseling to the community carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas as follows:

- 1) **Residents' Data in the Target Area that Have Not Been Fully Controlled**—In the research that the author did, it was found that data did not match the index that the author set regarding the completeness of the data for residents in the assisted villages. This is clarified by Aiptu Acep's

statement, "Yes sir, I myself do not have data regarding my village, but I only know that in my village there are 33.000 families". The results of these interviews indicate that the data that should be owned by Bhabinkamtibmas have not been fully fulfilled or controlled which can be an obstacle in the implementation of guidance and counseling tasks.

- 2) **Existing Data on the Vulnerability Characteristics of the Target Area**—At the planning stage, members of Bhabinkamtibmas, especially the Cianjur jurisdiction, must know the characteristics of the vulnerability of the target area. In the interview conducted by the researcher with Aipda Didik as the Bhabinkamtibmas of Nagrak Village, it was revealed by the statements: "Yes, sir. It is true that I know the vulnerable areas from my target area, I do counseling for school children since I have appealed from a young age to prevent the crime of theft of two-wheeled motorized vehicles, then I appeal to parking attendants at markets and supermarkets to always anticipate the presence of thieves in the parking area, because the modus operandi of theft of motorized vehicles, especially two-wheelers, is in the parking lot where the crowds are, sir.
- 3) **Data on Community Leaders and Religious Leaders in the Target Area**—Bhabinkamtibmas must obtain data on the figures in the Bhabinkamtibmas fostered villages such as religious leaders, traditional leaders, and youth or women leaders and always establish good communication relationships to be able to assist in delivering messages and information related to local village kamtibmas. In this case, the researcher conducted an interview with Aiptu Acep who stated that "Yes, sir, I know all the figures in the village that I support. For example, religious leaders, traditional leaders, and youth leaders here. I met with these figures, especially religious leaders, namely on Friday during Friday prayers, then I met other religious leaders during Sunday worship, but the majority of the population in Cianjur is Muslim. I also met with these religious figures by attending recitations which were held every Thursday night and Friday night" (Interview 20 February 2020). At the planning stage, knowledge of community leaders in the target area of Bhabinkamtibmas can be a good initial stage in delivering counseling guidance materials to the community about preventing the occurrence of theft of two-wheeled motorized vehicles and other criminal acts.
- 4) **Have Data on the Crime of Motor Vehicle Theft in the Target Area**—To find out whether Bhabinkamtibmas has data regarding the crime of theft of two-wheeled motorized vehicles in its jurisdiction, the author conducted interviews with Bhabinkamtibmas in Nagrak village. The Bhabinkamtibmas stated that "Yes, sir. So I don't have data regarding the location of the incident, the time of the incident, and the detailed modus operandi in software or hardware that I can show you. However, I know the data that I obtained from the police report that entered the Cianjur City Police, and I found out based on community reports that the community was already feeling restless by the motor vehicle theft in this village" (Interview 19 February 2020) .
- 5) **Have Data on a List of Recidivists Related to the Crime of Motorized Vehicle Theft**—At the planning stage, Bhabinkamtibmas must have data on a list of recidivists related to the crime of theft in their jurisdiction. Therefore, to find out the fact, the researcher conducted an interview with a member of Bhabinkamtibmas, Aiptu Acep who said that "Yes, sir. I don't have that data. Usually the data that is in possession is the Criminal Investigation Unit, because we only received police reports regarding a crime in our village. Subsequently, we gave an appeal to the community of our assisted villages to be careful of the vulnerability of the criminal act of theft of the two-wheeled motorized vehicle. For example, For recidivist data, you can ask the Criminal Investigation Unit because the ones who input and follow up on the theft of the two-wheeled motorized vehicle are the Criminal Investigation Unit and the Criminal Investigation Unit to record suspects who can show someone is a recidivist or not" (Interview 20 February 2020). This shows that members of Bhabinkamtibmas do not know the data about the recidivist perpetrators. Bhabinkamtibmas only received reports from the public and saw the incident from the police report.

- b. Organizing Stage**—In the aspect of organization, the competence aspect of Bhabinkamtibmas regarding the ability to deliver materials for guidance and counseling on security and social security is quite good. These competencies can be obtained by Bhabinkamtibmas by attending vocational education/specialist development education of Bhabinkamtibmas, training and upgrading. In the organizing stage, the researcher obtained data that there were still many personnel who held concurrent positions due to the lack of human resources from both quantitative and qualitative aspects.
- c. Implementation Stage**—Based on Article 8 of the Regulation of the National Police Chief Number 21/2007, there are five components in the preparation stage for the Binluh Kamtibmas activity. The five components, which are the steps that should be carried out by the Ciajur Police Satbinmas and all levels of Binmas Polsek under the jurisdiction of the Cianjur Police, are as follows:
- 1) Material preparation**—In the implementation of guidance and counseling, Bhabinkambtibmas must prepare materials to be given to the community, which of course are related to the problems that are being faced or developed in the community.
 - 2) Coordination with related officials and agencies**—Bhabinkamtibmas must coordinate with related officials and agencies, such as village heads, sub-district heads and the Indonesian Army (TNI), namely Bhabinsa so that the implementation of guidance and counseling can run smoothly.
 - 3) Preparation of guidance and counseling (Binluh) officers who control the problem**—Binluh activities to the community must be carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas who is in charge of the problem so that in delivering the material and responding to the community's response it will be more focused or hit the core of the problem.
 - 4) Preparation of the Event Organizing Team**—Guidance and counseling activities should not be carried out by individuals, but there is a need for a team to organize activities that will manage administrative needs or other needs.
 - 5) Preparation of teaching aids, instructional tools (alins), and preparing or assisting instructions (alongins)**—Fulfillment and preparation of suggestions and infrastructure such as teaching aids, alins and alongins is very necessary because it will make coaching and counseling activities more optimal.

Table 5 Analysis of the planning stages of the Guidance and Counseling (Binluh) Bhabinkamtibmas activity

No	Planning Steps	Completed
1.	Preparing the material that officers want to convey	✓
2.	Coordinating with related officials and agencies for the implementation of activities	✓
3.	Prepare the counseling guidance officers who master the problems to be conveyed	✓
4.	Assemble the organizing team during the activity	✓
5.	Preparing the props, instructional tools, and activity instruction assistants	✓

Source: Interview results (data processed by researchers)

As shown in Table 5, that the Bhabinkamtibmas in the jurisdiction of the Cianjur Police have been followed these five steps.

d. Supervision and Control Stage—at the stage of supervision and control, the researcher found that the supervision of the implementation of guidance and counseling activities to the community had been going well. The Bhabinkamtibmas counseling activities are controlled by the police chiefs who have coordinated with the Kasatbinmas as the bearer of the Binmas function. The reporting system has built communication between superiors and subordinates, so that reporting has gone well using the Whatsapp application or other media without leaving a written report which will be forwarded to the leadership, in this case the Chief of Police.

4.5 Innovative Efforts Made by Bhabinkamtibmas in Preventing Criminal Acts of Motor Vehicle Theft—In dealing with the problem of the emergence of the crime of theft of two-wheeled motorized vehicles, Bhabinkamtibmas has made innovative efforts as follows:

- a. Forming a communication network with the public using applications such as the WhatsApp application or such applications.
- b. Utilizing social networks to convey activities or information related to public security and order.
- c. Re-activating self-defense activities such as patrols and security activity in poskamling.

4.6 Inhibiting Factors of Bhabinkamtibmas in Providing Counseling to the Community in Order to Prevent Criminal Acts of Theft of Two-Wheeled Motorized Vehicles—In the implementation of guidance and counseling to the community to prevent the occurrence of the crime of theft of two-wheeled motorized vehicles in the jurisdiction of the Cianjur Police there are the following obstacles:

- a. There are still personnel who hold multiple positions—that when compared to the number of villages, the number of Bhabinkamtibmas personnel is still very lack, so that there are Bhabinkamtibmas personnel who have multiple positions or have a several target area. Indeed, this condition is very influential in the implementation of the Bhabinkamtibmas main tasks, especially in performing guidance and counseling program.
- b. Inadequate budget—budgetary support for community development and outreach activities provided to Bhabinkamtibmas is inadequate, so that the implementation of its duties is less than optimal.
- c. Inadequate facilities and infrastructure—limited facilities and infrastructure for existing community development and outreach activities are a separate obstacle for Bhabinkamtibmas personnel.

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the description of the results of the research and discussion that has been carried out, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- a. The data on theft in the jurisdiction of the Cianjur Police, in the last 3 (three) years has decreased. This is due to the increasing public awareness of the importance of kamtibmas and willing to take preventive measures to narrow the opportunity for theft to occur.
- b. Implementation of guidance and counseling to the community, Bhabinkamtibmas Cianjur Police has not been fully optimal.
- c. Bhabinkamtibmas Cianjur Police has made several innovative efforts to optimize the implementation of counseling to the community in order to prevent the crime of motor vehicle theft as follows:

- 1) Utilizing internet media, namely using WhatsApp and Instagram media in delivering Kamtibmas messages;
 - 2) Create a special application to support an effective and efficient public reporting system in the event of a criminal act, especially theft in its environment;
 - 3) Reactivate Pam Swakarsa activities such as Ronda and Pos Kamling with guidance and supervision from Bhabinkamtibmas.
- d. The obstacles faced by members of Bhabinkamtibmas in Binluh to the Community consist of:
- 1) Human resources, there are still members of Bhabinkamtibmas who have concurrent positions that are not in accordance with the plan due to the lack of number of Bhabinkamtibmas personnel when compared to the existing villages.
 - 2) Limited budget support received by Bhabinkamtibmas.
 - 3) The lack of support for facilities and infrastructure in delivering Guidance and Counseling (Binluh) materials to the community.

5.2 Recommendation

Based on the description of the conclusion of the implementation of Guidance and Counseling (Binluh) activities to the community carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas, and by looking at the obstacles that arise, the authors provide the following suggestions:

a. Police Institution

- 1) In order to be able to make Community Policing chaired by each head of neighborhood (RT) with a clear organizational structure with the supervision of the Bhabinkamtibmas members.
- 2) In order to be able to arrange activities that are more relevant to maintain a condition/environment that is already quite conducive, namely by re-activating the Environmental Security System (*Siskamling*) and the Security Post which will be routinely visited by Bhabinkamtibmas officers.
- 3) In overcoming the shortage of Bhabinkamtibmas, it is advisable to use Polri personnel outside the Satbinmas Bhabinkamtibmas to assist in the implementation of Guidance and Counseling (Binluh) to the community conveying the message of public security and order.
- 4) Provide opportunities for Bhabinkamtibmas to develop their abilities/competencies in the field of Guidance and Counseling (Binluh) and carry out their duties and functions as Bhabinkamtibmas by participating in Dikbangspes Binluh Bhabinkamtibmas.
- 5) Bhabinkamtibmas can develop media for delivering information about counseling materials by using social media such as Instagram, Facebook, and WhatsApp accompanied by videos and pictures that attract people's attention.

b. Village Head

For the head of the village/sub-district so that they can provide support and take an active role as a partner of the National Police in creating conducive environmental conditions.

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