

Implementation of Community Policing in Efforts to Prevent Crime in the City of Banjarmasin

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Abstract

This study discusses the implementation of Polmas (community policing) which is done by members of Bhabinkamtibmas (People's security and order supervising officer). The Banjarmasin police are collaborating with FKPM through a problem-solving programme. The goal is to find supporting and inhibiting factors, and identify a Polmas implementation model in an effort to prevent the occurrence of crime in Banjarmasin. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach in accordance with the main objectives of the research, namely to study, describe and analyse data and information according to needs. The techniques used were through observation, interviews and documentation. This study focuses on several topics related to a problem which lifted that is to know and analyse the factors that support and hinder the implementation of community policing. This is an effort to prevent crime in Banjarmasin by using information based on Theory George C. Edward III, who held the view that policy implementation is influenced by four factors, namely: 1) communication; 2) resources; 3) disposition; and, 4) bureaucracy structure. To obtain an effective and efficient model for implementing Polmas programme policies in Banjarmasin using a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) approach by considering internal factors consisting of strength and weakness components and external factors consisting of opportunity and threat components. In this study it was found that the implementation of the Polmas / *Community policing policy* in the city of Banjarmasin had been carried out well due to the accuracy of the appointment of the right program implementers, the acceptance of the program by the targeted community members and the active role of the potential community involved in implementing the policy, but this was not the case. Without any obstacles that must be overcome, for example budget constraints in implementation, program implementers / Bhabinkamtibmas who have other duties, there is a public perception that the responsibility of Kamtibmas is only on the security forces and the legal awareness of citizens is low. This research is expected to have significant practical benefits for readers and related institutions - especially police institutions - in implementing policies. It can provide positive information for police officers, especially those carrying out Polmas duties, while tasked with maintaining security and public order through preventing the occurrence of crime in their respective areas of duty.

Keywords: Implementation, Community Policing, Bhabinkamtibmas and problem-solving

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Introduction

The advent of modern society has led to the rise of crimes that depend on various technologies which were previously non-existent. The more modern a society, the more modern the methods, techniques or actions involved in a crime. Science police on generally and sociology-criminology on specifically trust that evil is a public mirror which gave birth to it. Crime no there is which miss same very from environment public that himself (B. Bosu, 1982). Development and sophistication act crime also go with the ability for a crime to be resolved, good by pre-emptive, preventive nor curative, that is prevention and handling of a crime (Awaloeddin djamin, 1997). As is the case with the development of a crime alone, the ability to prevent and solve it is also a mirror of people's environments. Many methods, techniques and methods of prevention, prevention and handling of newly developed crimes, as many methods, techniques and methods long which perfected. Police challenges as an institution to protect, nurture and serve the community in the future will be even more difficult. Society is getting critically address the behavior of police officers who are not responsive to the problems that arise to be their duties and responsibilities. The commitment of the Indonesian National Police to realize that the figure of the Indonesian National Police which loved by public could proved through changes which fundamentals in the body of Indonesian National Police (Barda Nawawi Arief, 1998).

For that, Police together with community must able to adapt with all the changes and developments that occur in daily life to increase productivity, so that it can grow and develop into a developed and civilized nation. With this principle, the community expects the existence of a police that is suitable for the community, that changed from the antagonist and repressive to police which protagonist and democratic. Thereby, police activity is related to a symptom that exists in the social life of the community which could feel as a burden or a

disturbance which is harmful for public. It is impossible for the police to do it alone, it cannot be conducted through conventional policing which is subject to complicated bureaucracy, and without paying attention to the difference of local condition that is different to other. Therefore, public relations procedures need to be implemented to fix it. To achieve this, the police are following a master strategy for 2005-2025 which includes community policing as an alternative solution.

Police as country tools, where tools are made by the country itself in order to build the nation, as well as promoting good governance in the course of carrying out their duties, applying the community policing (Polmas) model during duties despite strategic policy facing challenges from its limitations. The implementation of Polmas / community policing within the Banjarmasin police in an effort to prevent crime can be executed with a restorative justice approach (solving problems outside the judiciary).

Based on the description above, the problem in this study can be formulated as follows:

1. How is Community Policing implemented in an effort to prevent crime in Banjarmasin City?
2. What are the factors that support and hinder Community Policing in an effort to prevent crime in Banjarmasin?
3. Community Policing Model in an effort to prevent crime in Banjarmasin? The

objectives to be achieved in this research are as follows:

1. Describe, interpret and analyze the implementation of Community Policing in an effort to prevent crime in Banjarmasin.
2. Describe, interpret and analyze the factors that support and hinder Community Policing in an effort to prevent crime in Banjarmasin.
3. Community Policing model in an effort to prevent crime in Banjarmasin.

Theoretical Studies

According to Chandler and Plano (1988:29) public administration is a process in which public resources and personnel are organized and coordinated to formulate, implement, and manage public decisions and policies. They also explain that public administration is an art and science that aims to regulate public policy to solve public problems that occur in an organization or another.

Within public policy, experts argue that in formulating a policy definition, it should be noted that the definition describes what actions are actually being carried out, rather than what is proposed in actions related to a particular issue. This is done because policy is a process that is closely related to the implementation and evaluation stages, so that a policy definition that only emphasises what is proposed is inadequate. In this regard, Edward III (1980) and Sharkansky (in Islamy, 1984: 18) assert that public policy is "What government says and does, or says should not be done. It is the goals or purpose of government programs", (meaning: in what the government says and does, or does not do, policies are a series of goals and objectives of government programs). In the implementation process, a policy often encounters obstacles that cause the policy objectives not to be achieved as desired. In this regard, Dunsire (1998) in Wahab (2012; 128), asserts that in the policy process there will always be the possibility of an implementation gap, namely the difference between what is expected and what is actually achieved. The implementation of the community policing policy in Banjarmasin is inseparable from the implementation gap. This is especially true among officers who are not yet performing to ideal standards, thereby increasing the potential for vulnerability over time.

The George C. Edward III (Agustino, 2008) model of public policy will be implemented. This model has a top-down perspective, with four variables that determine the success of implementing a policy, namely: 1) communication, 2) resource, 3) disposition and 4) bureaucratic structure.

1. Communication (transmission of information) - determines the success of achieving public policy goals. Effective implementation occurs when decision-makers already know what they are going to do. Communication is needed so that decision-makers and implementers will be more consistent in implementing each policy.
2. Resources, resource indicators consist of several elements, namely:
 - a. Staff, the main resource in policy implementation is staff.
 - b. Information, in policy implementation has two forms, namely
 - Implementors must know what they must do
 - Implementors must know whether other people involved in implementing the policy comply with the law.
 - c. Authority, is formal so that orders can be carried out. Authority is the authority or legitimacy for implementers in carrying out politically determined policies.
 - d. Facilities, physical facilities, supporting facilities (facilities and infrastructure)
3. Disposition, disposition or attitude of the implementers of the policy. Policy implementers not only know what to do but also must have the ability.
4. Bureaucratic structure. Such a complex policy requires the cooperation of many people. When the

bureaucratic structure is not suitable for the available policies, resources will become ineffective and hinder the application of the policy.

The approach is formulated around communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure following the model built by Edward III. Relationships and synergies between factors achieve the goals and objectives of the programme/policy. Each factor is also easily related to the public policy situation. Due to this synergy, obstacles in policy implementation can be determined. This leads to efforts to overcome obstacles to policy implementation and results in the right community policing strategy for increasing the prevention of crime in Banjarmasin.

Research methods

This research was conducted with a descriptive qualitative approach. The use of these methods and approaches is in accordance with the main objectives of the research, namely to study, describe and analyse data and information according to needs.

Qualitative descriptive is a method that systematically describes a situation and phenomena that have occurred. It aims to obtain information about the current situation and clarify relationships between existing factors. This study uses descriptive research methods and qualitative analysis by conducting research on the implementation of community policing for the prevention of crime in Banjarmasin through the Police and Community Partnership Forum (FKPM) with problem-solving programmes.

There are several considerations that form the basis, why the researcher then chose a qualitative approach in this study, including: First, the study of the implementation of Community Policing / Polmas in an effort to prevent crime, because this problem is a complex phenomenon, so it requires a deeper and more comprehensive study. Through a qualitative approach, it is hoped that it will be able to reveal and provide accurate information so that it will greatly assist the process of interpreting the data and information obtained. Second, through this process it is also hoped that propositions will emerge, which are then used to build categories and provide explanations for the phenomena being studied. Third, through this study, it is hoped that a Community Policing model can be obtained in an effort to prevent crimes that are appropriate to be applied in Banjarmasin. Informants in the study entitled Implementation of Community Policing in an effort to prevent crime in Banjarmasin City were 13 informants consisting of:

Table 1: List of Informants.

NO	INFORMATION SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
1.	Commissioner Soni Sulardi, SH	Banjarmasin Police Head of Binmas
2.	Iptu Antyo Prihandoko	North Banjarmasin Police Head of Binmas
3.	AKP Moh. Jahirin	South Banjarmasin Police Head of Binmas
4.	AKP Asmuri	Kanit Binmas West Banjarmasin Police
5.	AKP Sukarmi	Kanit Binmas Banjarmasin Central Police
6.	Aiptu Agus Sudibyo, SH	Bhabinkamtibmas Kel. Kuin Utara
7.	Aipda Abdul Aziz, SH	Bhabinkamtibmas Kel. Basirih Selatan
8.	Aipda Istihar	Bhabinkamtibmas Kel. Telawang
9.	Bripka Didik Siswanto	Bhabinkamtibmas Kel. Pekapuran Laut
10.	Bukhari, S. Th.I.	FKPM Manager Kel. Kuin Utara
11.	Zainal Arifin, SE	FKPM Manager Kel. Basirih Selatan
12.	Amrulah	FKPM Manager Kel. Telawang
13.	Abdullah	FKPM Manager Kel. Pekapuran Laut

Source: Monthly Report, Banjarmasin Police Binmas Unit.

Discussion and research results

The implementation of Perkap Number: 01 of 2021 (re: Polmas / community policing) to prevent crime in Banjarmasin required the appointment of Bhabinkamtibmas officers to implement it. Decisions made included (a) Bhabinkamtibmas is to obtain an operational budget for its main task as builder of Kamtibmas with consideration for the limited / non-existent Polmas budget, (b) Bhabinkamtibmas' main task is to focus on the smallest regional units (kelurahan-kelurahan) to promote understanding of the level of vulnerability and the characteristics of the local community, and (c) Bhabinkamtibmas is to be extremely close to the community and remain unquestioned by other Polri officers.

To prevent and minimize the occurrence of crime in Banjarmasin through the FKPM (Police Communication Forum) Community) is a forum consisting of elements of the local community and other related elements as well as member police by implementing a *problem solving program*. The problem-solving program is carried out with a *restorative justice approach* (problem solving outside the judiciary), this is supported by the residents of the city of Banjarmasin in general who are having problems who are more likely to choose problem

solving with a family approach outside of legal procedures.

In solving these problems in Banjarmasin, the role of community leaders is important. Ulama / religious leaders and RT heads are concerned about security and disturbances, especially during problem-solving against crime.

Supporting factors in the implementation of community policing / Polmas to prevent and minimise crime in Banjarmasin through problem-solving are as follows:

1. Bhabinkamtibmas has been provided with a decree and a warrant for the implementation of tasks from the Banjarmasin Police Chief.
2. Those carrying out their duties are guided by SOPs.
3. Those carrying out their duties always get directions from a supervisor before and during procedures.
4. Bhabinkamtibmas understands the culture of the local community because it must foster security and public order specifically at the kelurahan level.
5. Bhabinkamtibmas promotes synergy with potential communities and stakeholders by strongly supporting problem-solving through a restorative justice approach rather than by solving problems through legal channels.
6. The role of religious leaders/clerics and the local RT heads are critical to problem-solving that is based on sincerity and is without conditions.
7. The community's trust in Bhabinkamtibmas who has exemplary attitudes, wisdom and maturity is considered to always be able to provide the best solution / problem solving.
8. Community members who are in trouble are more likely to choose problem solving with a family approach outside of legal procedures.

While the inhibiting factors of the implementation of Community policing / Polmas in the city of Banjarmasin are as follows:

1. Bhabinkamtibmas is sourced from the Police Officer who is the result of selection from a high school education level / equivalent, while the community members who are the target of coaching are mostly undergraduates.
2. There is still very little budget used for problem solving / problem solving programs sourced from the Banjarmasin Police Binmas Unit.
3. Many Bhabinkamtibmas officers live outside their assigned areas, if there is an urgent case/problem that does not occur during office hours, the response will be late because the distance from where they live is relatively far.
4. Workloads which have been given on Bhabinkamtibmas as the executor who carries out Polmas duties is often " overloaded ", in addition to carry out problem solving activities and developing Kamtibmas, Bhabinkamtibmas officers also carry out guard duties and often asked to assist in the investigation process.
5. Not careful - Bhabinkamtibmas assumes that in implementing the problem-solving programme without following the instructions / SOPs because it is considered a matter of course.
6. Lack of knowledge about maintaining security in the community – people who think that the responsibility for security lies with the security forces/ police only.
7. The level of community legal awareness is low and the people of Banjarmasin are easily offended, so they find it difficult to accept regulations.
8. Taking problem-solving action against community members is often sudden, so those implementing it / Bhabinkamtibmas do not receive in-depth information beforehand to assist with mediation.
9. Offenders often become arrogant and refuse to admit to being at fault for the good of the community.
10. The community assumes that every police programme is adequately funded, so sometimes people involved in solving problems ask for incentives.
11. Complainants/victims pursue peace using restorative justice with the community policing officer, hoping this will make it easier to request 'peace money' from the perpetrator.
12. Sometimes it is difficult to bring the two litigants to mediation because they want to avoid paying problem-solving fees to Polmas / Bhabinkamtibmas officers.
13. Third parties who interfere in problem-solving can make finding a meeting point / solution difficult in mediations by Polmas / Bhabinkamtibmas officers.

By considering several supporting factors and obstacles to the implementation of Polmas / Community policing in an effort to prevent crime in Banjarmasin with the theoretical approach of George C. Edwards III with 4 (four) factor which influence public policy, namely communication factors, resources, disposition and structure bureaucracy.

From the communication factor according to Edwards III determines three indicators in communication that is: a) Transmission/channeling communication; b) Clarity communication; and c) Consistency in conveying

orders. For the implementation of Polmas in problem solving / problem solving activities from the three predetermined communication indicators, it is still very necessary to add one indicator, namely caution in the delivery of communication, this is due to avoid misunderstandings in the implementation of problem solving / problem solving programs, especially in Banjarmasin.

According to Edward III, the disposition factors will, desire and trend affect perpetrators during policy programmes serious- really so policy goals can be realised. Disposition in implementing community policing / Polmas policies in an effort to prevent crime in Banjarmasin requires three indicators, namely: the selection of implementing officers, the existence of incentives, and the nature of the implementer's empathy.

The results of the above-mentioned description and analysis of the factors that support and hinder the implementation of Polmas / community policing in an effort to prevent crime in Banjarmasin show that it is necessary to take action to overcome obstacles to policy implementation by carrying out the following:

1. The programme implementers always play an active role in providing guidance to Bhabinkamtibmas regularly and intermittently, and participate in programme implementation if difficulties arise.
2. Implement Polmas vocational education programmes to improve the quality / competence of Bhabinkamtibmas in carrying out their duties.
3. Appointing Bhabinkamtibmas to control Polmas functions which use a Bhabinkamtibmas operational budget, even though the budget for Polmas / community policing - especially problem-solving programs - is low.
4. Bhabinkamtibmas is friendly and always synergises with village officials, community leaders, religious leaders, youth leaders, traditional leaders and FKPM in the context of maintaining Kamtibmas.
5. To do door-to-door visits in communities under their care, and show empathy regarding safety and security problems in order to maintain relationships.
6. M give good service to the community who need to participate help solving problem social (problem solving) to increase public trust in the police.
7. M give guidance and educational counseling for residents public or community related with the maintenance of Kamtibmas to increase legal awareness with respect tall right basic human (human rights).
8. Responsive to reports of citizens who require their presence in order to improve the good image of the police.
9. Always guided by standardized rules / SOPs and leadership instructions in carrying out problem solving activities by prioritizing a family approach.

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers through an analytical approach SWOT as factor supporter and blocker in process implementation community

policing / Polmas in an effort to prevent the occurrence of crime in Banjarmasin by implementing a problem-solving programme using restorative justice or an alternative approach Dispute Resolution (ADR) / settlement of cases outside court. A SWOT analysis factors in strategy formulation/policy modelling and implementation based on logic. It maximises strengths and opportunities, and minimises weaknesses and threats (Rangkuti, 2004).

Based on the results of the research and the SWOT analysis on the supporting and inhibiting factors as mentioned, to obtain an effective and efficient Polmas policy programme implementation model in an effort to prevent crime in Banjarmasin, it is necessary to actively include ulama and RT heads (Head of Neighbourhood) with the above considerations. According to Perkap Number 01 of 2021, the Polmas strategy / model is "a way or tips to involve the community, government and other stakeholders in making efforts to deter, prevent and overcome threats, disturbances to security and public order in an equal partnership with the National Police, starting with policy determination through to implementation". The Polmas strategy / model is considered appropriate for implementation in Banjarmasin provided ulama and RT heads have active roles in line with the following adjusted objective: "how to or tips to involve the community, government, and other stakeholders by prioritising the active role of ulama and RT heads in carrying out efforts to deter, prevent and overcome threats, disturbances to public security and order in an equal partnership with the National Police, starting with policy determination through to implementation".

By referring to the formulation of the problem in the research entitled the implementation of Community policing / Polmas in an effort to prevent crime in Banjarmasin, the reconstruction of the Community policing / Polmas model occurred as follows:

Minor Proposition 1

Implementation of Community Policing / Polmas in the City of Banjarmasin through Bhabinkamtibmas officers as program implementers who carry out the main task of fostering Kamtibmas at the Kelurahan (Urban Village) level can work together with the community in efforts to prevent crime.

Minor Proposition 2

The level of legal awareness of the community is still low coupled with the character / characteristics of the people of Banjarmasin who are easily offended so that it is more difficult to accept an understanding of the applicable legal regulations which hinders the implementation of Community policing / Polmas in the city of Banjarmasin can be controlled with prudence and empathy by the programme implementer during problem-solving in an effort to prevent crime.

Minor Proposition 3

In an effort to prevent crime in Banjarmasin, the community policing / Polmas model uses a problem-solving programme by involving the community, government and other stakeholders as well as the important role of RT heads and ulama who are concerned about the maintenance of Kamtibmas in their environment.

The elaboration of minor proposition 1 as the programme implementer, selecting Bhabinkamtibmas officers is a profitable strategy for the program owner because Bhabinkamtibmas has an operational budget, has special duties at the neighborhood and urban village levels, and has a close relationship with the community members who are the target audience. By implementing community policing / Polmas policies through problem-solving programmes, they can synergise with the community, government officials/lurah and other stakeholders to prevent the occurrence of crime in Banjarmasin.

The description of minor proposition 2 in overcoming / controlling the low level of public awareness - which is an obstacle to the implementation of community policing / Polmas in Banjarmasin - is by implementing a problem-solving programme through a restorative justice approach (solving problems outside the judiciary). This will be overcome by those implementing the programme / Bhabinkamtibmas by being guided by the SOP for the implementation of problem-solving, synergising with the potential of the community, prioritising prudence in conveying information and showing empathy towards problematic members of the community.

The description of minor proposition 3 as an adjusted conceptual model obtained during implementation of community policing / Polmas policies is an effort to prevent crime in Banjarmasin using problem-solving programmes by involving the community, government and other stakeholders as well as the important role of RT heads and ulama who are concerned about the maintenance of Kamtibmas in their environment. It is believed that the addition of the active role of ulama and RT heads in the Polmas strategy / model in an effort to prevent crime, especially in Banjarmasin, will be more effective and efficient. The role of religious leaders' / scholars' culture in Banjarmasin greatly influences the lives of people in an area since they desire good and to prevent all negativity. The ulama are considered the most instrumental in preventing crime because of their religious calling. RT heads, community figures elected directly by residents who are close to their communities, and who get incentives from the regional government, will definitely do their best to assist the regional government.

Community policing / Polmas implementation model in an effort to prevent crime in Banjarmasin, which is based on minor propositions 1, 2 and 3, can be drawn into major propositions as follows:

Main Research Proposition:

Implementation of community policing / Polmas in Banjarmasin through Bhabinkamtibmas officers whose main task it is to foster Kamtibmas at the urban village level can work together with the community in efforts to prevent crime. The level of community legal awareness is low and the people of Banjarmasin are easily offended, so they find it difficult to accept regulations. This hinders the implementation of community policing / Polmas in Banjarmasin can be controlled with prudence and empathy by the program implementer when carrying out problem solving / problem solving in an effort to prevent crime. The Community Policing / Polmas model in an effort to prevent crime in Banjarmasin uses a problem solving / problem solving program by involving the community, government, and other stakeholders as well as the important role of RT heads and ulama who are concerned about the maintenance of Kamtibmas in their environment.

From the results of the considerations of the major propositions above, the researcher named the findings of this study as Deliberative Participation Local Policy (DPL), namely prioritizing deliberation for consensus by involving the potential of the community in the surrounding environment in implementing social problem solving.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the results of the study and a discussion of the research entitled "Implementation of Community policing in an effort to prevent crime in Banjarmasin based on the policy of the National Police Chief Regulation Number: 01 of 2021 concerning Polmas, the author concludes that the policy implementation in Banjarmasin is going well. The appointment of Bhabinkamtibmas officers as implementers is the right choice because their main task is to foster Kamtibmas at the kelurahan level so they establish good relations and have emotional connections with local targets/citizens. By understanding the characteristics and culture of a given environment, Bhabinkamtibmas will be able to synergise with the potential of the community to prevent and minimize the occurrence of crime in Banjarmasin through the

FKPM (Police Communication Forum). Community) is a forum consisting of elements of the local community and other related elements which implement a problem-solving programme. This is carried out with a restorative justice approach that prioritises the active role of the potential of local communities, especially in Banjarmasin. It is imperative for religious leaders / scholars and local RT heads who are concerned about maintaining security and public order to prevent crime.

In carrying out an analysis based on a theoretical approach to policy implementation by George C. Edwards III, a limit of four factors have been identified as influencing public policy, namely communication factors, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure. The application of the National Police Chief Regulation Number: 01 of 2021 concerning Polmas in preventing the occurrence of crime in Banjarmasin by requiring the participation of the community, government officials and other stakeholders.

From several factors and indicators presented by George C. Edwards III theory that the communication factor determines three indicators in communication: a) transmission/channelling communication, b) communication clarity, and c) consistency in conveying orders. For the implementation of Polmas in problem-solving for the prevention of crime in Banjarmasin, it is necessary to add a communication indicator to the list of the three predetermined ones, namely prudence in the delivery of communication. This is considered important to achieve goals because it can avoid misunderstandings.

Apart from communication which requires additional indicators, the disposition factor also requires three indicators. These are the selection of implementing officers, the existence of incentives and the nature of the implementer's empathy. These three indicators are considered to be able to support the disposition factor which is a characteristic of implementers who have commitment and honesty, and who are communicative, smart and demonstrate democratic characteristics. Indicators for the selection of implementing officers to appoint program implementers so that they can run well in accordance with the objectives of the program owner. For indicators of incentives by para maker policies will influence the actions of implementers to be more motivated so as to encourage to execute the command properly. While the indicator of the nature of the implementer's empathy is needed in the problem solving process / problem solving because with the nature of empathy the implementer can build social relationships with other people, is able to understand what other people feel and will easily get in-depth information from problematic parties so that it will be easier to find solutions.

From the results of the SWOT analysis by considering internal and external factors, in theory the community implementation model policing / Polmas in an effort to prevent crime in Banjarmasin as contained in Perkap Number 01 of 2021 concerning Polmas, it is necessary to add the main role of local ulama (Islamic religious leader) and RT heads in their respective regions in order to get optimal results effectively and efficiently. Therefore, implementing a community policing model / Polmas in an effort to prevent crime in Banjarmasin is akin to "ways or tips to involve the community, government and other stakeholders by prioritising the active role of ulama and RT heads in carrying out efforts to deter, prevent and overcome threats and security disturbances to public order in an equal partnership with the National Police, starting with policy determination through to implementation".

Based on the considerations from the analysis of the major propositions which are a combination of minor propositions, the researchers named the findings of this study Deliberate Local Participation (DLP) policies, namely prioritising deliberate action to reach consensus by involving potential community members in the surrounding environment while carrying out problem-solving to prevent crime.

Recommendations

1. This study on implementing community policing / Polmas in an effort to prevent crime in Banjarmasin has numerous shortcomings. For this reason, the researcher recommends further research with the same objects and subjects but at different locations. This is to enable recommendations at the national level when providing input to the Indonesian National Police regarding improving policy to be applied in each of the regional units below it.
2. It is recommended that the Binmas Unit of the Banjarmasin police - as the builder of the Bhabinkatibmas which executes Polmas functions - provide periodic guidance as well as carry out an evaluation analysis of the implementation of Bhabinkatibmas tasks with the aim of accommodating all the problems encountered in the field and then jointly discussing them to identify strategic steps that can be taken. This step is to be used as a reference for the implementation of the next task.
3. The Binmas Unit of Polresta (departamental Police) in Banjarmasin should suggest that the Polmas budget be increased, especially for underfunded problem-solving programmes, and propose the creation of official Bhabinkatibmas accommodation since many Bhabinkatibmas members do not live in their assigned area (kelurahan) and are slow to arrive in the respective areas when a police presence is needed.
4. Polmas / Bhabinkatibmas officers to increase synergy with village officials / officers, community / religious leaders and other related parties to foster social security and legal awareness.

5. Bhabinkamtibmas should increase the intensity of door-to-door visit activities, meet community leaders, and provide educational guidance and counseling with the aim of gaining more sympathy and trust from their communities.

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