

Comprehensive Analysis Of Bhabinkamtibmas Involvement In The Framework Of Conducive Elections With Integrity

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ABSTRACT. *Bhabinkamtibmas is one of the figures in the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) institution that is closest to the community, because it has a small work area at the sub-district or village level. This closeness can then be used as a means of education as well as socialization, regarding how to make elections conducive and with integrity. This condition is a situation that needs to be realized, in order to build public trust and also maintain societal stability. This research was carried out using normative legal research and a sociological approach, which was then analyzed using qualitative methods. The results of this research are that Bhabinkamtibmas can be used as part of an effort to construct elections that are conducive and have integrity through a social-based system approach.*

Keywords: *Bhabinkamtibmas, Society and Elections Conducive to Integrity*

ABSTRAK. Bhabinkamtibmas merupakan salah satu tokoh dalam institusi Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia (POLRI) yang paling dekat dengan masyarakat, karena memiliki wilayah kerja yang kecil berada pada tingkat kelurahan atau desa. Kedekatan inilah yang kemudian dapat dipergunakan sebagai salah satu sarana pendidikan sekaligus sosialisasi, tentang bagaimana usaha untuk mewujudkan Pemilu yang kondusif dan berintegritas. Kondisi yang demikian menjadi suatu keadaan yang perlu untuk direalisasikan, dalam rangka membangun kepercayaan masyarakat dan juga menjaga stabilitas masyarakat. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan penelitian hukum normatif dan pendekatan sosiologis, yang kemudian dianalisis melalui metode kualitatif. Adapun hasil dari penelitian ini, adalah bahwa Bhabinkamtibmas dapat dipergunakan sebagai bagian dari usaha untuk mengkonstruksikan pemilu yang kondusif dan berintegritas melalui sistem pendekatan berbasis sosial kemasyarakatan.

Kata Kunci: Bhabinkamtibmas, Masyarakat, dan Pemilu Kondusif Berintegritas

A. INTRODUCTION

The Unitary State Police of the Republic of Indonesia (POLRI) is a state institution that was formed constitutionally and functions as a guardian of stability and conduciveness to society.¹ POLRI as an institution specifically formed to enforce the law, in this case, certainly has different aspects when compared to other law enforcement agencies.² One aspect that differentiates POLRI from other state institutions is its institutional or structural structure even in small social forms of society. POLRI, in this case, has *Bhabinkamtibmas*, which structurally

¹ Muradi, *Penataan Kebijakan Keamanan Nasional*, (Bandung: Dian Cipta dan Pusat Studi Politik dan Keamanan Universitas Padjajaran, 2013), hlm. 57.

² Rianto Adi, *Sosiologi Hukum: Kajian Hukum Secara Sosiologis*, (Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2012), hlm. 43.

is tasked with the Village or Subdistrict area.³ This narrow area of duty makes *Bhabinkamtibmas* the form of POLRI representation that is closest to the community.

So, the good and bad image of POLRI in society can generally be seen from the performance of *Bhabinkamtibmas*.⁴ However, this aspect is certainly not the aspect that will be discussed in its entirety in the research, because this research will analyze how to optimize the role of *Bhabinkamtibmas* as a representative of state law enforcement institutions that are close to the community. The analysis in this research also functions as an effort to emphasize the position of *Bhabinkamtibmas* as a protector of the community and also as a protector of the community. Of course, *Bhabinkamtibmas* can also be employed as a social system that approaches the community to create conducive elections.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The normative legal research method is the method used in this research. Apart from that, this research uses a conceptual sociological approach that analyzes notions socially and uses them as a constructive tool to build national law. Meanwhile, the research method used in this research is a qualitative analysis technique.

C. DISCUSSION

1. *Bhabinkamtibmas*

Nowadays, the security aspect of living a social life in the public sphere has become one of the main aspects that is needed by society⁵. Security is an additional dimension that must be fulfilled after the comfort aspect is available. Therefore, many parties are then trying to create a safe and comfortable environment in line with developments in the situation and conditions of society. However, it should be remembered that providing a sense of security for the community is not carried out easily by most people. In the context of defense and security of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), we will remember two main elements that play an important and active role in defending this

³ A. Wahyurudhanto, "Analisis Kemampuan Deteksi Dini Oleh Bhabinkamtibmas Dalam Implementasi Polmas Sebagai Penguatan Program Satu Polisi Desa", *Jurnal Ilmu Kepolisian Vol. 12 No. 2* (2018): 88.

⁴ Ariq Taufiqorrahman Arsyam, "Peran Bhabinkamtibmas Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Kasus Curanmor di Wilayah Hukum Polres Kudus", *Indonesian Journal of Police Studies Vol. 1 No. 1* (2017): 3.

⁵ Hal ini sejalan dengan hasil survei yang dilakukan oleh Saiful Munjani Research Center (SMRC) pada tahun 2020, yang menunjukkan penurunan angka keamanan dan ketertiban nasional dari 66% menjadi 52% (Putri Rosmalia Octaviyani, "Survei: Keamanan dan Ketertiban Nasional Merosot Selama Pandemi", Media Indonesia, <https://mediaindonesia.com/politik-dan-hukum/338756/survei-keamanan-dan-ketertiban-nasional-merosot-selama-pandemi> (diakses pada 30 November 2020)).

country. These two elements, of course, are the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and the Indonesian National Army (TNI)⁶.

The roles owned and carried out by the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and the Indonesian National Army (TNI) have historically been ongoing since the beginning of Indonesia's independence. History records that these two institutions used to be one complete institution. In this case, the name known is ABRI or the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia. ABRI was established on October 5, 1959, then disbanded on April 1, 1999. The separation between the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and the Indonesian National Army (TNI) was carried out in line with the development of the reform era in the early mid-2000s⁷.

As two main elements that play a vital role in the defense and security aspects of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), these two institutions have a tiered composition of members from the lowest to the highest level. In everyday life which is often shown by the mass media, perhaps we only know high-ranking officials from the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and the Indonesian National Army (TNI). High-ranking officials of the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and the Indonesian National Army (TNI) tend to be easier to report on by the media because they are located at the central government. If we are aware of it carefully, many members of the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and the Indonesian National Army (TNI) are at lower levels and may live around us. In general, the public's views regarding this matter will be directly focused on the presence of members of the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and the Indonesian National Army (TNI) in the Resort Police (POLRES), Sector Police (POLSEK), Military District Command (Kodim), and the Military District Command (Koramil) only⁸.

However, at a more complex level and by the existing organizational levels, many members of the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and the Indonesian National Army (TNI) are assigned to areas that are even smaller in scope. At this level, we will certainly be familiar with the terms *Bhabinkamtibmas* and *Babinsa*. We all need to know that

⁶ Penerangan, "Danjen Kopassus: TNI dan Polri Adalah Garda Terdepan NKRI", Kopassus, <https://kopassus.mil.id/ppid/danjen-kopassus-tni-dan-polri-adalah-garda-terdepan-nkri/> (diakses pada 30 November 2022).

⁷ Haris Setyawan, "Inilah Sejarah Pemisahan Polri dari ABRI", Tempo.co, <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1607492/inilah-sejarah-pemisahan-polri-dari-abri> (diakses pada 30 November 2022).

⁸ Hal ini dikarenakan Kepolisian Resor (POLRES), Kepolisian Sektor (POLSEK), Komando Distrik Militer (KODIM), dan Komando Rayon Militer (KORAMIL) adalah dua jenjang terakhir dalam struktur organisasi Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia (POLRI) dan Tentara Nasional Indonesia (TNI).

Bhabinkamtibmas and *Babinsa* are members of the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and the Indonesian National Army (TNI), whose specific areas of duty are in sub-districts, villages, or Nagari (settlement). *Babinsa* is an abbreviation for Village Trustee *Bintara* and is a member of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) who serves in villages that are within the legal area or jurisdiction of the *Koramil* where he serves⁹. Meanwhile, *Bhabinkamtibmas* is an abbreviation for Bhayangkara Development of Community Security and Order is an active member of the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and serves in villages that are within the legal area or jurisdiction of the *Polsek* where he serves¹⁰.

With this understanding, it can be understood that these two positions are two positions that are factually close to society. The closeness is due to the demands and areas of their duties, which causes these two positions close to the community. Apart from being the two closest positions to the community, *Babinsa* and *Bhabinkamtibmas* are real representations of the presence of the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and the Indonesian National Army (TNI) in the community. Even though they are the two positions closest to the community, in this article what will be discussed specifically is *Bhabinkamtibmas*. The election of *Bhabinkamtibmas* as the position that will be discussed specifically, of course, cannot be separated from the main duties and functions of the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) as the front guard in aspects of national security.

The position of the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) as the front guard in aspects of national security has been concretely confirmed in Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia¹¹.

⁹ Ade Rohmat Wahyudin, "Peran Bintara Pembina Desa (Babinsa) Dalam Menunjang Ketertiban dan Keamanan Masyarakat Di Desa Warembungan Kecamatan Pineleng Kabupaten Minahasa", *Governance Vol 5 No. 1* (2013) : 53.

¹⁰ Pada awalnya bernama Babinkamtibmas (Bintara Pembina Kamtibmas), kemudian diubah menjadi Bhabinkamtibmas (Bhayangkara Pembina Keamanan dan Ketertiban Masyarakat). Perubahan ini tertuang dalam Keputusan Kepala Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia yang bernomor : Np.Pol.KEP/8/II/2009 Tentang Perubahan Buku Petunjuk Lapangan Kapolri No.Pol : BUJUKLAP/17/VII/1997 Tentang Sebutan Babinkamtibmas (Bintara Pembina Kamtibmas) menjadi Bhabinkamtibmas (Bhayangkara Pembina Keamanan dan Ketertiban Masyarakat) Dari Kepangkatan Brigadir hingga Inspektur (Muh Ilham Haqqani, "Pemanfaatan Media Sosial Instagram Oleh Bhabinkamtibmas Guna Mengantisipasi Penyebaran Hoax Pemilu 2019 Di Polres Banyumas", *Police Studies Review Vol. 4 No. 1* (2020) : 309.

¹¹ Dalam Pasal 13 Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2002 Tentang Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia, dijelaskan tiga poin yang menjadi tugas pokok Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia (POLRI). Adapun tiga poin tersebut, antara lain adalah :

1. Memelihara keamanan dan ketertiban masyarakat
2. Menegakkan hukum
3. Memberikan perlindungan, pengayoman, dan pelayanan kepada masyarakat.

2. Conducive Elections and with Integrity

General elections (Pemilu) in general are a cycle that will be repeated once every 5 years, especially in this case in the context of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.¹² Elections, in this case, are an inseparable part of the framework of democracy and democratization of the country. Indonesia has concretely implemented elections on an ongoing basis. Elections also function as an effort to ensure that a country will be better able to share power concretely among all nations. Even though it has carried out the election procession in several stages, Indonesia currently cannot overcome the problems that arise at the end of the election process. One form or negative impact of the implementation of elections, in this case, is the occurrence of polarization in a heterogeneous society.¹³

The polarization that has occurred is proof that until now Indonesia has not been able to carry out elections in a mature manner. Elections are still a procession that emphasizes egocentrism or party interests, rather than the struggle to compete in academic concepts. The election as a whole has experienced a setback compared to previous eras and in this case, it is supported by the existence of various kinds of problems that have not been able to be resolved optimally. Moreover, many parties then attempted to carry out delegitimization efforts, which had implications for the implementation of the elections. So, the election can be said to be a failed realization of democracy.

If analyzed comprehensively, the election should be an attempt to provide concrete information. It means that the information is to provide an academic, constructive concept. So, the spread of fake news is not something that can be implemented widely and in-depth because lies or hoaxes challenge the heterogeneity of social society.

D. CLOSING

Based on the explanation discussed previously, it can be understood that Bhabinkamtibmas can function optimally as a party capable of developing social and community approach concepts in constructing law. Bhabinkamtibmas, in this case, can be a leading pioneer in providing guidance and at the same time a good example for the community, in enforcing the 2024 elections. Bhabinkamtibmas, in this case, is also expected to be able to reduce the turmoil of social instability in society. The polarization that can occur in elections

¹² Ni'matul Huda dan Imam Nasel, *Penataan Demokrasi dan Pemilu di Indonesia Pasca-Reformasi*, (Jakarta: Kencana, 2017), hlm. 45.

¹³ M. Afifuddin, *Membumikan Pengawasan Pemilu*, (Jakarta: Gramedia, 2020), hlm. 65.

and involves strong political roots must be overcome with a persuasive approach based on social community or family. So, the suggestions that can be given in this research include:

1. The importance of brief education for *Bhabinkamtibmas*, regarding ways to influence people's psychology so that they are calmer and less susceptible to hoaxes about the general election that are widely spread. This education is also needed to carry out an optimal approach, to reduce the impact of polarization.
2. The importance of providing a special budget to *Bhabinkamtibmas*, to carry out approaches and also make the community much closer to *Bhabinkamtibmas* as a representative of law enforcement agencies.

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