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The Role of Bhabinkamtibmas in Efforts to Press the Spread of the Virus Covid-19

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Abstract

The increasing number of Covid-19 sufferers in various parts of the world to districts, and creating new clusters due to community non-compliance with health protocols. The increase in Covid-10 cases has an impact on the occurrence of criminal cases that need serious handling from the authorities. The police use a preventive approach to support the implementation of health protocols during the Covid-19 pandemic in order to reduce the spread of the Covid-19 virus through the activities of Bhabinkamtibmas personnel. Efforts to prevent the Spread of the Corona Virus (Covid-19) continue to be carried out by Personal Bhabinkamtibmas in the Labuhanbatu Police area, namely actively socializing the dangers of Covid-19 through activities of swan visits, socialization, education, mask raids, and installation of banners to campaign health protocols to the public such as wearing masks, wash your hands and keep your distance. Bhabinkamtibmas also synergizes with Babinsa (TNI) in suppressing the spread of Covid-19. These activities are in the context of realizing a reduction in the transmission of the Covid-19 case, increasing people's purchasing power, decreasing crime rates, and in the end security and public order (kamtibmas) can be conducive.

Keywords

bhabinkamtibmas; Covid-19; police



I. Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic has been a challenge for health systems around the world since it was first discovered (WHO, 2020). Based on the report of world health data, the World Health Organization (WHO), globally, as of March 13, 2021, there were 118,754,336 confirmed cases of Covid-19 resulting in 2,634,370 deaths. The five countries with the highest rates of Covid-19 transmission are the United States (29,000,561 cases), India (11,333,728 cases), Brazil (11,277,717 cases), Russia (4,380,525 cases), and the United Kingdom (4,248,290 cases). Cases of Covid-19 transmission continue to increase along with the non-compliance of the world community in following health protocols (WHO, 2021).

Based on data from The Indonesian COVID-19 Handling Task Force stated that until March 13, 2021, the total number of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia was 1,140,134 people, who recovered as many as 1,231,497 people, and died as many as 38,229 people (Covid-19 Handling Task Force, 2021). The number of people infected with the corona virus in North Sumatra Province in the same period, has reached 25,913. Furthermore, 873 people died from Covid-19, and 2,509 were still sick (actively positive), and 22,531 people were declared cured. (Andrafarm, 2021).

There are 10 cities and regencies in North Sumatra Province which are sorted according to the number of infected people. The highest number of Covid-19 is Medan City, 13,307 confirmed, 427 died, 11,602 recovered. Deli Serdang Regency has 3,643 cases, 194 died, 3,204 recovered. Humbang Hasundutan Regency, 1,156 cases, 1 died, 1,013 recovered.

Pematang Siantar City, 1,020 cases, 26 died, 913 recovered. Asahan District, 625 cases, 26 died, 572 recovered. Langkat Regency, 605 cases, 46 died, 431 recovered. Karo Regency, 577 cases, 49 died, 497 recovered. Serdang Bedagai Regency, 518 cases, 34 died, 457 recovered. Binjai City, 498 cases, 27 died, 434 recovered. North Tapanuli Regency, 477 cases, 12 died, 448 recovered (Andrafarm, 2021). According to Ningrum (2020) since the outbreak of the corona virus that was recorded starting at the end of 2019 in China, precisely the city of Wuhan, then later this virus became global and infected almost all countries in the world including Indonesia. The Covid-19 pandemic caused everyone to behave beyond normal limits as usual. One of the behaviors that can change is deciding the decision to choose a college (Sihombing, 2020).

Based on data from the Labuhanbatu Police, the number of people who were positive for Covid-19 with the Wilkum RT-PCR SWAP test at the Labuhanbatu Police as of March 8, 2021, are as follows:

Table 1. Data on the Number of Covid-19 Patients in the Legal Area of the Labuhanbatu Police

No	Information	Districts		
		Labuhanbatu	Labura	Labusel
1	Covid-19 positive patient	341	156	162
2	Heal/Completed Monitoring	317	135	156
3	Treated/Isolated	13	7	1
4	Die	11	14	5

Based on these data, the highest number of confirmed Covid-19 cases was in Labuhanbatu Regency (341 cases) compared to North Labuhanbatu Regency (156 cases) and South Labuhanbatu Regency (162 cases). While the highest death rate in North Labuhanbatu Regency was 14 people. The data above indicates that although the numbers are statistically smaller than other areas such as Medan City, public awareness must still be prioritized by implementing health protocols wherever they are.

The increasing number of Covid-19 sufferers in various parts of the world to districts, has led to an increase in criminal cases that need to get serious handling from the authorities, especially the police. In addition to the Kamtibmas issue, public compliance with efforts to prevent the transmission of Covid-19 or health protocols (prokes) is also still low. Public awareness to comply with government recommendations by wearing masks, washing hands, and maintaining distance (*social distancing*) is still often overlooked. The public's non-compliance with the health protocols recommended by the government is due to the lack of public knowledge and understanding about the dangers of Covid-19 and the benefits of preventing and transmitting the Covid-19 disease. Some Indonesians, especially people in rural areas, still consider the transmission of Covid-19 disease trivial because they think that the transmission of Covid-19 only occurs in densely populated urban areas.

The Indonesian National Police as the front line in ensuring the security of the Indonesian people need to prevent the occurrence of Kamtibmas instability and increase public understanding to prevent the spread of Covid-19 by complying with health protocols. For this reason, the police use a preemptive approach to support the implementation of health protocols during the Covid-19 pandemic in order to suppress the spread of Covid-19 and create a conducive security and security situation through the activities of Bhabinkamtibmas personnel.

In an effort to increase the role of Bhabinkamtibmas throughout Indonesia, National Police Chief General Listyo Sigit Prabowo has deployed 40,366 members of the Bhayangkara Guidance for Community Security and Order (Bhabinkamtib-mas) to be assigned to track the spread of Covid-19. This is related to President Joko Widodo's direction to strengthen 3T (testing, tracing, treatment) or testing, tracking, treatment in handling the Covid-19 pandemic (Maharani, 2021).

Bhabinkamtibmas is a National Police officer on duty at the village/kelurahan level with preemptive duties and functions and partners with the community. One of its duties is to participate in providing assistance to victims of natural disasters and disease outbreaks. During the Covid-19 pandemic, Bhabinkamtibmas has a role in efforts to suppress the spread of the Covid-19 virus, which is carried out by frequently exchanging ideas with people who say that due to the Covid-19 pandemic, they have lost their jobs and affected the socioeconomic conditions of their daily lives which are increasingly difficult. Some of the efforts made by Bhabinkamtibmas Labuhanbatu Police are distributing social assistance from various sources to ease the economic burden of the community and providing health education about efforts to prevent and transmit Covid-19.

The role of the National Police which is so crucial and significant to prevent the spread of Covid-19 is certainly an "additional" task that was never expected before. The National Police, on the one hand, has routine duties as law enforcement officers and guards of public order, while on the other hand, they are relied upon to enforce PSBB rules. At the same time, all Polri personnel in the field must also increase their vigilance for themselves because the possibility of contracting this virus is also high.

II. Research Methods

This research is in the form of library research, namely research conducted using library materials to be studied and interpreted theoretically regarding the principles, conceptions, doctrines and norms that live in society. The data used in this research is secondary data. Secondary data is research with literature review through a review of legislation, literature, legal expert writings, lecture materials related to this research (Riduwan, 2014).

The approach method used in this research is the Statute Approach, the Conceptual Approach, and the Sociological Approach. The data used is secondary data, namely legal materials obtained from various sources in the form of library materials and publications from several literatures related to this research. The secondary legal materials used include: journals, papers, books, newspapers, internet, laws and regulations, and other publications.

Data analysis was carried out qualitatively, namely describing the data in detail, complete, clear, and comprehensively arranged in the form of regular, systematic sentences, so that they are easy to understand and give clear meanings.

III. Discussion

3.1 Bhabinkamtibmas Concept

Bhabinkamtibmas is the Bhayangkara of Community Security and Order. Based on the Decree of the Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia No. Pol. KEP/8/II/2009 concerning changes to the National Police Chief's Field Manual No. Pol. : BUJUKLAP/17/VII/1997 regarding the designation of Babin-kamtibmas (Bintara Pembina

Kamtibmas) to Bhabinkamtibmas (Bhayangkara Pembina Kamtibmas) from the rank of Brigadier to Inspector. Meanwhile, according to Article 1 point 4 of the Regulation of the National Police Chief Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing, what is meant by Bhabinkamtibmas is the bearer of the Community Police in the village/kelurahan.

Bhabinkamtibmas is a National Police officer on duty at the village to sub-district level who is tasked with carrying out pre-emptive functions by partnering with the community.

The function of Bhabinkamtibmas is based on Article 26 of Perkap No. 3 of 2015, is as follows:

1. Carry out visits / visits to the community to: listen to complaints from community members about Kamtibmas problems and provide explanations and solutions, maintain friendly / brotherly relations
2. Guiding and counseling in the field of law and Kamtibmas to increase legal awareness and Kamtibmas by upholding Human Rights (HAM)
3. Disseminate information about the policies of the National Police leadership related to the Maintenance of Public Security and Order (Harkam-tibmas)
4. Encouraging the implementation of siskamling in protecting the environment and community activities
5. Providing police services to people in need
6. Promote positive community activities
7. Coordinate efforts to foster Kamtibmas with village/kelurahan officials and other relevant parties
8. Carry out consultation, mediation, negotiation, facilitation, motivation to the community in Harkamtibmas and solving crime and social problems

The main task of Bhabinkamtibmas based on Article 27 of Perkap No. 3 of 2015 is to conduct community development, early detection and mediation/negotiation in order to create conducive conditions in the village/kelurahan. In carrying out its main duties, Bhabinkamtibmas carries out the following activities:

1. House-to-house visits throughout the assignment
2. Perform and help troubleshoot
3. Organizing and securing community activities
4. Receive information about the occurrence of a crime
5. Providing temporary protection to lost people, victims of crime and violations
6. Participate in providing assistance to victims of natural disasters and disease outbreaks
7. Provide guidance and guidance to the community or community regarding issues of Kamtibmas and Police Services

The authority of Bhabinkamtibmas based on Article 28 of Perkap No. 3 of 2015 is as follows:

1. Resolving community or community disputes.
2. Take the necessary steps as a follow-up to the Community Police Partnership Forum (FKPM) agreement in maintaining environmental security.
3. Visiting the crime scene (TKP) and taking the first action at the crime scene (TPTKP).
4. Supervise the flow of beliefs in society that can cause division or threaten the unity and integrity of the nation.

3.2 Bhabinkamtibmas Legal Basis in Preventing Covid-19

The legal basis of Bhabinkamtibmas in an effort to prevent the transmission of Covid-19 is as follows:

1. Law No. 2 of 2002, Article 13 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia. The National Police has the duty to maintain security and public order; perform law enforcement functions; and provide protection, protection and service to the community.
2. Presidential Instruction (INPRES) Number 6 of 2020 concerning Improvement of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols in the Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019.
Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia to:
 - a. provide support to governors, regents/mayors by mobilizing the strength of the Indonesian National Police to organize the implementation of health protocols in the community;
 - b. together with the Commander of the Indonesian National Armed Forces and other agencies in an integrated manner with the local government to intensify patrols for the implementation of health protocols in the community;
 - c. conduct community development to participate in efforts to prevent and control Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19).
 - d. streamlining law enforcement efforts against health protocol violations.
3. Decree of the Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia No. Pol. KEP/8/II/2009 concerning changes to the National Police Chief's Field Manual No. Pol. : BUJUKLAP/17/VII/1997 regarding the designation of Babinkamtibmas (Bintara Pembina Kamtibmas) to Bhabinkamtibmas (Bhayangkara Pembina Kamtibmas) from the rank of Brigadier to Inspector.
4. Telegram letter from the North Sumatra Police Chief Number: STR /04 / I / OPS.2. / 2021 dated January 2, 2021 regarding the Outline Plan for Safe Operations for Nusa II in the context of Handling Covid-19 in 2021.

3.3 Community Conditions During the Covid-19 Pandemic

The current picture of the condition of society regarding the prevention and handling of Covid-19 is still not optimal. This can be seen from the increasing number of Covid-19 cases until the end of February 2021 which has not shown a significant decrease. Until now, Covid-19 cases have not been handled properly, this is due to the emergence of new clusters due to community non-compliance with health protocols. The number of violations of health protocols is still high, such as crowds in public places such as traditional and modern markets (plazas, supermarkets), celebrations (parties), in tourist spots, especially on holidays.

Low public awareness of complying with health protocols is due to the fact that most people lack knowledge and understanding of their vulnerability to contracting the Covid-19 disease, taking Covid-19 transmission lightly, not understanding how severe the consequences of Covid-19 transmission will be, what the benefits obtained by preventing the transmission of Covid-19, and the reluctance of the public to follow government recommendations to comply with health protocols.

Various efforts have been made by the police of the Republic of Indonesia, such as conducting mask raids at many points. This activity is in order to protect the public from the transmission of Covid-19, but there are still many people who do not comply with using masks for various reasons. Increasing patrol and guard activities in crime-prone areas is also a priority for the police, but has not been able to reduce the crime rate.

3.4 The Expected Conditions

It has been almost a year since the first case of Covid-19 was confirmed in Indonesia in March 2020, but so far the Covid-19 pandemic has not shown a significant decline. This condition must make us optimistic that the transmission of Covid-19 can be controlled by taking effective steps according to government recommendations in implementing health protocols.

The expected condition with increasing public compliance with the Covid-19 health protocol is a decrease in the number of Covid cases during the new normal period. Community activities can return to the way they were before the Covid-19 pandemic. Community compliance and managers of public places such as markets, shops, offices, tourist attractions, and others provide hand washing facilities with soap (CTPS) and hand sanitizers, carry out routine sterilization, check body temperature at every point of the door, enter and observe the condition of each visitor, as well as the management of public places in coordination with the health service and the police of the republic of Indonesia.

There is an increase in community compliance with health protocols by using masks when leaving the house, washing hands regularly, and maintaining a safe distance (social distancing) which is expected to increase as an effort to prevent and break the chain of transmission of Covid-19. People who work can do work from home (work from home), and people who cannot work at home can carry out their activities as usual but still apply strict health protocols.

The biggest hope at this time is the occurrence of the decline in Covid-19 cases and if possible to zero will restore the stability of the Indonesian people, especially in Labuhanbatu Regency as before the Covid-19 pandemic. The economic sector will improve and increase job opportunities for people affected by layoffs during the pandemic so that unemployment will decrease, people's purchasing power will increase, and the crime rate will decrease, and in the end public security and order (kamtibmas) can be conducive.

3.5 The Role of Babinkamtibmas Relating to Covid-19 Prevention

Robert Linton (1936) an anthropologist, has developed Role Theory which describes social interactions in terms of actors who play according to what is determined by culture. In accordance with this theory, role expectations are a shared understanding that guides the writer to behave in everyday life. This behavior is determined by social roles. Glen Elder (1975) helped expand the use of role theory. The approach called "life course" means that every society has expectations for each of its members to have certain behaviors in accordance with the age categories that apply in that society. According to the role theory in his study of human relations, actually in social interaction there are already scenarios or roles that have been prepared by the community, which regulates what and how each person's role in their association.

Associated with the role theory by Linton and Elder and associated with the role of Babinkamtibmas, the role of Babinkamtibmas in society, must be able to be a role model and protector of the community at the smallest community level, namely the kelurahan or village, able to hear more clearly about what the community complains about

Public security and order (kamtibmas) is an effort that should be created in order to maintain the continuity of government authority which is closely related to national security, especially when the state is currently in the development process, so that the creation of a solid kamtibmas is one of the important elements that must be created for the success of development. Wahyu Simon Tampubolon, 2020).

Since the beginning of the outbreak of Covid-19 in Labuhanbatu Regency, Babinkamtibmas personnel are at the forefront of handling to break the chain of spreading the Covid-19 virus. Including providing social assistance to community residents, especially

in rural areas affected by Covid-19. Bhabinkamtibmas must be able to facilitate problems that arise so that they are resolved through more appropriate forums, either through the Community Police Partnership Forum (FKPM) or partnership forums with government agencies at the village level and stakeholders in the community. The daily activities that must be carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas are sambang or visiting people's homes. In principle, Bhabinkamtibmas activities only need 4 D (Come-Sit-Listen-Dialogue) and 1 C (Note).

Bhabinkamtibmas visits are carried out in the context of maintaining public security and order (harkamtibmas), and strengthening the maintenance of public security and order (Harkamtibmas) by increasing sensitivity factual information on the global, regional and local situation in an effort to prevent the Covid-19 pandemic. Bhabinkamtibmas personnel from the Labuhanbatu Police carry out their duties and roles in implementing health protocols for community members, through visits and appeals from Bhabinkamtibmas to prioritize a humanist and persuasive approach.

Labuhanbatu Police continue to maximize the role and function of Bhayangkara, the builder of public security and order (Bhabinkamtib-mas) in suppressing efforts to spread the corona-19 virus (Covid-19) in its jurisdiction through visits, outreach and education. This effort was carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas while working in the field providing information and education, conducting socialization related to procedures for protecting oneself from the transmission of the Covid-19 virus in accordance with world health protocols and recommendations from the government. Bhabinkamtibmas officers also carried out mask raids, and installed banners. The banner contains an appeal for people to always wear masks, wash their hands diligently and keep their distance during the New Normal adaptation period. This is to prove that with this task, Bhabinkamtibmas personnel went directly to each of the assisted villages. The aim is to continue to check the condition of residents, both those who are confirmed to be Covid-19 and those who have recovered.

The Bhabinkamtibmas of the Labuhanbatu Police while on duty in the community are also equipped with personal protective equipment (PPE) to minimize the risk of being exposed to the Covid-19 virus. This is because the Bhabinkamtibmas personnel of the Labuhanbatu Police continue to prioritize health protocols in handling Covid-19 so that it can be used and used as an example for the community. Even members of Bhabinkamtibmas were also trained on how to handle people exposed to Covid-19 in an emergency. Personal Bhabinkamtibmas Labuhanbatu Police continue to establish synergy with the TNI, village officials and local health workers. This is done to get real data every day, also to find out the development of Covid-19 in their respective regions and the efforts made to suppress the spread of the Covid-19 virus.

In accordance with the direction of the head of the Indonesian National Police, that members of the police (Bhabinkamtibmas personnel) continue to campaign- Implement health protocols to the public such as wearing masks, maintaining distance and washing hands. Bhabinkamtibmas continues to make appeals regarding the application of disciplined health protocols in order to break the chain of spread of the corona virus-19. The steps that must be taken to prevent the spread of the corona virus are:

1. Wash hands with soap or hand sanitizer.
2. Always wear a mask
3. Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when sneezing and coughing
4. Eat foods that have a balanced nutritional content such as fruits and vegetables
5. Keep a safe distance and avoid crowds
6. If you have fever, cough, runny nose and shortness of breath, immediately do a health check.

Apart from Bhabinkamtibmas, the state apparatus who plays a role in the village in suppressing the spread of the Covid-19 virus is Babinsa (TNI). Bhabinkamtibmas and Babinsa have important role in suppressing the spread of Covid-19. This role is manifested in alertness and readiness for 24 hours when the community needs it during the Covid-19 pandemic. As state apparatus, the functions and duties of Bhabinkamtibmas and Babinsa are clearly different. The difference lies in the membership of the two different agencies. Even though they have different duties and functions, the presence of the two representatives representing the Indonesian National Police and Armed Forces (TNI) remains in synergy in their roles in the village.

The synergies in the tasks of Bhabinkamtibmas and Babinsa in the Labuhanbatu Police area can be seen in many ways. One of them is in the implementation of the Covid-19 response, which is the village's priority agenda. They are always present and involved at crucial moments such as rapid tests, confirmed Covid-19 evacuations, quarantine monitoring and others. In their daily work, they actively carry out socialization of the Covid-19 health protocol to the public. In addition to anticipating the spread of Covid-19, the socialization of health protocols is intended to familiarize adaptation to new habits.

V. Conclusion

The number of health protocol violations is still high in public places. Various policies on health protocols recommended by the government have not shown significant results because public awareness is low in complying with health protocols and considers the transmission of Covid-19 trivial. The current expected condition is related to efforts to suppress the spread of the Covid-19 virus, namely an increase in public compliance with health protocols by use a mask when leaving the house, wash hands regularly, and maintain a safe distance (social distancing). People who work can do work from home (work from home), and people who cannot work at home can carry out their activities as usual but still apply strict health protocols. Efforts to prevent the spread of the Corona Virus (Covid-19) continue to be carried out by the Labuhanbatu Police, one of which is by optimizing the role of Bhabinkamtibmas. Personal Bhabin-kamtibmas actively socializes the dangers of Covid-19 through visits, socialization, education, mask raids, and banner installations to campaign for health protocols to the public such as wearing masks, washing hands and maintaining distance. Bhabinkamtibmas also synergizes with Babinsa (TNI) in suppressing the spread of Covid-19. These activities are aimed at reducing the transmission of Covid-19 cases, increasing people's purchasing power, decreasing crime rates, and ultimately making public security and order (kamtibmas) conducive. Personal Bhabin-kamtibmas actively socializes the dangers of Covid-19 through visits, socialization, education, mask raids, and banner installations to campaign for health protocols to the public such as wearing masks, washing hands and maintaining distance. Bhabinkamtibmas also synergizes with Babinsa (TNI) in suppressing the spread of Covid-19. These activities are aimed at reducing the transmission of Covid-19 cases, increasing people's purchasing power, decreasing crime rates, and ultimately making public security and order (kamtibmas) conducive. Personal Bhabin-kamtibmas actively socializes the dangers of Covid-19 through visits, socialization, education, mask raids, and banner installations to campaign for health protocols to the public such as wearing masks, washing hands and maintaining distance. Bhabinkamtibmas also synergizes with Babinsa (TNI) in suppressing the spread of Covid-19. This activity is aimed at reducing the transmission of Covid-19 cases, increasing people's purchasing power, decreasing crime rates, and ultimately making public security and order (kamtibmas) conducive. Bhabinkamtibmas also synergizes with Babinsa (TNI) in suppressing the spread of Covid-19. These activities are aimed at reducing the transmission of Covid-19 cases,

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