



# THE ROLE OF POLRI THROUGH BHABINKAMTIBMAS IN EMPOWERING FARMER GROUP COMMUNITIES IN BUILDING FOOD SECURITY

**Mutia Sari Novalia<sup>1</sup>, Khomsahrial Romli<sup>2</sup>, Idrus Ruslan<sup>3</sup>, Rini Setiawati<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung, East Java, Indonesia

Email: mutia@intanlampung.com<sup>1</sup>, idrus@intanlampung.com<sup>2</sup>

## **Abstract:**

Police as a tool of the state to maintain security and order, is one of the pillars for achieving national development goals. Polri through Bhabinkamtibmas carries out community empowerment, especially in organic farmer group communities between Polri institutions and the people in their communities. The data collection method used is the method of observation (observation), interviews and documentation in the form of books, dissertations, journals or others that discuss and review research problems. The results of this study conclude that Polri through Bhabinkamtibmas plays an important role in community empowerment, especially community groups farmers as directors and movers in terms of: planning programs, implementing programs, involvement, socialization, mentoring, training, field visits and the realization of food security.

**Keywords:** *Role, Bhabinkamtibmas, Empowerment, Community, Food*

## **INTRODUCTION**

The strategic role of agriculture is described through its real contribution to capital formation, provision of food, industrial raw materials, feed, bioenergy, absorbing labour, and as a source of foreign exchange, a source of income and environmental preservation through environmentally friendly farming practices. The various strategic roles of agriculture are in line with the goals of national economic development, namely increasing the welfare of the Indonesian people, accelerating economic growth, reducing poverty, providing employment, and maintaining a balance of natural resources and the environment (Sugiyono & Rosidin, 2017).

Food is a very important and strategic commodity for the people of Indonesia because food is a basic human need that must be met by the government and society. Food security is an important part of the right to food and one of the foundations of human rights. Food security is also a very important part of national security. In this case, the right to food must receive the same attention as efforts to maintain other pillars of human rights (Suryana, 2019).

To realize a stable condition of national food security, the food security subsystem (availability, distribution and consumption) in the food security system is expected to function synergistically, through cooperation between components driven by the government and the community. Various efforts have been programmed and carried out by the central government and regional governments as well as various agricultural actors (Abdullah & Taufiq, 2018). The government is implementing a paradigm shift in national development policies in the agricultural sector which aims to increase food security through special efforts (UPSUS) in several agricultural commodities

In the history of Islamic civilization, it can be seen that Islam during the Prophet's time showed its development from aspects of life compared to civilizations in the past to help Muslims manage all the affairs of their lives (khuluq, 2020). In Islam, agricultural activities are a noble occupation because agricultural activities have many benefits besides being able to change human life for the better and prosperous, when the agricultural produce is eaten by birds, humans or other animals it is considered charity. If the tree is still there and bears fruit after the death of the planter, it is included in the charity whose reward will never end with Allah SWT.

The importance of the agricultural sector to the national economy can be seen from the amount of Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product originating from the agricultural sector, where the agricultural sector is the second largest sector after the processing industry. In 2017, the contribution of the agricultural sector to the gross domestic product was 15.01% (Isbah & Iyan, 2018). Seeing the importance of the agricultural sector and meeting national food needs, the government issued policies in the form of special efforts for rice, corn and soybeans.

To strengthen this and to be faced with the dynamics of today's environmental developments which are full of significant changes, the government through POLRI has always been active in empowering and developing communities in Indonesia. Some of its roles in duties and obligations such as 1) Identifying problems that occur in society. 2) Optimizing the role of communication forums with the community. 3) Carry out activities to raise the public to always obey and respect the law. 4) Conduct outreach and education to the public regarding the negative impacts of acts of thuggery. 5) Doing early detection of potential conflicts that can result in factors that increase the scale of community service and social order disturbance (Soetomo, 2010).

Within the Polri body, there is the Satbinmas, which is a unit that carries out community development which includes community outreach activities, community policing (Polmas) empowerment, coordination, supervision and guidance on forms of independent security (pam swears), special police (Polsus), as well as activities cooperation with organizations, institutions, agencies, and/or community leaders to increase public awareness and obedience to laws and statutory provisions and to maintain public security and order.

To carry out its functions, Binmas Polri has a role in several activities:

1. Community Control, namely in carrying out this role the National Police directs and supervises community activities so that the applicable laws and regulations work properly and function effectively to regulate and discipline the community in the framework of maintaining security and public order.
2. Guiding and activating the community, namely in this role the Police encourage and guide the community to adapt to the changes that occur by the development policies of the state/government. Polri mobilizes the community to make efforts to create security and order so that development runs smoothly

Empowerment of community potential, namely in this role the National Police strengthens and strengthens the community's enthusiasm for realizing prosperity, by providing instructions, directions, guidance and training on prevention efforts and how to deal with security and order disturbances. Polri protects by safeguarding the basic rights of each individual. Political rights, body and soul and property rights of citizens.

Based on the Decree of the Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia No.Pol.KEP/8/II/2009 regarding changes to the National Police Chief's manual No.Pol.BUJUKLAP/17/VII/1997 regarding the designation of Babinkamtibmas (Bintara Pembina Kamtibmas) to Bhabinkamtibmas (Bhayangkara Pembina Kamtibmas) from the rank level of Brigadier to Inspector. Whereas in article 1 number 4 of the Chief of Police Regulation, Number 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing what is meant by Bhabinkamtibmas is the community police officer (Kapolri, 2009).

To carry out its responsibility to maintain public security and order, the police have three functions in their role, namely: 1) Preemptive function, namely all efforts

and community development in the context of efforts to actively participate in creating situations and conditions that can prevent and ward off security disturbances and public order against state regulations. 2) Preventive function, namely all efforts in the field of policing to restore security and public order, maintain the safety of people and their property including providing protection and assistance, in particular preventing other acts which in essence could threaten or endanger public order and peace. 3) Repressive function, namely taking action against law violations to be processed up to court which includes: 1) Investigation, is a series of investigative actions to seek and find an event that is suspected of being a crime to find out whether or not an investigation can be carried out according to the method regulated in law. 2) Investigation, is a series of investigative actions in matters according to the methods regulated by law to seek and collect evidence, which with that evidence makes it clear about the criminal acts that occurred and to find suspects (Mardani, 2019).

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in September 2018, the percentage of poor people in urban areas was 9.06 per cent while the percentage of poor people in rural areas was 14.73 per cent. The data shows that the poverty rate in rural areas is higher than in urban areas. At present the quality of human resources working in the agricultural sector is still in the low category, as seen from the low level of education, the average education level of farmers is that they have not graduated from elementary school or graduated from elementary school, and only a few have graduated from high school or university.

In addition, according to some farmer groups, the agricultural problems often faced by farming communities are lack of capital in farming, lack of supporting facilities and infrastructure and difficulty accessing information and technology. One way to overcome various problems in these rural areas is through community empowerment programs. Community empowerment is an effort to increase the dignity of layers of society who are currently unable to escape the trap of poverty and underdevelopment. In other words, empowering is enabling or self-sufficient society (Kartasasmita, 2017).

Based on initial observations the head of the Gapsera farmer group, stated that the formation of the Gapsera farmer group aims to create a strong and independent farmer organization so that it can fight for the interests of its members, the fulfilment of facilities and infrastructure for members of the Gapsera farmer group to support farmer empowerment, and the implementation of harmonized farming procedures with nature supported by appropriate technology. Some farmers said that the existence of this farmer group was felt by the community who joined the Gapsera farmer group in helping to increase income and production results.

Based on the results of the pre-survey with the head of the Gapsera farmer group, it can be seen that the existence of the Gapsera farmer group is very helpful in increasing income which has a positive impact on people's welfare. However, the existence of Polri through Binmas/Bhabinkamtibmas is not optimal in carrying out its role. Actively, the role of the Indonesian National Police through Binmas/Bhabinkamtibmas only attends invitations in general. According to the chairman, Gapsera emphasized that in a participatory way, Polri through Binmas/Bhabinkamtibmas is only needed at certain times and passively, Polri through Binmas/Bhabinkamtibmas is only a symbol in farmer groups in research locations.

Researchers conducted presurvey activities for members of bhabinkamtibmas and found several problems, among others:

1. The less optimal role of bhabinkamtibmas in carrying out their duties as community controllers, especially farmer group communities in terms of directing and supervising community activities so that the applicable laws and regulations work properly and function effectively to regulate and discipline the community in the framework of maintaining security and public order
2. The role of bhabinkamtibmas in carrying out its duties as a director and mobilizer of the community, especially the community of farmer groups in terms of encouraging and guiding the community to adapt to the changes that occur under the development policies of the state/government, is not optimal.

Polri mobilizes the public to make efforts to realize food security.

3. The role of bhabinkamtibmas in carrying out their duties as empowering community potential, especially farmer groups in terms of strengthening and strengthening the spirit of the community for realizing prosperity, is not optimal, by providing instructions, directions, guidance and training on prevention efforts and how to overcome inequality.

Based on the problems mentioned above, the researcher is interested in conducting in-depth research related to the role of the National Police through Binmas/Bhabinkamtibmas in Community Empowerment in Organic Farming Group Communities in Rejo Asri Village, Seputih Raman District, Central Lampung Regency. With subjective reasons so that 1) The role of bhabinkamtibmas in carrying out duties as community controllers, especially farmer group communities can be increased and optimal in terms of directing and supervising community activities so that applicable laws and regulations work well and function effectively to regulate and discipline the community in the framework of maintaining security and public order. 2) The role of bhabinkamtibmas in carrying out duties as a guide and mobilizer of the community, especially the community of farmer groups in terms of encouraging and guiding the community to adapt to the changes that occur under the development policies of the state/government. Polri mobilizes the public to make efforts to realize food security. 3) The role of bhabinkamtibmas in carrying out tasks as empowering community potential, especially farmer groups in terms of strengthening and strengthening the community's enthusiasm for realizing prosperity, by providing instructions, directions, guidance and training on efforts to prevent and overcome poverty.

In addition, the objective reason for conducting this research is to increase the ability of bhabinkamtibmas members to think critically, logically and systematically and to be more sensitive to the environment of farming communities and to equip farmers with knowledge of crop safety and increased production and marketing that can be transferred flexibly from one problem to another and from one context to another.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This type of research is qualitative. According to Sugiyono this type of research is qualitative. Qualitative research is research whose research methods are used to examine natural object conditions (as opposed to experiments), where the researcher is the key instrument, the data collection technique is carried out in a triangulation (combined) manner, the resulting data is descriptive, and the data analysis is qualitative. inductive. The results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Sugiono, 2018). Data sources in this study include primary data and secondary data.

Data Collection Methods through Participant Observation, In-depth Interviews, and Documentation. Miles and Huberman then gave general instructions on the steps in qualitative data analysis, namely through the process of data collection, data reduction, data display and conclusion or verification. There are four types of data validity criteria: (1) Credibility, (2) Transferability, (3) Dependability, (4) Confirmability. In checking the data the researcher used a data validity checking technique, namely triangulation (Arikunot, 2019).

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Role Essence**

The role is something that, part or who holds the leadership, especially in the occurrence of things and events. This definition refers to a certain social group, either in passing lasting a long time or permanently, in which there is a person or several people who act or play the role of head or leader of the group. According to Abu Ahmadi, a role is a complex of human expectations of the way individuals should behave and act in

certain situations based on their social status and function.

The role is a dynamic aspect of a person's position (status), while status is a set of rights and obligations that a person has if someone carries out the rights and obligations according to their position, then they carry out a function. In essence, the role can also be formulated as a certain set of behaviours that are elicited by a certain position (Utomo, 2019).

**a. Types of Roles.**

1. Active role.

An active role is an action carried out by a person in action towards the organization he is in, as well as what contribution is made to the organization. This has an impact both on himself and for many people if he plays his role well and actively.

2. Participatory role.

This role is a role that is carried out by someone who is only a necessity or only as self-awareness. Like volunteers who are needed when there is a disaster or other activities in an area.

3. Passive role.

This passive role is a role that is not performed by someone, the passive role is only used as a symbol in certain situations.

**b. Police**

Theoretically, the definition of the police is not found, but the withdrawal of the meaning of the police can be done from the definition of the police as regulated in Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police which reads: "Police are all matters relating to relating to the functions and institutions of the police with statutory regulations". From the quote from the article, we know that the police are an institution that has the functions and implementation of tasks as determined by law. In the old law, namely Law No. 13 of 1961, it was emphasized that the state police are a tool of the state for enforcing the law. Even this task was later reaffirmed in Article 30 paragraph 4 (a) of Law No. 20 of 1982, namely the State Defense and Security Law, abbreviated as the Law on Defense and Security (Prodjodikoro, Wirjono, 2016).

For the purposes of discussion, it is better to restate the main juridical duties of the police contained in the two laws as follows: 1) In the Law on the Indonesian National Police (UU No. 2 of 2002) Article 13 "The main duties of the Indonesian National Police, 2) Maintain public security and order, 3) Uphold the law, 4) Providing protection, protection and service to the community, as well as being followed by Article 14, 5) The procedures for implementing the provisions by Government Regulations (Rahardjo, Satjipto, 2015).

**c. satbinmas**

Satbinmas is a unit that carries out community development which includes community outreach activities, community policing (Polmas) empowerment, carrying out coordination, supervision and guidance on forms of independent security (pam swakswears ) Special Police (Polsus), as well as collaborative activities with organizations, institutions, agencies, and/or community leaders to increase public awareness and obedience to laws and statutory provisions and to maintain public security and order.

The duty bearer of "Binmas" is tasked with arousing public attention to instinctual understanding so as to create an attitude of acceptance of Polri's efforts in fostering a security and order system, and then encouraging the public to be aware of and obey laws and regulations

and social norms that live in society and in the end the community actively participates in the management of kamtkalimbas carry out its functions, Binmas Polri has the following roles: community controller, director and community mobilizer, empowerment of community potential.

#### **d. Bhabinkamtibmas**

Bhabinkamtibmas itself is every Polmas personnel in a community or a community at the village or sub-district level. In realizing the goals and functions of Polmas, Polmas bearers work closely with Bhabinkamtibmas and FKPM.

The main tasks of Bhabinkamtibmas are regulated in Article 27 of *Perkap Polri Number 3 of 2015 Concerning Community Policing* that the main task of Bhabinkamtibmas is to carry out community development, early detection and mediation/negotiation in order to create conducive conditions in the village/kelurahan by carrying out activities which include: Visits from house to house (door to door) in all assigned areas, Perform and help solve problems (problem-solving), Arrange and secure community activities, Receiving information about the occurrence of a crime, Providing temporary shelter to lost people, victims of crimes and violations, Participate in providing assistance to victims of natural disasters and epidemics, Provide guidance and instructions to the community or community related to kalimbas issues and police services (Djamin, 2019).

To carry out its responsibility to maintain security and public order, the police have three main functions, namely:

- a. Pre-emptive function, namely all efforts and community development in the context of efforts to actively participate in creating situations and conditions capable of preventing and preventing disturbances of security and public order against state regulations.
- b. Preventive function, namely all efforts in the field of policing to restore security and public order, maintain the safety of people and their property including providing protection and assistance, in particular preventing other acts which in essence can threaten or endanger public order and peace
- c. Repressive function, namely taking action against law violations to be processed up to court which includes: 1) Investigation, is a series of investigative actions to seek and find an event that is suspected of being a crime in order to find out whether or not an investigation can be carried out according to the method stipulated in the Constitution. 2) Investigation, is a series of investigative actions in terms of and according to the methods regulated by law to seek and collect evidence, which with that evidence makes it clear about the criminal acts that occurred and to find suspects (Mardani, 2019).

Bhabinkamtibmas itself has main tasks, functions and authorities. The main tasks of Bhabinkamtibmas are to carry out community development, early detection, and mediation/negotiation in order to create conducive conditions in the Village/Kelurahan. In carrying out the main tasks, as meant in Article 9 letter b of the Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia No 3 of 2015 Bhabinkamtibmas carries out the activities: 1) Visits from house to house (door to door) in all areas under their control, 2) Perform and help solve problems (problem-solving), 3) Arrange and secure community activities, 4) Receiving information about the occurrence of a crime, 5) Visits from house to house (door to door) in all areas under their control, 6) Perform and help solve problems

(problem-solving), 7) Arrange and secure community activities, 8) Receiving information about the occurrence of a crime, 9) Providing temporary shelter to stragglers, victims of crime and violations, 10) Participate in providing assistance to victims of natural disasters and epidemics, 11) Provide guidance and instructions to the community or community related to kalimbas issues and police services in accordance with Perkap No 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing Article 27 .

### **Community Empowerment**

Empowerment comes from the word "power" which is prefixed with the word "empowered" which means having or having power. Daya means strength and empowered means strength. The word "empowerment" when given the prefix pe- with an insert -m- and the suffix -an becomes "empowerment" means to make something empowered or have power (Resmedi & Risyanti 2019). The word "empowerment" is a translation of the English "empowerment", empowerment comes from the basic word "power" which means the power to do, achieve, do or enable. The prefix "em" empowerment can mean strength within humans, a source of creativity (Baridi & Zein, 2018).

As a goal, empowerment refers to the circumstances or results to be achieved by a social change, namely people who are empowered, have power or have the knowledge and ability to meet their physical, economic and social needs such as having self-confidence and being able to convey aspirations. He has a livelihood, participates in social activities and is independent in his life tasks. Empowerment is not just giving authority or power to the weak.

The main purpose of empowerment is to strengthen the power of society, especially weak groups who have powerlessness, both because of internal conditions (for example, their perceptions), and because of external conditions (for example, being oppressed by an unjust social structure) (Soekanto, 2017). Several groups can be categorized as weak or helpless groups including The structurally weak group, increasingly weak in terms of class, gender, and ethnicity, special weak groups, such as the elderly, children and youth with disabilities, gays and lesbians, isolated communities, Personally weak groups, namely those who experience personal or family problems (Sueharto, 2018).

### **The role of the National Police through Bhabinkamtibmas in Community Empowerment in the Organic Farmer Group Community in Rejo Asri Village, Seputih Raman District, Central Lampung Regency.**

The agricultural sector is strategic in the national economy because this sector is the main source of life and income for farming communities, providing the people's food needs so that with this national food security program the role of the Indonesian National Police through bhabinkamtibmas is expected to be present in the community as community controllers. With the presence of police officers in society, it is hoped that it can provide a sense of security and peace for the community, especially farmers when problems occur related to the farming process which involves security and order.

The role of Bhabinkamtibmas is a role that is carried out to represent the organization they lead at every opportunity and problem that arises formally. Bhabinkamtibmas carries out its main tasks and functions intending to solve problems in the community, improve security services for Bhabinkamtibmas members to represent their organization providing services to the community in fostering security in Rejo Asri Village, Seputih Raman District, Central Lampung Regency. To be clearer researchers conducted interviews and observations with research informants.

The process of community empowerment for the realization of community development and welfare is related to policies that support community development.

1. Rules/mechanisms and government policies for the public

The rules or mechanisms created by the government are a benchmark made by the government to provide boundaries for each individual or group of people in carrying out their activities so that the rules created by the government in the form of policies or other rules are created to increase the welfare of society in general and as a whole.

2. Community Control by Carrying Out Community Outreach to Farmer Groups.

The duties and functions of the National Police are the maintenance of public order and security, law enforcement, protection, protection and service to the community. Community Control or Dalmas are activities carried out by Polri units based on the Regulation of the Head of the Indonesian National Police No. Pol: 16 of 2006 concerning crowd control guidelines.

Counselling is an activity of disseminating new things so that people are interested in changing behaviour in society, especially farming communities so that they know, want, and can make changes to achieve a safe and secure situation, increase agricultural production, income and profits to improve welfare.

3. Community Control With Patrols

Patrol is one of the police activities carried out by members of the Indonesian National Police, as an effort to prevent disturbances of security and order, which are caused by potential disturbances, thresholds of disturbance, and real disturbances by visiting, exploring, observing, supervising, paying attention to situations and/or conditions that are predicted would create an actual disturbance that would require the presence of the police to carry out policing actions.

### **The Role of POLRI (Bhabinkamtibmas) in Guiding and Mobilizing Farmer Group Communities for Food Security (Rice Farmers)**

To support the national food security program, the National Police (Bhabinkamtibmas) has the duty and function of directing and activating the community, especially the farming community. The manifestation of this role was carried out in Rejo Asri Village, Seputih Raman District, Central Lampung Regency in the form of Polmas (Community Police).

Community policing or Polmas is an activity to invite the community through a partnership between members of the Police and the community so that they can detect and identify problems of security and public order in the environment and find solutions to the problems. The legal basis for Polmas is contained in the Regulation of the Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2008 concerning basic guidelines for the strategy and implementation of Polmas in carrying out Polri's duties.

The role of Bhabinkamtibmas' involvement in food security is not just now, it has been carried out previously, because Bhabinkamtibmas have a role in the field of Food Security, because they should report territorial data in their assisted villages and keep them in good condition. Through this food security program, it is actually an improvement, because once the program was rolled out Bhabinkamtibmas also improved their capabilities by being given training in agriculture, so that they understand what components support the success of food security, not just so they can grow crops. Bhabinkamtibmas assistance is also needed to oversee the distribution of fertilizers and seeds so that they reach the hands of farmers on target and on time

1. Plan the Program

Several program designs are to be carried out in Rejo Asri Village, Seputih Raman District, namely: Village community empowerment, Rural economic institution development program, Programs to increase community participation in developing kelurahans

2. Implement the program

An action of a plan that has been carefully prepared and detailed implementation. Implementation of the program is an activity or effort carried



out to carry out all the plans and policies that have been formulated and determined and equipped with all the requirements, who is implementing it, where is the implementation, starting and how to carry out, a series of advanced processes.

3. Engagement

Involvement, namely the participation of the community, government and private sector in designing and implementing the program and also taking responsibility for it. The involvement or participation of the community in (rural) development is the actualization of the availability or ability of community members to make sacrifices that contribute to the implementation of the implemented programs/projects. Then, effectively and efficiently can be realized following the planned targets of government and society

4. Socialization

Socialization is an effort to communicate and translate all activities to create a dialogue with the community. The Government in carrying out outreach to the community in Rejo Asri Village, Seputih Raman District by holding meetings with members of farmer groups or combined farmer groups (Gapoktan) to discuss problems or obstacles faced by farming communities to find solutions to existing problems and the government provides guidance and helps farmers find a way out of the problems faced in the field.

5. Assistance

Assistance to the community regarding the empowerment of farmer groups is an activity that places experts in the field of empowering farmer groups who can communicate, direct and motivate the community to develop the potential contained in the farmer group community to achieve a better life.

6. Training

Training is a series of activities designed to increase the skills, knowledge and experience of community farming groups. Community empowerment training is also an effective instrument for achieving community welfare.

7. Field visits

Field visits are planned and scheduled visits to empowerment village locations. In terms of field visits aim to observe problems that occur in the field as well as become a place for supervision to continue to monitor and pay attention to all forms of community activity.

8. Realization of food security in the staff

In human life, food sources are needed, so it is necessary to empower farmers to achieve food security.

## **The Role of POLRI (Bhabinkamtibmas) in Empowering the Community Potential of Farmer Groups for Food Security (Rice Field Farmers)**

### **Active Role of Bhabinkamtibmas in Farmer Group Activities**

The role of Bhabinkamtibmas is a role that is carried out to represent the organization they lead at every opportunity and problem that arises formally. Bhabinkamtibmas carries out its main tasks and functions intending to solve problems in society and improve security services for Bhabinkamtibmas members to represent their organization providing services to the community in fostering security.

Counselling, namely spreading new things so that people are interested in the process of changing behaviour among the community so that they know, are willing and able to make changes to achieve increased production, income and benefits of improving welfare.

The role of Bhabinkamtibmas as Figurehead, namely carrying out visits to the community to listen to complaints from residents about Kamtibmas problems and providing explanations and solutions, maintaining friendly/brotherly relations.

Based on the analysis shows that bhabinkamtibmas in activities have a role and function. Among them, namely, bhabinkamtibmas play the following roles.

First, Community Controller. In carrying out this role, bhabinkamtibmas direct and supervises community activities so that the applicable laws and regulations work properly and function effectively to regulate and discipline the community in the framework of maintaining security and public order.

Second, steering and activating the community. In this role, bhabinkamtibmas encourages and guides the community to adapt to the changes that occur following the development policies of the state/government. Bhabinkamtibmas mobilizes the community to make efforts to create security and order so that development runs smoothly.

Third, empowering community potential. In this role, the National Police strengthens and strengthens the community's enthusiasm for realizing prosperity, by providing instructions, directions, guidance and training on prevention efforts and how to deal with security and order disturbances. bhabinkamtibmas protects by maintaining the basic rights of each individual. Political rights, body and soul and community property rights as well as to secure the situation and conditions at the activity location.

### **The Persuasive Role of Bhabinkamtibmas in Farmer Group Activities**

In agricultural extension activities in increasing the knowledge and skills of farmers, 5 methods of persuasive communication have been applied: Attention: In terms of persuasive communication, it begins with raising the communicant's attention to an object. There are many ways that communicants can do this, for e this example by using interesting words and illustrated actions. endorser: others to strengthen attention, Interest After the communicant has succeeded in arousing the communicant's attention, then interest needs to be grown. For example by giving an explanation or expressing the need for communication. At this stage, the communicator,t needs to bring up desire. One way that can be done by the communicator is to persuade the communicant, a decision The expected decision will result from the communication process, action: Action following the intent and purpose of communication, Bhabinkamtibmas Passive Role in Farmer Group Activities obstacles are obstacles or obstacles faced by Bhabinkamtibmas in carrying out their role in fostering security in the village. The village community still lacks trust in Bhabinkamtibmas members in carrying out their duties to maintain security in the village.

### **Obstacles faced by Bhabinkamtibmas in empowering farmer group communities in Rejo Asri Seputih Raman Village, Central Lampung Regency for food security.**

Based on the research results, there are obstacles faced by Community Empowerment Institutions in carrying out community empowerment in the Agriculture Sector in Rejo Asri Village, Seputih Raman District, Central Lampung Regency, which include the following: lack of Human Resources farmer groups and lack of performance of farmer group members

Performance is the result of work and work behaviour that has been achieved in completing the tasks and responsibilities given within a certain period. The level of performance that is not good can affect the performance of members in the organization. As in the results of interviews and field surveys, it can be seen that it affects the performance of members as follows Lack of ability and expertise, lack of Personality Knowledge, lack of work motivation, Leadership, lack of organizational culture, and lack of Loyalty.

### **Efforts to resolve obstacles in realizing the role of Bhabinkamtibmas in community empowerment of farmer groups in Rejo Asri Seputih Raman Village, Central Lampung Regency for food security.**

Farmer group resource development  
Efforts to develop human resources in farmer groups in Rejo Asri Village, Seputih Raman District, namely by using education and training methods.  
Improving the performance of farmer

Some factors influence the performance of farmer groups in Rejo Asri Village, Seputih Raman District, including :

1) Ability and expertise

Based on the results of the interviews, according to the researcher's analysis, the members of the farmer groups already have skills in agriculture. With this following the theory, it can affect its performance in the farmer group well. This means that not all members can have full capacity because some of the members have just joined the farmer group.

2) Knowledge

From the results of the interviews according to the analysis of the researchers, by dividing each of these sections, members can understand according to their work, with this knowledge being good, then this can be said to be following Kasmir's theory.

3) Personality

With the exposure of the results of the interviews according to the researcher's analysis, some members do not take seriously the farmer groups, this is not following the theory so it has a negative influence on the performance of the members themselves.

The explanation of the results of the interviews according to the analysis of motivational researchers conducted in farmer groups following the theory, namely by approaching monthly meeting activities. This means that the management is very open with members in solving problems at work, thereby encouraging members to do their jobs well. Organizational culture

From the interview results, according to the researcher's analysis, the organizational culture applied to the farmer groups in Rejo Asri Village, Seputih Raman District, is to make a collective agreement as a guideline for organizational behaviour members, openness to management is related to behaviour within the behaviour. With that in mind, the application of organizational culture is following the cashmere theory which has a good influence on all those in the farmer groups of Rejo Asri Village, Seputih Raman District.

4) Loyalty

From the results of the interview above, according to the researcher's analysis, the loyalty of the farmer group members is following the theory, namely the seriousness of the members in the farmer group by being active in meetings, the responsibilities in the work carried out by the administrators such as monitoring field activities, providing full guidance, directing the members of the farmer group. Thus it can affect the performance of the farmer groups.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion on the Role of Polri through Bhabinkamtibmas in Empowering Farmer Group Communities in Rejo Asri Village, Seputih Raman District, Central Lampung Regency for Food Security, it can be concluded that:

**1. The role of the National Police through Bhabinkamtibmas in Community Empowerment in the Organic Farmer Group Community in Rejo Asri Village, Seputih Raman District, Central Lampung Regency.**

The Role of POLRI (Bhabinkamtibmas) in Guiding and Mobilizing Farmer Group Communities for Food Security (Rice Farmers) program planning, program implementation, involvement, outreach, mentoring, training, field visits, and realization of food security in staff.

**2. Obstacles faced by Bhabinkamtibmas in empowering farmer group communities in Rejo Asri Seputih Raman Village, Central Lampung**

### **Regency for food security.**

Lack of Human Resources farmer groups and lack of performance of farmer group members

### **3. Efforts to resolve obstacles in realizing the role of Bhabinkamtibmas in community empowerment of farmer groups in Rejo Asri Seputih Raman Village, Central Lampung Regency for food security.**

development of farmer group resources and Improving the performance of farmer groups

## **REFERENCES**

- Abdullah, Taufiq, On Journal International, dalam terjemahan Agama, Etos Kerja Perkembangan Ekonomi, (Jakarta, No. 874847766873838, 2018)
- Abraham H. Maslow. Motivasi dan Kepribadian (Teori Motivasi dengan Pendekatan Hierarki Kebutuhan Manusia). (PT PBP, Jakarta, 2017)
- Agus Ahmad Syarfi; "I, Menejemen Masyarakat Islam, (Bandung: Gerbang Masyarakat Baru, 2017)
- Anwas, Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Di Era Global, (Jogyakarta: Titian Ilahi Press, 2018)
- Arvian, Dimas. Klasifikasi Kesejahteraan Rumah Tangga Di Jawa Timur Dengan Pendekatan Multivariate Adaptive Regression Spline Bootstrap Aggregating (MARS Bagging). (Jurnal Studi Universitas Surabaya, 2018)
- Asep Usman Ismail, Pengalaman Al-Quran Tentang Pemberdayaan Dhu'afa, (Jakarta: Dakwah Press, 2017)
- Awaloedi Djamin, Administasi Kepolisian Republik Indonesia: Kenyataan dan Harapan, (POLRI, Bandung, 2019)
- Aziz Muslim, Metodologi Pengembangan Masyarakat, (Yogyakarta: Teras Kompleks Polri Gowok Blok D 2 No. 186, 2019)
- Azwar, Saifuddin. Metode Penelitian. (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2019)
- Bungin, Burhan. Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif. (Jakarta: Kencana, 2020)
- Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, (Jakarta, PT. Intisari Rama, 2018)
- Dian Iskandar Jaelani, Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Umat Dalam Perspektif Islam (Sebuah Upaya Dan Strategi), (Eksyar, Volume 01, Nomor 01, Maret 2017: 018-034)
- Edi Sugarto, Membangun Masyarakat Memberdayakan Rakyat Kajian Strategis Pembangunan Kesejahteraan Sosial Dan Pekerja Sosial, (Bandung: PT Ravika Adimatama 2017)
- Fadilah, Zainal Abidin dan Umi Kalsum. "Pendapatan dan Kesejahteraan Rumah Tangga Nelayan Obor d Kota Bandar Lampung". (Jurnal Agribisnis JIIA, VOLUME 2, No. 1, Januari 2014)
- Ginandjar Kartasasmita, Pembangunan untuk Rakyat Memadukan Pertumbuhan dan Pemerataan (Jakarta: Pustaka Cidesindo, 2017)
- Gunawan Sumohadinigrat, Pembangunan Daerah dan Membangun Masyarakat, (Jakarta, Bina Rena Pariwisata, 2017)
- Harahap. Peran modal sosial terhadap kesejahteraan pengusaha sektor informal (kasus pengusaha sektor informal dipasar Jl. Dewi Sartika bogor). (Jurnal sains dan komunikasi dan pengembangan masyarakat (JSKPM). ISSN: 2338-8021; E-ISSN: 2338- 8269), 2018)
- Hermanto dan Swastika, pengembangan kelompok tani di perdesaan, (Bandung, PT. global insani, 2018)
- Imelda, Novahadi R Dan Muani A. Analisis Tingkat Kesejahteraan Keluarga Petani Kebun Plasma Kelapa Sawit PT. Prakarsa Tani Sejati. (Jurnal. [Internet]. [Diunduh Tanggal 11 Oktober 2022)
- Khuluq, V. H., & Syamsuri, S. (2020). Perkembangan Pertanian Dalam Peradaban Islam: Sebuah Telaah Historis Kitab Al Filaha Ibnu Awwam. Jurnal Tamaddun: Jurnal

- Sejarah Dan Kebudayaan Islam, 8(1).
- Kustiari Tanti. Metode kelompok tani dalam pengelolaan lahan tanam,(Bogor. PT.Tirta pelajar, 2017)
- Mardani. Pengantar Ilmu Hukum Islam di Indonesia. Cet. 1; (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2017)
- Matthoriq, dkk, Aktualisasi Nilai Islam Dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pesisir (Studi Pada Masyarakat Bajulmati, Gajahrejo, Kecamatan Gedangan, Kabupaten Malang), Jurnal Administrasi Publik (Jap)
- Muhajir Utomo. Pembangunan Dan Pengendalian Alih Fungsi Lahan, (Lampung:Universitas Lampung, 2019)
- Nanih Machendrawati dan Agus Ahmad Syafe'i, Pengembangan Masyarkat Islam Dari Idiologi Sampai Tradisi, (Bandung: Remai & Rosdakarya, 2017)
- Rachmad Wibawa. Strategi Petani Padi Dalam Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Keluarganya. Skripsi. Pembangunan Sosial dan Kesejahteraan, FISIPOL UGM, 2020)
- Riduwan dan Sunarto. Pengantar Statistika (pendidikan, sosial, ekonomi, komunikasi, dan bisnis). (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2019)
- Saefulhakim, R.S. Pengembangan Model Sistem Interaksi Antar Aktivitas Sosial Ekonomi Dengan Perubahan Penggunaan Lahan. (Lokakarya HDPLUCC. Jakarta, 2019)
- Soerjono Soekanto, Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar, (Jakarta, Baru, Rajawali Pers Jakarta, 2018)
- Soetomo. Masalah Sosial dan Upaya Pemecahannya. Cet. 2; (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2010)
- Suandi. Modal sosial dan kesejahteraan ekonomi keluarga di Daerah pedesaan Provinsi Jambi. (Sekolah Pasca Sarjana. IPB, 2019)
- Suderman M, Pemberdayaan Pengembangan Masyarakat Dan Intervensi Komunitas, (Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia, 2018)
- Sunarti. Indikator Keluarga Sejahtera: Sejarah Pengembangan, Evaluasi dan Keberlanjutan. (Fakultas Ekologi Manusia. IPB. ISBN-978-602-8665-056, 2017)
- Ufira Isbah, Rita Yani Iyan, "Analisis Peran Sektor Pertanian Dalam Perekonomian dan Kesempatan Kerja di Provinsi Riau". Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Pembangunan, Vol. VII No. 19 (November 2018)