Management Of Preventing The Spread Of Hoax By Bhabinkamtibmas In Cilacap Police Station

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of hoaxes is increasingly widespread, especially during the Covid-19 period which makes people restless and will result in disruption of public security and order (Kamtibmas). Police as civil servants try to maintain the situation of Kamtibmas through Bhabinkamtibmas (Bhayangkara builder of security and public order). Therefore, this study aims to determine the description of the spread of hoaxes at the Cilacap Resort Police, the extent to which the role of Bhabinkamtibmas management in preventing the spread of hoaxes in order to create security and order at the Cilacap Police Station. This research was conducted with a qualitative approach, data collection techniques with interviews, observations, document studies, and data analysis using source/data triangulation. Based on the results of the study, the implementation of the prevention of hoax news by Bhabinkamtibmas is not optimal because there are still deficiencies in the management of hoax news at each stage of the activity. Then the author suggested that Bhabinkamtibmas should improve coordination with the cyber patrol task force, prioritize socialization to the grassroots, create a WA group containing all stakeholders, public lectures on hoaxes.

Keywords: Prevention Management, Hoax spread, Bhabinkamtibmas

1. Introduction

The rapid flow of information technology and the influence of globalization provide convenience for the public to obtain various information. One of them is through social media. This can be explained in the Graph of Information on Internet User Behavior in Indonesia at the Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII) in 2022 which shows that internet users in Indonesia continue to increase from 175 million to 220 million users. The increase was driven by the need for communication during the Covid-19 pandemic in the last two years. It was found that 87,13% use the internet to access social media, so it can be concluded that 87.13% actively use social media. However, one of the negative impacts of social media is the spread of hoaxes. However, "this information system also has problems, one of which concerns the dissemination of inaccurate information or fake news" (Tambuscio, Ruffo, Flammini, & Menczer, 2015). In the 2017 Indonesian Telematics Society (Mastel) survey, it was explained that the form of hoax distribution channels was still dominated by social media by 94.2%. The hoax phenomenon is a social problem that causes public unrest so that it interferes with the maintenance of public security

and order (Harkamtibmas). The main activity that must be carried out by members of the National Police is to build community resilience and deterrence against crime. This is in line with Polri's efforts to take preventive actions from various aspects that have the potential to disrupt Kamtibmas (crime prevention). Crime prevention efforts can be an effective action taken by Polri members in the field, especially members whose work areas are in direct contact with the community, such as Bhabinkamtibmas (Humberto, 2010:50 in Wowor, 2016:2). The rise of the Hoax phenomenon in the jurisdiction of the Cilacap Police shows that public awareness is still low to prevent the spread of hoaxes. There was a Hoax case through social media that had caught the attention of the Cilacap community as a disturbance to the security and social order in 2019, which occurred in July 2019, namely the Hoax case that disturbed the Cilacap residents with the appearance of a video on Facebook social media about wanting a tsunami in Cilacap. So one of the efforts made by the National Police is the management of hoax prevention by Bhabinkamtibmas. This study aims to describe the general description of the spread of hoaxes and to describe the management of preventing the spread of hoaxes by Bhabinkamtibmas at the Cilacap Police Station.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Prevention Management

According to George R. Terry (in Malayu S.P. Hasibuan 2009:2), Management is a typical process consisting of planning, organizing, directing, and controlling actions taken to determine and achieve predetermined goals through the utilization of human and other power resources. Based on this understanding, effective and efficient managerial activities are carried out by doing careful planning, organizing by looking at the infrastructure suggestions owned, implementation is carried out based on applicable regulations in an organization and evaluation is carried out as a means of supervision carried out by leaders on subordinates. It is very useful in achieving the short and long term goals of an organization. In management there are functions that have their respective interests and are interrelated with each other. If it happens to one of the elements in the management function, the results to be achieved are getting further from what is expected. The impact that arises is that the implementation of existing activities is not optimal and the planned goals are not fully achieved.
Management Functions: a) Planning Functions, b) Organizing Functions, c) Actuating Functions, d) Controlling Functions

2.2 Hoax Spread

Understanding Hoaxes according to Kayane in Kizza (2005) messages that come from some evil genius and are circulated by novice and naive and warnings (Kayane) are initiated by one or more bad people and forwarded by "infrequent users who think that they are helping the community by spreading warnings". (Police Academy School Seminar: 2018) The definition given by Kayane above is known that the perpetrator of Hoax spreading is someone who has the interests or motives of certain people who have planned to spread hoaxes. The purpose of spreading hoaxes varies but in general hoaxes are spread as a joke or just for fun, bringing down competitors (black campaign), promotion with fraud, or an invitation to do good for which there is no clear argument in it. However, this has caused many Hoax recipients to be provoked to immediately spread it to their colleagues. so that this hoax quickly spreads widely (Rahadi, 2017: 61).

In the Bhabinkamtibmas Smart Book (2016), the causes of the rise of Hoax in Social Media are as follows: a) Social media is anonymous so it provides a sense of security for people who have bad intentions in using social media, b) The level of public literacy on social media is still very low the media don't think about the impact that will be caused, c) Indonesian culture is still oriented to "jarene" or people say, d) People still like to try new things, including the use of social media without taking into account the possibilities that will happen, e) Less productive at work.

2.3 Bhabinkamtibmas

Bhabinkamtibmas (Bhayangkara Inspector of Community Security and Order) is a member of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) who is tasked with fostering public security and order (Kamtibmas) and is also the bearer of Community Policing in Villages/Districts". Article 26 that the functions of Bhabinkamtibmas include carrying out visits/visits, coaching and counseling in the field of law and Kamtibmas, disseminating the policies of the National Police leadership, encouraging the implementation of siskamling, providing police services, mobilizing positive community activities, coordinating efforts to develop Kamtibmas with other instruments. village/kelurahan, and carry out deliberation, mediation, negotiation, facilitation, motivation to the community in Harkamtibmas and problem solving, from Article 27 that the Main Duties of Bhabinkamtibmas are: conducting community development, early detection, and mediation/negotiation. With these main tasks, Bhabinkamtibmas carries out: activities, namely house-to-house visits, problem solving, regulation and security of community activities, receiving information on the occurrence of a crime, providing temporary protection, providing assistance to victims of natural disasters, and providing guidance and direction to the community.

3. Research Methodology

The approach used in this study is a qualitative method which aims to explain the phenomenon in depth through data collection. Qualitative approaches are certain traditions in the social sciences that are fundamentally dependent on human observation, both in their area and in their terminology. Qualitative research also produces detailed information which is described by Moleong (2014:76) "The qualitative approach produces detailed information about certain cases or situations that can and may occur even though this approach cannot be generalized as a quantitative approach". Research is used to obtain in-depth and thorough research, the result of which is descriptive analysis. According to Nazir in Prastowo, (2011: 201), "Descriptive method is a method used to assess the status of a group of people, and an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or a class of events. In addition, this study identifies the stages of management of hoax news prevention by Bhabinkamtibmas based on George R. Terry's management theory including the planning stage, organizing stage, implementation stage, and the following stages. control.

The object of this research is the Hoax Prevention Management by Bhabinkamtibmas in the Cilacap Police District. The subjects of this study had a sample of 7 interview respondents consisting of the Head of the Binmas Unit, KBO of the Binmas Unit, 2 Bhabinkamtibmas officers, the local Village Head, 2 local residents who felt the impact of the spread of hoaxes in Cilacap. This research uses interview, observation, and document study data collection techniques. Qualitative research requires validity checking or data validation techniques. Validity in qualitative research is known as credibility. Qualitative research requires validity checking or data validation techniques. Validity in qualitative research is known as credibility. Researchers seek

data validation or research credibility by using triangulation of data from different data sources so that the authors obtain in-depth and comprehensive information about the management of hoax prevention by Bhabinkamtibmas. Data analysis techniques in this study include data reduction, data display, conclusion and verification.

4. Results

4.1 Overview of Hoaxes at the Cilacap Police Station

The following will describe the description of the spread of Hoax in the Legal Sector of the Cilacap Police in 2019 and 2022. Above there are 2 Hoax cases since 2019 and 2022 that have occurred at the Cilacap Police, Cilacap Regency, which have caught the public's attention. Of the two hoax cases, none of which were suspected to be hoaxes were investigated by the Cilacap Police, so that no hoax cases were ensnared by the Cilacap Police.

The two hoax cases were spread through social media and short message applications. The First Hoax Case, a video circulated on Facebook social media about wanting a tsunami in Cilacap. In fact, after being investigated, the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG) asked Cilacap residents not to evacuate after fake news or tsunami hoaxes emerged, reported by tekno.tempo.co. informing that for now there is nothing to worry about and be afraid of regarding the tsunami," said Daryono, Head of the BMKG's Earthquake Information and Tsunami Early Warning Division.

The second hoax case is the Circulation of Hoax Videos and Photos of the Cilacap brawl. A brawl in Cilacap on Friday, February 11, 2022, made Cilacap City, Cilacap Regency, Central Java Province tense. Various photos and short videos of the brawl in Cilacap circulated on social media. One of them, circulating photos and videos if one of the victims was injured by a sharp object stuck in his head. Cilacap Police Chief AKBP Eko Widiantoro advised the public not to be easily provoked by the many videos or photos circulating. Like one of the photos that circulated if a resident was stabbed in the head. After investigation, it turned out that the incident was not the result of a brawl in Cilacap. However, the incident occurred in Taman Kencana, Cengkareng District, West Jakarta on Wednesday, January 5, 2022.

This news is very disturbing to the public. However, just like the previous hoax cases because no one reported the case, it was not investigated further.

According to the Bhabinkamtibmas Smart Book (2016) there are several factors that cause hoaxes in the community:
● Social media is anonymous, so it provides a sense of security for people who have bad intentions and like to spread hoaxes.
  Social media is an online media that supports social interaction by using web-based technology that converts communication into interactive dialogue so that interaction can occur without meeting and face-to-face. Social media users can register unlimited accounts so that many fake accounts are found (accounts used for bad reasons, for example to view target accounts and to spread hoaxes). Data from the Cybercrime Unit of the Police Headquarters 500 million fake Facebook accounts spread throughout Indonesia in 2017. The fake accounts are anonymous (does not create an identity) so that some people want to abuse the account to commit criminal acts.
● The level of public literacy is still very low on online media or social media so they don't really

think about the impact of their use. Media literacy ability is an individual's ability to study media critically, reflectively, and independently and has a responsibility to utilize media (Iriantara, 2017: 68). Media literacy is related to media literacy skills according to Sumadiria (2014:264) "... Media literacy is directed at building a shared cultural and intellectual awareness movement about the importance of responding to media flows." So that the public will be critical in responding to any news through the circulating media. Media literacy is one of them most prominent corrective efforts, according to Lazer et al. (2017) that "In the current context of fake news, one of the most prominent corrective actions is to call for media literacy intervention." With good media literacy skills, public awareness and participation will increase so that the spread of hoaxes can be prevented. To determine the level of media literacy in the Kebumen community, the media literacy competence that will be used according to Weno (2003) in Iriantara (2017: 68). The spread of hoaxes at the Cilacap Police Station, there have been 2 cases of hoaxes. Background The spread of hoaxes in the Cilacap Police area is caused by the consumptive culture of the community where almost all Cilacap people already have androids. cellphones that are not supported by good media literacy skills in using the internet.

- Indonesian culture in general is still oriented to "jarene" or people say, and has no confirmation tradition.
- The community is still engrossed in new things, including the use of social media without taking into account what might happen.
- Lack of productive work
  The low level of media literacy is related to the education level of the Cilacap community, which is still relatively low, only a handful of Cilacap people have a Bachelor's degree education. This is also related to the type of livelihood of the Cilacap community who generally work as farmers, so this makes the people of Kebumen easy to believe hoax.

4.2 Hoax Prevention Management by Bhabinkamtibmas

The stages of overcoming hoaxes by Bhabinkamtibmas are more specifically described in George R. Terry's Management Theory, the theory describes a series of activities from the planning stage, the organizing stage, the implementation stage, to the control stage.

- Planning
  In Article 8 of the Regulation of the National Police Chief Number 21 of 2007 concerning Binluhur, the preparation stages are regulated which include the following factors:

  The first factor, in general, the material presented by Bhabinkamtibmas can be in the form of text messages, images or videos. Bhabinkamtibmas must understand the material to be delivered, so that before taking pictures or videos from the internet it is hoped that Bhabinkamtibmas has media literacy skills, namely at the level of analyzing the material well, this is intended so that Bhabinkamtibmas is not wrong in conveying materials to prevent the spread of hoaxes. For the production of messages in the form of images and videos, the Kebumen Bhabinkamtibmas Polri has not been able to do optimally because it requires skills to create messages in the form of images and videos. The Bhabinkamtibmas of the Cilacap Police uses the official website of the Cilacap Police in the form of Instagram, Facebook, Twitter and also official sites such as the Police Public Relations Division on Instagram to receive messages in the form of images and videos.

The second factor, coordination with the apparatus can be interpreted that every extension activity is carried out with the knowledge of regional officials or with regional officials. Based on the results of the research, Bhabinkamtibmas still rarely coordinates with local community officials so that there are many outreach activities that must be carried out but Bhabinkamtibmas does not use these activities for outreach activities to the general public.

The third factor is hoax knowledge related to media literacy, the legal basis for hoaxes and the definition of hoax itself. In general, Bhabinkamtibmas is only limited to knowing so as not to be easily provoked by unclear news. In it, having media literacy skills and legal knowledge about the spread of hoaxes is not only conveyed in the form of an appeal to the dangers of hoaxes.

- Organizing
  In compiling a team to organize activities, Bhabinkamtibmas Cilacap Police has not implemented the Bhabinkamtibmas program in one village. This is due to the lack of personnel from the Cilacap Resort Police and the existence of Bhabinkamtibmas who live far from the target villages without providing an official house. This has resulted in the performance of Bhabinkamtibmas in implementing hoax prevention management that has not run optimally due to time and budget constraints. The shortage of personnel is felt in every police area so it is necessary to find a solution for this. organizations can then provide anti-hoax counseling using the Whatsapp (WA) short message application. All Bhabinkamtibmas have WA because it is used in quick reporting of every activity that has been carried out. Based on the explanation of planning according to Article 8 of Perkap Number 21 of 2007 concerning Binluh, it has been implemented quite well but there are still shortcomings such as coordination with local officials, readiness of officers who understand hoax material and the placement of 1 Bhabinkamtibmas 1 village which is still lacking.

- Actuating
  Article 9 of Perkap 21 of 2007 concerning Binluh explains that in the following stages: The implementation that must be carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas officers is:

The first factor, the self-introduction factor has been fulfilled because based on the results of observations to Bhabinkamtibmas Cilacap Police when participating in activities in the village and conducting counseling always introducing themselves.

The second factor, based on the results of an interview with Bhabinkamtibmas Polres Cilacap that in conducting counseling to prevent the spread of hoaxes, Bhabinkamtibmas is not equipped with sufficient knowledge about applicable legal rules that can ensnare perpetrators of hoax spreaders.

The third factor, in providing hoax prevention counseling, sometimes Bhabinkamtibmas conveys messages in Javanese which is the everyday language used by the people of Central Java, especially in the Kebumen area and sometimes punctuated with humor.

The fourth factor, along with technological developments so that conditions in this era of technological sophistication make communication facilities also develop, one of which is internet technology. Most of the people of Cilacap are able to use the internet but are not equipped with good media understanding skills. Hoaxes will be easily exposed because most hoaxes circulate through the internet.

The fifth factor, the props used when conducting counseling through WA are WA and android mobile phones. Meanwhile, to conduct direct counseling, you can use a projector or projector to create Kamtibmas messages in the form of images or videos, so that people can understand more than just in the form of speeches.

The sixth factor, audience control is one of the abilities that must be possessed by officers who provide counseling to the community. Based on observations from Bhabinkamtibmas Polres Cilacap that the ability to control the audience is still lacking, the indicator is from the material presented by Bhabinkamtibmas, only a few responses from the public respond to messages from Bhabinkamtibmas. This is because the flight hours of Bhabinkamtibmas are not much due to the busyness of Bhabinkamtibmas at the Cilacap Police and the minimum number of members of Bhabinkamtibmas Cilacap who receive vocational education.

The seventh factor, in conducting counseling takes a long time and based on observations there are complaints from the community against members of Bhabinkamtibmas who like to be not on time with the education schedule that has been made. Bhabinkamtibmas does not often do this counseling because Bhabinkamtibmas is busy with concurrent work.

The eighth factor, in the implementation of counseling, Bhabinkamtibmas always took the time to provide opportunities for the audience to ask questions. Whereas in practice, only a few people respond according to observations made in the village of south cilacap. It was found based on the foregoing that at the implementation stage it could be done quite well, but there were still obstacles in terms of mastery of the material, namely audience mastery and efficient use of time.

- Controling
  Analysis and evaluation of guidance and counseling activities is carried out through four stages, the first stage is the monitoring stage, starting from the activity, during the process and after the activity with the goal achieved. Every Bhabinkamtibmas activity is supervised by the National Police Chief and Satker. If the Kapolsek and Kasat Binmas do not have activities, they can directly monitor Bhabinkamtibmas activities by participating in activities.

  The second stage is the recording stage, the recording stage has been done well. The recording stage is carried out by the Community Service Unit by collecting all the activities that have been carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas. Recording activities also function as accountability reports. The third step in controlling is evaluating the implementation of the Bhabinkamtibmas report. If Bhabinkamtibmas is obliged to carry out eating activities, the Head of Binmas will be rewarded. This follows the statement of the Head of Binmas.

  The fourth step, the end of the series of analysis and evaluation activities is reporting. The report on the results of the analysis and evaluation by the Head of Binmas to the leadership is given in the form of a monthly Sat Binmas financial accountability report obtained from each police report to the Cilacap Police. Bhabinkamtibmas. the report made by Bhabinkamtibmas itself is in accordance with the activities carried out by adjusting the previous activity plan. The Bhabinkamtibmas report is reported every month to the Binmas Community Office and will be forwarded to the Binmas Community Headquarters as an accountability to the leadership.

5. Discussion

Our research has limitations because the research location used in this study is the Cilacap Police District where the community has a high level of low education. This affects the literacy level low public media, so it is necessary to conduct research further in areas with higher levels of education. Then the location of this research has a high number of hoax cases minimal, so it is necessary to conduct further research at the location research that has a more complex spread of hoaxes Then this study uses interview data collection techniques to several respondents who are limited to members Bhabinkamtibmas and Cilacap residents. interview aims to obtain general and complementary information about a topic to be discussed. It is hoped that further research can increase the scope of interview participants apart from the community and police.

6. Conclusion

The results of the study found that there were two cases of hoaxes in Indonesia Cilacap Police. The implementation of the management of hoax news prevention by Bhabinkamtibmas is not optimal because there are still deficiencies in the management of hoax news each stage of activity and there are still shortcomings in terms of Knowledge of Bhabinkamtibmas officers about hoaxes, ability to build partnership, and communication skills. Based on the results of the study, the authors suggest firmness to ensnare hoax cases. The results of the study found that there were already two cases of hoaxes at the Cilacap Regional Police then Bhabinkamtibmas had to improve coordination with the cyber patrol task force, prioritizing outreach to the grassroots, create a WA group containing all stakeholders, public lectures about hoaxes, mandatory Based on Binmas, the revitalization of Bhabinkamtibmas, appointed Tomas as 'representative' 'Bhabinkamtibmas, increasing innovation in creative activities, optimizing infrastructure, and holding a Da'i Kamtibmas competition.

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