THE POLICING MODEL IN MANAGING THE YOUTH ORGANIZATION CONFLICT IN MEDAN, INDONESIA: CASE STUDY OF IKATAN PEMUDA KARYA (IPK) AND PEMUDA PANCASILA (PP) CONFLICT

Benny Maringan Saragih
Perguruan Tinggi Ilmu Kepolisian, Jakarta
bennysgh98@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Medan has multicultural and composite area. Medan is the capital city of Indonesia Province of North Sumatra, Indonesia. Medan is the largests city in Sumatra island. There are 13 ethnic groups in Medan. The heterogeneity of people in Medan has bring out several youth organizations with their slogans and ideologies. The youth organizations is also one of freedom and rights for every citizen that guaranteed and protected by the state. The youth organization is increasingly synonymous with thuggery and crime action. this research focuses on resolving PP and IPK’s conflict influenced by three main factors: resource acquisition and economics motive, existence and dominations, and past incident. This research is qualitative research using the theory of community policing that has developed. The result of this research is the importance of multidisciplinary community policing to resolve conflict. The police must cooperate with government institutions, members and community groups, non-profit organizations, service providers, and private businesses. The presence of government institutions, service providers and private businesses, will reduce member dependence on jobs provided by Youth Organization, and the presence of community groups will assist the police in reducing and preventing conflicts between youth organization, but the police must also facilitate the public in terms of reporting and others, such as by utilizing IT.

KEYWORDS: Policing, Youth Organization Conflict, Community

INTRODUCTION

Medan is one of the biggest cities in Indonesia, in third place. Medan has multicultural and composite area. Medan is the capital city of Indonesia Province of North Sumatra, Indonesia. Medan is the largests city in Sumatra island. There are 13 ethnic groups in Medan. The population in Medan is about 2.2 million people in 2016. The heterogeneity of people in Medan has bring out several youth organizations with their slogans and ideologies (Damanik, 2017). Medan has many youth organizations, namely Pemuda Pancasila (PP), Masyarakat Pancasila Indonesia (MPI), Ikatan Pemuda Karya (IPK), Angkatan Muda Pembaharuan Indonesia (AMPI), Keluarga Besar Putra-Putri Purnawirawan Polri
(KBPPP), and Forum Komunikasi Putra-Putri Purnawirawan Indonesia (FKPPI). They claimed as national, party, primordial and religious organization. In establishment, the youth organization purpose to empower youth and contribute to society. The youth organization is not only a supporting component but also as a resource aimed at strengthening in maintaining the integrity and sovereignty of the country. They also can participate in keeping security and order. The youth organizations is also one of freedom and rights for every citizen that guaranteed and protected by the state (Zainuddin, 2016).

In contrast, the goal establishment of the youth organization can not seen today which in practice is very far away. This youth organization is increasingly synonymous with thuggery and crime action. According to Jerome Tadie (2009) said that the existence of several groups of organizations within the community also influenced the arrangement of the city. Some of these groups have signs that are considered as distinctive characteristics. It can be seen from several perspectives, such as religion, ethnicity, and certain other identity similarities. Several groups of youth organizations in Medan are also identical to violent behavior, mastery of certain locations and business violence involvement, such as parking management, security of locations for entertainment and office buildings, debt collectors, plantation maintenance services, and others.

The disappointment of the people in Medan was also accompanied by hostility towards youth organizations which often involved in disputes. With the emergence of various violent conflicts and massive riots, most Medan residents began to worry and be disappointed with the situation. Tempo Magazine in 2010 and Kompas Newspaper in 2012 published a topic specifically discussing "kelompok preman" or preman groups. The issue discussed about several groups from community organizations that often commit violence and they have a tendency to use violence and engage in prolonged conflict (Tempo, 2010). Some of them also want this organization to be dissolved. The existence of this organization is a a frightening thing, because it is considered as a trigger for conflicts. In basically, the presence of this youth organization in society, like two coin sides (Damanik, 2017). First, youth organizations have a goal to gather young people who are used to create security and public order. Second, youth organizations have a negative impact on society, namely the emergence of several conflicts and disputes between youth organizations. Youth organizations in organized groups are identical with violence and often carry out vigilantism in Indonesia also stated by Bakker (2016):

“Today violent regional ormas continue to emphasize their capacity for violence but declare to use it in the service societal needs and citizen’s right. New order preman groups, they maintained, were corrupted by their dedication to establishment patrons. In contrast, the new ormas maintain that they have re-appropriated premanisme for the benefit of local society, which comes to the fore directly in societal securitization as well as in the creation of a greater share in the local economy for their supporters”.

According to Murianto Amin (2003), the emergence of political elites in North Sumatra after New Order came from leaders of youth organizations such as Pemuda Pancasila (PP). Police has conducted action in Ikatan Pemuda Karya (IPK) dan Pemuda
Pancasila (PP) conflict but the incident involving the both of them still be occured. The existence of the youth and community organization has potential for conflict. In 30 January 2016, the conflict between two youth and community organizations that are are IPK dan PP was occured. Two people died in this tragic incident, Monang Hutabarat and Roy Silalaban. They died after they were attacked by group members from PP. They were injured by sharp weapons. This incident begin when a group of IPK members passed the PP office in Brigjen Katamso street, Medan and there was a stone throw at the PP office. This action was responded with blockage action by PP members in Asia Street, Medan. This incident is not the first incident involved both organization. PP and IPK often involved clashes incident that only occurred in Medan.

The government is handling the conflict of youth organizations by prioritizing the police as a street-level bureaucrats who represent the government in carrying out their tasks dealing directly with citizens, including youth organizations involved in the conflict (M. Lipsky, 1970) although there are in several countries in handling by other institutions such as the military. The existence of a police institution is to maintain security and order, enforce the law, detect and prevent crime (Suparlan, 2008). The police handle various social problems that occur in the community through policing. In the past few years, police institutions in handling social problems (including youth organization conflicts) have been carried out with softer actions. Policing strategy is carried out by empowering community (community policing) and police see community as ‘people who must be better served to gain legitimacy’ (Jackson, 2002). Community policing is also the root from the emergence of democratic policing. Scheider, Chapman, & Schapiro (2009) defined policing community as the below:

Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies, which support the systematic use of partnerships and problem solving techniques, to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues, such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime (Scheider, Chapman, & Schapiro, 2009).

This study will explain and explore about the conflict between two youth and community organizations in Medan, Ikatan Pemuda Karya (IPK) and Pemuda Pancasila (PP) in Medan. The study also formulate the best approach of policing model by “Polrestabes Medan” or Medan Police Institution to solve this conflict. The paper also explain how policing community can implement in this case to solve the conflict in long-term. Police cannot resolve the conflict itself because police is part of community. The success or failure of policing will be influenced by participation of stakeholder including all community component in supporting the appropriate and effective policing actions (Schneider, 2008).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Community policing is often association with styles of leadership, management, and supervision that give more emphasis to organizational culture and values and less emphasis to written rules and formal discipline. The general argument is that when employees are guided
by a set of officially sanctioned values they will usually make good decisions and take appropriate actions. Although many formal rules will still probably be necessary, managers will need to resort to them much less often in order to maintain control over subordinates. Management practices consistent with this emphasis on organizational culture and values include:

1. Mission – agencies should develop concise statements of their mission and values and use them consistently in making decisions, guiding employees, and training new recruits.
2. Strategic Planning – agencies should engage in continuous strategic planning aimed at ensuring that resources and energy are focused on mission accomplishment and adherence to core values; otherwise organizations tend to get off track, confused about their mission and about what really matters.
3. Coaching – supervisors should coach and guide their subordinates more, instead of restricting their roles to review of paperwork and enforcement of rules and regulations.
4. Mentoring – young employees need mentoring from managers, supervisors, and/or peers – not just to learn how to do their job right but also to learn what constitutes the right job; in other words, to learn about ethics and values and what it means to be a good police officer.
5. Empowerment – under COP, employees are encouraged to be risktakers who demonstrate imagination and creativity in their work – this kind of empowerment can only succeed, however, when employees are thoroughly familiar with the organization’s core values and firmly committed to them.
6. Selective Discipline – in their disciplinary processes, agencies should make distinctions between intentional and unintentional errors made by employees and between employee actions that violate core values versus those that merely violate technical rules.

**RESEARCH METHOD**

This research are qualitative research. Qualitative research focuses on the processes that occur as well as products or results. Researchers are especially interested in understanding how things happen (Creswell, 2002: 162). The respondent in this study are police officers, member and exco from the youth organization (PP and IPK) in Medan. There are three methods in collecting data: interviews, observations, and documentations. There are list of respondent in interview: 6 police officer, 4 the members of youth organization, and 2 people citizen in Medan. Interview conduct in face-to-face to analyzing deeply the problem. The interview method is semi-structured interview. According to Holloway dan Wheeler (1996), this interview starts from the issues covered in the interview guidelines but it will be flexible depend on condition. The sequence of questions is not the same for each participant depending on the interview process and the answers of each individual. In our study, we
conducted intensive field observations in Medan to learn real situation. To decide who will be interviewed, the researchers will use purposive sampling method. Snowball sampling technique is a method for identifying, selecting and taking samples in a network or chain of continuous relationships (Neuman, 2003).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of the Causes of Youth Organization Conflicts

Pemuda Pancasial (PP) and Ikatan Pemuda Karya (IPK) are the biggest youth organization in Medan. The conflict in Medan often involved them (Table 1). The incident in 30 January 2016 is not the first conflict among the youth organizations. Beside on the goal of their establishment, The youth organization has always been identified an organization with rowdy youth that reflects a culture of violence. ‘Rowdy youth’ is synonymous with thugs, each person translated as vrijman or free-man, namely ‘free person’ which is classified as: i) private, private, non-governmental, non-military, civilian, ii) designation evil (who likes to extort and commit crimes), and iii) coolies who work on rice fields. In its development, the term of “preman” tends to be humorous in order to show activities that earn income by tearing or extorting others.

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<th>No</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>PP versus IPK (Deli Serdang)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>IPK versus PP (Kota Medan)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Between PP members: PP STM Hilir and PP Tanjung Morawa (Kota Medan)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>IPK versus alliances GRIB, AMPI and PP (Medan Del)</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>AMPI versus IPK (Kota Medan)</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>IPK versus PP (East Medan)</td>
<td>26/9/2013</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Pemuda Marga Silma (PMS) versus PP (Medan city)</td>
<td>12/12/2013</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>AMPI versus IPK (Medan City)</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>PP versus IPK (Medan)</td>
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<td>AMPI versus IPK (Pareut Satuan)</td>
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<td>AMPI versus PP (Medan)</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>PP versus IPK (Deli Serdang)</td>
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<td>PP versus IPK (North Medan)</td>
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<td>IPK versus PP (Medan)</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Makar Jaya farmer organization and youth organization led by Biotek Sarah (deli Serdang)</td>
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<td>PP versus IPK (Medan)</td>
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<td>IPK versus PP (Medan)</td>
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<td>PP versus IPK (Medan)</td>
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<td>AMPI versus PP (Medan)</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Satma PP-UNISU and perhatuan Mahasiswa Islam Indonesia (Medan)</td>
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Source: Polrestabes Medan (Medan Police)
The conflicts of both often occur and often create a high tense atmosphere in the Medan. Even though the two organizations have similar goals, they tend to be difficult to reconcile and each seems to destroy each other. They have often been involved in clashes and often claim the lives of their members. In the name of group pride, each member is not reluctant to act cruelly and inhumanly to attack each other. Zulfan Tadjoeddin (2002) stated that social, economic, and politic conditions are factors in influcing the growth of social violence. According to AKBP Putu Yudha as Invisible Reskrim Polrestabes Medan, there were several causes of organization clashes. The first, each organization want to show the organization power. The second is to show each other its identity. The last, competition in resources such as parking area. The clashes can occur because one of organizations want to grasp the area from other organization.

1) Resource Acquisition and Economics Motive

According to Mr. Situpu, at the North Sumatra Regional Police, Medan City, the clashes between PP and IPK was caused by several problems. The first problem is the growth of social jealousy, including the mastery of an area. Often the land domination becomes the starting point for conflict from both. This can not be separated from the effort to control the territory of other youth organizations. One example of conditions such as the presence of parking area that is controlled by a youth organization so that the other youth organization want to seize. The problem of social jealousy leads to the mastery of resources that are income for individuals and groups. This is reflected in the statement of Police 1 as follows:

"Antara PP dan IPK pada umumnya tumbuh kecemburuan sosial misalnya adanya satu lapak perparkiran yang dikuasai oleh salah satu OKP sehingga OKP lain ingin merebut. Inilah kami terakhir melakukan pertemuan di Kutalimbaru untuk menemukan problem solving PP dengan IPK, dimana salah satu developer yang bergerak dalam bidang perumahan menggunakan IPK sehingga PP tersinggung dan melakukan perusakan plang terhadap developer. Oleh karena itu, kami menghimbau supaya tidak ada lagi keributan-keributan diantara kedua OKP tersebut. Jadi menurut saya, kedua OKP tersebut ribut karena tumbuhnya kecemburuan soal atas lahan yang dijadikan sumber penghasilan di Kota Medan. Jadi permasalahan sumber daya yang dapat menjadi sumber penghasilan bagi dirinya maupun organisasinya." (Police 1)

"The conflict between PP and IPK was generally grown by social jealousy, for example, there is one of parking area that is controlled by a youth organization and the other organization try to grasp it. This is our last meeting in Kutalimbaru to find a problem solving the conflict between PP with IPK, where a developer engaged in the housing sector used the security service from IPK so that PP was offended and damaged the signpost against the developer. Therefore, we communicate that there will be no more conflicts and clashes between PP and
IPK. So in my opinion, the conflict between them both of them caused by jealousy about the land that was used as a source of their income in Medan. So it's a problem of resources that can be a source of their income for himself and his organization.”

Mastery of resources is the motive of the conflict among youth organizations. This is in line with Prayetno and Nababan (2014) who stated that the causes of conflict could be political factors, economic inequality, cultural inequality, ethnic and religious sentiments. However, economic and political factors often play the most dominant factor compared to the last two factors. Likewise, the struggle for area domination arises from problems of job, needs and labor. Not a few members depend on youth organization to get their needs and food. They consider joining in youth organization as a job. This was also confirmed by several statements of respondents as follows:

“Kalau berdasarkan keterangan mereka dan melihat dari lapangan, ada konflik laten itu. Penyebabnya adalah untuk daerah kekuasaan (perebutan potensi sumber daya seperti lahan parkir, jaga di pasar jaga diskotik).” (Police 2)

(Based on their report (youth organization member) and look at field, there are a latent conflict. The conflict caused on a competition in territory as potential resources such as parking area, market, discotic)

“...OKP yang lain ingin menunjukkan pamornya sehingga dapat dipake oleh pengusaha-pengusaha. Dari hasil penyelidikan kami, mereka tersebut dipake juga oleh pengusaha untuk menagih hutang (debt collector), untuk menunjukkan eksistensi organisasi mereka...” (Police 1)

(the youth organization want to show their great name so that businessman will use their service. Based on our investigation, businessman used their service for debt collector to show their organization existence)

“Kalau dari kacamata masyarakat, permasalahan/konflik OKP paling sering terjadi dikarenakan perebutan lahan/lapangan pekerjaan, marwah atau harga diri dan uang. Untuk masalah lapangan pekerjaan, secara fungsi terbentuknya ormas ini bukan untuk mencari lapangan pekerjaan, namun kenyataan nama besar dari masing-masing ormas lebih mudah untuk mendapatkan proyek-proyek, lahan parkir. Untuk marwah atau harga diri, di Medan ormas yang menjadi bintang adalah PP dan IPK, sehingga ada masalah kecil menjadi masalah besar. Didalam berkas, tidak ada ditanyakan apakah melintas saja menjadi masalah harga diri” (Police 3)

(From the point view of community, the problems / conflicts of the youth organization are most often due to the struggle for land / employment, self-esteem
and money. For the problem of employment, as the function, the establishment of
the youth organization is not a job (looking money) but in reality the organization
become a method to collect money such as to get projects, parking area. For self-
estee, the star organizations in Medan are PP and IPK, so that there are small
problems that become big problems. In the file, there is no question whether
crossing becomes a matter of self-esteem).

The both youth organization (PP and IPK) control all authority area with their post.
The post tend to be like an office for their member. They claimed certain locations that
become their territory and their domination, for example in the Asian road area in Medan
City is PP’s territory. PP claimed these locations to manage, no other organization disturb
the area. Although sometimes IPK try to intervene the area, PP will try to defend these area.
Another problem is also caused by the community indirectly agreeing “preman” or thuggery,
by providing opportunities to employ the youth organization member both PP and IPK to
obtain security services. This condition also support and encouraged the both or them to be
difficult to control in Medan.

2) Existence and Domination.

The second problem is an effort to show the existence of each youth organization. The
domination in an area/land can show the level of power from the youth organization so that
people recognize its existence. In the regional autonomy era, the youth organization is
entering into political activity. In this case, the youth organizations can be characterized in
two things. First, the youth organization is considered as a political transports, political
resources and political capital which are expected to be able to support a local election,
government support and opposition. Amin (2013) shows the involvement of the PP in North
Sumatera in the Election of Syamsul Arifin and Gatot Pudjonugroho as the Governor and
Deputy Governor in 2005. Amin (2007) also mentioned the involvement of PP, GPA and
FKPPI in the Medan Direct Local Election in 2005. Secondly, the youth organization in the
New Order political used as voters, paid masses, and provocateurs agents to obtain or guard
the power. In the Reformation era, the strongman in youth organization emerged as an
influential political elite and some of them penetrated as parliament members and regional
heads.

3). Past Incident

The third problem is related to the revenge from past clash incident. One party were not
satisfied with the previous incident. IPK often feels victimized because PP members are
bigger than IPK. Counter-attacks often have the potential to occur when there is a sense of
the losses experienced by one party. This is reflected in the statement of Police 1 as follows:

“Dugaan lain, timbul rasa dendam karena selama ini mereka sudah sering ribut,
bisa dibilang IPK sering menjadi korban karena mungkin dari segi jumlah
keanggotaan lebih banyak PP daripada IPK.” (Police 1).
In other prediction, the emergence of revenge caused previous incident. IPK often become the victim because in membership context, PP members is bigger than IPK member).

According Collins (2005) *culture of violence* is a theory that mentions the culture of violence that happened in plural society. Some sub-cultures from the community build norms that allow the use of domination of physical violence rather than dominant culture. The *culture of violence* that mentioned by Collins (2005) in Indonesia:

The culture of terror and violence developed by security forces and paramilitary groups sponsored by regime including Pemuda Pancasila, the youth group of the New Order’s ruling Golkar party, has undermined concepts of civility and heightened fears that the killing and chaos of 1965 could happen again (Collins, 2005).

4) Inability the leader to control members

The other problem in youth organization in Medan is the lack of supervisor control in subordinate. The leaders of youth organization especially in PP and IPK faced difficulty in managing their subordinate. It can reflect when the leader among PP and IPK have agreed to make peace but the agreement did not follow in bottom level. After the agreement, PP and IPK still involve in clash and fight in field. In some case, there is so difficult to indetity PP and IPK member. Top managements of youth organization can not ensure the real data about their member. It makes difficult to identify their members during disputes and clashes. Ideal condition, the leaders can communicate the organization goal, vission, and mission so that all members can understand them. The organization goal should become a organization track in all activities in each level of the organization. They failed to understand organization value and goal in contributing to community. One member recognized that he follow PP because his family and his friend joined on PP.

“saya gabung karena banyak teman-teman saya gabung di sini” (PP Member).
(I joined becaused my friend joined in this organization).

Many member often take actions that are far from organizational values. Even though they should have understood the organization's goals when they first joined and the organization's goals were the reason they joined. But in reality, some members had a reason to join their organization because their family and their friend joined. Their lack of understanding can be seen from how in the occured clashes PP members called for "Pancasila Abadi" when they attack and burn a vehicles form IPK. In some times, some member either PP or IPK caught carrying weapons to kill others. One member of PP also can not state the effort by management to communicate the organizational value. They only recognized that there just a little training for new member.
Policing Model in handling the Youth Organization Conflict through Community Policing

Based on the conflict escalation among the youth organizations in Medan and the function of the police as a state representative in law enforcement, the conflict will indirectly eliminate the spirit and authority of the police. Therefore, the police must take some actions which will affect some important things. First action, Police must show the forceful character as law enforcement. Second; Police shows a good culture as professional. Third, Police shows its strong influence in the community. Fourth, Police shows its contribution to society to build well perception. Fifth, Police shows an approach mode. Police will be better when he close to the conflict actors to make easier in managing conflict.

Policing developed by Della Porta and Rieter (1998) emphasizes the importance of the police in law enforcement by participating in disciplining the community in this case two youth organization conflict; PP and IPK in Medan. Policing model will be influenced by a) the character of the police institution, (2) the political and professional culture, (3) the configuration of political power, (4) public perceptions, (5) the interaction of police officers with conflict actors; while in and (6) the police knowledge, which is interpreted as the police perception of external realities that influence the concrete practices of policing in community.

Community policing is a dominant philosophy, aimed at promoting collaborative relationships between the police and citizens to enhance community safety and crime prevention (Leroux & Mcshane, 2017).

In building community policing model to solve the conflict among the organization in Medan, the researcher adopt a model from Scheider, Chapman, & Schapiro (2009). The model consist of three component; (1) Partnership, (2) Organizational transformational, and (3) Problem solving. The researchers try to develop in concrete action.

Partnerships

In community policing concept, police should engage others in this effort. Community policing encourages police to build the relationship with multidisciplinary partnerships such as government agencies, community members and groups, non-profit organization, service providers, private business and the media. Suparlan (2003) found that police need to have close relationship and always interact with community as the police function in maintaining the regularity and orderliness. Rahardjo (2002) argued that community policing emphasizes the acceleration of the police to the community rather than its ability to find and punish criminals on traditional policing models. Community policing does not only focus on pressing crime rates, but more focus on preventing crime. If it is analogous to eradicating Malaria, it is not enough to just treat the sufferer, but to find and destroy the mosquito's nest. Community policing is more likely to lead to increased public trust. The police know what people want, get closer to the community, and the police respond to complaints and reports from the community.
There are some methods in build relationship with community that can be conducted by Police:

1. **Support a special program for youth.** Police can take a role in a program as collaboration between other parties in empowering youth. The program can focus in youth characters’s building.

2. **Sharing and Discussion Forum.** In building emotional relationships with the community, Police need to create a partnership program with local residents and communities through Police Partnership and Community Visits and Forums. They who are included in this forum are community leaders. They must have much time to identify social problems and find solution in the community.

3. **Regular Visit.** Police need to communicate in person-to-person in build deep emotional with community. Police can conduct ‘door to door’ visit.

4. **Empowering Police Woman in Soft Approach.** Police need involve and empower Policewomen in Community Policing implementation. Her values or characteristics is seen as very effective in establishing accurate relationships with the community. Policewomens are considered to have "soft" characters, such as soft, friendly, and humanist characters. Policewomen are considered more able to take a more effective sociological approach in carrying out assignments, functions, and activities in contact with the community (Wijonarko, 2007).

**Transformation**

Trust is the basis for any effective relationship between a public service agency and citizens (Scheider et al., 2009). Police need to transform the internal organization to be more effective and efficient.

1. **IT system Optimization.** One of challenge for Police are in quality service. Police need to increase effective and efficient in report process. People who come to police office can reduce his effort so that they can save their energy, money, and time. Police can use effectively IT device. With IT device, people should not visit repeatedly to Police office. The good service will increase the trust to Police Institution.

2. **Organizational structure.** Police needs to transform its internal organization relating organizational flexibility, decentralization, and geographics assignment.

3. **Organizational culture and leadership.** To build trust from community, police can ensure to develop internal organization so that police adopt in external condition. It need a role of leader to build good organizational culture.

**Problem Solving**

Problem solving means police aproach systematically to identify the problems in community, collect and analyze information, develop and implement alternative as response.
to solve or reduce the problems, and evaluate the implementation of alternative (Scheider et al., 2009). The soft approach may be ineffective in some situation. The last option is repressive action when it is needed. Walker (2005) explains if the police can use force legally with a legal mandate to overcome the people disorder in carrying out their authority.

CONCLUSION

Based on three important factors to overcome the conflict between youth organization (IPK and PP) in Medan; resource acquisition and economics motive, existence and dominations, and past incident, then overcoming conflict between youth organization in Medan is not easy. There are two main issues for the PP and IPK conflict in Medan. First, the existence of youth organization in Medan is an economic need for members of youth organization itself. Second, youth organization members in Medan were unable to understand the duties and functions of youth organization itself, so they did not obey the leadership’s orders. To overcome this problem, multidisciplinary community policing is needed. The police must work with government institutions, members and community groups, non-profit organizations, service providers, private businesses and media. The presence of government institutions, service providers and private businesses, will reduce member dependence on jobs provided by youth organization, and the presence of community groups will assist the police in reducing and preventing conflicts between youth organization, but the police must also facilitate the public in terms of reporting and others, such as by utilizing IT.

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