



Implementation of Prevention of Disturbance of Public Order in the Denpasar Police Area

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Abstract: Studying the problems related to the effectiveness of preventing disturbances in order to maintain public order and security at the Denpasar City Police Resort is the main focus of this study. To overcome this problem, this study was conducted using an empirical method. The main source of legal information How to Collect Legal Documents Through Interviews and analysis of legal documents through analytical descriptions The results of the study found that the effectiveness of security and public disturbance prevention operations in the Denpasar Police Resort area was still not as good as expected. And there are still many cases of security disturbances and chaos. Although the patrol facilities and infrastructure are adequate, patrol activities are not the most appropriate activities. And there are still many cases of security and order disturbances in Denpasar City, such as motorcycle theft. The Dalmas Patrol Unit of the Denpasar City Samapta Police faces obstacles in preventing serious theft through patrols, such as the lack of facilities and infrastructure that can support or be useful for carrying out the patrol mission itself. Including other obstacles such as bad weather conditions Reducing visibility during patrols And there are several areas

that cannot be accessed for patrol activities.

Keywords: Implementation, Disturbance of Public Order and Security, Denpasar Police

Introduction

One of the main needs that must be met in order to create a more conducive social environment is security and public order (Harkamtibmas). In community life, security stability is the main requirement to ensure the continuity of economic, social, and cultural activities. However, the reality in the field shows that disturbances to security and public order often occur in various forms such as riots, commotion, hanging around, and various other actions that violate public order. The police as law enforcers play a role in creating order and security in community life. As written in Article 5 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia Police (hereinafter referred to as the Police Law):

The Republic of Indonesia National Police is a state apparatus that plays a role in maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, patronage, and services to the community in order to maintain domestic security.

The Republic of Indonesia National Police is the National Police which is a single unit that carries out the functions as referred to in paragraph (1).

Raimas Patrol is implemented as a police effort targeted at the Decree of the Chief of Police Number SKEP/608/VI/1997 which regulates patrols. It is called Raimas Patrol because it is an abbreviation of "mass control patrol". Crowd control equipment actually already exists in a regulation on crowd control, namely in the Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 16 of 2006. Their task is to disperse, disperse, disperse and find masses who carry out anarchic actions that have the potential to disrupt the jurisdiction of the Denpasar Police, which is a city known to have complex social dynamics.

The increasing number of illegal racing activities is truly worrying. This action not only causes chaos, but also endangers the safety of other drivers. However, this reckless action ended in an arrest after police officers managed to arrest a jockey named Kristian Vieri, the arrest began with a raid patrol carried out by members of the Dalmas Denpasar Police. Officers received information about illegal racing on the long Sunset Road Seminyak road, right in front of the Toyota dealer. "When we arrived at the scene, we saw a group of motorcyclists gathered. However, when they realized the presence of the police, they immediately fled. The police then conducted a search of the scene until they found a black Yamaha Mio Soul motorbike and a red Yamaha Mio. With the patrol car's turning lights off, the officers launched an ambush. The motorbike has now been taken to the Denpasar Police Headquarters with its owner.

Article 503 of the Criminal Code is one of the articles that can be used to ensnare perpetrators, including:

Threatened with a maximum prison sentence of three days or a maximum fine of two hundred and twenty five rupiah;

He who makes a commotion or disturbance, thus disturbing the peace of the night;

Anyone who causes a disturbance near a building used to hold legitimate religious services or for court hearings, while religious services or religious sessions are taking place.

However, the implementation of these rules requires an effective preventive approach, not just a repressive approach. This is where the patrol of the Raimas Dalmas Sat Samapta Unit plays an important role in reducing the possibility of riots before they escalate into bigger problems. It is hoped that through routine patrols in the Denpasar Police area, Raimas will be able to identify, prevent and overcome various forms of public disturbances.

Furthermore, the police's efforts to maintain public order also have a strong constitutional basis. In the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, specifically in Article 28G, it is stated that:

"Everyone has the right to protection of his/her privacy, his/her family, his/her honor, his/her dignity, and his/her property. "The right to feel safe is a state obligation that must

be respected by all elements of government, including the police." Furthermore, Article 30 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution emphasizes that the Republic of Indonesia National Police has the duty to protect, serve, and serve the community and enforce the law."

In this context, the patrol of the Raimas Dalmas Sat Samapta Unit, in addition to maintaining order, also aims to ensure that the constitutional rights of the community to a sense of security are fulfilled. By eliminating the possibility of disturbing public order, Raimas plays a role in creating social stability which is a prerequisite for development in various sectors.

Raimas patrols are conducted routinely with a strict schedule to cover times when security disturbances are likely to occur. In this example, the patrol schedule takes place every day from 8 pm to 5 am Western Indonesia Time (WIB). The main focus of the patrols includes strategic areas such as tourist attractions, public places, and places prone to disturbances. Patrol duties include direct supervision, involving the community to identify potential problems, and reporting incidents to management if violations are found.

This patrol covers strategic areas such as tourist attractions (Kuta and Sanur), public areas such as public squares, densely populated settlements and nightlife venues that are prone to security disturbances. The main purpose of the patrol is to prevent crime, respond to potential social conflicts, and maintain public order in the community. In its implementation, the patrol prioritizes a preventive approach through direct supervision in vulnerable locations, interaction with the community to detect potential disturbances, and routine reporting to leaders for further evaluation. With a schedule that focuses on vulnerable times, this patrol aims to create a sense of security, especially in the Denpasar area which has a high level of community and tourist activity.

The implementation of Raimas patrols in the field is not without various challenges. The complexity of urban communities such as Denpasar often causes situational and dynamic disturbances of order. In addition, limited natural resources, coupled with the availability of supporting facilities, often become obstacles in carrying out patrol duties optimally (Tabah, 1993:35). This shows the importance of evaluating the effectiveness of Raimas patrols to ensure that prevention efforts are running effectively and have a positive impact on life (Harrison, 2022:89).

The study on the effectiveness of the Raimas patrol of the Dalmas Sat Samapta Unit is relevant to measure the extent to which the implementation of this patrol contributes to the achievement of objectives, specifically in Article 503 of the Criminal Code. This study is also expected to provide strategic information for the Denpasar Police in improving the quality of service to residents, especially to maintain the welfare of its jurisdiction.

The formulation of the problem is related to How is the effectiveness of preventing disturbances to public order and security in the Denpasar City Police area? And empirically

this study aims to empirically investigate and analyze the effectiveness of preventing disturbances to public order and security in the Denpasar City Police area.

Methodology

Empirical legal research is a type of research conducted to find legal rules and legal work systems in society, based on this, the type of empirical legal research used in this study (Subagya, 2013:29). In solving existing problems, a fact approach, a conceptual approach and a statute approach are used. This study uses primary and secondary data sources with data collection techniques through direct research objects, namely through document studies, observations, field research by conducting interviews and documentation. The data used are none other than data obtained in the field or on the highway as well as observation data and laws and regulations obtained from electronic media in the form of court decisions by exploring and describing primary, secondary and tertiary data which are described in detail so that a clear picture will occur of solving the formulation of the problem proposed.

Results and Discussion

The Indonesian National Police continues to experience a paradigm shift, where previously the police tended to be used as a tool of the authorities in serving the interests of the community, and has had an impact on very fundamental changes. The changes include the re-formulation of its role in accordance with laws and regulations, which regulate the role of the police in maintaining order and security for residents in its area. The Polri policy has a strategic direction in prioritizing the appearance as a protector, guardian and servant of the community, containing a meaning that is full of every Polri service activity. In its new paradigm, the police serve as protectors of the community from social activities that are detrimental to it (Bambang & Widodo, 2009: 67). The police are an institution tasked with maintaining security and public order, enforcing the law, and providing protection to citizens (Rahardi, 2007: 69).

Based on Law Number 1 of 2017 concerning Patrols, it is explained that Raimas Patrol is one of the police strategies to maintain Harkamtibmas (Maintenance of Security and Public Order) in the jurisdiction of the Denpasar Police. This patrol activity aims to prevent various forms of security disturbances such as acts of violence, brawls, illegal racing and the possibility of large-scale riots. With high mobility and complete tactical equipment, Raimas acts as a rapid reaction unit, ready to be deployed at any time to anticipate possible security disturbances.

The Raimas patrol implementation process begins with data collection on areas prone to public order disturbances based on public reports and the results of police intelligence monitoring. The Raimas team will then determine the patrol route and strategy to be used,

whether by patrolling using vehicles or on foot at strategic points. This patrol is usually carried out at critical hours, such as at night until early morning, to maximize prevention of potential criminal acts. In this patrol, Raimas prioritizes a preventive approach by conducting direct dialogue with the community, traders, and local security forces. In addition, officers also conduct inspections of suspicious vehicles, disband groups that have the potential to cause riots, and take action against violations of the law detected in the field. This patrol activity also often collaborates with other units such as the Criminal and Narcotics Investigation Unit to identify potential greater threats.

In certain situations, Raimas patrols are required to take repressive action if there is an increase in security disturbances. If there is anarchic action or potential riots, Raimas applies measured handling procedures, such as the use of tear gas or repelling the masses with special formations. These actions are carried out professionally to minimize the risk of loss of life and damage to public facilities. Raimas also coordinates with other units, such as Criminal Investigation or Intelkam, to take further action against suspected perpetrators.

Post-patrol evaluation is an important step in improving Raimas' effectiveness in maintaining public order and security. The team analyzes the results of the patrol, records potential disturbances that were successfully prevented, and formulates strategies for future patrols. Public input also becomes evaluation material to improve the quality of police services. With good planning, implementation and evaluation, Raimas patrols continue to be at the forefront of implementation in creating a conducive environment.

In certain situations, Raimas patrols are required to take repressive action if there is an increase in security disturbances. Denpasar Police have patrol motorbikes, patrol cars, megaphones, and handytalkies to support their own patrol activities. It can be seen that the condition of the Denpasar Police patrol facilities and infrastructure is not damaged, so that patrol activities or facilities and infrastructure are very useful and nothing is damaged. Denpasar Police continue to strive to improve security and patrols in order to reduce crime rates and maintain public order and security. One of the steps taken is to intensify Raimas patrols (mass dispersal) to prevent criminal acts in crime-prone areas. The presence of Raimas, especially in areas with high mobility levels, is expected to create a safe and peaceful environment. In addition to Raimas patrols, Denpasar Police also increase routine patrols involving a number of units including the Sabhara unit and the Traffic Unit. These patrols are focused on strategic points such as shopping centers, tourist areas and residential areas that are often the targets of crime.

The authority of the police as protectors of society from crime, especially to maintain public order and security (Perangin-Angin, Dewi & Karma, 2021:260). The police and the community are working partners who have a close and interdependent relationship. The police are tasked with maintaining order and the order of community life to be better and

the community also plays a role in maintaining security and order in their area (Sadjijono & Santoso, 2017:34). The correlation between the two is very close and will not be able to run without adequate cooperation between the two parties. The police as criminals, and this will not be able to run well without the support of the community in providing information about crimes that occur in an area. The police act as a party that can solve social problems in the form of symptoms in community life and can be felt as a burden.

The community in question is the local community, namely the place where the social symptoms occur (Soekanto, 2003:56). In short, the role of the police in enforcing the law and protecting the community from various forms of insecurity and crime is an undeniable reality. Both the protection of citizens and the protection of various institutions and productive social, cultural, and economic centers.

The effectiveness of preventing public disturbances in the Denpasar Police Area depends on several strategies implemented by the police to maintain public security. One of the main steps is to strengthen patrols, including Raimas patrols (mass dispersal) and routine patrols targeting crime-prone areas. With a more active police presence in the field, the number of crimes such as motor vehicle theft (curanmor), aggravated robbery (curat) and vandalism can be reduced significantly..

In addition to patrols, Polresta Denpasar also increases the effectiveness of law enforcement through more intensive police operations. In 2024, Polresta successfully resolved more than 1,308 cases from a total of 1,801 crime reports, indicating an increase in the case resolution rate. This increase also strengthens public trust in the police. This action is also supported by routine raids targeting drug trafficking, street crimes, and other law violations.

Each region has different social, cultural and customary conditions, this causes criminal acts in one place to be different from other places, but in every activity there must be factors that influence it, including patrol activities carried out by the Sabhara Unit of the Denpasar Police, there must be factors in its implementation, both supporting and inhibiting factors. The factors that support the police in eradicating crime are, first, the ability of the police themselves in solving cases and, second, a supportive culture that remembers us. All activities or efforts that have the aim of making citizens obey the law, and result in legal compliance, which has the aim of protecting the community.

The inhibiting factors or obstacles to the Raimas patrol of the Dalmas Samapta Unit of the Denpasar Police in preventing disturbances to public order and security are the lack of personnel in the field, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, the increasing crime rate and the still minimal participation of the community.

Conclusion

The effectiveness of preventing public order disturbances in the Denpasar Police area has been stipulated in the Decree of the Head of the Denpasar City Police Department Number: KEP/75/XII/2022. In this regulation we can see various strategies implemented to maintain security and public order. There are obstacles experienced by the patrol unit of the Dalmas Sat Samapta Polresta Denpasar, and the obstacles include internal obstacles such as lack of personnel and lack of facilities that allow to support or can be more helpful in carrying out the patrol itself, then external factors including such as less than supportive weather so that visibility during patrols becomes less focused, then certain areas that cannot be reached so that it can lead to criminal acts of theft and other problems such as areas that are remote areas or areas that are in alleys that cannot be accessed simultaneously with other areas.

Recommendations for the problems studied are to the Government, the patrol team of the Dalmas Sat Samapta Polresta Denpasar is urged to maximize patrol activities because technology is increasingly sophisticated and the modes are increasingly diverse, it is not uncommon for disturbances to public security and order to occur during the day and are carried out by individuals who are familiar with the environment that will be targeted, then it is also urged to conduct uniform patrols in the Polresta Denpasar area. The public is urged to always be vigilant of the surrounding environment and be careful in placing valuables so as not to become victims of criminal acts or disturbances to public order that can occur at any time.

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