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## ANALYSIS OF THE REGULATION OF THE NATIONAL POLICE CHIEF IN LAW ENFORCEMENT OF BRAWL CASES IN CIREBON CITY

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### Abstract

**Background.** Fights between students are a form of collective violence that not only endangers the safety of the individuals involved but also has a detrimental effect on public order, comfort in the environment, and the education sector's reputation. This situation has transformed into one of the security and public order challenges that continues to emerge, including in the Cirebon City area.

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**Aims.** This study discusses the implementation of Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2006 concerning Guidelines for Mass Control in law enforcement against brawl cases in Cirebon City. Brawls, as a form of collective violence that often involves students and youth groups, are a serious challenge to maintaining public order.

**Methods.** Through a normative juridical approach, this study analyzes the extent to which the police force carries out the regulation's mandate, especially in early detection, a persuasive approach, and applying human rights principles.

**Result.** The study's results show a gap between legal norms in regulations and implementation in the field. The handling tends to be more repressive and lacks cross-sector coordination and community participation.

**Conclusion.** Therefore, the supervision system needs to be improved, the role of Polmas optimized, and the apparatus's capacity increased in a humanistic and preventive approach. This research also highlights the importance of accountable evaluation after handling social conflicts to achieve legal effectiveness.

**Implementation.** The success of law enforcement in brawl cases is determined by the authorities' ability to handle events technically and legally and build strong social relations with the community, especially the younger generation.

**Keywords:** Cirebon City, Law Enforcement, Perkap Dalmas, Police, Brawl.

## INTRODUCTION

Fights between students are a form of collective violence that not only endangers the safety of the individuals involved but also has a detrimental effect on public order, comfort in the environment, and the education sector's reputation. This situation has transformed into one of the security and public order challenges that continues to emerge, including in the Cirebon City area. The increase in incidents of fights between students in this area has attracted serious attention from various parties, especially the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Polri) which has a constitutional responsibility to maintain public safety, enforce the law, and provide protection and services to the public under what is stipulated in Law Number 2 of 2002 related to the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia.

To overcome the problem of crime on the streets, including fights between students, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Polri), under the leadership of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Kapolri), has issued several strategic policies. One of these policies is issuing the National Police Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2019 concerning the Management System and Standards for Police Operational Success, which provides normative guidance to carry out police duties measurably and professionally. In addition, in response to modern security challenges, the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Kapolri) has also issued the National Police Chief's Telegram Letter Number ST/2162/X/HUK.7.1/2021 which highlights the importance of

increasing prevention and law enforcement efforts in responding to street crime, thuggery, and various other public order issues.

At the local level, the Cirebon City Resort Police (Polres) responded to the policy through the implementation of the Maung Presisi Patrol, which is a police patrol program designed with a modern, responsive, and solution-oriented approach in the context of preventing and prosecuting criminal acts, including brawls. This program is a manifestation of the concept of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Polri) Precision, initiated by the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Kapolri), intending to create a law enforcement system that is adaptive to the social dynamics of the community.

Although normatively this program has a strong legal basis and a progressive vision, in its implementation in the field, there are still many obstacles, such as limited personnel, infrastructure, and social resistance from specific community groups. This condition shows that there is a gap between the regulations listed in the National Police Chief's Regulation and their implementation at the local level, especially in the context of handling cases of fights between students in Cirebon City. Thus, it is essential to analyze further the law enforcement mechanism for brawl cases based on the National Police Chief Regulation, as well as the extent to which these gaps affect the effectiveness of police actions to create a conducive kamtibmas situation in the student environment.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Law Enforcement Concept**

Law enforcement refers to measures to ensure that the legal norms in society are complied with by individuals or legal entities, either by self-awareness or through decisive action from the authorities. This process aims to realize the principles of justice, legal certainty, and benefits in social interaction of the community by utilizing existing legal tools and authorized institutions (Soerjono Soekanto, 2016). In its implementation, law enforcement can be preventive or repressive. Preventive measures focus on efforts to avoid violations of the law, while repressive measures aim to provide punishment for offenses that have occurred.

In the context of law enforcement in Indonesia, the leading role is held by the institutions of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, the Prosecutor's Office, and the Judiciary. The police have the authority to be investigators and initial investigators in every criminal act, so their position is crucial in the early stages of the law enforcement process. This

is where internal regulations such as the National Police Chief Regulation (Perkap) become important as work guidelines in implementing police duties.

### **Regulation of the National Police Chief as a Source of Internal Law**

The National Police Chief's Regulation is a set of rules that are part of the legal system in Indonesian national law and are included in the administrative and technical operational rules category. Under Article 8, paragraph (1) of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Laws and Regulations, regulations issued by the head of an institution or an official equivalent to the minister have the right to regulate technical affairs for which he is responsible. Therefore, Perkap has legal authority that must be accepted in the context of the Indonesian National Police (Polri).

Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2019 concerning Criminal Investigation serves as an administrative and technical guideline in implementing the investigation process by investigators from the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Polri). This rule establishes procedures, structures, and authorities in handling criminal cases. In addition, the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2006 concerning Guidelines for Mass Control (Dalmas) provides operational instructions in managing crowds and overcoming the potential for social conflicts. These two regulations are the primary reference when dealing with brawl incidents that often occur in public spaces and involve many people.

### **The Concept of Crowd Control from the Perspective of Police**

Crowd control is one of the essential tasks in the police role that deals with managing situations involving large numbers of people, demonstrations, or possible conflicts that could cause disturbances to public order. In the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2006, measures in controlling crowds include early detection, negotiation, warning, and tactical actions that can be coercive if necessary. This stage shows that the Dalmas approach is based on the principle of graduation and the use of proportionate force.

In addition, from an international point of view, the principle of using force by security forces must meet the principles of legality, necessity, and proportionality as stated in the *Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials* published by the

United Nations. Therefore, acts of physical violence or forcible dispersal of crowds by the authorities can only be carried out if all persuasive measures have failed and there is a real threat to public safety.

### **The Phenomenon of Brawls in a Criminological Perspective**

Brawls, especially among students and adolescents, are a form of juvenile delinquency (*juvenile delinquency*) that develops into a criminal act when it involves physical violence, persecution, or even death. In criminological studies, this action can be explained through a distorted socialization approach, peer group pressure (*Peer Pressure*), and weak social control of the family and educational institutions. In theory, *Differential Association* explains that deviant behavior is learned through interaction with a deviant social environment (Edwin H. Sutherland, 1939).

Other factors, such as the influence of social media, the absence of positive activities in the community, and the weak role of informal institutions such as families, schools, and community leaders, are also the causes of the increasing intensity of brawls in urban areas such as Cirebon. In this context, handling brawls only with a legal or repressive approach is not enough. Still, it is necessary to synergize between sectors through a community-based, preventive, educational, and participatory approach.

### **Community Policing (Polmas) as a Strategy to Prevent Social Conflict**

Polmas, or community policing, is a police approach that aims to build partnerships between the police and the community to create mutual security. This strategy is based on participation, openness, and two-way communication principles. In the context of the National Police, this approach is carried out by the Community Development function (Binmas) by establishing direct relationships with community leaders, communities, students, and youth groups through educational and preventive activities.

*Community policing* is the form of "governing through community," namely, managing public safety by empowering local communities as the main actors in preventing crime (David H. Bayley and Clifford D. Shearing, 1996). This approach is considered effective in building public trust and strengthening the legitimacy of police institutions, especially in conflict-prone situations such as brawl cases. The optimal implementation of Polmas is believed to be able to

change the security paradigm from a mere state responsibility to a shared responsibility between the apparatus and citizens.

## **METHODS**

In writing this journal, the author adopts a normative juridical research method, which is an approach in legal studies that includes the review of normative legal sources or legal documents, such as laws, court decisions, official documents from the police, and relevant legal literature. This method was chosen because the focus of the problem studied is the analysis of positive legal norms, especially the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2006 concerning Guidelines for Mass Control, and its application in the context of law enforcement related to brawl cases in Cirebon City.

Normative juridical methods are used to answer legal questions (*Legal Issue*) that arise from the gap between the written legal norms (*Das Sollen*) and the realities that are happening on the ground (*Das Sein*), especially in the context of police officers' authority and manner of acting when handling riots or brawls.

### **Research Approach**

This research applies legislative methods and conceptual methods. The statutory method is used to analyze legal provisions, in particular:

- Regulation of the National Police Chief Number 16 of 2006 concerning Crowd Control (Dalmas).
- Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia.
- Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System.
- Other supporting regulations that are relevant to the topic of handling brawls.

Meanwhile, a conceptual approach is used to examine basic concepts in law enforcement, community policing (*Community Policing*), and the principle of the use of force by the apparatus (*use of force*). This approach allows the author to examine how the idealism of law is formed and how law should work according to relevant legal theories.

### **Types and Sources of Legal Substances**

This normative juridical research uses three types of legal materials, namely:

- a. Primary Legal Material

Primary legal materials are the main sources of law that have binding power, such as:

- Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2006 concerning Guidelines for Crowd Control
- Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Police.
- The Criminal Code (KUHP) and the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP) as material and formal criminal laws.
- Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning SPPA (Juvenile Criminal Justice System).
- Instructions, regional regulations, and internal police SOPs for handling riots and brawls.

#### b. Secondary Legal Materials

Secondary legal materials include doctrines or opinions of legal experts, scientific journals, law books, and previous research results that strengthen legal analysis and arguments.

Examples of secondary legal materials used include:

- Books by Soerjono Soekanto, Satjipto Rahardjo, and Lawrence M. Friedman.
- A national law journal article that discusses law enforcement and *community policing*.
- Annual police reports or official documents related to handling social conflicts.

#### c. Tertiary Legal Materials

Tertiary legal materials include dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other documents that explain primary and secondary legal materials. These materials clarify the terminology and meaning of a norm or doctrine.

### **Legal Material Collection Techniques**

Collecting legal materials is carried out through literature studies (*Library Research*).

Legal materials are collected from various sources such as:

- Online legal databases such as JDIH, Hukumonline, and the Supreme Court Portal.
- *E-books* and national and international scientific journals.
- Documentation of internal police regulations.

In addition, the author also searches for news or non-formal documents that provide a social background for the implementation of the law.

### **Legal Materials Analysis Techniques**

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The legal materials are analyzed qualitatively, namely by classifying, studying, and comparing positive legal norms with practices in the field. The author identifies relevant legal norms, then analyzes their suitability with the empirical reality found in handling brawl cases in Cirebon City.

This analysis technique involves the stages of legal interpretation (*Legal Interpretation*) by method:

- Grammatical interpretation, which is to understand the meaning of a word or phrase in a rule.
- Systematic interpretation is used to understand the position of a rule in the entire legal system.
- Teleological interpretation, to understand the purpose and purpose of the formation of the regulation (Perkap).

### **Research Location**

Although this research method is normative, the research location is still determined contextually, namely in the Cirebon City Resort Police (Polres) as a police institution that is the object of study of the implementation of norms. The information from this location is used as a reflection material to compare the applicable norms with the reality of implementation.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **Law Enforcement Mechanism for Brawl Cases in Cirebon City Based on the Regulation of the National Police Chief**

The law enforcement mechanism related to brawl incidents in Cirebon City is a series of activities carried out by police officers, especially by the Cirebon City Resort Police, with the aim of responding to and handling brawls that disturb public peace. This law enforcement process is based on various laws that regulate the authority and responsibilities of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, starting from Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, the Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, to internal regulations implemented by the National Police, such as the Regulation of the National Police Chief.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, the Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia. Dadan Taufik Fathurohman | 654  
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One of the critical regulations underlying this mechanism is the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2019 concerning Criminal Investigation.<sup>2</sup> This regulation replaces the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2012 concerning the Management of Criminal Investigations because it is no longer considered in accordance with legal developments and needs in the National Police institution.<sup>3</sup> This regulation details the technical steps in the investigation process, including how to carry out the initial investigation and submit files to the prosecutor's office professionally and in accordance with existing criminal law procedures.

Another significant legal basis is the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2006 concerning Crowd Control.<sup>4</sup> This Perkap systematically regulates the stages of handling mass riot situations, including brawls, ranging from preventive measures to assessment of field situations (green, yellow, red situations) to repressive actions. In this context, the Cirebon City Resort Police Chief has the authority to establish a security strategy based on assessing the situation and escalating the ongoing conflict.

In the preventive mechanism, the Cirebon City Resort Police (Polres) carries out various prevention programs such as legal counseling in schools, coaching students who have the potential to be involved in brawls, and collaborating with community leaders and educational institutions. This approach reflects the concept of *Community Policing*, where the police play a role as a community partner in creating a safe and orderly environment. The Maung Presisi Patrol program is also one of the preventive and responsive strategies developed to anticipate potential conflicts in the community.

When preventive measures fail and riots continue, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Polri) will take decisive action. Referring to Article 170 of the Criminal Code (KUHP), acts of continuing cooperation that lead to violence against individuals or goods are categorized as crimes, so that the perpetrators of the riot can be sentenced to prison.<sup>5</sup> This decisive step began by securing the incident scene, arresting the perpetrators, collecting

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<sup>2</sup> Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2019 concerning Criminal Investigation.

<sup>3</sup> Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2012 concerning the Management of Criminal Investigations.

<sup>4</sup> Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2006 concerning Crowd Control.

<sup>5</sup> Article 170 of the Criminal Code.

evidence, and examining relevant witnesses. The process was then continued by the National Police, which investigated in accordance with the procedures stated in the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP) and the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2019.<sup>6</sup>

Investigations for riot cases follow strict legal stages, which include determining suspects, preparing examination minutes (BAP), and handing over files to the prosecutor's office. Investigators must also comply with criminal law principles such as legality and non-discrimination and ensure that suspects' rights are maintained during the legal process. In its implementation, the investigation is required to meet the professional standards set by the National Police.

Although the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2012 has been revoked, this does not interfere with the smooth running of the investigation process, because of the implementation of the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2019 as an improvement. Investigators still have strict legal guidelines to follow in every case, including in handling riots. The procedures regulated in this latest regulation are more in line with the needs of today's law enforcement, including accommodating the findings and decisions of the Constitutional Court regarding the rights of suspects and electronic evidence.

The National Police Chief's Regulation also emphasizes the importance of cross-sector coordination in handling brawl cases. The police cannot work alone; support needs to be provided from the Education Office, Social Service, religious leaders, and the community in preventing and handling brawls. Handling is not only carried out through legal channels but also with a social and educational approach so that perpetrators, especially students, do not repeat similar acts.

As an important note, the law enforcement mechanism does not end with the perpetrator's punishment. Still, it must also be accompanied by an evaluation of the social causes of the brawl. Therefore, every step taken by law enforcement officials must consider the sustainability of social prevention and rehabilitation programs for perpetrators who are still of school age. This is the essence of the restorative justice approach (*restorative justice*), which

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<sup>6</sup> Criminal Procedure Code and Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2019.

is also beginning to be accommodated in the policy of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Polri).

Thus, the law enforcement mechanism for brawl cases in Cirebon City is a combination of normative law enforcement based on laws and regulations, and the implementation of technical-operational activities in the field that are adjusted to the situation and social approach of the community. This aims to ensure that the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Polri) remains professional in enforcing the law, but remains humane in responding to the complexity of social dynamics in the student environment.

### **Implementation of Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2006 in the Handling of Brawls by the Cirebon City Police**

Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2006 concerning Guidelines for Crowd Control (Perkap Dalmas) is a detailed normative reference on how police officers should handle situations involving the masses of various scales and intensities.<sup>7</sup> This regulation is very relevant in the context of handling brawls, especially in Cirebon City, because it describes the principles of handling that are gradual, measurable, and uphold human rights. However, in the practice of its implementation by the Cirebon City Police, many challenges and inconsistencies need to be studied in depth.

Regarding early detection as part of the conflict prevention system, Article 2 and Article 3 of the National Police Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2006 normatively affirm that the intelligence and public communication function has a strategic position in anticipating potential security disturbances.<sup>8</sup> However, in Cirebon, the sudden appearance of brawls shows that the social mapping and police intelligence network is still weak. The police have been unable to coordinate optimally with educational institutions, community leaders, and informal structures such as RT/RW to read the signs of conflict escalation.

Regarding direct handling in the field, the repressive approach is more dominant than the persuasive approach as determined in the Dalmas stage (from the green to the red stage).<sup>9</sup> In Cirebon, there are still frequent crackdowns in the form of mass arrests, forced dispersals,

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<sup>7</sup> Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2006 concerning Guidelines for Crowd Control.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., Article 2 and Article 3.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., Chapter II on the Stages of Mass Management.

and even the use of tactical tools such as tear gas without any negotiation or initial communication with the perpetrators or local community leaders. Such an approach is not only contrary to the spirit of Perkap but also risks aggravating the relationship between the police and civilians.

Weak implementation of Community Policing, or Polmas, is a big issue in the context of preventing brawls. Perkap Dalmas implicitly encourages a socio-cultural approach that places the community as a strategic partner in security. Unfortunately, the function of Binmas in Cirebon has not been maximized. Legal education, youth communication forums, or dialogue patrols are rare, so the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Polri) loses the opportunity to build strong social ties with conflict-prone communities.<sup>10</sup>

Structural and resource constraints are the classic reasons that keep recurring. The lack of personnel, limited patrol facilities, and lack of operational budget make many Dalmas task forces unable to implement handling scenarios according to standard operating procedures. On the other hand, technical training that supports negotiation skills, conflict management, or a humanist approach to adolescents is also very minimal. This situation makes the authorities prefer a quick method that is repressive in nature rather than a long-term approach that is more solution-oriented.

In terms of institutional culture, the police body still tends to prioritize the logic of force-based security. This old paradigm is rooted in the legacy of past conflict handling that emphasized control over communication. This approach is increasingly irrelevant in modern democratic societies, where the handling of social conflicts must be based on participation and education. This creates a dissonance between the idealism of regulation and the reality on the ground.

Accountability is another weak point that hinders improving the quality of handling mass conflicts. The Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2006 states that the obligation of post-activity evaluation is listed as an effort to reflect on institutions.<sup>11</sup> However, in Cirebon, evaluations are often only conducted internally, behind closed doors, and do not involve civil society actors or local stakeholders. As a result, the learning potential from each brawl incident is not managed correctly.

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<sup>10</sup> Ibid., Chapter IV on the Role of the Binmas Unit and Polmas Strategy.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

In many local media reports and public complaints, the authorities' actions in handling brawls are also often highlighted because they are considered disproportionate or collectively targeted without differentiating the main perpetrators and situational victims. This shows that there are no tactical guidelines truly internalized by field members, even though Perkap has provided quite detailed guidance.

This regulation also encourages cross-sectoral cooperation, as Chapter V states on Coordination and Cooperation.<sup>12</sup> However, collaboration with local governments, education offices, non-governmental organizations, or religious leaders is still incidental in its implementation. It has not become part of the permanent system for handling potential fights. This makes the responsibility for handling brawls seem exclusive to the police, even though ideally it is joint work.

Within the framework of Perkap Dalmas, the stages of communication and verbal delivery of warnings to the masses must be carried out repeatedly before tactical actions are implemented. Unfortunately, this process is often overlooked, especially when conditions are already considered urgent. This procedure is a form of respect for the rights of citizens and reflects the professionalism of the police in dealing with complex social dynamics.

There needs to be a comprehensive internal reform effort to bridge the gap between regulation and implementation. This reform includes training, institutional strengthening of Binmas, increasing preventive budgets, and changing organizational culture towards a more inclusive, educational, and collaborative approach. Thus, the existence of the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2006 is not only an administrative document, but also an operational guide that lives in the practice of law enforcement in the field.<sup>13</sup>

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research and analysis that has been carried out regarding the regulations of the National Police Chief in law enforcement of brawls in Cirebon City, it is concluded that the law enforcement actions taken by the Cirebon City Resort Police are based on valid and applicable legal norms, which include Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, as well as many internal police regulations such as the Regulation

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<sup>12</sup> Ibid., Chapter V on Coordination and Cooperation.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 Year 2019 and Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2006 concerning Guidelines for Crowd Control. These two regulations serve as the basis for operational norms and guidelines for officers carrying out law enforcement duties and managing conflict situations such as fights.

In the context of the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2019, law enforcement against the perpetrators of brawls has been carried out procedurally through systematic stages of investigation and investigation, starting from the collection of evidence, examination of witnesses, to the transfer of case files to the prosecutor's office. However, the effectiveness of this regulation in a local context, such as in Cirebon City, is greatly influenced by conditions on the ground, including the readiness of the apparatus, support of infrastructure, and the ability to coordinate across institutions. This regulation is normative and comprehensive, but its implementation requires adaptation to the social dynamics of the local community.

Meanwhile, in implementing the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2006 concerning Dalmas, which technically regulates the handling of the masses and crowds, various gaps were found between norms and practices. Ideally, this regulation emphasizes a gradual and humanist approach in dealing with crowds, starting from early detection efforts, negotiations, appeals, to limited use of force if needed. However, in Cirebon City, the implementation of this Perkap is not fully optimal. Early detection of potential social conflicts has not been effective due to the lack of community-based information and communication systems.

The dominance of a repressive approach by the police in handling brawl cases is also a crucial issue. Actions such as *Sweeping*, forced dissolution, and mass arrests are often carried out without a persuasive process first. The spirit of Perkap Dalmas emphasizes the importance of an educational and collaborative approach in creating a sense of security. This has the potential to create a gap of distrust between the public and law enforcement officials, especially among teenagers who are the dominant actors in brawl cases.

In addition, the *Community Policing* or Polmas, one of the crucial components in preventing and handling social conflicts, is still not carried out optimally. The function of community development by police officers, such as through counseling, dialogue patrols, and partnerships with community leaders, is still sporadic and has not yet become part of a

sustainable work system. This shows that the old paradigm that saw security as a purely repressive affair is still strong, and has not shifted to a participatory approach based on society.

Structural factors such as a lack of budget, limited personnel, and uneven training on social conflict control are also obstacles to the optimal implementation of regulations. Although the legal framework used is adequate, its effectiveness depends heavily on the readiness of the organization and the capacity of the police's human resources. Therefore, stronger institutional support is needed to implement law enforcement and mass control in accordance with the spirit of the law and human rights principles.

Another aspect that is no less important is the lack of evaluation and accountability for police actions in the field. There was no open, participatory, and structured evaluative mechanism in various cases of brawls. This is a severe weakness because evaluation should be an institutional learning medium to improve approaches, strategies, and procedures in dealing with similar problems in the future. Without a thorough evaluation, institutions will continue to repeat a pattern of ineffective methods.

From the overall analysis, it can be concluded that law enforcement of brawl cases in Cirebon City has been formally carried out about the applicable Police Chief Regulation, but in practice there are still a number of obstacles, both in the form of implementation gaps, an approach that is not yet humanistic, and weaknesses in building synergy with the community. Therefore, improving the prevention system, community involvement, strengthening the capacity of the apparatus, and continuous evaluation are very important to realize fair, professional, and effective law enforcement.

Furthermore, the success of law enforcement in brawl cases is determined by the authorities' ability to handle events technically and legally, as well as the ability to build strong social relations with the community, especially the younger generation. Thus, the repressive approach must immediately shift towards a more educational, preventive, and participatory approach. If this can be realized, law enforcement against brawl cases will not only be reactive, but also be able to become an instrument of just and sustainable social change.

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