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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PRECISION MAUNG NIGHT PATROLS AND CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT IN DEALING WITH TEENAGE BRAWLS IN CIREBON CITY

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Abstract

Background. Teenage brawls are a social problem that still often occurs in Cirebon City, causing public unrest and potentially causing casualties. The Cirebon City Police has implemented a countermeasures strategy in the form of Maung Presisi night patrols and applying criminal sanctions for the perpetrators of brawls as a preventive and repressive effort.

Aims. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of Maung Presisi patrols in preventing juvenile brawls and evaluate the application of criminal punishment in providing a deterrent effect to perpetrators.

Methods. The research method used is empirical juridical with a qualitative approach. Data is obtained through direct interviews with police officers at the Cirebon City Police, especially the Jatanras unit, as well as observations in the field.

Result. The study's results show that Maung Presisi patrols have an important role in reducing the number of brawls, especially in vulnerable areas, although there are still obstacles such as limited personnel and coordination with the community. Meanwhile, the application of criminal penalties for juvenile brawlers, especially those who carry sharp weapons or cause injury to victims, has been shown to have a deterrent effect, but its effectiveness depends on the consistency of law enforcement and the support of rehabilitation programs.

Conclusion. This study concludes that the combined approach of preventive patrols and strict legal sanctions needs to be improved by involving various parties, including schools and the community, to create a safer and more conducive environment for adolescents in Cirebon City.

Implementation. The number of brawls in Cirebon City can be significantly reduced with the collaboration between the police, schools, parents, and the community. Prevention efforts based on education and coaching must go hand in hand with strict law enforcement so that the solutions implemented can have a long-term impact in creating a safer and more conducive environment for the younger generation.

Keywords: Criminal Punishment, Maung Presisi, Law Enforcement, Cirebon City Police, Teen Brawl.

INTRODUCTION

Teenage brawls are a form of juvenile delinquency that is still a serious problem in various regions in Indonesia, including in Cirebon City. This phenomenon often occurs among groups of school teenagers who are drawn from a background of interschool rivalry, personal disputes, or simply following the invitation of peers. Brawls not only cause disturbances in society but also have the potential to cause material losses, injuries, and even loss of life. Although there have been various efforts to avoid it, brawls still occur repeatedly and become obstacles for law enforcement and other related parties.

In a legal view, the act of a brawl can be classified as a violation of the law regulated in Article 170 of the Criminal Code (KUHP), which states that any individual who collaborates to commit violence against either an individual or property can be subject to criminal penalties. In addition, those who use sharp weapons can be subject to sanctions in accordance with Emergency Law Number 12 of 1951. However, despite clear legal regulations, brawls involving teenagers are still common, which shows a lack of effectiveness in law enforcement and prevention by the police.

As a preventive measure, the Cirebon City Resort Police (Polres) implements the Maung Presisi program, which consists of night patrols carried out between 02.00 and 05.00 WIB in areas that are often used as the location of brawls. The purpose of this program is to

provide security for the community while preventing brawls with a patrol and law enforcement approach in the field. However, how effective these patrols are is still a question, especially when it comes to consistently suppressing the number of brawls.

In addition to night patrols, efforts to counter brawls are also carried out through the application of legal sanctions. For juvenile perpetrators, a restorative approach is prioritized through coaching and education, while for adult perpetrators who carry sharp weapons, the legal process continues with the threat of criminal punishment. However, the effectiveness of criminal punishment in providing a deterrent effect to the perpetrators of brawls is still a debate. Some studies show that without proper coaching, perpetrators are more likely to engage in similar acts after serving their sentences.

Seeing the still rampant cases of juvenile brawls in Cirebon City, even though various policies have been implemented, this study is relevant to examine the effectiveness of Maung Presisi patrols and the application of criminal punishment in reducing the number of juvenile brawls. Analysis of the policies that have been implemented and the problems that are still occurring in the field is important to find more effective strategies in dealing with this problem.

This research focuses on the effectiveness of Maung Presisi patrols implemented by the Cirebon City Resort Police (Polres) in reducing the number of juvenile brawls. In addition, this study also examines the effectiveness of criminal punishment against juvenile brawlers in providing a deterrent effect and identifying inhibiting factors in the implementation of patrols and law enforcement against brawlers in Cirebon City.

This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of Maung Presisi patrols in preventing and reducing juvenile brawls in Cirebon City, as well as evaluating the application of criminal penalties against the perpetrators of brawls, especially in terms of providing a deterrent effect. In addition, this study also aims to identify the obstacles faced in the implementation of patrols and law enforcement against the perpetrators of brawls, so that it can provide recommendations for more effective strategies in overcoming this phenomenon.

Theoretically, this study is expected to expand knowledge in the criminal law and law enforcement sectors, especially in terms of handling conflicts between adolescents. The findings of this study are also expected to be an important provision for legal research that focuses on the effectiveness of law enforcement in dealing with juvenile delinquency. On the other hand, practically, this research is expected to be able to provide advice to the Cirebon City Resort Police (Polres) to increase the success of Maung Presisi patrols, as well as become evaluation material for law enforcement officials in implementing criminal law regulations

against the perpetrators of brawls. In addition, the results of this study can also be recommendations for local governments and educational institutions in formulating policies to prevent adolescent brawls with an educational and social approach.

This research was conducted at the Cirebon City Resort Police (Polres), especially in the Jatanras (Guard Crime Investigation) unit, which is responsible for handling criminal cases, including teenage brawls. This unit is also one of the founders of the Maung Presisi patrol, which supervises and handles brawl cases in the jurisdiction of the Cirebon City Resort Police (Polres).

In addition, this study also includes observations in various locations that are often prone to fights. Interviews with police officers involved in the Maung Presisi patrol were conducted to obtain empirical data on the effectiveness of this program in reducing the number of juvenile brawls. The data obtained from the field will be used as a basis for analysis to evaluate the extent to which Maung Presisi patrols and the application of legal sanctions are able to reduce the number of brawls and provide a deterrent effect for the perpetrators.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Research Framework of Thought

This research focuses on the effectiveness of Maung Presisi patrols and the application of criminal punishment in overcoming juvenile brawls in Cirebon City. The framework of thought used in this study refers to the theory *Deterrence* in law enforcement and social control theory in preventive approaches.

Deterrence Theory

This theory states that strict and consistent punishment can prevent a person from committing a criminal act due to fear of legal consequences (Huk & Visher, 2008).

Social Control Theory

This theory argues that deviant behavior can be prevented through strong social control, whether from the family, school, or society (Hirschi, 1969).

By combining a legal approach and a social approach, this study aims to examine the most effective strategies in reducing the number of juvenile brawls in Cirebon City.

METHODS

The method applied in this study is an empirical juridical approach, which is research conducted with direct observation in the field to collect primary data related to the effectiveness

of "Maung Presisi" patrols and the application of criminal sanctions in overcoming conflicts between adolescents in Cirebon. The empirical juridical approach was chosen because it provides an opportunity for researchers to obtain more precise and in-depth information about the implementation of policies that have been implemented by the police and their impact on the level of brawls in the legal area of the Cirebon City Police.

Types and Approaches to Research

This study adopts a qualitative method, which aims to gain an in-depth understanding of social phenomena through data collection from interviews, observations, and documentation. The qualitative method provides an opportunity for researchers to explore the perspectives of policymakers in the field and understand the social interactions that affect the success or failure of the brawl handling strategy.

In addition, this research is also descriptive, where the collected data will be analyzed and presented in a narrative that reflects the conditions in the field. With this approach, the research is expected to provide a clear understanding of how the "Maung Presisi" patrol is carried out, how the legal process for brawl perpetrators is applied, and the extent of the effectiveness of the two strategies in reducing the number of brawls in Cirebon City.

Research Location

This research was conducted at the Cirebon City Resort Police (Polres), which is a police institution responsible for law enforcement and security in the Cirebon City area. The selection of this location was based on the consideration that the Cirebon City Resort Police (Polres) has relevant data and information related to youth brawl management policies, including the implementation of the "Maung Presisi" patrol and the law enforcement process against the perpetrators of brawls. In addition, the Cirebon City Resort Police (Polres) is also the central coordination place for various task forces involved in handling brawls.

Research Subject

This study's subject is the Crime Guard (Jatanras), one of the units in the Cirebon City Resort Police (Polres) that has a special task in handling crimes, including teenage brawls. Jatanras was chosen as the research subject because he has direct experience conducting patrols, handling brawl cases, and interacting with the perpetrators of brawls.

In addition, this research also involved one of the founders of "Maung Presisi" at the Cirebon City Resort Police (Polres) as the main resource person. These resource persons have an important role in the formation and implementation of the "Maung Presisi" patrol, so interviews with them are expected to provide a deeper understanding of the background of the formation of this program, the strategies implemented in the field, and the challenges faced in carrying out patrols.

Data Collection Techniques

To obtain accurate and valid data, this study uses several data collection techniques, including:

a. In-depth Interview

The interview was conducted directly with Jatanras and the founder of "Maung Presisi" to obtain information related to the effectiveness of patrols in preventing teenage brawls. These interviews are semi-structured, where the researcher prepares a list of key questions. However, they also provide flexibility for the interviewees to provide broader answers according to their experience in the field.

b. Field Observation

Researchers conducted direct observations of the implementation of "Maung Presisi" patrols in several areas that are often the location of brawls. This observation aims to understand how patrols are carried out, how the police interact with the community, and whether patrols are really effective in preventing brawls.

c. Documentation Studies

This research also collects various official documents from the Cirebon City Resort Police (Polres), such as annual reports, statistical data on brawl cases, as well as regulations or policies related to youth brawl management. This secondary data will be used to complement the information obtained from interviews and observations.

Data Analysis Techniques

Data collected from interviews, observations, and documentation will be analyzed using descriptive qualitative analysis methods. This analysis process is carried out through the following steps:

- a. Data Reduction. Select and sort data relevant to the research focus and eliminate less significant or irrelevant information.

- b. Data Presentation. The selected data will be arranged in a structured and clear narrative that is easy for readers to understand.
- c. Conclusion Drawn. After the data is presented, the final step is to draw conclusions from the research based on findings in the field and relate them to existing theories and policies.

With this research approach, it is hoped that this study can provide in-depth insights into the effectiveness of "Maung Presisi" patrols and criminal punishment in handling juvenile brawls in Cirebon City. The findings of this study can also be a recommendation for the police and local governments to formulate more effective policies in maintaining public order and security.

DISCUSSION

The Phenomenon of Teenage Brawls in Cirebon City

Teenage brawls are one of the social problems that still often occur in Cirebon City, especially among students. These fights are generally triggered by various factors, such as competition between school groups, personal conflicts that develop into group conflicts, and other external factors such as environmental influences or invitations from seniors or upperclassmen at school. This brawl incident disturbs public order and harms the perpetrators, victims, and the surrounding community. Brawls often occur in vulnerable points such as border areas between schools, highways, or open places with minimal supervision by the authorities. In addition, based on an interview with Jaga Tindak Crime Reserse (Jatanras), one of the founders of Maung Presisi at the Cirebon City Resort Police (Polres), the majority of the perpetrators of the brawl were minors who were still students.¹ This shows that the problem of brawls is not only related to legal aspects, but also closely related to social, educational, and parenting aspects in the family.

In addition, the behavior patterns of adolescents involved in brawls also show a tendency to repeat. Some perpetrators who had been secured and given guidance were still involved in the next brawl.² This indicates that the approach used to handle brawls is weak in terms of prevention and enforcement. Therefore, a more comprehensive strategy, including preventive, repressive, and rehabilitative aspects, is needed to reduce the number of juvenile brawls in Cirebon City.

¹ Interview with the Crime Investigation Guard (Jatanras) as one of the founders of Maung Presisi at the Cirebon City Resort Police (Polres).

² Interview with the police about the behavior pattern of the perpetrators of the brawl.

As an effort to reduce the number of brawls in Cirebon City, the Cirebon City Resort Police (Polres) implemented the "Maung Presisi" patrol strategy. This patrol is carried out routinely every day from 02.00 to 05.00 WIB in areas that are considered prone to brawls. This patrol aims to prevent brawls by increasing the presence of police in places often used as brawls and providing a sense of security for the surrounding community.³ With this patrol, it is hoped that brawls can be prevented before they occur and that it will also provide a preventive effect for teenagers who intend to commit brawls.

The effectiveness of the "Maung Presisi" patrol in preventing brawls needs to be evaluated with various indicators, such as a comparison of the number of brawls before and after this program was implemented, the number of teenagers who were successfully secured during patrols, and responses from the community regarding the existence of this patrol. Some of the challenges faced in the implementation of this patrol include limited personnel, the size of the area that must be monitored, and the mobility factor of the brawlers, who often move from place to place to avoid patrols. Therefore, this patrol needs to be supported by other strategies, such as increased coordination with schools, monitoring through CCTV in vulnerable locations, and increasing public awareness to participate in reporting potential brawls.⁴

In addition to conducting patrols, another action taken by the Cirebon City Resort Police to handle conflicts between teenagers is the provision of criminal penalties to those who are proven guilty. In the realm of criminal law, adult individuals who engage in acts of violence, especially those involving sharp weapons or resulting in serious injury, can be charged with laws in the Criminal Code and the Emergency Law that regulate the possession of sharp weapons.⁵ The purpose of this punishment is to provide a deterrent effect to the perpetrator and to avoid the recurrence of similar acts in the future.

However, the approach taken is different for underage offenders. According to Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Child Criminal Justice System, those under the age of 18 must undergo a process that focuses more on coaching than prison sentences.⁶ Usually, children involved in brawls get directions from the police and then are handed back to parents or social institutions for further guidance. This approach aims to prevent children from repeating the same behavior in the future.

³ Performance Report on the "Maung Presisi" Patrol of the Cirebon City Resort Police (Polres) in 2025.

⁴ Interviews with communities around brawl-prone areas.

⁵ Criminal Code and Emergency Law on Possession of Sharp Weapons.

⁶ Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System.

Although criminal punishment is considered effective in providing a deterrent effect for adult brawlers, its effectiveness in reducing the overall number of brawls still needs to be studied further. One of the main obstacles in the implementation of criminal punishment is consistency in law enforcement and the effectiveness of coaching provided to underage offenders. If the coaching provided is not effective, it is feared that they will be involved in brawls again after being released. Therefore, there needs to be a balance between the criminal penalty approach and other preventive efforts to achieve more optimal results.

Relying solely on criminal punishment or police patrols is not enough to deal effectively with teenage brawls. A more comprehensive approach, which combines law enforcement with early guidance and prevention, is needed. One strategy that can be applied is to strengthen cooperation between the police, schools, and the community in building awareness of the dangers of brawls.⁷

Schools as educational institutions have an important role in shaping students' character and preventing them from getting involved in fights. Anti-brawl socialization programs, increased supervision of students who have the potential to be involved in brawls, and the application of stricter sanctions for students who are proven to be involved in brawls are some steps the school can take. In addition, there needs to be positive activities that can distract adolescents from negative activities, such as extracurricular activities, sports, or communities that build positive solidarity between students.

On the other hand, parents' role is also very important in preventing their children from getting involved in fights. Parents need to be more active in supervising their children's associations and providing education about the adverse effects of fights. Some cases of brawls occur due to a lack of attention and supervision from the family, so children are more easily affected by a negative environment.

It is hoped that the number of juvenile brawls in Cirebon City can be significantly reduced through a combination of police patrols, targeted criminal punishments, and effective coaching programs. Collaboration between various parties, including the police, schools, parents, and the community, is the main key to creating a safer and more conducive environment for the younger generation.

⁷ Anti-Brawl Socialization Program by the Cirebon City Education Office.
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Factors Causing Brawls and Strategies for Countering Them Based on the Age of the Perpetrator

Teenage brawls in Cirebon City do not occur spontaneously, but are influenced by various factors, one of which is environmental and social factors. Based on the results of interrogations of the perpetrators of the brawl secured by the police, most of them admitted that their involvement in the brawl began at the invitation of friends or peer pressure.⁸ This factor suggests that peer influence has a huge role in encouraging adolescents to participate in violent acts. Brawls often occur due to excessive group solidarity, where a person feels compelled to participate in order to maintain their reputation or friendship.

In addition, a permissive environment towards violence is also a major factor in the formation of a culture of brawls. Several areas in Cirebon City have a long history of conflicts between groups of teenagers, so brawls have become a kind of "tradition" inherited from generation to generation. An environment with minimal supervision from parents, schools, and the community also contributes to increasing the number of brawls. Adolescents who grow up in violent environments are more prone to adopting aggressive behaviors and using them as a way to resolve conflicts.⁹

The perpetrators of the brawl in Cirebon City came from various age groups, ranging from children to adults. In many cases, children and adolescents who are still students are more likely to be involved in fights than other age groups. However, it is not uncommon to find the involvement of adults in brawls, both as the main perpetrators and as provocateurs who incite teenagers to commit violent acts.¹⁰

One of the characteristics of brawls that distinguishes them from other forms of violence is the use of sharp weapons. The perpetrators of brawls often carry weapons such as swords, swords, machetes, or other sharp objects that can be used to injure opponents.¹¹ The possession and use of sharp weapons in brawls shows that this action is not just an ordinary fight, but has been included in the category of crimes that endanger lives. Therefore, a brawl countermeasure strategy should consider the level of threat posed by the perpetrator based on age and the type of action they take.

Strategies to deal with brawls must be adjusted to the age of the perpetrator, considering that an effective approach for minors is certainly different from the approach used for adults.

⁸ Interview with the perpetrators of the brawl secured by the Cirebon City Resort Police (Polres).

⁹ Police data and reports about brawl-prone areas in Cirebon City.

¹⁰ The annual report of the Cirebon City Resort Police (Polres) about the profile of the perpetrators of the brawl.

¹¹ Emergency Law Number 12 of 1951 concerning Sharp Weapons.

For children and adolescents who are minors, the approach used should focus more on education, coaching, and rehabilitation. Some strategies that can be implemented are:

- Educational programs in schools and communities

Education about the dangers of brawls needs to be strengthened in schools and communities. The curriculum in schools can include material on the legal consequences and social impact of brawls, while in the community environment, socialization can be carried out involving religious leaders, community leaders, and security forces.¹²

- Counseling and character development

Children involved in brawls need to be given counseling to understand the factors that drive them to commit violence. Character-building programs can help them develop better social skills, such as resolving conflicts without violence and building healthy relationships with peers.¹³

- Mediation and conflict resolution

One of the effective methods in dealing with underage brawlers is through a restorative approach, which is a mediation and conflict resolution process involving parents, teachers, and the police.¹⁴ In this way, the child involved in a brawl can understand their mistakes and try to correct their behavior without having to undergo severe criminal penalties.

Although brawls are against the law, punishment given to minors should focus more on rehabilitation than on prison sentences. According to Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Child Criminal Justice System, the approach must be more oriented towards coaching so that children do not fall back into criminal acts.¹⁵

Unlike minors, adult brawlers must receive stricter legal treatment. Some strategies that can be implemented include:

- Strict law enforcement

Adults involved in physical conflict, particularly those who use sharp objects or commit serious acts of violence, should receive appropriate sanctions under applicable law. Article 170 in the Criminal Code concerning demolition and Emergency Law Number 12 of 1951, which regulates the possession of sharp weapons, can be used as a legal basis to take action against

¹² Anti-Brawl Socialization Program by the Cirebon City Education Office.

¹³ Guidelines for Adolescent Counseling by the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia.

¹⁴ Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System.

¹⁵ Report of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection on Child Rehabilitation Programs in Conflict with the Law.

perpetrators.¹⁶ Heavy punishments are expected to have a deterrent effect on perpetrators and prevent others from engaging in similar acts.

- Educational and socialization programs about the dangers of brawls

Education is necessary not only for children but also for society in general, including adult groups that have the potential to be involved in brawls. Socialization about the legal consequences and social impact of brawls needs to be carried out massively through various media, including anti-violence campaigns in workplaces, places of worship, and community circles.¹⁷

- Rehabilitation programs for adult offenders

Some adult brawlers engage in acts of violence not solely because of environmental factors, but also because of personal issues such as emotional instability, economic problems, or drug influence. Therefore, a rehabilitation program is needed that can help them overcome the factors that drive them to commit criminal acts.¹⁸

It is hoped that the number of brawls in Cirebon City can be significantly reduced with a countermeasures strategy adjusted to the perpetrators' age and characteristics. A combination of preventive approaches, strict law enforcement, and effective rehabilitation programs is key to creating long-term solutions to the fight problem.

CONCLUSION

Brawls in Cirebon City are complex social problems with various causative factors and diverse characteristics of perpetrators. One of the main factors that encourages the occurrence of brawls is the influence of the environment and associations. Based on the results of interrogations of the perpetrators, many admitted that they participated in the brawl not because of personal initiative, but because of the invitation of friends or group pressure. This shows that social factors have a dominant role in encouraging adolescents to engage in these acts of violence. An environment that supports or allows aggressive behavior to develop further exacerbates the situation, especially if there is no strict supervision from family, school, or community.

In addition to environmental factors, the characteristics of the perpetrators of brawls are also important in understanding and overcoming this phenomenon. The perpetrators of the brawl came from various age groups, ranging from children to adults. In many cases, children

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Anti-Violence Campaign Program by the West Java Regional Police.

¹⁸ Interviews with former brawlers who are undergoing rehabilitation programs.

and adolescents who are still students are more often involved in brawls, but it is not uncommon to find the involvement of adults, both as main perpetrators and as provocateurs. The presence of more mature individuals in brawls adds to the danger level of these violent acts, especially since they tend to have more significant influence on groups of teenagers and are more daring to use sharp weapons such as swords or machetes. The use of these weapons not only increases the risk of serious injury and death, but also changes the dynamics of brawls into serious criminal acts.

A brawl management strategy must consider the age and characteristics of the perpetrator so that it can be implemented effectively. For underage offenders, the approach used should focus more on education, coaching, and rehabilitation. Educational programs in schools and communities are essential to increase adolescents' awareness of the dangers of brawls and the legal and social repercussions they can face. In addition, counseling and character development are necessary to help children understand how to resolve conflicts without violence. The restorative approach is also an effective strategy in handling cases of brawls involving minors, where the mediation process and conflict resolution are carried out by involving parents, schools, and police officers. This aims to ensure that children can understand their mistakes without repressive punishments.

On the other hand, for the perpetrators of the brawl who are adults, the approach used must be firmer and based on law enforcement. Strict enforcement of adult offenders, especially those who carry sharp weapons or cause serious injury, is an important step in providing a deterrent effect and preventing the escalation of violence. Article 170 of the Criminal Code (KUHP) concerning Demolition and Emergency Law Number 12 of 1951 concerning Possession of Sharp Weapons can be a legal basis for handling brawl cases involving adults. In addition, education and socialization about the dangers of brawls also need to be expanded to the community, workplace, and other adult communities so that legal awareness can increase and prevent adult individuals from getting involved in brawls.

A rehabilitative approach is also necessary for adults involved in brawls, especially those with problematic social backgrounds, such as the influence of a criminal environment, drug addiction, or economic pressure. An effective rehabilitation program can help them understand the root of the problem that drives them to commit violence and give them the opportunity to improve themselves. With this program, it is hoped that the perpetrators will not be involved in brawls in the future.

Overall, the management of brawls in Cirebon City requires a comprehensive and sustainable approach. It is not enough to rely only on criminal punishment or police patrols; there is also a need for prevention efforts that start from the family, school, and community environment. Education, socialization, and character-building programs must be a priority in preventing children and adolescents from getting involved in fights. Meanwhile, for adult perpetrators, strict law enforcement must be implemented to reduce the number of incidents of brawls and ensure that violent acts do not develop into larger crimes.

It is hoped that the number of brawls in Cirebon City can be significantly reduced with the collaboration between the police, schools, parents, and the community. Prevention efforts based on education and coaching must go hand in hand with strict law enforcement so that the solutions implemented can have a long-term impact in creating a safer and more conducive environment for the younger generation.

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