

## THE EFFORTS TO EDUCATE AND IMPLEMENT POLICIES ON LICENSING AND NOTIFICATION OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES IN ENKADU VILLAGE TO THE NGABANG SECTOR POLICE, LANDAK REGENCY

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### *Abstract*

This study aims to educate and implement policies on licensing and notification of community activities in Engkadu Village, which is located in the jurisdiction of the Ngabang Police Sector, Landak Regency. The method used is qualitative descriptive. In this context, education is directed at increasing public understanding of the importance of licensing and notification as part of the implementation of public security and order. Policy implementation is carried out through direct socialization, dissemination of written information, and training for village officials and community leaders. The results of the study indicate that with increased understanding and active involvement of the community, the licensing and notification process can run more effectively and efficiently. This study also found obstacles such as limited resources and low legal literacy among the community, so a more intensive and sustainable educational approach is needed. Recommendations given include the need for collaboration between the police, village government, and educational institutions to create a more integrated and responsive system to community needs in terms of licensing and notification of activities.

**Keywords:** *Education, Licensing, Activity Notification, Police*

### INTRODUCTION

The police are a government agency or institution tasked with maintaining public order and security, enforcing the law, and protecting and serving the community. The main functions of the police include preventing and combating crime, investigating and prosecuting criminal acts, and providing assistance to the community in emergency situations. The Indonesian National Police (Polri) is a state institution tasked with maintaining public order and security, enforcing the law, providing protection, patronage, and services to the community throughout Indonesia. Based on Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2002, Article 1 paragraph (3) concerning the Indonesian National Police, which states that the Indonesian National Police Officer is a member of the Indonesian National Police who, based on the law, has general police authority. Furthermore, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2002, Article 5

paragraph (1) concerning the Indonesian National Police states that the Indonesian National Police is a state apparatus that plays a role in maintaining public order and security, enforcing the law or and providing protection, patronage, and services to the community in order to maintain domestic security.

Public security and order (Kamtibmas) is one of the important pillars in creating a safe and conducive environment for community life. In Indonesia, the responsibility for maintaining Kamtibmas lies not only with the community itself, but also with law enforcement officers, especially the police. The police as the front guard in law enforcement have an important role in supervising and regulating various community activities, including in terms of licensing and notification of activities that can affect security and order.

The Ngabang Police in Landak Regency, West Kalimantan, is one of the institutions that plays an active role in this effort. Considering the heterogeneous conditions of the area and the

potential for various conflicts, the Ngabang Police implement various policies related to licensing and notification of community activities. This policy aims to ensure that every activity carried out by the community runs in accordance with existing provisions and does not disrupt public order. Education regarding licensing and notification policies for community activities is one of the main focuses of the Ngabang Police. This is important to ensure that the community understands the procedures and the importance of compliance with established regulations. Through ongoing education, it is hoped that the community will not only obey the law, but will also be able to cooperate with the police in creating a safe and orderly environment. Education is a process of teaching and learning activities that aims to develop knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values in a person through various learning methods and experiences. Atmojo in Kamariani (2023) states that education is education which means an effort planned by someone to be able to influence other people, both individuals and groups. Education is any state of change in attitude and behavior of a person or group in an effort to mature themselves through a learning and training system (Gunawan, 2021). Education is any state of change in attitude and behavior of a person or group in an effort to mature themselves through a learning and training system. Education does not only occur in formal environments such as schools and universities, but also in informal contexts such as families, communities, and workplaces. The main goal of education is to help individuals become more competent, responsible, and able to contribute positively to society (Gunawan, 2021).

Meanwhile, Policy comes from the Greek word "polis," which means city. The concept of policy is related to the idea of managing an organization (Kiwang et al., 2014). In addition, policy also refers to formal activities carried out by institutions, especially the government, with the aim of achieving predetermined goals (Faturoji, 2017). Policy can also be understood as a decision issued by the government for the community and applies generally

(Nasarudin, 2016). The policy of granting permits for community activities is carried out by the government and the Indonesian National Police. Permits granted by the police to the community include sales permits, crowd permits, and permits and requests for escorts. These types of permits are related to police policies in protecting the community. The policy of licensing and notification of community activities by the police aims to ensure responsibility for public security and order (Chief of Police No. Pol. JUKLAK / 28 / IV / II / 1491 and Chief of Police No. Pol. JUKLAK / 02 / XIII / 1995).

Community activities are very diverse according to the goals to be achieved. Every activity that requires a permit from the police must follow the licensing procedures that have been established as part of an effort to maintain administrative order. The relationship between administrative order and granting permits for community activities is a relationship that includes supervision and control. Usually, one permit is issued for one activity, but there are still people who use one permit for various activities, so that the granting of permits becomes more limited and is accompanied by letters of statement from the village or sub-district head.

In line with this, police policies on licensing and notification of community activities are very important work to be improved in order to realize security. This is because the police's job is to maintain and guarantee security in the community environment, which also includes the security of the nation and state. Granting permits based on policies is carried out in accordance with the procedures set by the police to grant permits to community activities. However, the policies set often make the licensing process difficult for the community, because various supporting documents and clear identities are required. The strict bureaucracy in this licensing gives rise to new policies that simplify the licensing process. Challenges in managing permits at the police include the time of application, completeness of documents, and queuing procedures that must be followed to obtain permits and notification of community activities. Many residents do not want to follow the queuing procedures in licensing or do not want to wait long at the police station to get permits and notification of activities.

Police work procedures for granting permits and notification of community activities have been

established nationally and implemented in every police station, including the Ngabang Police Sector Office, Landak Regency. Therefore, police officers in the administration section have the task of issuing permits that are directly known by their superiors, in this case the Police Chief. Errors in granting permits can have an impact on the continuity of community activities, causing activities to take place without a permit or delays until a permit is obtained.

Based on the results of field observations and interviews conducted by researchers on Wednesday, May 1, 2024 in Engkadu Village, Ngabang District, Landak Regency, researchers found that: many people in the community who claim to be youth, residents, or other groups that have organized public activities in the form of wedding parties, music concerts, competitions, cultural activities and other activities do not have a crowd permit or the organizing committee does not provide notification and permits for activities verbally or in writing to the local police. This can be explained if a public activity that does not have a permit, then automatically the authorities in this case the local police do not know and cannot supervise and control when the activity is taking place so that the potential for violations of public order such as noise, alcohol consumption, and other detrimental actions can occur. Not only that, activities that do not have a public crowd permit usually do not follow the required safety and health standards so that they can endanger the health of residents attending the event, especially if an accident or fire occurs.

Therefore, education regarding licensing and notification policies for community activities is one of the main priorities of the Ngabang Police. This aims to ensure that the community understands the applicable procedures and the importance of complying with the established rules. Through continuous education, it is hoped that the community will not only obey the law, but can also cooperate with the police in creating a safe and orderly environment. This study will examine the implementation of education related to licensing and

notification policies for community activities by the Ngabang Police, Landak Regency. This study will highlight how the policy is implemented, the challenges faced, and the impacts felt by the community in efforts to maintain security and order in the area.

## **METHOD**

The research method used is a qualitative method with descriptive analysis techniques. The approach used in this study is normative juridical and sociological juridical. This type of research is descriptive empirical legal research. Empirical legal research is conducted by examining library materials which are secondary data also called library legal research. The normative juridical approach used is an inventory of positive law in the form of laws and regulations and draft laws and regulations as well as international legal instruments that are hard law and soft law. empirical legal research is legal research using primary data. This research was conducted by examining the implementation of the secondary data that has been collected. Then the primary data is collected and the agencies and parties related to the problem being studied. According to Sugiyono (2020:9) the qualitative research method is a research method used to research natural object conditions, where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation (combination), data analysis is inductive, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization. This research was conducted in the Public Relations Division of the Ngabang Police Sector, Landak Regency. Data acquisition refers to Cooper and Emory, (1999:94), that Data according to its source consists of primary data and secondary data. Data in this study were obtained through interviews, Observation Results and document reviews in the form of historical records that have been arranged in archives (documentary data) that are published and unpublished. The data analysis technique uses qualitative descriptive analysis (Miles and Huberman, 1994:218). Furthermore, conclusions are drawn up based on data reduction, interpellation and presentation that have been carried out at each previous stage in line with the mechanism of inductive thinking logic, so that drawing conclusions will start from specific things (specific) to the formulation of conclusions

that are general in nature (generals).

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **RESULTS**

Based on the provisions of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, it is necessary to stipulate Government Regulations concerning Procedures for Licensing and Supervision of Public Crowd Activities, Other Community Activities, and Notification of Political Activities. Crowd permits are intended to maintain a conducive atmosphere for all parties. The smooth running of a crowd event must be supported by appropriate security preparations. Granting permits is considered with the risks that may arise, the readiness of the quantity of personnel, facilities and infrastructure of the Police to anticipate them. This research is located in the Ngabang Police Sector Area. Ngabang Police Sector is one of the Police Sector in the Landak Police Sector of the West Kalimantan Regional Police, of the 10 existing Police Sector, Ngabang Police Sector is a Police Sector with an Urban Type related to its Legal Area consisting of 2 Districts, namely Ngabang District consisting of 19 Villages and Jelimpo District consisting of 13 Villages.

Based on the results of an interview with a member of the Ngabang Police, Landak Regency, Bripka Suyono Hermanto as the Bhabinkamtibmas of Engkadu Village regarding the Implementation of Police Policies Regarding Community Activity Permits and Notification of Community Activities in the Ngabang Police Area, there are several provisions and obstacles that occur when taking care of community activity permits. "In every large or small event, if it is a crowded event, a permit is required in advance, because if the event can disturb the comfort of local residents, cause traffic jams, we from the police can help to secure the area," said Bripka Suyono Hermanto in an interview in May 2024 in the Ngabang District Police Area, Landak Regency. "This community activity permit is also used to reduce chaos due to the large number of security officers who condition the surrounding activities," added Bripka

Suyono Hermanto. In the interview, it was explained that community activity permits are not only for entertainment activities, but also social, religious and other activities that cause crowds. There are several obstacles in conducting this research such as limited resources and low legal literacy among the community, so a more intensive and sustainable educational approach is needed. With increasing understanding and active involvement of the community, it is hoped that the licensing and notification process can run more effectively and efficiently. In implementing police policies regarding licensing of community activities, administrative completeness that has been determined by the police is required.

Based on an interview with one of the applicants for a permit and notification of community activities from the Ngabang Police Area in May 2024, the applicant stated that, "Applications for permits submitted to the police must be written. We often get reprimands regarding the applications submitted. I once submitted a letter of application for security for a party event, but the contents of the letter were rejected and replaced with the format provided by the police. According to them, there was language in the letter that needed to be corrected so that the crowd permit could be obtained. Because the letter was submitted in an urgent and untimely manner, they responded with repressive action without issuing a permit. Another interview with an officer from the operational section of the Ngabang Police Area on the same date, revealed that, "Permit services at the Ngabang Police Area are open and do not discriminate between one community and another or between one permit and another. We try to serve the community well. Indeed, there are some of our colleagues who are firm or not good at communicating, but that is a difference in attitude and behavior from each individual. From the two interviews, it can be concluded that good communication is very necessary to build a cooperative relationship between the community who need permits and the police who have the responsibility and authority in carrying out security duties in the Ngabang Police Area.

### **DISCUSSION**

The implementation of a form of crowd activity such as a music event, food festival and others, public entertainment, then the organizer of the public crowd activity must have a permit. The

permit is called a crowd permit issued by the Indonesian National Police, Article 15 Paragraph (2) letter a which states "The Indonesian National Police in accordance with other laws and regulations has the authority to grant permits and supervise public crowd activities and other community activities". The establishment of the authority of the Police Operations Section in following up on crowd permits is in accordance with the mandate of Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police that the police have the authority to grant permits and supervise public crowd activities and other community activities. The granting of crowd permits is carried out and issued by the Security Intelligence Unit at the Police with the conditions that have been stipulated in the Chief of Police Field Instructions No. Pol. 02/XII/1995 concerning permits and notification of community activities. Police members in carrying out their duties must be based on instructions from their leaders in the form of a Letter of Command (Sprin) which is known by the local Police Chief so that the actions of police members can be accounted for (Achmad, 2016).

Communication is related to how policies are conveyed to organizations or the public. Every policy implementer needs communication to understand the tasks that must be carried out. According to Arifin (2005:34), "communication is the process of conveying information, ideas, skills, regulations, and others through certain means to the parties entitled to receive them. In the policy communication process, there are three important aspects discussed, namely transmission, consistency, and clarity. The first factor that supports policy implementation is transmission, where officials who implement the policy must be aware that a decision has been made and an order to implement it has been issued. The second factor is clarity, which means that policy implementation instructions must not only be received by policy implementers, but must also be clear. The third factor is consistency, where for policy implementation to be effective, implementation orders must be consistent

and clear. Communication in granting permits aims to ensure uniformity in licensing, prevent deviations, and provide clear guidelines. In the supervision, control, and security of commercial explosives, it is important to pay attention to the principles of safety and security, order and compliance, and legalization (Adhelia, R., Hafidz, M. & Ahmad, K., 2021).

According to an interview with a police officer in the operational section of the Ngabang Police Area, communication is an act of speaking that makes it easier for them to obtain significant information from applicants, to ensure uniformity in licensing, prevent deviations, and provide clear guidelines. They also strive to carry out supervision, control, and security of commercial activities by paying attention to the principles of safety, security, order, compliance, and legalization. This is in line with the functions and duties of the police to the nation and state, including the community in the Ngabang Police Area. Therefore, communication plays an important role in helping the police obtain the latest information regarding the objectives of community activities, (Anshar, R.U & Setiyono, (2020).

As state administrators, the police have a responsibility to the community. The function of the police is to run the country in accordance with its authority, which is the basis for making and determining policies. The role of the police is very important in solving problems in the community, which can be resolved through policies set to improve security. This is in accordance with the JUKLAP KAPOLRI No.Pol: Juklap / 02 / XIII / 1995 dated December 29, 1995 which has differences with the JUKLAK Kapolri No.Pol. Juklak / 28 / VIII / 1991 concerning the implementation of permits. The 1991 JUKLAK states that an activity that requires a permit can be disbanded by the authorities if there are deviations in its implementation and the committee does not heed warnings from members of the Police. The police policy regarding permits granted to the community shows that the policy is full of risks, where the police are responsible for security through permits granted to the community. The implementation of permits and notification of community activities aims to create a sense of security in the implementation of the intended event. This study found that communication carried out by the police to the public includes

various aspects related to licensing objectives, and this study also found that the most frequently served permits were crowd permits, exhibitions, and escorts, (Hasibuan, F.L., Melisa & Novel, 2021).

Meanwhile, based on an interview with an officer from the Public Relations Division of the Ngabang Police, it was explained that granting dispositions to permit applications was not easy. The Police Chief would call them to ask for an explanation regarding the issuance of permits, and after that they would receive work orders with various dispositions. Sometimes the application was rejected, and at other times further action was taken. If the information they provided was deemed inadequate to grant a permit, then the application would be rejected. Conversely, if the results of the discussion indicated that the application was worthy of being granted a permit, then further dispositions would be given. All of these decisions go back to the Police Chief as the person in charge of the Ngabang Police work area. Related to the desire of the implementers to complete the policy, disposition plays an important role in maintaining consistency between the objectives set by the policy makers and the policy implementers. This includes attitude, willingness, and a strong commitment to completing the policy. Research findings from the Harvard School of Business show that 85% of the determining factor for success is attitude (Atmosoepipto, 2002: 139).

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

By increasing community understanding and active involvement, the licensing and notification process will not only become more effective and efficient, but will also support the creation of a more orderly and safe environment. To achieve this, existing challenges, such as limited resources and low legal literacy, must be overcome through an intensive, sustainable educational approach that involves various stakeholders. Only then can the licensing and notification process run smoothly and benefit the entire community. The licensing and notification policy for community activities

is implemented by (a) Providing a notification receipt letter (b) Coordinating with the person in charge of delivering opinions in Public (c) Coordinating with the leadership, agencies/institutions that are the destination for the delivery of opinions (d) Preparing security for the location and route taken. (e) Responsible for protecting participants in the delivery of opinions in public (f) Responsible for organizing security. Recommendations given include the need for collaboration between the police, village government, and educational institutions to create a more integrated and responsive system to the needs of the community in terms of licensing and notification of activities.

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