



Law Enforcement against the Crime of Threatening in Paguyaman Pantai Sub-District

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to understand how law enforcement against criminal acts of threatening in the coastal paguyaman sub-district. The research method used in this research is empirical research method using qualitative method, an approach that produces information in the form of information, described in writing, and associated with other data to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of the reality that occurs. The results of this research show that not all cases of criminal threats can be resolved through mediation; selection of cases to be handled needs to be done. Police at Paguyaman Pantai Police Station first evaluate the impact on the victim of the case. If the case is considered minor and can be mediated, the police will try to resolve it through mediation. However, cases involving repeat offenders are not suitable for mediation. Mediation also depends on the willingness of the victim, as the final decision remains with the victim, while the police can only try to encourage it. In this case, the police use their discretion to facilitate penal mediation, acting as a mediator between the two parties. When the victim and the offender agree to mediation, the role of the police as mediator is to connect them and help formulate goals so that an agreement can be reached.

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1. Introduction

As a state of law, Indonesia adheres to legal sovereignty which comes from the word "law" which comes from Arabic. Law enforcement in Indonesia is very important for all citizens. The law serves as a tool to bind and regulate the behavior of society in

order to build an orderly, safe, and just country with the aim of creating a safe and secure environment for all Indonesian citizens.¹

Indonesia, a densely populated country with many islands, faces tremendous challenges in law enforcement. The state has established various institutions tasked with implementing and enforcing the law, such as the police, prosecutors and courts. In the digital era, technology plays an important role in law enforcement, but it also brings new challenges in dealing with increasingly complex crimes.² Intimidation is a form of crime that damages the victim's psyche and creates a feeling of threat and insecurity.

Therefore, legal protection against these crimes is very important. Preventing and combating crimes and threats is not only the responsibility of law enforcement but also of society as a whole. Crimes can be committed in different places, at different times, and with different procedures. Intimidation, a form of crime, is comprehensively regulated in law to maintain public order and tranquility. The Paguyaman beach sub-district area in Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo Province is not free from the threat of crime. The intimidation incident against Lito Village residents by a man named Kisman HamU with a machete on March 30, 2022 shows how serious the threat is.

Kisman Hamu threatened to kill a woman named Ritna Rajak, Mr. Kadula's wife. The threat caused deep fear in the victim who was traumatized and had difficulty sleeping for several days. Intimidation as a criminal offense is regulated in Article 369 of the Criminal Code (KUHP). This article explains that anyone who threatens to unlawfully obtain personal or third-party benefits, either through physical or verbal threats as punishment, can be sanctioned.

These threats include defamation, threats, and attempts to force someone to hand over goods or property. In addition, threats through electronic media are regulated in Law Number 19/2016 on Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE Law). Under Article 45B of the ITE Law, anyone who intentionally sends unauthorized electronic information containing violence or personal threats can be sentenced to up to four years in prison or a fine of up to Rp750 million. Article 45 paragraph (3) of the ITE Law stipulates that threats that constitute a criminal offense are punishable by a maximum imprisonment of 12 years or a maximum fine of Rp 2 billion.

¹ Farida Sekti Pahlevi, "Revitalisasi Pancasila Dalam Penegakan Hukum Yang Berkeadilan Di Indonesia," *Justicia Islamica* 13, no. 2 (2016): 173-98.

² SHMH Kadri Husin dan SHMH Budi Rizki Husin, *Sistem peradilan pidana di Indonesia* (Sinar Grafika, 2022),

https://books.google.com/books?hl=id&lr=&id=cOWCEAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=Negara+tela+h+membentuk+berbagai+l+lembaga+yang+bertugas+menerapkan+dan+menegakkan+hukum,+seper+erti+polisi,+jaksa,+dan+pengadilan&ots=H3W_e1xEBv&sig=RkiJghrfOstGfz4l-GG0u6c9kRc

The role of police officers in law enforcement is very important as stipulated in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police.³ Article 13 of the Police Act stipulates that the police are responsible for maintaining peace and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, guidance and services to the community. In this context, police officers must be able to combat crime effectively and efficiently. Paguyaman Pantai sub-district falls under the jurisdiction of the Boaremo Resort Police Paguyaman Pantai Sector.

Crimes of intimidation that occur in these areas are the responsibility of the local police. The incident of Kisman Hamu's threats shows the importance of the police's role in fighting crime. Threatened and traumatized, Ritna Rajak finally reported the incident to the local police with the report "LP/B07/III/2022/SEK/PAG.PANTAI/RES-BOALEMO".

Handling incidents of intimidation in the Paguyaman Pantai area requires good coordination between the police and the community. The community must play an active role in reporting crimes, but the police must follow up the reports quickly and professionally. It is hoped that through good cooperation between the local community and law enforcement, the threat of crime can be minimized. In addition, it is important for police officers to improve their skills and knowledge in dealing with crime and intimidation.

Police officers require regular training to expand their capabilities in dealing with increasingly complex crime challenges. The technology can also be utilized by law enforcement agencies, such as the use of technology-based surveillance systems to monitor and detect potential threats. Strengthening public legal awareness also needs to be done through public relations and education.

People must understand that bullying is a serious crime that harms the lives of its victims. They also need to know that they are entitled to legal protection and that law enforcement is ready to help them. A humane approach is also needed when dealing with incidents of threats. Victims of threats should receive psychological protection and help to overcome the trauma they experience. Social agencies and psychologists can work together with law enforcement to provide support to victims.

Overall, law enforcement against crime and intimidation in the Paguyaman-Beach area requires a comprehensive approach. This includes increasing the capacity of police officers, working with communities, using technology, and taking a humane approach to victims. That way, the Paguyaman Pantai area will become a safe and secure area for all its residents.

³ Raden Lita Nur Elita dkk., "Upaya Penegakan Hukum Kepolisian Terhadap Pelaku Tawuran Antar Pelajar Dihubungkan dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2002 Tentang Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia (Studi Kasus Wilayah Hukum Kabupaten Karawang)," *UNES Law Review* 6, no. 1 (2023): 2402-9.

2. Method

The research carried out or applied is empirical legal research, which can also be referred to as sociological juridical research or field research. The focus of the research is on law, which includes not only aspects of rules or norms (law in book), but also involves legal dimensions related to community behavior in everyday life (law in action). This is as explained by Suratman and Philips Dilah.⁴

3. law enforcement Law Enforcement against the Crime of Threats

Effort is an attempt, reason, endeavor to reach a solution and so on. And countermeasure means to recognize the process or method of overcoming. So countermeasures are efforts, endeavors to achieve a purpose with a process or overcome a crime.⁵

- 1.) Repressive Efforts Crime prevention efforts can be pursued by :
 - a. Criminal law application.
 - b. Prevention without punishment.
 - c. Influencing views of society on crime and punishment through mass media (Influencing views of society on crime and punishment).

The crime prevention efforts proposed by Barda Nawawi above, which are crime prevention efforts that focus more on the repressive nature, are the application of criminal law (Criminal Law Application). Meanwhile, Prevention without Punishment focuses more on preventive countermeasures.

2.) Preventive Measures

Crime prevention efforts that focus more on the preventive nature (prevention / deterrence / control) before the crime occurs. Countermeasures are more preventive in nature towards the occurrence of crime, the main target is on factors conducive to the occurrence of crime. These factors, among others, are centered on problems or social conditions that can directly or indirectly lead to crime.⁶ Thus, from a global macro-criminal perspective, preventive efforts occupy a key and strategic position in all criminal policy efforts.

This preventive effort is to improve certain social conditions. Thus, from a criminal point of view, all preventive activities through these efforts have a strategic position, holding a key position that must be intensified and streamlined. In Paguyaman beach sub-district sub-district itself, the prevention efforts carried out by the Paguyaman beach sub-district police are such as:

⁴ H. Suratman, "Philips Dilah,(2020)," *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, t.t.

⁵ Putu Ary Prasetya Ningrum, "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Pengancaman Yang Ditunjukkan Dengan Ucapan Dan Hinaan," *Pariksa: Jurnal Hukum Agama Hindu* 4, no. 1 (2020): 39-45.

⁶ Andi Muhammad Aswin Anas, "Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Pencemaran Nama Baik Melalui Media Sosial dalam Perspektif Kriminologi," *Al-Azhar Islamic Law Review*, 2020, 87-97.

1. Conduct Night Patrols
2. Conducting Miras Raids to every stall suspected of selling Miras itself
3. Conduct or provide legal socialization to the community
4. Opened a Forum for Community Concerns about Matters Contrary to the Law

Based on the responsibility of the Paguyaman beach sub-district Sector Police in law enforcement in its area, problems related to the crime of threatening are the main focus. Data collected by researchers from observations at Paguyaman beach sub-district Sector Police, specifically from the Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit (KANIT RESKRIM), shows that cases of criminal threats have increased in the last two years in the jurisdiction of the sector police. The following is a summary of data on cases of criminal threats reported to the Paguyaman beach sub-district Police Station.

No.	Year	Number of cases	Status
1.	2023	1	Completed Restorative Justice
2.	2024	2	1 completed restorative justice 1 still under investigation
3.	Total	3	2 completed restorative justice 1 still under investigation

Data Source: Paguyaman beach sub-district Police Station.

Several factors have led to the occurrence of criminal acts of threatening in Paguyaman beach sub-district Sub-District. However, from the results of the interview with Bripka Rendi Putra Syas, the main factor that triggered the rise of criminal acts of threatening in the sub-district was the use of sentences that offended other people, which often occurred under the influence of alcohol.

In the last 2 years, there have been 3 cases of threatening crimes recorded in Paguyaman beach sub-district. Of these, 2 cases have been resolved through restorative justice, while 1 case is still under investigation. This is due to the decision of the complainant (victim) who chose to continue the legal process related to the case. Based on the considerations in article b of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, it is explained that one of the main tasks of the Indonesian National Police is:

1. Provide security and public order.
2. Enforce the law.
3. Provide protection, protection, and service to the community.

From the description of the duties and authorities of the police above, it is clear that the police play a key role in enforcing the law, including handling cases of criminal threats. The resolution of cases of criminal threats can be done through two approaches, namely penal mediation and conventional legal processes. The police have an important role in handling cases of criminal threats by conducting:

1. Penal Mediation

Penal mediation is a mediation process that involves the involvement of the criminal justice system to resolve conflicts between offenders and victims or other related parties. In penal mediation, the mediator is usually a trained officer, such as a court-approved mediator or an official appointed by the police. Alternatively, penal mediation is part of the concept of restorative justice where the parties have control over the value of justice they want, not the judiciary.⁷ The role of law enforcement officers in mediation is only as mediators. Before the matter is submitted to the court, both parties are given the option to conduct informal or civic mediation.

- a) reaching an agreement between the perpetrator of the crime and the victim or other related parties
- b) to recover losses arising from the criminal offense.
- c) aims to improve the relationship between the offender and the victim and
- d) to prevent future criminal acts.

The results of the field research show that not all cases of criminal threats can be resolved through mediation; selection of cases to be handled is necessary. Police at Paguyaman beach sub-district Police Station first evaluate the impact on the victim of the case. If the case is considered minor and can be mediated, the police will try to resolve it through mediation. However, cases involving repeat offenders are not suitable for mediation.⁸

Mediation also depends on the willingness of the victim, as the final decision remains with the victim, while the police can only attempt to encourage it. In this case, the police use their discretion to facilitate penal mediation, acting as a mediator between the two parties. When the victim and the offender agree to mediation, the role of the police as mediator is to connect them and help formulate goals so that an agreement can be reached.

⁷ Sahuri Lasmadi, "Mediasi Penal Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Indonesia," *INOVATIF | Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 4, no. 5 (2011), <https://mail.online-journal.unja.ac.id/jimih/article/view/530>.

⁸ Teguh Hariyono, "Mediasi Penal sebagai Alternatif Upaya Penyelesaian Perkara Pidana di Luar Pengadilan," *Jurnal Penegakan Hukum Dan Keadilan* 2, no. 1 (2021): 1-18.

According to an interview with Bripka Rendi Putra Syas, the concrete role of the criminal investigation unit police as mediators in the settlement of criminal acts of threatening involves summoning the victim and the perpetrator. Both are then brought together to discuss in order to find the best solution for the future. The police are tasked with helping to formulate the goals of both parties so that an agreement can be reached. In addition to the victim and perpetrator, witnesses or supporters are also presented by the criminal investigation unit police to participate in the discussion of solutions for the future of the victim and perpetrator. If they agree to reconcile, the perpetrator is asked to make a statement as proof that they will not repeat the same actions against the victim.

2. Legal Path

The legal path is a process that must be followed by suspects who commit criminal offenses. Threatening criminal cases are regulated in Article 368 of the Criminal Code (KUHP) and also regulated in Law Number 1 of 1946 concerning Criminal Law Regulations (KUHP).⁹

From the results of the interview with Bripka Rendi Putra Syas, who is also the Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit of PAGUYAMAN BEACH SUB-DISTRICT POLSEK (KANIT RESKRIM), if the resolution of the criminal act of threatening is carried out through legal channels, the process will follow the applicable legal regulations and the role of the police in dealing with crimes. Threatening through legal channels is limited to conducting investigations and investigations. The authority of investigators includes obligations:

- 1) Receive a report or complaint from a person about a criminal offense
- 2) Search for information and evidence
- 3) Stop the person being disciplined and ask for and check identification.
- 4) Take other actions according to the law that are responsible

Meanwhile, according to Article 7 paragraph (1) of KUHAP, investigators have the authority due to their obligations, which include:

1. Receive a report or complaint from a person about a criminal offense
2. Take first action at the scene,
3. Ordering a suspect to stop and checking the suspect's identification,
4. Make arrests, detentions, searches and seizures,

⁹ Ni Nyoman Ayu Pulasari Dewi, Made Sugi Hartono, dan Komang Febrinayanti Dantes, "Implementasi Prinsip Restorative Justice Pada Perkara Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan Biasa Di Polres Buleleng," *Jurnal Komunitas Yustisia* 5, no. 1 (2022): 242-53.

5. Conducting examination and seizure of letters
6. Taking fingerprints and photographing a person
7. Calling people to be heard and examined as suspects or witnesses
8. Bringing in experts who are needed in connection with the examination of the case
9. Terminate the investigation
10. Take other actions according to the law that are responsible

The role and actions of the police in the process of overcoming criminal offenses are almost similar to the procedures for handling other criminal offenses. It begins with the investigation stage to find and identify events that are suspected of being criminal offenses. If there is sufficient evidence that the event is indeed a criminal offense, then the next step is the investigation stage. In the investigation stage, the police need to conduct a crime scene to give investigators an overview of the chronology of events and collect relevant evidence. After all the evidence is collected, the investigator then compiles the investigation file. Once the investigation file is complete, the next step is to submit the file to the prosecutor's office along with the Individuals suspected of committing the offense and evidence that will be used in the prosecution process.

4. Challenges in Law Enforcement against the Crime of Threats

Law enforcement against the crime of threatening in Indonesia, especially in Paguyaman beach sub-district Subdistrict, faces various challenges that require serious attention. These challenges include inter-agency coordination, community education and counseling, law enforcement efficiency, community empowerment, and monitoring and evaluation of measures taken. An in-depth understanding of each of these challenges is important to formulate effective strategies in addressing the crime of threatening and creating a safe and orderly environment.¹⁰

1. Inter-agency Coordination

One of the main challenges in law enforcement against threatening crimes is the lack of optimal coordination between relevant institutions. Although there is cooperation between the sub-district government, law enforcement officials, and community organizations, stronger synergy is still needed. Poor coordination can result in ineffective and slow handling of cases, so that victims do not receive adequate protection and perpetrators do not immediately receive appropriate sanctions. Efforts to improve coordination can be made

¹⁰ Enan Andarwati, "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Pencurian Sepeda Motor di Semarang (Studi di Pengadilan Negeri Semarang)," *COMSERVA: Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Masyarakat* 2, no. 10 (2023): 2193–99.

through regular meetings, the formation of integrated teams, and improved communication between institutions.

2. Community Education and Counseling

Educating and counseling the public about the dangers and negative impacts of criminal threats is an important step in preventing this crime. However, the challenge is the low level of public awareness of this threat. Many people do not understand that verbal or non-verbal threats can have serious legal consequences. For this reason, educational programs must be expanded and intensified, covering all levels of society. Outreach through various media, including social media, seminars, and community activities, can help increase public awareness and knowledge about the importance of reporting threats and ways to protect themselves.

3. Efficiency of Law Enforcement

Although law enforcement officials try to take threatening cases seriously, efficiency in case resolution remains a major challenge. Cases often take a long time to be processed due to various factors, including limited human and material resources, and complicated bureaucratic procedures. To address this, there is a need to increase the capacity and resources of law enforcement officers. Regular training, provision of adequate equipment, and the use of information technology in the investigation and prosecution process can help improve the efficiency of law enforcement. In addition, reforms in legal procedures and reduction of bureaucracy are also necessary to speed up the process of handling cases.

4. Community Empowerment

Communities have an important role to play in the prevention and control of threatening crimes. However, active community participation is still lacking, largely due to a lack of knowledge and trust in the legal system. To empower communities, empowerment programs need to be improved, including training on legal rights, how to report crimes, and the importance of involvement in keeping neighborhoods safe. In addition, building community trust in law enforcement officials through transparency and accountability in case handling is crucial. When communities feel heard and protected, they will be more proactive in reporting threats and cooperating with authorities.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Another crucial challenge is the monitoring and evaluation of the law enforcement measures taken. Without effective monitoring, it is difficult to assess the successes and shortcomings of efforts to combat threatening crimes. Periodic evaluations should be conducted to identify obstacles and develop better solutions. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should involve all relevant parties, including the government, law enforcement officials, and the community. Accurate and transparent data regarding threatening cases, the handling process, and the results are essential to conduct a comprehensive evaluation. In addition, feedback from the community should also be taken into

account in the evaluation process to ensure that policies and actions taken are in line with the needs and expectations of the community.

6. Case Study in Paguyaman beach sub-district Sub-District
Cases of criminal threats in Paguyaman beach sub-district Sub-district, such as those involving Kisman Hamu and Ritna Radjak, provide a concrete illustration of these challenges. This case shows that despite law enforcement efforts, poor coordination between police officers and village government can hinder the resolution of cases. In addition, low public awareness about the importance of reporting threats is also an obstacle to quick and appropriate handling. For this reason, steps to improve coordination and community education in this sub-district need to be taken immediately. A more holistic approach to law enforcement can be taken by actively involving all parties and ensuring that every step taken is based on accurate evaluation and data.¹¹

5. Effective Law Enforcement Strategy

Effective law enforcement against the crime of threatening requires a comprehensive and integrated strategy, involving various important elements in society and related institutions. To create a safe and orderly environment, law enforcement strategies must include preventive, responsive, and rehabilitative efforts, and focus on improving coordination, education, technology utilization, and community participation. The following is an in-depth discussion of strategies that can be applied to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement against criminal acts of threatening.¹²

1. Improved Inter-Agency Coordination

One of the main keys to effective law enforcement is good coordination between various relevant institutions, including local governments, police, prosecutors, and civil society organizations. Good coordination can ensure that every threatening crime case is handled quickly and appropriately. To achieve this, it is necessary to establish a regular communication and coordination forum, where each agency can share information and handling strategies. The establishment of an integrated team consisting of representatives from each agency can also help speed up the case handling process and avoid overlapping tasks.

2. Community Education and Counseling

Raising public awareness about the dangers of threatening crimes and their legal consequences is a very important preventive measure. Education and outreach programs should be expanded and targeted to all levels of society,

¹¹ Hengki Prima Hodding, "Penegakan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Tindak Pidana Pengancaman Berbasis Pinjaman," *Journal of Law (Jurnal Ilmu Hukum)* 6, no. 2 (2021): 234–349.

¹² Kiki Andrian, Ifahda Pratama Hapsari, dan Dodi Jaya Wardana, "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Pengancaman Dengan Kekerasan Melalui Media Sosial," *Jurnal Justisia : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Perundang-undangan dan Pranata Sosial* 7, no. 1 (26 Juni 2022): 268–89, <https://doi.org/10.22373/justisia.v7i1.13220>.

including students, workers, and vulnerable groups. Campaigns through mass media, social media, seminars, and workshops can be used to convey information on what constitutes the crime of threats, how to report it, and the legal protection available to victims. In addition, legal counseling in schools and communities can help instill legal values from an early age.

3. Information Technology Utilization

Information technology can be a very effective tool in law enforcement against the crime of threatening. The use of an integrated case management system can assist law enforcement officers in tracking and monitoring the progress of each case in real-time. This system also allows for quick and accurate information exchange between relevant agencies. In addition, technology such as online reporting applications can make it easier for the public to report criminal acts of threats without having to come directly to the police station. The use of this technology must be accompanied by training for law enforcement officers so that they can utilize it optimally.

4. Community Empowerment

Communities must be empowered to play an active role in the prevention and control of criminal acts of threatening. Community participation can be increased through empowerment programs such as training on legal rights and how to report crimes, as well as the formation of community groups that care about environmental security. People who are aware of the law will be more willing to report cases of threats and cooperate with law enforcement officials. In addition, the presence of communities that are active in maintaining environmental security can help prevent the occurrence of criminal acts of threatening.

5. Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Officials

To ensure effective law enforcement, law enforcement officers must have adequate capacity and resources. Regular training on investigation techniques, victim handling, and the use of information technology should be provided to law enforcement officers. In addition, there needs to be an increase in the number of personnel and supporting facilities such as forensic laboratories, operational vehicles, and communication equipment. With the support of adequate resources, law enforcement officers can work more efficiently and professionally in handling cases of threats.

6. Improved Access to Justice

Victims of threatening crimes should have easy and quick access to justice. This includes ease of reporting crimes, obtaining protection, and obtaining legal assistance. The government and relevant institutions should provide legal aid services for victims who are economically disadvantaged. In addition, reporting and case handling procedures should be simplified so as not to burden victims. Crisis center services that provide psychological and legal

support are also crucial to help victims recover from trauma and fight for their rights.

7. Periodic Monitoring and Evaluation

Every step taken in law enforcement efforts must be regularly monitored and evaluated. This monitoring and evaluation aims to assess the effectiveness of the strategies that have been implemented and identify areas that require improvement. The monitoring and evaluation mechanism should involve all relevant parties, including the government, law enforcement officials, community organizations, and victims. Accurate data on the number of cases, the handling process, and the final outcome are essential to conduct a comprehensive evaluation. The results of this evaluation can then be used to improve and adjust future law enforcement strategies.

8. Development of Supportive Policies and Regulations

Policies and regulations that support law enforcement against criminal acts of threatening must continue to be developed and adapted to the times. The government and legislature must work together in formulating laws and regulations that provide maximum protection to victims and provide strict sanctions to perpetrators. In addition, policies that support the use of technology in law enforcement, increase the capacity of the apparatus, and community participation must also be prioritized. Clear and firm regulations will provide a strong legal basis for law enforcement officials in carrying out their duties.¹³

6. Conclusion

While many measures have been taken to address the threat of crime in the Paguyamann Pantai area, there are some challenges that still need to be addressed to improve their effectiveness. While there is already a good working relationship between the local government, law enforcement officials and community organizations, further improvements are needed in inter-agency coordination and synergy to ensure more effective incident management. In addition, education and awareness programs are conducted to raise public awareness of the dangers and negative impacts of criminal acts and intimidation. However, to reach a broader cross-section of society, these efforts need to be further strengthened. While law enforcement agencies take threat incidents seriously, there are still challenges in resolving incidents quickly and efficiently. Therefore, there is a need to increase capacity and resources to enable more effective law enforcement.

¹³ Gunawan Santoso, Aim Abdul Karim, dan Bunyamin Maftuh, "Kajian Penegakan Hukum di Indonesia untuk Membentuk Perdamaian dalam Bhinneka Tunggal Ika Indonesia Abad 21," *Jurnal Pendidikan Transformatif* 2, no. 1 (2023): 210–23.

In addition, communities should be encouraged to play an active role in preventing and combating criminal threats by increasing their participation in empowerment programs and reporting incidents as they occur. It is important to continuously monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of all measures taken to combat the threat of crime. This way, you can make the necessary improvements and adjustments to achieve more optimal results. It is hoped that with strong determination and the cooperation of all parties, efforts to combat criminal activities and threats in the Pagyaman Beach area will be more effective and sustainable so as to create a safe and comfortable environment for the entire community.

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