

**IMPLEMENTATION OF BANDUNG CITY REGIONAL REGULATIONS
CONCERNING PUBLIC ORDER, PEACE AND COMMUNITY
PROTECTION**

Study: Motorcycle Gang Violence in 2021-2023

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ABSTRACT

The fundamental problem in the research is that even with the presence of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung Nomor 9 Tahun 2019* concerning Public Order, Peace and Community Protection, basically the majority of the community does not feel safe because of the disturbing actions carried out by motorbike gangs. This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive approach. The data collection techniques in this research are observation and literature study, while the data analysis techniques are through data reduction, presentation and drawing conclusions. The results of research in the field show that the implementation of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung Nomor 9 Tahun 2019* concerning Public Order, Peace and Community Protection has not run optimally. This is because the crime rate, one of which is committed by motorbike gangs in the city of Bandung, is still increasing to this day. Data from the Bandung City Central Statistics Agency shows that of the 1,707 crimes that occurred during 2023, at least around 775 cases were caused by other criminal cases, one of which included street violence involving motorbike gangs. Furthermore, based on data that researchers obtained regarding the number of violence committed by motorbike gangs in the city of Bandung in the last three years, the highest number occurred in 2023 with 54 cases.

Keywords: *Implementation, Regional Regulations, Public Order, Peace, Community Protection*

A. INTRODUCTION

Developments over time influence human lifestyles and ways of thinking. The development of the times will make adults, teenagers and children follow the current developments of the times. These developments will have positive and negative impacts on adults, teenagers and children. If developments in this era have a positive impact, of course it will not be worrying. However, if current developments have a negative impact, there needs to be social control in society. Because if social control is weakened, it will encourage crime (Maheztra et al., 2019).

One of the main problems faced by big cities, and other cities without excluding the possibility of occurring in rural areas is crime among teenagers. In various crime coverage programs on television, for example, almost every day there is always news about crime among teenagers (Sulisrudatin, 2020). One thing that is very disturbing is the group of motorbike robbers whose perpetrators are mostly teenagers or young people. The actions carried out by this motorbike gang are very disgraceful. They are proud to be members of a motorbike gang if they are able to defeat their opponents, terrorize the community by carrying out actions on the street (Kurniawan & Perkasa, 2023).

All the crimes committed by motorbike gangs are very disturbing for Indonesian society today. Not only minor offenses such as traffic violations, but crimes such as damage to public facilities, clashes between motorbike gangs, abuse that has claimed the lives of other people, theft, robbery and many other crimes committed by this motorbike gang group which has been very serious. disturbing society (Sulisrudatin, 2015). The beginning of various crimes committed by motorbike gangs is a meeting between gangs, which is the time most prone to friction, which usually results in the taking of an opponent's property and even loss of life. This friction ultimately gives birth to endless grudges (Hadisiwi & Suminar, 2013). Cases of violence committed by motorbike gangs have recently occurred in almost all regions in Indonesia, including West Java.

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia in 2023, it shows that there are at least three regions that have the largest number of incidents of crimes against life in 2022, namely the East Java Regional Police (102 incidents), the North Sumatra Regional Police (84 incidents), and the West Java Regional Police (53 incidents) as in the image below.

The data above shows that nationally, West Java is one of the areas prone to the worst crimes involving physical violence and taking the lives of other people. One of the crimes that resulted in the loss of other people's lives was violence committed by motorbike gangs. Of the 27 districts/cities in West Java, the city of Bandung is one that is famous for motorbike gang activity with quite extreme actions and disturbing the public. The acts of violence carried out by motorbike gangs in the city of Bandung are quite disturbing, because they not only cause trouble or damage public facilities but also kill other people (Irmayani, 2018). In the last year (2023) there have been at least 18 cases of violence in the city of Bandung caused by the actions of motorbike gangs.

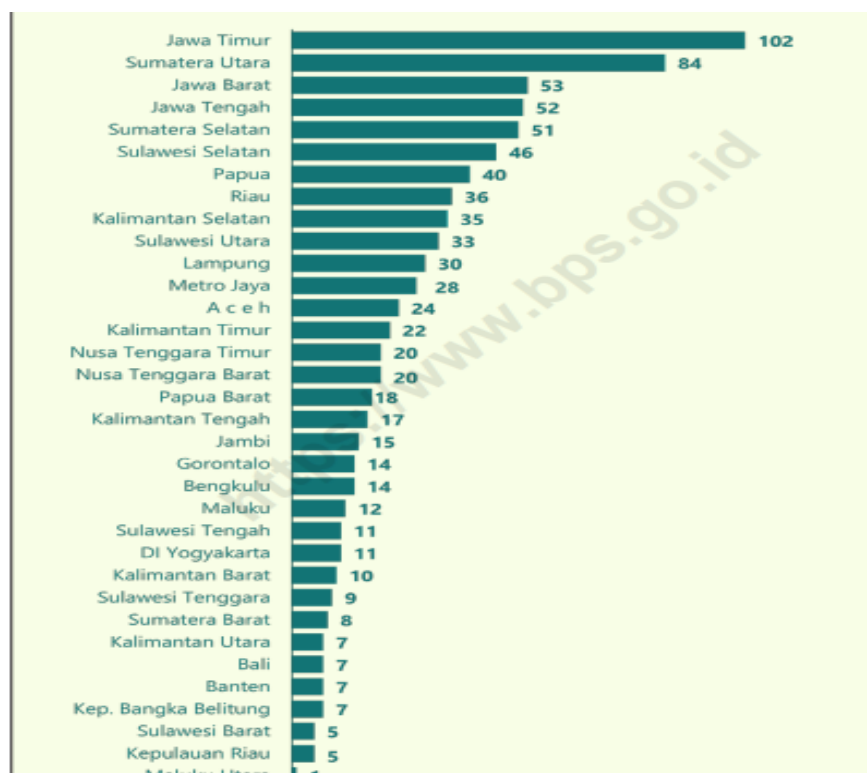


Figure 1. Number of Crimes Against Life According to Regional Police, 2023
 Source: Data from the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency for 2023

Motorbike gang activities that occur in the city of Bandung basically include; Theft with violence, use of sharp weapons, beatings, destroying houses, etc. The number of criminal activities carried out by motorbike gangs has become a large contributor to the crime rate in the city of Bandung in recent years. Based on BPS data for Bandung City, the crime rate involving Motorcycle Gangs can be seen in the following table:

Table: Number of Crimes According to Type of Crime in Bandung City 2021-2023

Types of Crime	2021	2022	2023
Curanmor R-2	329	291	284
Curanmor R-4	59	44	24
Aggravated Theft	365	331	261
Hard Theft	181	110	105
Aniaya Berat	243	237	211
Senpi, Handak, Sajam	37	29	47
Other crimes	834	832	775
Total	2.048	1.874	1.707

Source: Bandung City BPS data for 2023

The 25 types of crimes that occurred in the city of Bandung as published by BPS, seven of them were types of crimes, one of which was committed by motorbike gangs. The seven types of crime mentioned above are also the most dominant of the 25 types of crime that occur. This directly shows that motorbike gang violence in the city of Bandung is a serious problem and needs to be of concern to all parties.

The disturbing actions of motorbike gangs are closely related to the security problems of the people of Bandung City. This is of course the responsibility of the Bandung City Government to "Realize public order" as mandated by the *Undang-Undang Dasar Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945*. To realize this, since 2019 the Regional Government has issued the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung Nomor 9 Tahun 2019* concerning Public Order, Peace and Community Protection.

Article 1 paragraph 8 in the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung Nomor 9 Tahun 2019* concerning Public Order, Peace and Community Protection states that "Public Order is a condition of life that is completely orderly and well organized in accordance with the provisions of applicable legislation in order to create a dynamic, safe community life. , peaceful, physically and mentally." Then it continues with paragraph 11 that "Community Protection is a dynamic situation in which community members are prepared and equipped with knowledge and skills to carry out disaster management activities in order to reduce and minimize the consequences of disasters, as well as participate in maintaining security, peace, public order and social activities." . This confirms that there is a relationship between the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung Nomor 9 Tahun 2019* concerning Public Order, Peace and Community Protection and the actions of motorbike gangs in the City of Bandung.

The regional government is an institutional element that is fully responsible for order affairs in the city of Bandung. Therefore, cases of violence that have occurred in the last few years are the full responsibility of the Bandung City Regional Government with assistance from the Police and other related agencies. This aims to create security, peace and comfort for the people of Bandung City in carrying out their activities and avoid threats of violence carried out by motorbike gangs.

The fundamental problem in the research is that despite the presence of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung Nomor 9 Tahun 2019* concerning Public Order, Peace and Community Protection, basically the majority of the community does not feel safe and calm when carrying out nighttime activities from motorbike gangs which can occur at any time. annoying and life threatening. This public fear is based on acts of violence that continue to occur today.

Based on these problems, it is felt to be important for the Bandung City Government to focus more on implementing the policies that have been created as an effort to handle cases of violence committed by motorbike gangs in the City of Bandung in recent years. Therefore, this research will focus on discussing the implementation of the Bandung City Regional Regulations regarding Public Order, Peace and Community Protection by highlighting a case study, namely motorbike gang violence in the City of Bandung in the 2021-2023 period.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Motorcycle Gang Criminal Action

Nowadays, we know the term "criminality", which comes from the basic word "criminal", which means relating to crimes (law violations) that can be punished according to law; criminal. Meanwhile, "criminality" means things of a criminal nature, namely actions that violate criminal law or crimes. Crime or crime is anything that violates the law or is a crime (Sulisrudatin, 2020).

Emile Durkheim said that crime is a normal social phenomenon. This means that crime will always exist in society and crime is a product of a society (Khaerul et al., 2017). Society contributes to the occurrence of crime. In general, sociologists are of the view that the factors that can encourage the emergence of criminal behavior in society include, firstly, the influence of a bad economic system, especially the capitalist system, so that there is a relationship between the economic structure of society and crime. Second, there is low appreciation of religious norms, so that the high values outlined in religious teachings as a guide to life are often ignored (A'yuni & Nasrullah, 2021).

The crime phenomenon that occurs is not only committed by adults. Nowadays, teenagers are also involved in crime through their involvement with certain social groups. Recently there has been a lot of news in various media about criminal acts carried out by a group of motorbike gangs (Hadisiwi & Suminar, 2013). The actions carried out by this motorbike gang are very disgraceful. They are proud to be members of a motorbike gang if they are able to defeat their opponents, terrorize the community by carrying out actions on the street, getting drunk, destroying public facilities, sometimes they do not hesitate to hurt other people through violence against their victims and even commit murder (Kurniawan & Perkasa, 2023).

It is necessary to distinguish between motorbike gangs and motorbike clubs. A motorbike gang is a group of motorbike lovers who love speeding, regardless of the type of motorbike they ride. Meanwhile, Motorcycle Clubs usually carry certain brands or specifications for certain types of motorbikes with formal organizational structures, such as HDC (Harley Davidson Club), Scooter (Vespa lovers group), Honda group, Suzuki group, Tiger, Mio. There is also the Brotherhood, a group of big old motorbike lovers (Muchlis, 2011).

From the aspect of criminal policy (criminal politics), crime prevention efforts can be achieved through three things, namely: (a) Application of criminal law; (b) Prevention without punishment; (c) Influence public views regarding crime and punishment through mass media. Thus, from a policy aspect, crime prevention efforts can be taken through the penal route (criminal law) which focuses more on repressive nature, and the non-penal route (non-criminal law/outside criminal law) which focuses more on the preventive/preventive nature before a crime occurs (Hoefnagels, 1969).

EH Sutherland's theory is known as the Differential Opportunity System, which discusses delinquent or sub-cultures that often exist among lower class boy gangs in the central areas of big cities. He distinguished three forms of delinquent, viz:

1) Criminal sub culture, a form of gang that mainly commits theft, extortion and

other forms of crime with the aim of obtaining money.

- 2) Conflict sub culture, a form of gang that tries to gain status by using violence.
- 3) Retreatist subculture, a form of gang with the characteristics of withdrawing from controversial goals and roles and therefore seeking escape by using narcotics and committing related crimes.

Policy Implementation

Thomas R. Dye said that public policy is whatever the government chooses to do or not to do. Dye also interprets public policy as an effort to find out what governments actually do, why they do it, and what causes them to do it differently. Dye also said that if the government chooses to take action, that action must have a purpose (Amalia Yunia Rahmawati, 2020). The expert who first devoted attention and ideas to implementation issues was Douglas R. Bunker at the American Association for the Advancement of Science forum in 1970. Eugene Bardach admitted that at this forum he first conceptually presented the policy implementation process as a socio-political phenomenon (Akib, 2010). Policy implementation is essentially a way in which a policy can achieve its goals and the background to its formation, there are two policy implementation events, namely directly implementing it and through policy formulation (Agindawati, 2019).

Implementation of public policy is a series of activities after a policy is formulated and established. Policy implementation refers to the mechanisms, resources and relationships related to program implementation (Iqbal et al., 2022). Without its implementation, the policies that have been established will be in vain. Therefore, policy implementation has an essential position in public policy (Abdulah et al., 2022). According to Abdul-Wahab, it is said that: Policy implementation can be seen from the perspective of (a) policy makers, (b) implementing officials in the field, and (c) policy targets. According to Wahab, the main concern of policy makers is to focus on: to what extent the policy has been achieved and what are the reasons that led to the success or failure of the policy (Arundinasari et al., 2019).

Policy implementation can be done through several approaches, namely: Top down Policy Implementation and Botton Up Policy Implementation. The explanation of several approaches in implementing the above policies is as follows:

- 1) Top Down Policy Implementation Top-down implementation often refers to the process of carrying out what is mandated by policy, to achieve the stated objectives and with the means outlined in the articles of association. According to Nugraha, policy implementation proceeds linearly from public policy, implementers and public virtue performance. Among the variables that influence public policy are (1) implementation activities and communication between organizations; (2) characteristics of the implementing agent/implementor; (3) economic, social and political conditions; (4) the disposition of the implementer.
- 2) Bottom Up Policy Implementation The bottom-up approach views implementation as “a process of interaction and negotiation, which takes place over time, between those who wish to implement the policy and those who

depend on the action". The main contribution of bottom-up approaches to public policy implementation is their normative stance: what matters is not how policymakers at the top execute their will, but the reactions of those on the ground at the end of the line whose reactions shape implementation processes, and policies themselves (Abdulah et al., 2022).

In completing this research, the researcher will use the Policy Implementation Model theory proposed by Randall B. Ripley and Grace A. Franklin. In their book entitled *Policy Implementation and Bureaucracy*, Randall B. Ripley and Grace A. Franklin wrote about three concepts/variables of implementation success which include; 1) Level of compliance with applicable regulations, 2) Smooth implementation of routine functions, and 3) Realization of desired performance and impact (Maranda, 2020).

C. METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with the aim of exploring and analyzing the implementation of regional regulations regarding public order, peace and community protection in relation to violence committed by motorbike gangs in the city of Bandung in 2021-2023. This is in line with what Creswell put forward. Qualitative research is a means of exploring and understanding the meaning that individuals or groups give to social or human problems (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The choice of this method was based on the consideration that the problems of implementation of Bandung City Regional Regulations regarding public order, security and tranquillity that were raised would be more appropriately described in a qualitative descriptive manner (Moen & Middelthon, 2015).

The data collection technique in this research is observation and literature study using several sources related to the implementation of regional regulations regarding public order, peace and community protection in the city of Bandung (Hammarberg et al., 2016). The data analysis techniques used in this research are data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. As stated by King, Kohen and Verba (King et al., 1995) that the data analysis process is carried out simultaneously with data collection, meaning that researchers in collecting data also analyze data obtained in the field. In connection with this research, data analysis techniques start from data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions/verification which aims to answer problems related to the implementation of regional regulations regarding public order, peace and community protection, especially violence committed by motorbike gangs in the city of Bandung 2021-2023.

D. EXPLANATION

Level of Community Compliance with Regional Regulations

In terms of the level of public compliance with Bandung City Regional Regulations regarding public order, peace and community protection, it tends to be low. This can be seen from the level of violence which has continued to rise and increase in recent years. Based on data collected by researchers, it at least shows that cases of violence committed by motorbike gangs in the city of

Bandung from 2021-2023 are still increasing as can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Number of Motorcycle Gang Violence in Bandung City in 2021-2023

No	Tahun	Angka Kekerasan Geng Motor
1	2021	18
2	2022	34
3	2023	52

Source: *Results processed by researchers in 2024*

The table above shows that despite various efforts made by the Regional Government, one of which is the presence of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung Nomor 9 Tahun 2019* concerning Public Order, Peace and Community Protection, the number of violence committed by Motorcycle Gangs in the City of Bandung continues to show an increase. The figure above is considered high when compared with two nearby City Districts where data for 2023 shows that 18 cases of Motorcycle Gangs in Cimahi and West Bandung Regency were successfully handled, and in Bandung Regency there were 27 cases.

One of the cases of violence committed by motorbike gangs in the last few months occurred in Rancabeureum Village, Rancakasumba Village, Solokan Jeruk District on February 6 2023. The results of an investigation by the Bandung Police Criminal Investigation Unit (Satreskrim), the action carried out by this Motorcycle Gang eliminated the life of a young man in Bandung City. The incident was initially triggered by a robbery by a group of people from a motorbike gang against a teenager who ended up dying as a result of being stabbed.

Another case that occurred involved a motorbike gang, namely on November 8 2023, where one of the motorbike gangs attacked people at the Sukamiskin gas station, which was followed by destruction of public facilities in several places such as Gateway Apartments, Cicadas, and Jalan Ahmad Yani. This case certainly poses a threat and disrupts the sense of security for the people of Bandung City in carrying out their activities. Not much different from what happened in early 2024, at least the Bandung City Police managed to arrest 100 Motorcycle Gang members.

The picture below is one of the many actions carried out by Motorcycle Gangs in Bandung City. Of course, it is very disturbing for residents because it is not only carried out at night/during the day as shown in the picture above, but also from the two cases described above which occurred on February 6 in Solokan Jeruk District and November 8 2023 at the Sukamiskin gas station. Of the several cases found in the field, these are crimes committed by motorbike gangs in the city of Bandung in recent years, at the same time placing violence by motorbike gangs as a serious problem that needs to be resolved. On the other hand, the large number of acts of violence shows that the implementation of Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2019 concerning Public Order, Peace and Community Protection has not been able to provide protection and a sense of security to the community.



Figure 2. Motorcycle Gang Actions in Bandung City

Source: www.tagar.id

The Bandung City Government has collaborated with various agencies and elements of society since 2019 and has implemented several programs to reduce the number of motorbike gang violence in the city of Bandung. These programs include; 1) Night patrol by the Bandung City Police, 2) Guidance on Motorcycle Gangs and other youth organizations by the Bandung City Dispora, and 3) Socialization about the threat of Motorcycle Gang violence and collaborative efforts by various parties for preventive measures. Even though these programs have been implemented, the data and phenomena above show that these programs have not been able to reduce the number of motorbike gang violence in the city of Bandung.

Smooth Implementation of Regional Regulations

From the aspect of smooth implementation, this is closely related to government officials, both policy makers and implementers. Even though the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung Nomor 9 Tahun 2019* concerning Public Order, Peace and Community Protection has been implemented since 2019, to date it has not provided maximum results. This condition is also related to the implementing agency, both the service, the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP), and the police as mandated. The increase in the number of cases of violence by motorbike gangs, namely 52 cases in 2024, shows a serious problem.

Based on the results in the field, it also shows that in implementing the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung Nomor 9 Tahun 2019* concerning Public Order, Peace and Community Protection, the implementing agencies are still not serious. Control activities in the form of security and night patrols are still rarely carried out. However, this is important considering that most of the activities carried out by motorbike gangs occur at night. On the other hand, the less than optimal performance of this implementer is also influenced by the lack of involvement of various elements in society, including youth organizations, non-governmental organizations and other community organizations in the city of Bandung.

Cases of violence committed by Motorcycle Gangs in the City of Bandung in relation to the Implementation of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung Nomor*

9 Tahun 2019 concerning Public Order, Peace and Community Protection from a theoretical perspective can be seen from the six variables of the Van Meter and Van Horn Policy Model Theory (Desrinelti et al., 2021) which cover; (1) Policy standards and objectives, (2) Policy resources, (3) Communication and strengthening activities between organizations, (4) Characteristics of implementing agencies, (5) Economic, political and social conditions, and (6) Disposition of implementers.

From the standard variables and policy objectives, it is clear in Article 3 of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung Nomor 9 Tahun 2019* concerning Public Order, Peace and Community Protection that it is stated that "The purpose of establishing this Regional Regulation is as follows: a). realizing respect, protection and fulfillment of community rights and obligations; b). realizing good City Regional Government governance; c). improving the quality of development; d). increase public awareness and legal compliance; e). improving the image of law enforcement; f). fostering a culture of community discipline; and g) fostering community participation. In reality, several things such as protection, implementation of public order and peace for the people of Bandung City have not been fully felt. The increase in the number of violence perpetrated by Motorcycle Gangs in the last three years (2021-2023) shows that the implementation of government policies made since 2019 has not achieved the desired goals. The community also tends to lack discipline and minimal participation in efforts to reduce the number of motorcycle gang crimes in Bandung, so that the number of violence perpetrated continues to increase.

From the policy resource variables, both the Regional Government, in this case the Mayor, the Mayor's supporting elements such as the Civil Service Police Service and Unit, and the Regional People's Representative Council as stated in Article 1 of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung Nomor 9 Tahun 2019* concerning Public Order, Peace and Community Protection. In reality, the resources possessed by both the Department, the Police and qualified elements of society have not been able to be maximized to overcome the number of Motorbike Gang violence in the City of Bandung. Several programs implemented such as Partoli Nights by the police, Empowerment of Youth groups/organizations by the Youth and Sports Department, as well as socialization carried out have not had an effect on reducing the number of violence against Motorcycle Gangs in the City of Bandung.

Judging from the communication variables and inter-organizational strengthening activities, this needs to be done in an effort to prevent cases of violence committed by Motorcycle Gangs in Bandung City as part of the implementation of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung Nomor 9 Tahun 2019* concerning Public Order, Peace and Community Protection. In this case, the Mayor, the Mayor's assistants, the Regional People's Representative Council and the Police are fully responsible for resolving the problem of Motorbike Gang violence in the City of Bandung which has continued to increase since 2021. So far, from the initial observations found in the field, almost no there is a program that collaborates with all elements such as the Department, Satpol PP, Police, and youth organizations/other elements of society to jointly prevent violence

committed by Motorcycle Gangs in the City of Bandung in recent years.

The fourth variable, namely the characteristics of the implementing agency, is related to the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung Nomor 9 Tahun 2019* concerning Public Order, Peace and Community Protection. In connection with this research, the Regional People's Representative Council as the maker of the Regional Regulations, and the Mayor as the implementing element are assisted by the Mayor's assistant elements and the Police who have the task of creating security. In reality, although regulations regarding public order, peace and community protection have been established since 2019, to date the objectives of these policies have not been realized. One of them is caused by the level of Motorbike Gang violence which continues to occur throughout 2021 with 18 cases, 2022 with 34 cases, and in 2023 with 52 cases which is basically disturbing and even threatening the lives of the people of Bandung City.

Furthermore, from the variables of economic, political and social conditions, in handling cases of violence against motorbike gangs in the city of Bandung, it needs to be seen as the main cause. Most of the motorbike gangs are basically teenagers who are underage, who have the wrong social circle and some have economic problems. Therefore, the Mayor and other supporting elements need to provide solutions to the problems that occur so that they not only have a deterrent effect but also to anticipate the same incident occurring again in the future. From an economic aspect, most of the perpetrators of motorbike gang violence are those from the lower middle economic groups, so preventive measures need to be taken by the government. From a political aspect, with the reality on the ground showing an increase in the number of violence perpetrated by Motorcycle Gangs, the Bandung City Government has not been able to optimize policy as a political step in resolving the Motorcycle Gang problem which continues to increase throughout 2021-2023.

The last of the implementing disposition variables is the implementation of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung Nomor 9 Tahun 2019* concerning Public Order, Peace and Community Protection which has been made and stipulated by the Bandung City Regional People's Representative Council since 2019, and is mandated to the Mayor and the supporting elements below him. as implementer, it is hoped that it will be able to involve all elements, both government and non-government, so that it can provide public order, peace and protection of the community. So far, conditions in the field show that the regional government and related elements, including the department, the police and the Civil Service Police Unit, are more likely to work alone and not collaborate in terms of programs, which will certainly make it difficult to reduce the number of violence by Motorcycle Gangs in the City of Bandung.

Achieving the desired performance and impact

Based on data obtained in the field, it shows that the implementers have carried out their duties regarding the implementation of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung Nomor 9 Tahun 2019* concerning Public Order, Peace and Community Protection. The work pattern carried out by the agency is by collaborating between the responsible agencies, namely the Bandung City Social Service with the Civil Service Police Unit, and the Bandung City Resort Police.

However, data showing an increase in the number of crimes committed by motorbike gangs in Bandung City currently shows that the performance of implementers is still not optimal in providing a sense of security, comfort and tranquility for the people of Bandung City.

Even though drafting the Regional Regulations also involved drafting staff with various umbrella synchronization rules, many of these legal products were allegedly still conflicting and some were even annulled at a later date. Based on this, this article will explain the problems of structuring the formation of Regional Regulations and the impact of the obligation to implement harmonization of the draft of centralized Regional Regulations in making harmonious Regional Regulations (Dwiatmoko & Nursadi, 2022).

The impact of the less than optimal performance of these implementers has at least an impact on the increasingly widespread number of motorbike gang violence which continues to be massive in the city of Bandung. Policies that should be presented to solve problems that occur in society, but in reality are still not in accordance with expectations. This is shown by the still high rate of violence committed by motorbike gangs in the city of Bandung to this day and this has an impact on the survival of the community. The latest case that occurred was that the Bandung Police arrested hundreds of motorbike gang members on New Year's Eve 2024. The statement from the Bandung City Police Chief shows that the hundreds of people were arrested when they were about to celebrate their motorbike gang's birthday, which coincided with New Year's Eve.

This condition also shows that from 2019 until today, the Bandung City Regional Government has not carried out an evaluation of the implementation problem of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung Nomor 9 Tahun 2019* concerning Public Order, Peace and Community Protection. To carry out an evaluation of regional regulations in Indonesia there are a number of problems, namely:

- 1) Normatively there is no definite, standardized and standardized evaluation method as a reference for regional governments to evaluate regional regulations currently in force and regional regulations that are affected by changes in higher regulations.
- 2) There is no regular evaluation process for regional regulations by the regions. This problem is reflected in the slowness of regional governments in making adjustments to various regional legal products which receive adjustment orders within certain time limits.
- 3) Third, the basic problem of forming regional regulations. The content of the Regional Regulations according to Article 14 of the *Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2011* concerning the Formation of Legislative Regulations is in the framework of implementing regional autonomy, assistance tasks as well as accommodating special regional conditions and/or further elaboration of higher level statutory regulations.
- 4) There is no data base available to measure the normative performance of regional regulations. Because there is no definite, standard and standardized evaluation method as well as regular evaluation activities for regional regulations, regional governments have difficulty providing data, analysis and

reports on the evaluation of various regional regulations that are still in effect as considerations for policy making (Saleh & Fauzani, 2022).

Based on this description, the evaluation steps for regional regulations that are currently in force and are affected by changes in higher regulations need to be given special attention considering that normatively this has not been regulated expressly in the form of regulations. This condition is very different from the evaluation method for draft regional regulations, the method of which has been formulated in specific regulations. In fact, conceptually, several methods for evaluating draft regulations that can also be used in drafting regional regulations are available and have been used in Indonesia.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the results and discussion above, overall it can be concluded that the implementation of the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung Nomor 9 Tahun 2019* concerning Public Order, Peace and Community Protection has not run optimally. This is because the crime rate, one of which is committed by motorbike gangs in the city of Bandung, is still increasing to this day. Data from the Bandung City Central Statistics Agency shows that of the 1,707 crimes that occurred during 2023, at least around 775 cases were caused by other criminal cases, one of which included street violence involving motorbike gangs. Furthermore, based on data that researchers obtained regarding the number of violence committed by motorbike gangs in the city of Bandung in the last three years, the highest number occurred in 2023 with 54 cases. If we refer to the variable theory of implementation success proposed by Ripley and Franklin, then *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung Nomor 9 Tahun 2019* concerning Public Order, Peace and Community Protection is not yet optimal due to; 1) Lack of public compliance in maintaining order and peace in the city of Bandung, which is demonstrated by the level of violence which has continued to rise and increase in recent years. 2) These Regional Regulations have been in operation or implemented since 2019, which are still in effect and have not changed to this day. 3) Even though the performance of implementing agencies has been running well, they have not been able to provide a meaningful impact in realizing public order, peace and protection of the community from various forms of crime, one of which is committed by motorbike gangs.

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