

## **Legal Analysis of the Role of the Mobile Brigade Corps of the Republic of Indonesia Police in Participating in Handling Natural Disasters that Occur in Society**

**Arjun Ilham Pamungkas<sup>1)</sup> & Umar Ma'ruf**

<sup>1)</sup>Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA), Semarang, Indonesia, E-mail: [arjunilhampamungkas.std@unissula.ac.id](mailto:arjunilhampamungkas.std@unissula.ac.id)

<sup>2)</sup>Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA), Semarang, Indonesia, E-mail: [umarmaruf@unissula.ac.id](mailto:umarmaruf@unissula.ac.id)

**Abstract.** *This study contains about how the role of Brimob in disaster management that occurs in the community and the obstacles experienced by Brimob and how the efforts of action are taken in carrying out the role of disaster management that occurs in the community. This study aims to determine the role of Brimob in implementing natural disaster management in accordance with applicable legal provisions and to find out how Brimob overcomes obstacles in implementing natural disaster management through solutions that are quite solutive in completing tasks. The method used is sociological juridical Where primary data is obtained from interview studies and direct observations in the field, secondary data in the form of Library studies adopted from literature sources in the form of laws, books, journals and other articles with the relevance of the research conducted. The theoretical framework in the form of legal certainty theory and also law enforcement theory is the embodiment of the theoretical basis that is considered relevant to the writing carried out, namely analyzing the law and also enforcing the law. The results of the study conducted by the author on the Commander of the Central Java II Brimob Company found that Brimob has a fairly crucial role in implementing the handling of natural disasters that occur in the community. The role of Brimob is needed because the members have been equipped with knowledge and also quite intense training, so it is felt that Brimob's capacity is needed in natural disaster management actions.*

**Keywords:** *Brigade; Disasters; Solutions.*

## 1. Introduction

Indonesia is a country of law<sup>1</sup>, precisely stated in the explanation of the 1945 Constitution which firmly states "The State of Indonesia is based on law and not based on mere power" because law is a rule or regulation that binds human actions. And all behavior and actions of the people of the country must be based on applicable legal rules. Therefore, Indonesia, which functions as a state of law, is obliged to carry out legal functions optimally as a form of enforcing justice. Likewise, the task of the police must prioritize legal rules so that the method of action to be taken against the community is right on target. This can be seen from the provisions of Article 4 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police which reads "The Indonesian National Police aims to realize domestic security which includes maintaining public security and order, order and upholding the law, the implementation of protection, protection, and service to the community, and the establishment of public order by upholding human rights ". The police function as stated in the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police, includes maintaining security, order, and enforcing the law as well as providing protection, patronage, and services to the community, playing an important role in maintaining the situation.<sup>2</sup>

The Indonesian Police Mobile Brigade Corps (Korps Brimob Polri) is a unit owned by the Indonesian Police Headquarters (Mabes Polri) where the Brimob Polri Corps is a central reserve force that has the task of being the last striking force in the tasks of overcoming mass riots, separatism, SAR, resmob, guerrilla versus guerrilla, wanterror, and bomb disposal which according to direct orders given by the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Kapolri) through the As Ops Kapolri. The Brimob Polri Corps which is domiciled on Jl.Akses UI Kelapa Dua Depok has 4 (four) Regiments consisting of: Regiment I Gegana which is domiciled in Kelapa Dua Depok, Regiment II Pelopor which is domiciled in Kedung Halang Bogor, Regiment III Pelopor and Regiment IV Demlat which are domiciled in Kelapa Dua Depok, which is integrated with the Brimob Corps Command Headquarters (Mako Korps Brimob).<sup>3</sup>Brimob has the task of law enforcement, creating security and order in society. Brimob is part of the police that is specifically tasked with handling high-intensity problems such as terrorism, separatist movements, and so on. In addition, in efforts to handle demonstrations, securing football activities and other activities in society that

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<sup>1</sup>Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Sri Kusriyah, Umar Ma'ruf, Siti Rhodiyah Dwi Istinah & Ariyani Witasari, 2024, The Political Law of Simultaneous General Elections as an Effort to Strengthen the Presidential System, Jurnal Daulat Hukum Volume 7 No. 3, Page, 2

<sup>3</sup>Satjipto Raharjo, Civil Police in Social Change in Indonesia, Jakarta: Kompas Books, 2002, p. 20.

have the potential to cause chaos such as natural disasters that cause society to have to carry out mitigation in order to be saved from natural disasters that occur.

The task is formally stipulated in Article 5, Article 13 of Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. So that both the general police and the Mobile Brigade with special units or corps have a role in maintaining security and order in society. The Mobile Brigade Corps is also referred to as the ultimate unit of the Indonesian National Police. The ultimate unit of the Indonesian National Police is the nickname for the Mobile Brigade Corps which has different tasks from the tasks of other police members, with a different training and education system. This name is attached to the Mobile Brigade Corps based on Presidential Regulation Number 5 of 2017. In accordance with these regulations, the Mobile Brigade Corps has the task of preventing, handling, and resolving high-intensity crimes. Every member of the Mobile Brigade must have the competence to join the corps. The Mobile Brigade Corps has the task and obligation to improve the ability of members or personnel in carrying out tasks individually or in groups. Therefore, each member must have the qualifications of ability according to their placement in the unit.

This capability is the responsibility of the Brimob Corps in educating and training its members so that they have the expected capabilities. The capabilities of Brimob members as mentioned above need to be improved by the unit because the unit is an organization that accommodates, assesses, and places personnel according to the needs of the organization. In order to carry out the Corps' duties to mobilize members as the ultimate unit, efforts are needed both in education and task simulation. Because so far the unit has not been very active in improving the capabilities of personnel in carrying out tasks so as to achieve the ultimate unit as its nickname. There is a great responsibility carried by Brimob, namely to realize conducive domestic security conditions and situations. This is in accordance with the Nawacita program of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, namely to protect the entire nation and provide a sense of security to all Indonesian citizens.

The existence of Brimob is very much needed in carrying out mitigation or rescue for communities experiencing disasters. The assistance provided is a form of Brimob's duty to always be in the midst of the community if the community's condition is very tense. Brimob will go down in the midst of the community by providing logistics and equipment that are useful in the community. The arrival of Brimob in disaster mitigation is carried out not only when a disaster occurs but also after the disaster, Brimob continues to accompany the community, such as helping to set up emergency kitchens, helping the mobility of the community that is hampered and distributing aid to the victims.

## 2. Research Methods

To help the author in finding the purpose of this writing, it is necessary to use a research method. Research Methodology is the science of methods that will be used in conducting research in this case the author will use the Normative Research and Empirical Research research methods. Normative Research is research using secondary data so it is also called library research, while what is meant by Empirical Research is direct research in the community, some through questionnaires or direct interviews.<sup>4</sup>

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1. The Role of the Mobile Brigade in Carrying Out Search and Rescue Tasks for Natural Disasters that Occur in the Community as a Form of Polri Protection

Natural disasters are a natural cycle in carrying out its balancing function, nature will carry out its duties as God has entrusted to nature. Indonesia as one of the countries located on the Pacific Ring of Fire faces a high risk of various natural disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions. This geographical condition makes Indonesia a natural laboratory for License to study natural disasters and their management strategies.<sup>5</sup> The main shaper of Indonesia's characteristics in the context of disasters is the natural, geographical and cultural aspects of its people. Indonesia's geographical location has its own uniqueness when compared to other tropical climate regions. Other tropical countries such as Brazil, although located below the equator, are different from Indonesia because they have climate characteristics that are influenced by their location between two large continents, namely Asia and Australia. The influence of these two continents makes Indonesia's climate more dynamic and complex. In addition, Indonesia is a group of islands located in the Pacific Ring of Fire, a concept first proposed by Hugo Benioff in the 20th century.<sup>6</sup> The Pacific Ring of Fire is a zone of active seismic and volcanic regions that stretches approximately 40,000 km west of the American continent, across Japan, the Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, and the Pacific islands.

This position makes Indonesia prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The existence of tectonic plates is also very active in this region. Indonesia is a meeting point of the Pacific, American, Indo-Australian, and Eurasian plates which causes a high potential for regional shocks. There are about

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<sup>4</sup>Soerjono Soekanto and Sri Mamudji, 1985. Normative Legal Research: A Brief Review, CV. Rajawali, Jakarta, p. 1

<sup>5</sup>Rusilowati, A., Supriyadi, Binadja, A., & Mulyani, S, 2012, Natural Disaster Mitigation Based on Science Environment Technology and Society Vision Learning, Indonesian Journal of Physics Education, 8(1), 51–60, p. 5.

<sup>6</sup>Benioff, H, 1954, Orogenesis And Deep Crustal Structure Additional Evidence From Seismology, Geological Society of America Bulletin, 65(5), 385–400, p 18.

90% of earthquakes in the world that occur in this region as a result of its position in the ring of fire.<sup>7</sup> In addition to the activity of plates that rub against each other, earthquakes are also caused by volcanic activity. Indonesia has many active volcanoes, especially on the island of Java. The fertility of the soil in Indonesia, especially on the island of Java, comes from the large volcanic activity of all volcanoes. The people of Java have been familiar with fertile volcanic ash since ancient times. Java as an agricultural society is formed from fertile soil conditions. The soil in these volcanic layers can be overgrown with various natural and cultivated vegetation. This condition makes the natural wealth of the island of Java abundant. Similar fertility is also found in areas that are directly passed by a row of volcanoes in the ring of fire.

Researchers have conducted observations with the accompanying unit, namely the Mobile Brigade Division of the Central Java Police II in facing the challenges of natural disasters under the auspices of one of the SAR units. The northern coastal area is the object of observation carried out by the author while carrying out disaster mitigation duties with the BRIMOB unit. Monitoring the north of Java or often referred to as the Pantura region where the area is in direct contact with the coastline of the Java region. Geographically, coastal areas are very vulnerable to flooding and coastal abrasion. The results of the graph obtained by BNPB in 2023 stated that flooding was ranked first as the most frequent disaster in Indonesia, namely 1,288 incidents or 42.1%. In 2024 in the first semester from January 1 to June 30, 2022, floods still ranked first as the most frequent disaster in Indonesia, namely 747 incidents. This number is equivalent to 38.78% of the total natural disasters in Indonesia.<sup>8</sup>

#### 1) The Role of Brimob Central Java II in Building Synergy with the Community in Preventing Natural Disasters in the Community

Central Java Province is ranked second as the province with the highest level of flood natural disasters in Indonesia with a total of 1,249 incidents. Central Java Province has a high potential threat of flood natural disasters because it is located close to the North Coast of Java (Pantura). This makes all districts/cities along the Pantura of Central Java often hit by tidal floods. Pekalongan City is one of the Pantura Coastal cities that connects Jakarta, Semarang, and Surabaya. Viewed from the topographical aspect, Pekalongan City is a relatively flat area with an average land slope of 0-5% so that this condition can complicate the arrangement of drainage channels which have an impact on flooding and tidal disturbances.

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<sup>7</sup>Freitas, D., França, G., Scherrer, T., Vilar, C., & Silva, R, 2019, Investigating the signatures of long-range persistence in seismic sequences along Circum-Pacific subduction zones, *Brazilian Journal of Geophysics*, 37(4), 409, p 9.

<sup>8</sup>Arfani, Mochammad, 2024, Pentahelix Collaboration in Disaster Risk Reduction Efforts at Tourist Destinations in Kalanganyar Village, Sidoarjo, *Journal of Syntax Transformation* 3(1), p. 7.

In addition, the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) also stated that based on the results of research analysis using remote sensing technology, it shows that the condition of Pekalongan City as a Coastal City of Pantura is experiencing changes in coastal geomorphology due to the extensification of ponds, causing seawater to increasingly enter the mainland. The sea level becomes higher than the mainland with a radius of 5 km from the coastline, which causes continuous tidal flooding. The occurrence of land subsidence is also a factor causing tidal flooding in Pekalongan City.<sup>9</sup>

BRIN identified the level of land subsidence in Pekalongan City is currently the highest of the 4 other Pantura Cities such as Jakarta, Cirebon, Semarang, and Surabaya with a height of 12 cm per year. So that the influence of land subsidence is the highest factor in changes in the area of tidal flood inundation. The tidal flood phenomenon has an impact on losses in various aspects. Some of the losses include causing areas affected by tidal flooding to become slums due to damaged infrastructure and public facilities. This has implications for material losses reaching trillions of rupiah. In addition, there are also non-material losses in the form of disruption of Pekalongan City community activities due to tidal flood inundation. The impact of losses caused by tidal flooding will be even greater and more massive if there is no follow-up effort from the Pekalongan City Government. Due to these conditions, tidal flooding is a serious problem that must be followed up immediately. To follow up on this problem, the Pekalongan City Government has a program to control tidal flooding through disaster mitigation. Disaster mitigation is an effort to reduce the risk of disaster, either through physical development or awareness and increased ability to face the threat of disaster for communities in disaster-prone areas. Disaster mitigation is an important topic to study because mitigation plays a very vital role in the disaster process. If the threat of danger and disaster risk can be minimized, then preparedness, emergency response, and recovery efforts do not require greater costs and energy.

The National Water Resources Council (DSDAN) revealed that the problem of tidal flooding in Pekalongan City is quite complex, starting from the problem of land subsidence that decreases every year, to the problem of human lifestyle on the environmental impact. The limited funding resources in the construction of infrastructure such as the construction of embankments and polder systems to mitigate tidal flooding disasters require a very large budget, while the ability of the Pekalongan City Government in terms of funding is relatively small. Various tidal flood mitigation efforts have been implemented by the Pekalongan City Government since 2014 so that Pekalongan City is free from tidal flooding. Starting from localizing floods, raising roads in villages, building polder systems,

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<sup>9</sup>kompas.tv. 2021. "The Threat of Tidal Floods: By 2030, 80 Percent of Pekalongan City Will Be Under the Sea." <https://www.kompas.tv/regional/247113/the-threat-of-flood-in-2030-80-percent-of-the-city-of-pekalongan-will-be-under-the-sea?page=all>

repairing drainage systems, building pump houses to planting mangrove forests has been carried out at a cost of tens of billions of rupiah.

However, with the limited financial resources, the form of the Pekalongan City Government's tidal flood control infrastructure program has not been completed. In addition, the limited human resources involved are also still lacking, especially experts who can provide ideas in making every decision. The readiness of human resources at the community level is also not yet able to adapt to tidal flooding. This reality shows that the Pekalongan City Government is not able to mitigate tidal flooding alone. So it is necessary to involve other parties (stakeholders) who jointly collaborate in mitigating tidal flooding so that maximum results can be achieved. DSDAN recommends that integrated coordination be carried out with related agencies and also the community so that the problem of tidal flooding can be resolved optimally.

Pekalongan City, like other areas of Pantura Java, is currently experiencing a tidal flood disaster due to rising sea water. This inundation continues to expand and is felt in almost all areas of Pekalongan, especially in the northern part of Pekalongan City. The expansion of tidal flood inundation has now even touched the western and eastern parts of Pekalongan City. In addition, topographically, Pekalongan City has a relatively flat land slope, making it difficult to regulate drainage channels, which causes the frequency and area of tidal flood inundation to continue to increase. Another challenge in handling tidal flooding in Pekalongan City is the occurrence of land subsidence and rising sea levels.

Such conditions force the community and government to work together in dealing with natural disasters, everything must be explained from upstream to downstream, the many cases of natural exploitation in the upstream area cause minimal water absorption in the soil causing a fairly high water level to not be able to enter the soil layer which causes the law of water to work fully, namely water from above falls down due to the influence of gravity, facing such a situation, the water sent downstream may not be able to accommodate it optimally which causes water to pool in the lower area. The government must indeed be more assertive in taking action against individuals who damage the balance of nature so that the continuity of life is maintained properly.

An interview was conducted by the author with the commander of the Central Java II Brimob Company, AKP Setiajid. On this occasion, the author asked several questions in order to obtain answers that could be considered accurate in order to fulfill the primary data in this study.<sup>10</sup>AKP Setiajid said that the role of the Central Java BRIMOB in SAR tasks was very large, he explained that when the flood disaster occurred in Pekalongan Regency in 2022, he deployed

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<sup>10</sup>Interview with Commander of Central Java Mobile Brigade Company II AKP Setiajid on May 16, 2025



approximately 100 Brimob personnel to go down to the community to provide assistance. The presence of Brimob is not only as a security force, but also as the front line in handling natural disasters. In rescue efforts, Brimob personnel went directly to the affected locations using rubber boats to evacuate residents trapped in the flood. They combed through houses that were submerged in water, helping children, the elderly, and sick residents to get out of dangerous areas to safer places.

The form of synergy carried out by Brimob Central Java II is to invite the community to care more about the environment, nature will work according to its nature, natural disasters are indeed a gift from Allah SWT but sometimes there is human intervention in it. The behavior of exploiting nature blindly is one of the most obvious causes, in the highlands many irresponsible people carry out logging by cutting down trees without considering the reforestation process so that water cannot be supported by the soil optimally because there are no trees used to hold the water discharge that falls from the sky. Mining actions are also part of the role in natural disasters, mining behavior by not calculating carefully results in a lot of land being lost and water also feels the loss of absorption places. According to AKP Setiajid as the Commander of the Central Java Brimob Battalion Company, he explained that Brimob is currently conducting socialization in maintaining the environment, especially regarding the cleanliness of water channels by not littering, Brimob invites the community to work together to love the environment and maintain a healthy environment so that people's lives can run well.<sup>11</sup>

Synergy is also carried out by always coordinating with the community massively when entering the rainy season, in facing the rainy season the community is asked to clean the water channels so that there are no blockages that cause the water to not flow smoothly so that flooding occurs. This coordination is carried out in order to successfully prevent natural disasters from occurring in the Pekalongan Regency community which is geographically located on the northern coastline of Java with abrasion and groundwater subsidence dominating so that it has great potential to result in flooding.

The mandate to carry out the duties carried out by Brimob in carrying out natural disaster management related to the guidelines of the Republic of Indonesia Police Regulation Number 22 of 2023, in line with these regulations is the implementation of the theory of legal certainty used by the author as a theoretical framework for writing so that the author has a basis in carrying out the research used. Legal certainty is used because in carrying out the task of handling natural disasters, Brimob has legal certainty in carrying out its duties, Brimob Central Java II also has a letter of assignment in implementing flood

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<sup>11</sup>Interview with the Commander of the Central Java II Brimob Company AKP Setiajid on May 16, 2025.



management in Pekalongan Regency from the Central Java Police Chief as legality in carrying out tasks and clear instruments of responsibility so that in carrying out tasks it can be structured and systematic.

## 2) The Role of Brimob Central Java II in Evacuation and Mitigation Efforts for Natural Disasters Occurring in the Pekalongan Regency Community

Facing challenges when a natural disaster occurs is a worrying event for the community, not only focusing on saving themselves but also trying to save property that can be saved, in 2023 a natural disaster occurred in Pekalongan Regency, this flood occurred due to overflowing river water until the water retaining embankment was unable to withstand the large volume of water until it broke and the water overflowed into residential areas. Not only focusing on evacuation, Brimob also showed its concern for the basic needs of the victims. At Hoegeng Stadium, Pekalongan City, they set up a field kitchen that produces hundreds to thousands of packages of ready-to-eat food every day. The food is then distributed directly to the affected areas, especially to residents who cannot access evacuation sites. One initiative that has greatly helped residents is the distribution of clean water. Realizing that floods often cause a crisis of clean water for consumption, Brimob brought in a water treatment truck from Mako Korps Brimob in Jakarta. The truck is able to process dirty water into drinking water with a capacity of 150 liters per cycle. This innovation is a lifesaver for many families who have difficulty meeting their daily clean water needs. In the worst-affected areas, such as Wonokerto and Petungkriyono Districts, Brimob was also involved in building emergency embankments to hold back the overflowing river water. With sandbags, they, together with residents and volunteers, fought to close critical points to prevent the flood from spreading to other settlements. Not only that, in order to help restore post-disaster conditions, Brimob also distributed thousands of basic food packages containing basic foodstuffs. This assistance is a breath of fresh air for residents who lost their livelihoods or homes due to flooding. Brimob's role in mitigating the flood disaster in Pekalongan in 2023 reflects the real synergy between state officials and the community in dealing with the crisis. Responsive, alert, and full of empathy, Brimob is present not only as a security guard, but also as a protector and helper of the community in the most difficult times.

AKP Setiajid also provided psychological assistance to the victims, it was a very difficult thing for the community to feel when they saw the settlements that should have been the most comfortable place to rest and chat had to be hit by water and forced to leave their homes. AKP Setiajid invited members to provide assistance in the form of small entertainment so that the sadness felt by the victims was not too deep and they were able to move back to being enthusiastic in living their lives. Furthermore, AKP Setiajid also explained that this psychological assistance can also be interpreted as an effort to approach

spiritually, the community is invited to always pray and be sincere for the trials given by Allah SWT, he also invited the refugees to pray together to get closer to Allah SWT so that they are kept away from danger and the threat of natural disasters that can occur at any time.<sup>12</sup>

Brimob Central Java II also carries out the task of mitigation training conducted by Brimob aimed at forming a disaster-resilient community, namely a community that has the knowledge, skills, and attitude to be ready to face floods. In this training, Brimob teaches various technical things that are very applicable, starting from how to read the early signs of potential flooding, creating independent evacuation routes, to securing documents and important items when a flood comes. Brimob also introduces a locally-based early warning system, including the use of simple tools such as homemade buoys, manual sirens, and radio-based emergency communications. The training materials are designed to be easily understood by the general public, including the elderly and children, without neglecting important technical aspects.

Brimob also facilitates field training programs, Brimob collaborates with BPBD, village officials, volunteers, and local residents to conduct evacuation simulations from homes to safe gathering points. Brimob organizes evacuation routes, assigns roles to participants, and oversees the scenario as if a flood were actually occurring. In this simulation, residents are invited to understand how to make quick but correct decisions and understand when to hold on, when to evacuate, and what to bring. Brimob also teaches basic self-rescue techniques, such as using life jackets, swimming in strong currents, and first aid for flood victims.

In the statement of AKP Setiajid as the Company Commander, he also implemented one of the innovations, namely Brimob also targeted school children through a disaster counseling program at the elementary to high school levels. In the counseling, Brimob presented educational materials packaged with an interactive approach such as quizzes, role plays, and direct practice. This was done to instill disaster awareness from an early age. At the community level, such as PKK mothers' groups, youth organizations, and farmer groups, Brimob held thematic discussions and training. For example, how to cultivate land to be more flood-resistant, how to make emergency equipment at home, and how to coordinate effectively when a disaster strikes. Brimob also actively encouraged the formation of local volunteers who had basic disaster training. Through this training, the community is not only an object to be saved, but is transformed into a subject who is able to save others. These fostered volunteer groups later became strategic partners in handling real disasters in the field. Brimob often provides additional training to local village and RT/RW officials regarding emergency logistics management, use of field communication tools, and

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<sup>12</sup>Interview with Commander of Central Java Mobile Brigade Company II AKP Setiajid on May 16, 2025

evacuation management. Thus, the sustainability of mitigation efforts is maintained even after the program is completed.

Further investigation by the author found an answer from the Company Commander that Brimob has a motto as a determination in carrying out its duties, namely to move quickly to save lives. This motto is not just a string of words, but a manifestation of Brimob's real dedication to the community. When a disaster actually occurs, Brimob moves quickly as one of the elite troops most prepared to face extreme conditions. They are deployed to penetrate difficult terrain, be it landslide areas, major floods, or earthquake zones that are difficult for ordinary vehicles to access. Equipped with SAR equipment, such as rubber boats, rubble cutting tools, victim search drones, and tracking dogs, Brimob carries out rescue operations with high discipline and technical expertise. In emergency situations, Brimob's main task is to search for and rescue victims who are still alive, evacuate residents from dangerous locations, and open up access to roads that have been cut off. They are often the first team to reach the affected location before major assistance arrives. For example, when a landslide occurs in a mountainous area, the Brimob SAR team immediately goes down with complete equipment, even having to walk for hours through slippery and steep terrain to reach a location that cannot be reached by vehicles. Amidst high risks, human life remains the top priority.<sup>13</sup>

To support this task, Brimob routinely undergoes SAR training both on a national and international scale. They learn water rescue techniques, searching for victims of ruins, extreme terrain navigation, and emergency medical evacuation. This training makes them one of the most prepared units in joint SAR operations with the TNI, Basarnas, and other humanitarian volunteers. In addition, Brimob also forms small specialized teams, such as diving teams, rock climbing teams, and tactical medical teams, which are prepared to be deployed to even the most risky conditions. Brimob's duties in SAR operations in disaster-prone areas are a real manifestation of selfless dedication to humanity. In every step they take, there is a spirit to save, not just be present. When danger threatens and hope begins to fade, Brimob is present as a force capable of rekindling hope.

The role of BRIMOB, which has so far only been known as an elite force that focuses on handling riots and anti-terrorism, is indeed the BRIMOB crew formed to carry out these tasks, but over time the needs of the community and the conditions that occur require BRIMOB to move further as a unit that is able to go down to mitigate disasters as a form of protection. The actions taken by officers are of course measured and systematic in accordance with existing legal regulations, members have been forged by being given rigorous training to be

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<sup>13</sup>Interview with Commander of Central Java Mobile Brigade Company II AKP Setiajidi on May 16, 2025

strong in helping the community. The form of training carried out is also brief, training in dealing with and mitigating disasters carried out by BRIMOB can also take up to months. This is done so that the maturity of the training can be felt by the members so that when they go directly to the field, the community will feel helped by the presence of the SAR team from the Mobile Brigade division. This task will certainly not run smoothly if there is no massive community involvement, BRIMOB is present as a friend and also the people's vanguard when a disaster occurs in the community. Furthermore, AKP Setiajidi as the Company Commander said that the success of the task was not due to individual abilities but rather the spirit of command and solid cooperation between members and the community in order to realize synergy in working together to overcome the trials given by Allah SWT can be faced with great patience.

Facing a disaster is not about finding who to blame but rather finding solutions and rescue efforts to avoid more victims caused by natural disasters. Brimob is here to carry out rescue, handling and prevention actions for communities affected by natural disasters. One thing that is the spirit of Brimob is that humanitarian duties are noble duties before Allah SWT, in addition to carrying out their duties, Brimob also intends this duty as a form of worship because the Word of Allah SWT recommends that fellow human beings must help each other and strive to maintain the balance of nature as a form of gratitude for the gifts of Allah SWT who has facilitated a diverse nature to be used by humans but with full wisdom.

In accordance with the provisions of Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 concerning the Code of Ethics of the Republic of Indonesia Police, it is emphasized that the implementation of the duties of the Central Java II Mobile Brigade in handling natural disasters continues to comply with the ethics of carrying out duties that have been determined by the Chief of Police. Based on the theory of legal certainty used by the author in the theoretical framework of the research, it is in line with what has been taken by the author. The theory of legal certainty makes Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 a legal certainty for the implementation of duties in accordance with the ethics carried out by the institution and also members of the Mobile Brigade, legal certainty also answers the public's question whether what the Mobile Brigade does is in accordance with legal provisions or not, but the existence of these regulations has answered the question that the Central Java II Mobile Brigade has carried out its duties in accordance with the guidelines and provisions agreed upon by the Indonesian Police.

### **3.2. Obstacles Experienced by BRIMOB in Carrying Out Disaster Management Tasks in the Community**

Challenges and obstacles in an action are natural things that happen in life, this is also inseparable from the duties of the POLRI as a public servant who always

finds challenges and obstacles. These obstacles and challenges can come from internal or external institutions, this is certainly a challenge in itself that must be faced wisely and with careful calculation. Likewise, Brimob when carrying out its duties in the field in carrying out the responsibility of handling natural disasters that occur in society. Challenges and obstacles come as a test to members for actions and implementation so that they are in accordance with the coordination line and the results of training that have been received in education.

The job of being a Brimob member is not easy, Brimob members are required to have strong physical and mental strength in carrying out every task as protectors of the Indonesian people. High-intensity tasks that require full concentration require Brimob members to have good psychological readiness when carrying out each task including BKO. Brimob members who will carry out BKO mostly receive less attention from the police in terms of mental readiness and only pay attention to physical readiness. Brimob members who carry out BKO without going through a selection process or other psychological tests, it is not uncommon for Brimob members to receive BKO assignments only one day before the implementation so that Brimob members do not have psychological readiness before sending troops.

Not all Brimob members can accept BKO, this is because they receive a lot of pressure and risks that must be faced in carrying out their duties. Brimob members do not receive enough intervention for psychological readiness from the Police so that many Brimob members experience anxiety in facing BKO. Fauziah & Ariati stated that a person can work better if their anxiety decreases. However, if the anxiety in the individual increases, it will cause losses in everyday life.<sup>14</sup> Therefore, the tasks carried out by Brimob often face quite serious challenges. Through research conducted by the author using the interview method to the Company Commander AKP Setiajid, several data were produced, namely internal and external factors, among these factors the author will explain as follows.

#### 1) Internal Inhibiting Factors in the Implementation of Brimob Tasks in Carrying Out Natural Disaster Management

Obstacles are a natural thing to happen in the work done by humans, obstacles are challenges to test the ability in an effort to complete the task being carried out. In the Brimob unit itself, sometimes there are also obstacles in the process of carrying out tasks, one of these obstacles comes from within Brimob itself. In the interview process conducted by the author, the obstacles that often occur within Brimob are the lack of specialists who have more competence in carrying

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<sup>14</sup>Faradina Khoirunnisa, Fauziyah, Jati Ariati, 2015, PEER SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ANXIETY IN FACING THE WORLD OF WORK IN FINAL-GRADUATE STUDENTS, *Empathy Journal*, Volume 4(4), 255-261, p. 8.

out SAR tasks because Brimob is structurally more oriented towards security and tactical operations, so that the capacity of personnel in the SAR field is not always a top priority. Many Brimob personnel do not have special training or national or international SAR standard certification, so that in complex emergency situations, technical skills can be an obstacle. Without clear specialization, the response to emergency situations can be late or not optimal.<sup>15</sup>

The next obstacle that occurs quite often is the lack of SAR equipment owned by Brimob. Although Brimob has sophisticated tactical weapons and equipment, SAR equipment such as victim search tools (life detectors), collapsed building cutting tools, diving tools, or heavy terrain evacuation vehicles are often inadequate or not available in each unit. As a result, when assigned to a SAR mission, Brimob personnel sometimes have to rely on assistance from other agencies such as Basarnas or the TNI. Therefore, Brimob must cooperate with several related agencies that have more complete equipment in carrying out their duties to be more efficient. This obstacle sometimes takes quite a long time because Brimob must collect some equipment first if the equipment needed is not owned by the unit.

The obstacles have been minimized by Brimob Central Java II by trying to make the budget efficient so that the use of the budget can be used appropriately and there is no waste, Brimob prioritizes the use of the budget by prioritizing sectors that are considered important and more prioritized. Then, with the physical factors due to fatigue, Company Commander AKP Setiajid conducted a squad schedule to arrange the task time so that they could complement each other and take turns. This action was taken in order to give members time to rest so that they recover and can carry out their duties optimally, this action was deemed necessary so that members do not collapse and handling can run optimally.

The provisions in Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 concerning the Code of Ethics of the Republic of Indonesia Police as a guideline for the ethics of carrying out tasks contained in the procedures and regulations for carrying out tasks can be carried out optimally. The rules are used by the author as a manifestation of the theory of legal certainty used by the author as part of the theoretical framework. Legal certainty to members that they carry out their duties must be based on ethics so that the handling procedures provided do not conflict with the law or norms that apply in society.

## 2) External Obstacles to Brimob in Carrying Out Natural Disaster Management Tasks

Further discussion in the interview process conducted by the author with the Commander of the Brimob Company of Central Java Region II discussed in more

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<sup>15</sup>Interview with the Commander of the Central Java II Brimob Company AKP Setiajid on May 16, 2025.

depth the challenges faced by Brimob in implementing natural disaster management within the scope of their assigned task area, after discussing the obstacles from within Brimob, in this case the author will conduct specific research on obstacles from external Brimob.<sup>16</sup>

The implementation of tasks, especially involving many parties, will certainly be very prone to errors due to several factors that are not considered in depth, one of the obstacles that occurs when Brimob carries out SAR tasks is the lack of public understanding in carrying out independent mitigation or rescue, many people feel that natural disasters can also be a potential major danger if serious actions are taken, according to the Company Commander's statement, when a flood occurred in Pekalongan Regency in 2023, many people were still trapped in the flood location due to not heeding the warnings that had been given previously, people assume that if a flood occurs, it will not necessarily reach their settlements and if it does reach their settlements, the water level is not necessarily relatively high. Things like this make them less able to calculate and cause them to be trapped in the location and some of their valuables cannot be saved.

In addition to the public awareness that is still weak, another factor that often becomes an external obstacle is that road access to the location is sometimes quite difficult for members to reach, this certainly causes delays in the process of handling natural disasters and increases the possibility of worse potentials occurring. The implementation of natural disaster management requires fast, precise and measured actions as the key to success in action. In addition to road access that is relatively difficult to reach, it turns out that there are other factors that are quite an obstacle for Brimob in implementing natural disaster management. Extreme weather disturbances such as heavy rain, floods, subsequent landslides, or volcanic activity can endanger Brimob personnel and hinder the implementation of rescue missions. In this condition, rescue operations must be temporarily stopped or carried out with a high risk to the safety of members, when a natural disaster occurs, sometimes natural conditions are also uncertain, resulting in quite serious obstacles for Brimob in carrying out tasks in the field.

Brimob needs accurate initial information to assess the situation and determine the right approach. However, information about the scale of damage, the number of victims, and urgent needs is often not available in full or in real time. This results in delays in decision-making and adjustments to operational tactics in the field. Such conditions force Brimob members to think more extra to measure the actions and safety of the community and members. The lack of access to information received occurs due to weak lines of coordination from several

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<sup>16</sup>Interview with the Commander of the Central Java II Brimob Company AKP Setiajidi on May 16, 2025.



authorized parties in the implementation, untidy lines of information and differences in information require Brimob to filter incoming sources of information to become valid information to help take accurate actions from members and provide integrated information to the community so that they know what actions they will take.

Obstacles often occur as a result of the difficulty of synergy between members and the community, making it difficult for members to take action, the sense of trust between the community and the apparatus that has not fully become one of the synergies that does not occur optimally, the community is less aware of the existence of a Police unit that has the task of SAR, making information or openness less well established. Things like this should be avoided considering that the disaster that is happening requires extra help and fast and appropriate action. The community should give trust to Brimob on the basis of humanity, Brimob comes on the basis of a humanitarian call to help fellow Indonesian people who are being tested by Allah SWT.

The next obstacle is the lack of understanding from the community about environmental awareness, the environment is the same as nature and if we protect the environment it is the same as protecting nature so that it runs in balance. Many people are still indifferent to maintaining environmental cleanliness with minimal awareness of throwing garbage in its place and not building permanent buildings on riverbanks so that the irrigation system can run optimally. AKP Setiajid said that Brimob has coordinated with the PU agency to provide socialization and also action against people who build buildings on riverbanks, Brimob also coordinates with the environmental agency to provide trash bin services for the community so that they do not dump garbage in areas that are not recommended by the local government.

Based on these actions in accordance with the regulation of the mandate of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia that Indonesia is a country and all actions taken by law enforcement officers including the police must also be based on law. In the actions in the field, equipped with a letter of assignment by the Central Java Police Chief regarding the handling of natural disasters that occurred in Pekalongan Regency to the Central Java II Mobile Brigade Corps to assist the community in handling and also mitigating disasters for the community. Based on this, the theory of legal certainty as the author's theoretical framework has been reflected in the letter of assignment, meaning that the Mobile Brigade is on duty based on an official letter of assignment from the Central Java Police Chief and has legal force for the tasks carried out.

#### **4. Conclusion**

The role of Brimob in dealing with natural disasters that occur in society is a constitutional mandate that must be carried out. Natural disasters are part of the

inevitable cycle of natural balance, especially for Indonesia which is located in a disaster-prone area such as the Pacific Ring of Fire. Indonesia's geographical and cultural uniqueness makes it vulnerable to various types of disasters such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, and tidal floods, as experienced significantly in the Pantura region, especially Pekalongan City. In facing these challenges, the involvement of all levels of society and cross-sector collaboration are crucial, including the strategic role of elite units such as the Mobile Brigade (Brimob). Brimob Central Java II, as part of the state's strength, has shown extraordinary contributions in disaster management, not only as an evacuation and security force, but also as a driver of humanitarian assistance, education, and community rehabilitation. Starting from evacuating victims, providing basic needs such as food and clean water, building emergency embankments, to providing continuous disaster education in schools and communities, Brimob has transformed into a protector and companion for the community in times of crisis. However, in its implementation, Brimob also faces various obstacles, such as limited human resources, supporting equipment, and less than optimal coordination between agencies. Limited local government funding is also a serious challenge in building adequate disaster management infrastructure. Therefore, disaster management efforts must be carried out in an integrated manner, starting from public education, increasing institutional capacity, synergy between stakeholders, and law enforcement against parties that damage the environment. By combining scientific approaches, technology, local wisdom, and the strength of officers such as Brimob, Indonesia can build strong disaster resilience. In this case, Brimob is not only a reactive force, but also an agent of change in forming a society that is alert, resilient, and adaptive to natural disasters.

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