THE READINESS OF THE SEMARANG CITY POLICE IN FACING SECURITY CHALLENGES ARISING FROM SOCIAL DYNAMICS AHEAD OF THE 2024 ELECTIONS

Ivan Pradipta Mahadika[1*], Chrysnanda[2], Muhamad Erza Aminanto[3]
[1-3]Police Science Studies Program, School of Strategic and Global Studies, Universitas Indonesia
Salemba, Jalan Salemba Raya No 4, Jakarta Pusat, DKI Jakarta
E-mail: [1)] ivan.pradipta51@gmail.com

Abstract

Indonesia's diverse culture and society, with its many islands, ethnic groups, and languages, present unique challenges for elections. Exploiting social differences in political competition can create tensions and conflicts. Sensitive issues like ethnicity, religion, race, and social groups, along with the spread of false information through social media, increase the risks. Past conflicts in Central Java and Semarang after elections highlight the danger of misunderstandings between groups. The Semarang Police must prepare for the 2024 elections by training personnel, collaborating with relevant organizations, using technology, raising community awareness, managing false information, and planning secure campaign events. The readiness of the Semarang Police is crucial in maintaining stability and preventing conflicts during the upcoming elections. This study aims to elucidate how the Semarang Police Station is prepared to face security challenges arising from social dynamics leading up to the 2024 elections. This research employs a qualitative method, drawing on national security theory, community policing theory, and the concept of readiness as theoretical frameworks. The 2024 elections in Indonesia raise concerns about security due to social dynamics. The Semarang Police Station plays a vital role in preparing for these challenges. This involves monitoring social dynamics, training personnel, collaborating with stakeholders, and enhancing conflict and security management. Despite the challenges of managing a diverse society, Indonesia's values of tolerance, inter-religious harmony, and gotong royong are sources of national strength.

Keywords: *Community Policing, 2024 Election, National Security, Social Dynamics*

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is known as a country with rich cultural diversity and a pluralistic society consisting of various tribes, religions, languages, and customs. Indonesia is a country that has many differences in terms of race, religion, and culture. The country consists of thousands of islands, hundreds of ethnic groups, and many different languages, located in 38 provinces and various ethnic groups, having more than 300 different ethnic communities or tribes, totaling 1,340 ethnic groups. These diverse groups inhabit various islands, including Betawi, Baduy, Minangkabau, Bugis, Malay, Banten, Banjar, Bali, Sasak, Dayak, Makassar, Cirebon, Arab, Chinese, and others (Noor & Sugito, 2019). From a horizontal point of view, the diversity of this nation is reflected in differences in religion, ethnicity, regional language, geography, clothing, food, and culture, while from a vertical point of view, the pluralism of our nation is seen through variations in education, economic status, residential location, occupation, and socio-cultural level. Therefore, Indonesia has developed into a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural, and multi-religious country (Noor & Sugito, 2019).

In electoral politics, inter-group misunderstandings, tensions and disagreements can pose a serious risk of conflict. Intense political competition often capitalizes on differences in multicultural societies, whether based on ethnicity, religion, culture, or other identities, to achieve specific political goals. Racial issues become an easy tool for irresponsible politicians to use to divide society for personal gain. The advent of the digital age, characterized by the proliferation of social media, also plays an important role in elections, with messages that damage inter-group relations able to spread quickly and fuel tensions. The protection of cultural or religious identity can be a sensitive issue, which if not elaborated wisely, can lead to confrontation (Shofan, 2011).

The existence of various conflicts that arose during elections in various parts of the world above, shows how important it is to manage differences in politics. Cases such as the conflicts in Bosnia, Rwanda, Kosovo, and other places teach us that using these differences in politics intelligently is very important. This can be seen in some examples of conflicts and social tensions that have occurred in Indonesia's electoral history, such as the 1999 Post-Election Conflict, which saw Indonesia experience a series of conflicts, especially in ethnically and religiously diverse areas. Examples are the riots in Maluku and Poso, which were triggered by tensions between different religious groups. Subsequent post-election 2004 conflicts occurred in regions with significant ethnic and religious differences, such as the riots on Sulawesi Island, which included Poso and Palu. The conflict in Aceh, which took place before and after the 1999 elections, led to an increase in violence in Aceh, which was followed by peace negotiations that resulted in a peace agreement in 2005. The next conflict was post-election 2014, which was followed by a number of conflicts, including demonstrations and political tensions in several regions. A case in point is the post-election riots in several cities in Central Java.

The people of Central Java, as a region rich in history, culture and diversity, have also experienced the impact of post-election conflicts in several periods. Ethnic, religious and cultural diversity in Central Java is an integral part of its identity. However, in some post-election moments, the region witnessed political tensions that led to demonstrations and social turmoil. Although Central Java is known for its harmonious religious life, political conflicts during the post-election period in several cities in the region showed how political dynamics can create friction among communities that previously lived together. The people of Central Java remain steadfast in their values of togetherness and mutual cooperation, but efforts to maintain political stability and prevent potential conflicts need to be strengthened so that diversity remains a strength, not a source of tension (Harefa & Fatolosa Hulu, 2020).

These problems are exemplified by several local conflicts in the Semarang area, such as the finding of fraud in the form of alleged vote inflation at polling station X, Badarharjo Village, North Semarang Subdistrict during the elections (Fathiyah, 2015). In addition, similar conflicts were also recorded in the Semarang region, as revealed by Ibnu Kuncoro from Kesbangpol Central Java, who mentioned that the city of Semarang is one of the areas prone to conflict during elections (Riyanto, 2023). Election-related conflicts in Semarang are often triggered by potential disruptions to public security and order (*Kamtibmas*) at all polling stations (TPS) (Muhammad, 2013) during the implementation of the Regional Head General Election (*Pemilukada*) in Central Java. According to Sigit (2023), based on data released by Bawaslu, Semarang City is also the number 1 region in Central Java Province that is included in the Election Vulnerability Index (IKP), and is

included in the ranking of 12 election-prone areas in all provinces in Indonesia. This condition is also supported by the problem of data on the findings of alleged election violations by the Election Supervisory Body of Semarang City and Panwaslu Sub-districts in Semarang City with a total of 35 cases of findings of election violations and have been followed up (Bawaslu, 2019).

These issues emphasize the importance of Semarang Police's readiness as part of the police institution at the regional level to face the challenges that arise ahead of elections, which are often characterized by complicated politics. This kind of political situation is often filled with conflict and high pressure and competition, so the readiness of the Police in their role as law enforcers and maintainers of *Kamtibmas* is very important, so that any potential conflicts can be resolved as early as possible.

The role of Semarang Police Station as an integral part of the National Police, especially in facing the challenges that often arise before and after the election period, is the main foundation in maintaining the stability of *Kamtibmas*. Effective policing involves prevention, fair law enforcement, and close partnerships with the community (Margaret, 2020). Collaboration between Polri and the community is key in ensuring that any potentially destabilizing situation is managed quickly and wisely. Semarang Police Station, like other parts of the National Police, has an important role to play in ensuring that complicated political situations do not disrupt the peace and security that every citizen is entitled to.

The role of the police in dealing with complex political dynamics ahead of the election period is crucial. Semarang Police Station, as an important part of the National Police, must be ready to face the challenges that develop quickly and responsively. Law enforcement and security maintenance are the main focus, but more than that, the police also act as a liaison between the government and the community in ensuring that the democratic process runs smoothly without being disrupted by threats or conflicts that could arise (Kocak, 2018). Readiness in maintaining neutrality, tactical intelligence, and the ability to act quickly and precisely are the main assets for Semarang Police in maintaining social and political stability in the midst of elections. Collaboration with various parties and the application of smart strategies are key in maintaining security and public order, as well as preventing potential conflicts that can disrupt the democratic process (Ismail, et al., 2022).

One of the Police strategies implemented in mitigating multicultural conflict ahead of the 2024 Election is through the Community Policing Program (Widodo & Baharudin, 2022). In the Indonesian National Police Regulation No. 1 of 2021 concerning Community Policing, it is explained that the Community Policing Program is an activity to invite the community through partnerships between members of the National Police and the community, so that they are able to detect and identify problems of security and public order in the environment and find solutions to problems.

Chrysnanda (2014) in his book entitled "*Polisine Rakyat Iku Jujur Ora Ngapusi*," particularly in the Policing and Humanitarian Vision section, explains that the Police do not work alone, therefore, they need to collaborate with other stakeholders to address social order issues in law enforcement (Dwilaksana, 2014). For this reason, the performance of the Police in this regard requires a deep understanding of human nature and humanitarian aspects, and requires an understanding of diverse cultures and societies. In supporting the performance of the Police, it is also necessary to utilize local wisdom, which is very important, because the need for security and security can vary. In an effort

to humanize individuals, it does not only refer to the written law (law in books), but also pays attention to the reality that occurs in the field (law in action). In this case, the role of the police includes law enforcement as well as upholding the principles of justice. The police have the authority to take discretionary action, alternative dispute resolution, and restoration of justice.

The prioritization of community support in conflict resolution is also expressed by Jana Krause (2020), in her research which explains that community policing is part of communal conflict prevention efforts which should involve supporting women's groups at the local level and building their capacity to support their activism against ethnic and religious polarization, as well as masculinity norms that aggravate communal conflicts. Resolving conflicts in the waters and coastal areas of the West Java Police jurisdiction, he used a community policing approach, such as dialogic patrols, *sambang* community (community visitation), *sambang* community leaders, and other activities that involve positive interactions with local communities (Simatupang, 2019).

The community policing approach is applied by involving the police and positive interactions with the community, building good relationships, providing guidance, and providing support in various aspects of community life. In this way, community policing can play a role in preventing conflict or addressing potential conflict by building positive relationships between the police and local communities. Rizal and Ihsan (2014), also emphasize the importance of resolving religious conflicts through partnerships between the police and the community in handling these conflicts. Mohammad (2023), also explained that community policing efforts applied in the approach of communication, mediation, security, order enforcement, and peaceful resolution implemented by active police involvement in mediating, encouraging dialog, and reducing tension in order to prevent conflict escalation, became the police strategy in resolving the *Tumpang Pitu* conflict in Banyuwangi (Alkautsar, 2023).

Chrysnanda also explained that community policing is a style applied by the police in solving social problems that occur in the community. He also explained that community policing is a suitable approach to carry out police tasks, where its strength rests on the strength of the community that supports police performance (Chrysnanda, 2012). Based on the various explanations above, the existence of the Community Policing Program is expected to appropriately address the social dynamics of a multicultural society ahead of the 2024 elections.

The Community Policing pattern implemented in Semarang Police Station is an important foundation in facing social challenges ahead of the 2024 General Election. In the context of a multicultural society, this approach emphasizes collaboration between the police and the community to solve social problems. By building trust and strong cooperation, the police act as facilitators, mobilize community resources, and encourage their active participation in maintaining security and order. Community Policing programs not only aim to address potential conflicts, but also strengthen inter-ethnic, religious, and group relations within the community. Semarang Police's readiness for the 2024 General Election is reflected in its commitment to effectively implement this approach. With a focus on prevention, mobilizing community support, and collaborative efforts, it is hoped that this program will be a strong foundation in maintaining social and political stability in the midst of crucial election dynamics for Indonesia.

This study aims to address existing issues by examining the readiness of the Semarang Police Station to confront security challenges stemming from social dynamics leading up to the 2024 General Election. Additionally, it seeks to formulate security strategies within the framework of police science to navigate the complexities of social dynamics in a multicultural society as the 2024 General Election approaches. This research also seeks to provide valuable insights into how the Semarang Police Station can proactively prepare and devise effective strategies to navigate social dynamics in anticipation of the 2024 Election in a multicultural setting.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. National Security Theory

National security theory in Indonesia explores various important aspects. In the past decade, efforts to design a national security system that is more responsive to conventional and non-military threats have been ongoing. Factors such as globalization, democratization and interdependence between states have influenced views on national security. Barry Buzan identifies five areas of security that include military, political, environmental, economic and social aspects. The comprehensive security approach emphasizes that security is not only a state issue, but also involves society and various social aspects. Security sector reforms have broadened the view of national security, involving the participation of citizens and communities. The concept of people-centered security highlights the importance of cooperation between actors and institutions in ensuring comprehensive national security. Overall, the theory of national security in Indonesia covers broad aspects and involves various elements to protect national interests and society (Damayanti, et al, 2013).

Meanwhile, according to Dewi, et al. (2020), national security theory is explained to refer to the concepts and frameworks used to understand how a country creates and maintains security and resilience within its territory. The concept of security comes from the Latin "*securus*," which means freedom from danger, fear, and threat. In the context of national security theory, there are two main approaches that shape the understanding of security. The first approach is traditional security, which is defined as an effort to protect a state's security from threats that can be intervened by the military power of another state. In this approach, the state is considered both the subject and object of creating security. Factors such as sovereignty, territory and military threats are the main focus in understanding traditional security. The second approach is non-traditional security, which focuses more on the security needs of individuals, groups and elements outside the state. Non-traditional security recognizes that threats to security can come from a variety of sources, including poverty, social instability, ethnic conflict, terrorism and natural disasters.

The importance of defense in creating national security is clear. Defense is the main instrument used by the state to maintain national security. Defense includes efforts to protect the state and citizens from military and non-military threats. Along with the development of the concept of national security, defense has also evolved to include aspects such as economic policy, health, and socio-cultural aspects that contribute to national resilience. Meanwhile, the concept of national resilience includes a number of dimensions that include aspects of geography, demography, natural resources, ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, defense and security. National resilience is a description

of how a nation integrates various dimensions of national life to face threats, challenges, disturbances and obstacles. In this concept, it is important to maintain defense and security stability and understand that security involves not only military aspects, but also social and economic factors that affect human security (Sarjito, et al, 2023).

In further development, there is a newer approach known as human security. This approach places individuals and communities at the center of security efforts. It involves protecting individuals from threats and challenges as diverse as poverty, personal insecurity, social and environmental disruption. In other words, human security emphasizes the protection and empowerment of individuals and communities in order to achieve more comprehensive national security (Dewi, et al., 2020).

In accordance with the various explanations above, in Indonesia, the passage of the National Security Bill reflects an effort to integrate the view of human security in legislation, with the aim of protecting and ensuring the security of every citizen. As such, the theory of national security encompasses a broad understanding of threats, challenges and ways to create security that involves various dimensions of national and community life. Therefore, based on the above explanation, this national security theory is used to focus on explaining state security and how institutions such as the Semarang Police Station can maintain national stability. This theory can also be used to analyze the extent to which the Police have an effective national security plan to address the challenges that arise during elections.

2.2. Community Policing Theory

Community Policing, abbreviated as *Polmas*, is an activity that involves a partnership between members of the National Police and the community. The aim is to detect and identify security and public order problems in the neighborhood and find solutions. There are several roles and levels in Community Policing, including Community Policing Carriers (police officers of various ranks who implement Community Policing), Community Policing Strategists (police officers designated to implement Community Policing), and Community Policing Officers (police officers with the rank of Non-Commissioned Officers or Officers assigned to specific areas). The *Polmas* strategy is a way to involve the community, government, and other stakeholders in efforts to prevent, mitigate, and handle threats and disturbances to community security and order. The aim of community policing is to form a partnership between the police and the community, create security and order, and increase legal awareness and public concern for security and order issues around them (Perpol No. 1 of 2021 on Community Policing).

Community policing is an approach to law enforcement that emphasizes cooperation between the police and the communities they serve. It changes the dynamics of the traditional police-community relationship to a more collaborative and proactive one. In this theory, communities are actively involved in maintaining order and security, as well as in identifying security and crime problems in their communities. Crime prevention is the main focus, with efforts to address the root causes of security problems (Monika, 2021).

The police seek to build positive relationships and strong partnerships with communities. They give more autonomy to officers in the field and encourage transparency, accountability and community-based activities. The concept of community

policing brings social control closer to the community and supports positive police and community interactions (Monika, 2021).

There are various definitions and views on community policing, but in general, this approach seeks to shift the role of the police from being solely law enforcers to active partners in maintaining community order and security. It encourages the role of the community in identifying and solving crime problems and working with the police to achieve the common goal of keeping neighborhoods safe. Although community policing has a number of advantages, such as increasing the effectiveness of order maintenance, crime prevention, and community participation, it also faces criticism regarding the potential politicization of the program and the complexity of police-community relations (Sawir, et al., 2023).

Community policing theory creates a more inclusive, collaborative, and prevention-focused approach to keeping communities safe. In accordance with this explanation, the existence of community policing theory is then used as an approach to answer the problem of security strategies implemented by Semarang Police Station in the development of police science to overcome the social dynamics of multicultural communities ahead of the 2024 General Election.

2.3. The Concept of Readiness

Readiness is an inevitable concept in various aspects of life. It refers to the level of readiness of a person or entity in facing challenges, changes, or opportunities that may arise in the future. Readiness is a key factor in achieving success and reliability (DeJanasz et al, 2013).

In the business world, readiness often means having a strong strategy, sufficient resources, and adaptability to deal with market changes. Prepared companies, for example, tend to be better able to withstand volatile market conditions and compete better in a competitive business environment. Readiness also encompasses aspects of risk management, which enables companies to deal with potential losses in a controlled manner. On a personal level, readiness involves skill development, time management and a mentality that is ready to face challenges. A person who is prepared in their personal life is more likely to achieve their personal and professional goals. In addition, preparedness also plays an important role in responses to emergency situations, crises, or unexpected changes (Goleman, 2005).

Readiness not only means having a backup plan or physical preparation, but also includes mental and emotional preparation. The ability to remain calm in the face of pressure and uncertainty is invaluable. It means having a good understanding of personal goals and values, which will help in making the right decisions in difficult situations (Luthans & Youssef, 2017).

According to Luthans and Youssef (2017), there are several important aspects in the concept of readiness:

a) Mental preparation

Readiness involves mental preparation which includes an understanding of the task or situation to be faced. It involves the knowledge, skills, and mental attitudes needed to face challenges effectively.

b) Physical preparation

In addition to mental preparation, readiness also involves physical preparation. This includes the physical fitness, health and strength required to perform the task or face the situation well.

c) Knowledge and skills

Readiness also involves understanding and mastering the relevant knowledge and skills for the task or situation at hand. It involves the learning, training, and experience necessary to be ready in a given context.

d) Planning and preparation

Readiness also involves planning and preparation in advance. It involves identifying risks, developing strategies and organizing the necessary resources to face challenges successfully.

Readiness is a key factor that influences success and reliability in various aspects of life. It includes physical, mental, and emotional preparation, as well as adaptability to face challenges and changes.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The study of Semarang Police Readiness in Facing Security Challenges Arising from Social Dynamics Ahead of the 2024 Election, was carried out using a qualitative method with a descriptive research approach applied through data collection by means of interviews, observations, and document studies, which were then analyzed using data reduction techniques, data presentation, and data verification.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. The Readiness of Semarang Police to Face Security Challenges Arising from Social Dynamics Ahead of the 2024 Election

The 2024 elections are fast approaching, and social dynamics in Indonesia are beginning to heat up. This raises concerns about potential security disturbances. Semarang Police, as the guardian of security in the Semarang area, needs to ensure its readiness to face the challenges that may arise. Preparedness in dealing with security challenges arising from social dynamics ahead of an election is the efforts and measures taken to secure the electoral process and address potential conflicts or security disturbances that may arise during the period. The social dynamics leading up to elections often involve political polarization, tensions between candidate supporters, and potential conflicts that can threaten stability (Vertovec & Wessendorf, 2010).

Indonesia's multicultural society is the diversity of cultures, tribes, religions and ethnicities that exist within the territory of Indonesia. Indonesia is known as a country with very rich diversity, where various groups of people coexist in one state entity. Indonesia has more than 300 ethnic groups and hundreds of regional languages. Each tribe has its own unique traditions, customs and cultural arts. This diversity is reflected in dance, music, fine arts and other cultural heritage. Indonesia is a predominantly Muslim country, but also has communities of Christians, Hindus, Buddhists and traditional beliefs. All religions are recognized and respected, creating interfaith harmony.

Indonesian is the official and national language understood and spoken throughout Indonesia. In addition, there are many regional languages that are also spoken on a daily basis. Indonesia also has diverse ethnic groups such as Javanese, Sundanese, Minangkabau, Batak, Dayak, Aceh, and many more. Each ethnic group has its own distinctive culture and traditions. Each ethnic group has different customs, including traditional ceremonies, celebrations and traditions that are passed down from generation to generation. These customs reflect the identity and uniqueness of each group. Indonesia's culinary diversity also reflects cultural diversity. Each region has its own distinctive cuisine, with different ingredients and flavors (Putra, et al, 2023).

Despite the differences, Indonesian society is generally known for its tolerance and inter-religious harmony. The tradition of gotong royong and a sense of togetherness also characterize daily life. Indonesia's multicultural society creates a uniqueness and richness that is one of the strengths of this nation. Although there are challenges in managing this diversity, understanding and cooperation between community groups can strengthen the integrity of Indonesia as a multicultural country.

Security challenges arising from the social dynamics leading up to elections can be diverse and complex. Some common challenges that may arise involve aspects such as:

1) Political Polarization

Increased political polarization can fuel tensions between supporters of candidates or parties. Intense competition can create an atmosphere prone to conflict and security disturbances.

2) Disinformation and Hoaxes

The spread of disinformation, hoaxes or fake news can damage people's perception of elections and create instability. False information that harms a particular candidate or party can trigger protests or acts of violence.

3) Ethnic and Religious Conflict

Elections often reinforce ethnic and religious identities, and this can be used by irresponsible parties to manipulate the feelings of certain groups. Ethnic and religious conflicts can arise as a result of identity politics being reinforced during campaigns.

4) Distrust of the Electoral System

Mistrust in the integrity and transparency of the electoral system can create tensions. If people feel that an election is unfair or that there is fraud, this can lead to demonstrations and protest actions.

5) Personal or Group Rivalry

Personal or group political rivalries can create an atmosphere prone to inter-group violence or conflict.

6) Threat of Terrorism

Terrorist or extremist groups may try to capitalize on tensions arising during elections to spread fear and create instability.

7) Electronic Disruptions and Cybersecurity

Threats to cybersecurity, such as hacking attacks or manipulation of electronic election data, can undermine the integrity of the electoral process and create distrust.

8) Inequality of Voter Access

Inequality of voter access or attempts to restrict the voting rights of certain groups can trigger protests and tensions.

In the face of these challenges, it is important for authorities and civil society to work together to identify, prevent and respond to potential security risks during election periods. Public education, transparency and inter-party dialog can be important instruments to manage complex social dynamics during electoral processes.

The social dynamics leading up to the 2024 elections are predicted to intensify, with the potential for security challenges to emerge. Semarang Police needs to take strategic steps to anticipate and deal with these possibilities, such as mapping potential vulnerabilities in the jurisdiction of Semarang Police, including SARA issues, identity politics, hate speech, and hoaxes. Monitoring the development of political and social situations through social media and field intelligence (Owen, 2017)

Semarang Police needs to conduct training and improve personnel's ability to handle various security situations, including mass security, riot control, and cybercrime, as well as increase personnel's vigilance and alertness in anticipating potential security disturbances. Semarang Police also build synergy and cooperation with various related parties, such as the TNI, local government, religious leaders, community leaders, and community organizations as well as carry out socialization and education activities to the public to create a conducive situation ahead of the 2024 Election.

Semarang Police Station needs to carry out routine and targeted police operations to prevent and take action against potential security disturbances, and increase patrols and guards in vital places and tourist attractions. Polrestabes Semarang should also develop a comprehensive campaign and polling station security plan, and alert security personnel at each campaign location and polling station. Utilizing information and communication technology (ICT) to support security activities, such as CCTV, drones, and early warning systems and cooperating with the community in maintaining security and order in the environment, forming security awareness groups and joint patrols.

Semarang Police Station, as part of the security apparatus in Indonesia, needs to make careful preparations to deal with security challenges that may arise ahead of the 2024 General Election. Some of the preparations that can be made by Polrestabes Semarang include:

1) Eliminate the Practice of Identity Politics

Semarang Police needs to ensure that the practice of identity politics is eliminated in elections. This is important to maintain equal rights, community unity, and democratic principles.

2) Securing the Election Stages

Semarang Police must ensure that all stages of the election, from the campaign period to the voting, run smoothly and safely. They need to work closely with relevant agencies, such as Bawaslu and KPU, to maintain security and prevent security disturbances that may occur.

3) Anticipating Potential Polarity

Semarang Police needs to anticipate the potential polarization that may occur ahead of the election. They should be prepared to deal with situations that may trigger conflict between community groups and take the necessary steps to maintain security and order.

4) Confronting Untrue Issues

Semarang Police needs to deal with untrue or unaccountable issues that may circulate in the community ahead of the election. They should work with relevant parties to disseminate accurate information and combat misinformation and disinformation.

5) Securing VIPs

Semarang Police needs to prepare itself to secure VIPs (Very Important Person) during the election phase. They should conduct drills and simulations of high-intensity security disturbance countermeasures against VIPs.

6) Securing election logistics

Semarang Police needs to cooperate with relevant agencies to secure election logistics. They must ensure that election logistics, such as ballots and ballot boxes, are safe from acts of sabotage or other crimes.

7) Securing Voter Participation

Semarang Police needs to ensure that voter participation in the election runs smoothly and safely. They should work closely with the KPU and other relevant agencies to ensure that voters can cast their votes without pressure or threats.

By making careful preparations and cooperating with related agencies, Semarang Police can face security challenges that may arise ahead of the 2024 Election and maintain security and order during the democratic party.

5. CONCLUSION

The heightened social dynamics leading up to the 2024 General Election have raised concerns over potential security disturbances in Indonesia. Polrestabes Semarang, as the guardian of security in its region, is faced with the crucial task of ensuring its readiness to deal with complex challenges that may arise during the election period. This preparation includes monitoring social dynamics, personnel training, cooperation with various related parties, and capacity building in handling potential conflicts or security disturbances.

On the other hand, Indonesia's multicultural society, with its diverse cultures, tribes, religions and ethnicities, creates a uniqueness and richness that is the strength of this nation. Although there are challenges in managing this diversity, tolerance, inter-religious harmony and the tradition of gotong royong characterize Indonesian society. Understanding and cooperation between community groups can strengthen the integrity of Indonesia as a multicultural country (Mappaenre, et al. 2023). In the face of social dynamics ahead of the General Election, it is important for Semarang Police and the community to work together to create a safe, conducive environment and strengthen democratic values, especially in the contestation of the 2024 General Election.

To prepare Polrestabes Semarang for the security challenges ahead of the 2024 elections, the following steps are suggested. First, conduct intensive training for personnel, focusing on communication skills, crowd management, conflict handling, and understanding election-related social dynamics. Second, increase cooperation with the TNI, local governments, Bawaslu, KPU and other relevant institutions to strengthen responses to developing situations. Third, utilize information and communication technology such as CCTV, drones, and security information systems for monitoring and rapid response. Fourth, hold socialization campaigns and educate the public about the importance of security during elections, inviting them to play a role in maintaining order. Fifth, form a special team to identify and respond to false information that can create social tension. Sixth, intensify monitoring of social and traditional media to detect potential conflicts or movements detrimental to security. Finally, conduct periodic

security simulations and exercises to improve personnel readiness to deal with possible election scenarios.

REFERENCES

Alkautsar, M. F. (2023). Strategi Kepolisian Dalam Penyelesaian Konflik Tumpang Pitu Banyuwangi. Jurnal Impresi Indonesia (JII), 2(9), September 2023.

Bawaslu. (2019). Pelanggaran Pada Pemilu 2019 yang Berasal dari Temuan dan Laporan Masyarakat Kota Semarang. Retrieved from https://semarangkota.bawaslu.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Temuan-dan-Laporan-Penanganan-Pelanggaran-Upload-Web-1.pdf

Damayanti, A., Mukhtar, S., Musoffa, M., & Andriyanto, T. (2013). Pemberdayaan Binter TNI, Binmas Polri dan Pemda dalam Pencegahan Terorisme.

DeJanasz, S. C., Dowd, K. O., & Schneider, B. Z. (2013). Interpersonal Skills in Organizations. McGraw-Hill Education.

Democratic Governance Group Bureau for Development Policy. (2022). Elections and Conflict Prevention: A Guide to Analysis, Planning, and Programming. UNDP. E-Book.

Dewi, N. N. S., Dewi, A. S. L., & Widyantara, I. M. M. (2020). Bhabinkamtibmas dalam Menjaga Keamanan dari Paham Radikalisme di Wilayah Hukum Polsek Denpasar Timur. *Jurnal Preferensi Hukum*, *1*(2), 208-213.

Dwilaksana, C. (2003). Pemolisian Komuniti (Community Policing) dalam Menciptakan Keamanan dan Ketertiban Masyarakat. Jurnal Polisi Indonesia, 5.

Dwilaksana, C. (2014). Polisine Rakyat Iku Jujur Ora Ngapusi. E-Book.

Fathiyah, A. (2015). KPUD Kota Semarang Siap Pemungutan Suara Ulang. Retrieved from https://pilkada.tempo.co/amp/727011/kpud-kota-semarang-siap-pemungutan-suara-ulang

Goleman, D. (2005). Emotional Intelligence: Why It Can Matter More Than IQ. Bantam Books.

Harefa, D., & Fatolosa Hulu, M. M. (2020). *Demokrasi Pancasila di era kemajemukan*. Pm Publisher.

Ismail, I., Salmon, I. P., Haryanto, H., Rahmat, I., AZIZ, M. H., Prawoto, E. R., & Setiadji, A. (2022). Pemolisian Masyarakat Di Era Demokrasi.

Kocak, D. (2018). Rethinking Community Policing in International Police Reform: Examples from Asia. London: Ubiquity Press Ltd.

Krause, J. (2020). Women, Peace and Security: Prevention and Resolution of Communal Conflicts. Research Brief, November 2020.

Luthans, F., & Youssef, C. M. (2017). Psychological Capital: An Evidence-Based Positive Approach. Oxford University Press.

Mappaenre, A., et al. (2023). Multicultural Education in Indonesia: Characteristics and Urgency. Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Pendidikan (JISIP), 7(2).

Margaret, M. (2020). Community Policing sebagai Bentuk Pengendalian Sosial. Deviance Jurnal Kriminologi, 4(2), Desember 2020.

Monika, R. (2021). *Peran Unit Intelkam Kepolisian Dalam Mendeteksi Dini Kejahatan Pencurian Dengan Kekerasan (Studi Kasus Kepolisian Resor Pelalawan)* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Islam Riau).

Muhammad, D. (2013). Semua TPS di Kabupaten Semarang Rawan Gangguan Kamtibmas. Retrieved from https://news.republika.co.id/berita/mm47j2/semua-tps-di-kabupaten-semarang-rawan-gangguan-kamtibmas

Noor, A. F., & Sugito, S. (2019). Multicultural education based in local wisdom of Indonesia for elementary schools in the 21st century. *Journal of International Social Studies*, *9*(2), 94-106.

Owen, S. (2017). Monitoring social media and protest movements: Ensuring political order through surveillance and surveillance discourse. *Social Identities*, *23*(6), 688-700.

Putra, F. K. K., Putra, M. K., & Novianti, S. (2023). Taste of asean: traditional food images from Southeast Asian countries. *Journal of Ethnic Foods*, *10*(1), 20.

Riyanto, S. B. (2023). Jaga Kondusifitas Pemilu, Kapolrestabes Semarang Gandeng Dai Kamtibmas. Retrieved from https://www.rri.co.id/pemilu/369447/jaga-kondusifitas-pemilu-kapolrestabes-semarang-gandeng-dai-kamtibmas

Sarjito, I. A., Duarte, E. P., & Sos, S. (2023). *Geopolitik dan Geostrategi Pertahanan: Tantangan Keamanan Global*. Indonesia Emas Group.

Sawir, M., Paruki, H., & Anirwan. (2023). Implementasi Kebijakan Pemolisian Masyarakat di Kampung Binaan Wilayah Polsek Kurulu Polres Jayawijaya. Journal of Governance and Local Politics (JGLP), 5(1), Mei 2023, 111-121.

Shofan, M. (2011). *Pluralisme Menyelamatkan agama-agama*. Samudra Biru.

Sigit, F. H. (2019). Enam Daerah Jateng Rawan Konflik Pemilu. Retrieved from https://www.posjateng.id/warta/enam-daerah-jateng-rawan-konflik-pemilu-b1Xev9bqB

Vertovec, S., & Wessendorf, S. (Eds.). (2010). The Multiculturalism Backlash: European Discourses, Policies and Practices. Routledge.

Widodo, P., & Baharudin, B. (2022). Implementation of Community Policing Program using Problem-Solving Approach by Bhabinkamtibmas. AMSIR Law Journal, 4(1).

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).