

## **The Role Of The Ditpamobvit Of Polda Bengkulu In Safeguarding Certain Vital Objects In Bengkulu Regional Police Jurisdiction**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study aimed to investigate: (1) the role of the Directorate Unit of Vital Object Safeguarding (*Ditpamobvit*) of Polda Bengkulu in safeguarding certain vital objects in Polda Bengkulu jurisdiction, (2) the inhibiting factors for the implementation of safeguarding certain vital objects carried out by the *Ditpamobvit* of Polda Bengkulu. In this thesis research method, the type of research used is descriptive. This study is included as an empirical legal research and it obtained that: (1) the role of the *Ditpamobvit* of Polda Bengkulu in safeguarding certain vital objects in Polda Bengkulu jurisdiction is carried out with security activities prioritizing pre-emptive and preventive principles but if needed in dangerous situations and conditions, law enforcement treatments (repressive) are allowed, (2) the inhibiting factors for the implementation of safeguarding certain vital objects carried out by the *Ditpamobvit* of Polda Bengkulu include the lack of security coordination between the *Ditpamobvit* unit of Polda Bengkulu and the security management of the vital objects, the lack of security unit officers compared to the level of vulnerability of the objects so that there is the potential for security threats/ disturbances to arise, and the lack of security infrastructure such as: number of guard posts, surveillance cameras (CCTV), patrol car units, area lighting, communication tools, and detection tools (metal detector/ search mirror/ manual detection tools).

**Key words:** *the role; directorate unit of vital object safeguarding; safeguarding certain vital objects.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **Research Background**

In Article 1 point (4) of Police Regulation No. 3 of 2019 on the Amendment of Police Regulation No. 13 of 2017 on Provision of Security Assistance on National Vital Objects and Certain Objects, it is explained that:

Certain Objects are areas/locations, buildings/installations, and/or

businesses managed by the state or the private sector and are not National Vital Objects but are secured by members of the Polri or by internal security.

To prevent and anticipate the occurrence of threats and disturbances to public security and order against certain vital objects, the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia as a state instrument for maintaining public security and order,

law enforcement, as well as providing protection and services to the community, provides security assistance for certain vital objects. Operational activity, especially the security of certain vital objects on the field, is in the form of security assistance for banking businesses. The Indonesian National Police (POLRI) as a state institution has a role in securing and ensuring the safety of customers and the bank. However, bank robberies still occur, especially in Bengkulu city, as reported by one of the online media as follows:

*Liputan6.com, Bengkulu - A mind-blowing attempt of robbery done by Mustika Riahta Tarigan (28), a former employee of an insurance company. She tried to break into the bank wall with a hammer, crowbar, and iron shearing tools. This alumnus of the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences of University of Bengkulu, was finally arrested by officers. Mustika entered through the basement door of the empty building adjacent to Bank Pundi on Jl. Jenderal Sudirman, Bengkulu City. Then she climbed up to the 3rd floor of the building in the office area through the back street. Her action like a professional robber lasted for more than three hours. She had broken into a wall as thick as 20 centimeters and reached into the iron railing on the top floor to open access to the bank which was guarded by two security officers. Unfortunately, the sound of knocking on the wall that lasted for a long time was heard by security officers who immediately contacted the police. Dozens of police from the Criminal*

*Investigation Unit of Polres Bengkulu and Brimob Unit immediately surrounded and arrested Mustika without a fight. This arrest action had blocked the road because it sparked people's attention to witness this rare event. Head of Criminal Investigation Unit of Polres Bengkulu, AKP Eka Chandra, said that this burglary was carried out by one person only, there was no indication that other people or groups were involved. The perpetrators have now been detained at the Polres headquarter to explore the motive for the bank robbery. "We have secured the suspect and evidence. The motive is clearly a robbery plan," said Eka Chandra in Bengkulu, Monday (27/3/2017). The operational manager of Bank Pundi Bengkulu Branch, Adrica Yudha Wibowo, said the perpetrator had not yet entered the building, only breaking into the upper floor wall by punching holes with a circular diameter of 15 centimeters while the safe located on the ground floor has not been touched by the perpetrators.<sup>1</sup>*

To prevent and anticipate the occurrence of threats such as the case above, Polri as a state instrument for maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, as well as providing protection and services to the community, provides security assistance for certain vital objects.

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<sup>1</sup>Wanita di Bengkulu Bobol Tembok Bank Pakai Linggis, retrieved on September 25<sup>th</sup>, 2021 from; <https://www.liputan6.com/regional/read/2900488/wanita-di-bengkulu-bobol-tembok-bank-pakai-linggis>

One of the roles of the police in securing certain objects is regulated in Article 1 point (1) of Police Regulation No. 3 of 2019 on the Amendment of Police Regulation No 13 of 2017 on Provision of Security Assistance on National Vital Objects and Certain Objects, as follows;

*The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia hereinafter referred to as Polri is a state instrument that plays a role in maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection and services to the community in the context of maintaining domestic security.*

The Directorate Unit of Vital Object Safeguarding of Polda Bengkulu (DIT PAM OBVIT of Polda Bengkulu) is a unit under the Bengkulu Regional Police assigned with safeguarding vital objects in the Bengkulu Province such as banks and tourist attractions. The *Ditpamobvit* personnel is divided into two parts, namely the *Waster* sub-unit in charge of guarding banks against possible criminal acts such as robbery and overseeing the distribution of bank funds to a number of ATMs in the Bengkulu area. The second sub-unit is the *Tourism* Sub-unit in charge of securing tourist attractions that are often become the targets of theft and violence, as well as helping to escort important guests like state officials when visiting the Bengkulu area..

The security of vital objects carried out by the *Ditpamobvit* is not only to national vital objects but also for certain

vital objects in Bengkulu Province. Seeing this, the author is interested in conducting research, and study of the role, ideal standards of security, and inhibiting factors for the *Ditpamobvit* of Polda Bengkulu in carrying out the safeguarding of certain vital objects in Polda Bengkulu jurisdiction. Seeing this, the author is interested in conducting research, and study of the role of the *Ditpamobvit* of Polda Bengkulu in safeguarding certain vital objects in the jurisdiction of Polda Bengkulu, and the factors that hinder the implementation of safeguarding certain vital objects carried out by the *Ditpamobvit* of Polda Bengkulu..

### **Problem Identification**

Based on the background above, the problems addressed in this study include:

1. What is the role of the *Ditpamobvit* of Polda Bengkulu in safeguarding certain vital objects in Polda Bengkulu jurisdiction?
2. What are the inhibiting factors for the implementation of safeguarding certain vital objects carried out by the *Ditpamobvit* of Polda Bengkulu?

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### Type of Research

The type of this research is descriptive. A descriptive study intends to provide data that is as accurate as possible about humans, conditions, or other symptoms.

### Kind of Research

This study is included in empirical legal research. Empirical research belongs to legal effectiveness research meaning legal research that wants to examine the effectiveness of a statutory regulation<sup>2</sup>. According to Ronny Hanitijo Soemitro, empirical legal research is "legal research that obtains primary and secondary data"<sup>3</sup>. Soerjono Soekanto states that empirical legal research is research that tries to see how the parties involved are responsive and consistent in using the relevant rules"<sup>4</sup>.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### The role of the *Ditpamobvit* of Polda Bengkulu in safeguarding certain vital objects in Polda Bengkulu jurisdiction.

The implementation of safeguarding certain vital objects carried out by the *Ditpamobvit* of Polda Bengkulu follows the Presidential Decree No. 63 of 2004 concerning the Safeguarding of National Vital Objects and in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesian National Police. It is stated that in order to provide protection, shelter, and public service, the National Police through *Ditpamobvit* Polda Bengkulu has compiled guidelines for certain vital objects safeguarding systems (certain *Pamobvit*), namely the Bengkulu branch office of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk for the storage area and money delivery in Bengkulu Province as a form of assistance for certain vital objects management authorities. As stated in National Police Chief Regulation No. 17 of 2017, vital objects are areas, locations, buildings, installations, and businesses that are strategic in nature and the disturbances to those objects greatly affect the interests of the national interests and the people. The impact of disturbances and threats to certain objects can result in humanitarian disasters and damage to the results of national development, transportation and communication chaos, disruption of

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<sup>2</sup> Ade Saptomo, *Pokok-Pokok Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Empiris Murni*, Penerbit universitas Trisakti, Jakarta. 2009, P. 42.

<sup>3</sup> Ronny Hanitijo Soemitro, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta, 1990, P.52.

<sup>4</sup> Soerjono Soekanto, *Ringkasan Metodologi Penelitian Hukum empiris*, Ind-Hil-Co, Jakarta, 1990, P.9.

government and state administration, threats to security and defense, and so on.<sup>5</sup>

Security can be understood from a broad sense and a narrow sense. Hadiman explains that security in a broad sense is the security related to the state security, while security in a narrow sense is the one related to the security object itself, such as village security, school security, and industrial safety<sup>6</sup> as well as assets (possessions, work, and data), family ties, loved ones (affixes), and the condition of social environment.

The connection with the task of safeguarding certain vital objects by the Polri can be interpreted that the Polri through the *Ditpamobvit* of Polda Bengkulu must cooperate with various parties, such as managers of certain vital objects, ministries of related non-departmental institutions, Regional Governments, the Indonesian National Army (TNI including AD, ALRI, and AURI), internal security units, mass organizations or non-governmental organizations, press personnel, and the public.

The basis of certain vital objects safeguarding policies by the Polri (through

the *Ditpamobvit* of Polda Bengkulu) contained in the Memorandum of Understanding/ Technical Work Guidelines between Bengkulu Branch Office of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk and the Polri includes:

1. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Civil Code (KUHP);
3. Criminal Code Procedure (KUHP);
4. Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesia National Police;
5. Government Regulation No. 76 of 2020 on Types and Tariffs of Non-Tax State Revenues Applicable within the Indonesian National Police;
6. Presidential Decree No. 63 of 2004 on Certain Vital Objects Safeguarding;
7. Indonesian National Police Regulation No. Peraturan 14 of 2018 on Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of Indonesian National Police;
8. Indonesian National Police Regulation No. 17 on 2017 on Provision of Security Assistance on National Vital Objects and Certain Objects;
9. Indonesian National Police Chief Regulation No. 21 of 2010 on Organizational Structure and Work Procedure of Organizational Units at the Headquarters of the Indonesian National Police;
10. Indonesian National Police Chief Regulation No. 22 of 2010 on Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of Organizational Units at the Regional Police Level;
11. Indonesian National Police Chief Regulation No. 23 of 2010 on the Organizational Structure

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<sup>5</sup> Police Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3 of 2019. Dated 16 April of 2019 on Provision of Security Assistance on National Vital Objects and Certain Objects.

<sup>6</sup> Hadiman.Et.al. 2010.Materi Mata Kuliah Manajemen Sekuriti Fisik.Jakarta: Program KIK UI Angkatan XIV.P.3.

and Work Procedure of the Organizational Units at the Resort Police level;

12. Indonesian National Police Chief Regulation No. 24 of 2007 on Organizational Security Management System, PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Bengkulu branch office and/or Government Agencies/Institutions.<sup>7</sup>

The internal area security is carried out by the bank security personnel and members of the *Ditpamobvit* of Polda Bengkulu in terms of securing important assets, facilities, and documents as well as money or goods including employees and visitors (customers) safety. While the external area of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Bengkulu branch office was handled by members of the Sector Police (Polsek) Ratu Samban, *Ditshabara* of Polda Bengkulu, Directorate of Binmas (*Ditbinmas*) of Polda Bengkulu, even the Riot Squad (PHH) of the Cars Brigade Unit of Polda Bengkulu which gradually carries out police action according to the Fixed Procedure (Protap). In this case, the person in charge of the decision is under the control of the Polda Bengkulu Chief (*Kapolda*). The security assistance is carried out by *Pamobvit* of Polda Bengkulu members and security

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<sup>7</sup> Memorandum of Understanding Between Bengkulu branch office of PT. Bri (Persero) Tbk with the Indonesian National Police No. B/5049 kc-XIX/ LOG/12/ 2020 and No. B/04/XII/2020/PKT on 20<sup>th</sup> of December 2020.

guards at the location with the intention of early prevention against any possible security disturbances.

The target of security is to supervise the people flow, goods/vehicles, building security, and security around the area. The security procedures are carried out including ID card identification check, prohibited firearms, and dangerous stuff.

The need to secure PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Bengkulu branch office is related to its indispensable existence to the community and manufacturers or household businesses as one of the main financing agents for economic, social, political, cultural, defense, and national security problems.<sup>8</sup> It can be seen that the security of certain objects is a form of activity that was designed to prevent unwanted things from happening, such as damage or loss of company assets and disruption of the company's operational activities.

The scope of security belongs to the responsibility of the *Ditpamobvit* of Polda Bengkulu including the PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Bengkulu branch offices and sub-branches and unit offices. In the elaboration, the security is following what was regulated in the Police Regulation No. 13 of 2019 on the Provision of Security Assistance on

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<sup>8</sup>Ibid

National Vital Objects and Certain Objects.

**Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of Safeguarding Certain Vital Objects Performed by the *Ditpamobvit* of Polda Bengkulu**

One of the obstacles to the implementation of safeguarding certain vital objects carried out by the Ditpammobvit is the lack of security unit officers compared to the level of vulnerability of the area so that security threats/ disruptions may arise, and the lack of security coordination between the Ditpamobvit of Polda Bengkulu and the bank security management. The security facilities for the Ditpamobvit of Polda Bengkulu are still limited or not sufficient, including:

- a. The number of guard posts is still inadequate in number where there are only 3 guard posts out of 5 total in needs. Following the Chief of Police Decree No. 738 of 2005 on certain Sispamobvit Guidelines, the main post (Post A) should be with a strategic location at the main entrance, free of view, acting as a front office area, toilet facilities included, rest and praying rooms included,

equipped with security guard duty equipment, communication tools, monitoring systems, and sufficient first aids. From the observations, it was found that the post is dark/black ribbon glass is not see-through, does not have a rest area and praying room, the available first aids containing expired medicines);

- b. There are 2 guard posts, namely the Main Post (Post A in front gate) and Post B which are equipped with surveillance camera (CCTV) facilities, but the service post is not equipped with CCTV facilities.

The results of monitoring were found that customers route of entry and exit bordering the main road. For this reason, the addition of CCTV at the points considered prone to disturbances and security threats in question is needed. In addition, there has not been a special room to monitor customer activity through the CCTV control room and there are no special officers in that room. From the observation, it was found that PT. BRI (Persero) Tbk Bengkulu does not have a special room for the CCTV monitoring room, the Chief Security Room is shared with other employees and the Operations Manager's workspace;

1. There is no Panic button that is connected to the nearest police station and the head office in the event of a crime;
2. There are no units of patrol cars, two-wheeled vehicles or bicycles. Following certain *sisPamobvit* standards, a minimum of 1 (one) car is required for operational activities. Therefore, a patrol car is needed so that it can support the implementation of patrols by security officers to monitor and check the situation and condition of the area. In addition, it needs to be facilitated with sufficient fuel;
3. Lack of lighting that hinders security officers to carry out night surveillance and area inspections.
4. From the findings in the field, it is known that not all the lighting in every corner of the fence functions perfectly so that it opens the possibility for robbers to break into from this opening;
5. Inadequate means of communication tools such as handy talky (HT), cable phones, and cellphones. The non-functioning of detection tools (metal detector, search

mirror/manual detection tool) and automatic portals. From the observations of Pos A, the search mirror is loose from the handle and was dusty, meaning that the tool is rarely used. The metal detector battery is weak and dusty, and it needs to be replaced with a new one. The automatic portal which was controlled from Post A for the entry route is functioning properly, but the exit route cannot function properly so that it is left open. In carrying out the task it can prevent early detection of danger/threats (such as bombs, metal in the form of sharp weapons/fire, and other hazardous materials).

6. The modern/advanced technology has not been utilized in the security system, for example, the security system for entering and exiting the room using a digital ID Card. The results of observations at the branch office indicate that no room using a security system for entry and exit using the digital ID card;
7. The surrounding fence is in poor condition.



## CLOSING

### Conclusion

The role of the *Ditpamobvit* of Polda Bengkulu in safeguarding certain vital objects in Polda Bengkulu jurisdiction is carried out with security activities prioritizing pre-emptive and preventive principles but if needed in dangerous situations and conditions, law enforcement treatments (repressive) are allowed. The inhibiting factors for the implementation of safeguarding certain vital objects carried out by the *Ditpamobvit* of Polda Bengkulu include: and The lack of security coordination between the *Ditpamobvit* unit of Polda Bengkulu and the security management of the vital objects; The lack of security unit officers compared to the level of vulnerability of the objects so that there is the potential for security threats/disturbances to arise, The lack of security infrastructure such as: number of guard posts, surveillance cameras (CCTV), patrol car units, area lighting, communication tools, and detection tools (metal detector/search mirror/ manual detection tools).

### Suggestions

1. The *Ditpamobvit* of Polda Bengkulu should improve security coordination with the vital objects security management.

2. The additional officers from the *Ditpamobvit* of Polda Bengkulu security unit in areas with the potential of security threats/disruptions to arise is needed;
3. The company should add security infrastructure that is still lacking.

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