

Strategy of the District Head in Handling Public Order and Public Tranquility Disturbances as an Impact of Population Migration in Jatinangor District, Sumedang Regency

Authors:

Agust A. Narantery¹, Sutiyo², Imelda Hutasoit³

e-Mail:

agust.bena@gmail.com¹, sutiyo@yahoo.com², imeldahutasoit@ipdn.ac.id³

Affiliation:

Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Indonesia^{1,2,3}

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Corresponding author

Agust A. Narantery
Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri
agust.bena@gmail.com

Abstract

Population migration in Jatinangor District Sumedang Regency generates complex social dynamics affecting public order and community peace. As an educational and local economic hub Jatinangor attracts students workers and business actors leading to increased population density boarding house activities traffic congestion illegal parking environmental challenges and potential social conflicts and crime. This study describes the implementation of public order and community peace and formulates the District Head's strategy in managing disturbances caused by population migration. A descriptive qualitative method was employed with data collected through interviews observation and document analysis. The strategy was analyzed using the ASOCA framework consisting of Ability Strength Opportunity Culture and Agility. This study contributes to public governance studies by demonstrating how the ASOCA framework can be applied for District level public order management in migration intensive educational areas. Findings indicate that while the District Head possesses coordination guidance and supervision capacities gaps remain in migrant registration and boarding house oversight. Apparatus capacity security posts patrol vehicles and CCTV support public order efforts though personnel facilities and budget remain limited. Universities community leaders youth groups and business actors offer strategic opportunities for collaboration. Mutual cooperation deliberation and tolerance remain important social capital though interaction between local residents and migrants is still limited. Complaint handling has begun but responses need more integration and consistency. Recommended strategies include integrating regulations and standard operating procedures strengthening collaboration with universities and communities optimizing complaint mechanisms reinforcing local social values and developing responsive dialogue based public services.

Keywords: District Head strategy; public order; population migration; Jatinangor; ASOCA.

INTRODUCTION

The District is a territorial government organization that plays an important role in public service delivery governmental coordination and community development. In the context of local government administration, the District Head serves as the frontline

official in carrying out general governmental duties and implementing part of the authority delegated by the regent or mayor. Government Regulation Number 17 of 2018 concerning Districts emphasizes that one of the duties of the District Head is to coordinate efforts to maintain public order and public tranquility. In Sumedang Regency, this duty is reinforced by Sumedang Regent Regulation Number 133 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for Delegating Authority from the Regent to District Heads, which emphasizes synergy with the National Police, the Indonesian National Armed Forces, vertical agencies, religious leaders, and community leaders in fostering public order and public tranquility.

This study contributes to public governance research by integrating the ASOCA framework into District-level management of public order and community peace, highlighting the strategic role of the District Head in coordinating stakeholders and responding to social dynamics caused by population migration. Increasing migration and social mobility in educational areas require public order strategies that are collaborative, adaptive, participatory, and sensitive to local social values.

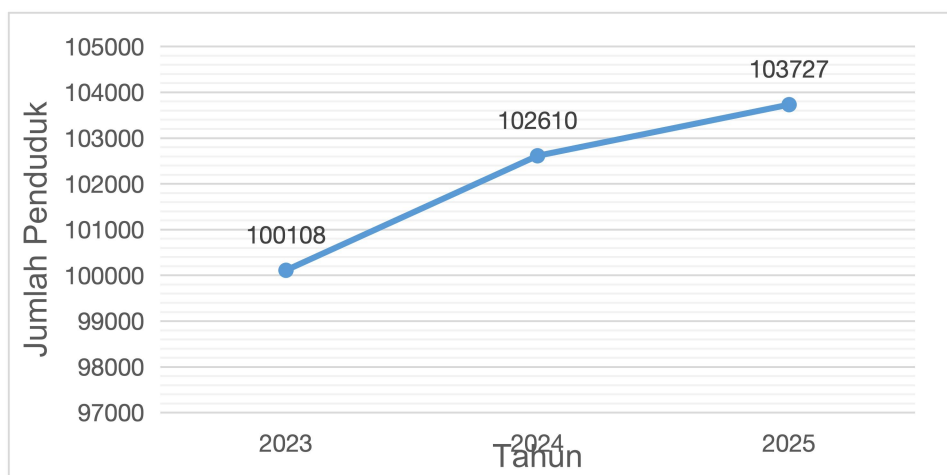
The implementation of public order and public tranquility becomes increasingly important in areas experiencing high population growth and social mobility. Jatinangor District is one of the strategic areas in Sumedang Regency that experiences social dynamics as a result of population migration. The presence of several higher education institutions, such as Universitas Padjadjaran, Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Institut Teknologi Bandung Jatinangor Campus, and IKOPIN University, has made Jatinangor an educational area that attracts the mobility of students, teaching staff, service sector workers, and business actors. This condition has encouraged the growth of boarding houses, business activities, traffic density, and increasingly complex social interactions.

Population data show that the population of Jatinangor District increased from 100,108 people in 2023 to 102,610 people in 2024, and reached 103,727 people in 2025. During the same period, population density increased from 3,140 people/km² to 3,191 people/km², while the number of criminal cases increased from 191 cases in 2023 to 2256 cases in 2025. This condition indicates a relationship between population growth, regional density, and the potential disturbance of public order and public tranquility.

Table 1.
Population, Population Density, and Disturbances to Public Security and Order in Jatinangor District, 2023–2025

No.	Description	2023	2024	2025
1	Population	100,108	102,610	103,727
2	Population density/km ²	3,168 people/km ²	3,191 people/km ²	3,212 people/km ²
3	Disturbances to Public Security and Order	135	191	239

Source: Sumedang Regency in Figures 2024, processed by the author.



Source: Sumedang Regency in Figures 2025, processed by the author.

Figure 1.

Trends in Population Growth and Criminal Cases in Jatiningor District, 2023–2025

Population migration does not only affect demographic aspects but also social life. In Jatiningor District, public order and public tranquility disturbances appear in several forms, including disorderly boarding house residents, traffic congestion due to student and business activities, unorganized parking, environmental pollution caused by boarding house and business waste, and potential criminal acts such as theft, immoral acts, and assault. The three villages that become the main focus are Cipacing Village, Hegarmanah Village, and Sayang Village, because they have large populations, high educational and business activities, and are inhabited by many migrants.

Previous studies have discussed public order and public tranquility from various perspectives. Rahmadanita (2019) examined public order development in the case of homeless people and beggars, while Rahmadanita & Nurrahman (2022) highlighted the role of the Civil Service Police Unit in maintaining public order in Bogor City through early detection, guidance, patrols, security, and enforcement. Fortuna & Arif (2023) studied public order policy implementation for street vendors, and Pratama (2023) discussed the development of community organizations in supporting public order and tranquility. Similar enforcement-oriented studies were conducted by Setijohadi et al. (2026) on street vendor regulation in Bojonegoro Regency, Alam (2024) on the enforcement of public order and community tranquility regulation by Satpol PP in Tulang Bawang Regency, and Syaprianto et al. (2023) on the implementation of Pekanbaru City policy on public order and community tranquility.

Other studies have expanded public order discussions beyond conventional regulatory enforcement. Rizal et al. (2025) emphasized tolerance, inclusiveness, and local wisdom in regional regulations on public order and tranquility in West Sumatra. Jakobsen (2024) showed that urban noise and domestic tranquility are historically linked to the notion of public order. Mahdi et al. (2024) discussed administrative authority in protecting public tranquility in Iraqi law. Seniutiené (2023) examined migration processes and public

security in Lithuania, while Hare (2023) analyzed public order in relation to public protest and public monuments. These studies indicate that public order is not only related to rule enforcement, but also to institutional capacity, public awareness, socio-economic conditions, local values, population mobility, legal authority, and the management of public space.

However, previous studies remain limited in at least three aspects. First, most studies focus on the enforcement of regional regulations by Satpol PP or on specific public order problems such as street vendors, illegal buildings, homeless people, beggars, prostitution, noise, and public protest. Second, previous studies have not sufficiently examined the strategic role of the District Head as a territorial government actor who coordinates public order management at the District level. Third, public order studies have rarely connected migration, educational areas, boarding house activities, student mobility, business growth, and local community interaction within one strategic governance framework. Therefore, previous enforcement-oriented studies are not fully adequate to explain how public order and public tranquility should be managed in migration-intensive educational areas such as Jatinangor District.

The novelty of this article lies in offering a new perspective by integrating the ASOCA framework into District-level governance strategies for handling public order and public tranquility disturbances caused by population migration. This article does not only describe the implementation of public order and public tranquility, but also formulates a strategic model based on Ability, Strength, Opportunity, Culture, and Agility. Through this framework, the study analyzes how the District Head can use internal capacity, institutional strength, external collaboration opportunities, community culture, and adaptive intelligence to respond to public order problems in a migration-intensive educational area.

Theoretically, this research contributes to the development of public governance studies by demonstrating how the ASOCA framework can be operationalized to enhance coordination, guidance, and adaptive management strategies at the District level. This approach positions the District Head as a strategic governance actor capable of coordinating multiple stakeholders and managing social dynamics arising from migration. Academically, the study is urgent because increasing population mobility and social dynamics in educational areas demand public order strategies that are more collaborative, adaptive, participatory, and sensitive to local social values. By integrating theoretical contributions and practical implications, this research offers a comprehensive perspective for policymakers and local government administrators in migration-intensive educational contexts.

Based on this background, the main problems discussed in this article are how public order and public tranquility are implemented in Jatinangor District and what strategy is appropriate for the District Head in handling disturbances as an impact of population migration. This article aims to describe the implementation of public order and public tranquility in Jatinangor District and to formulate the strategy of the District Head in handling public order and public tranquility disturbances caused by population migration.

METHODS

This study used a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. This method was chosen because the problem of public order and public tranquility in Jatinangor District is closely related to social interaction community behavior population mobility institutional coordination and the subjective experiences of local actors. A qualitative approach is considered the most appropriate because this study does not merely measure the number of public order disturbances but seeks to understand how such disturbances emerge how they are perceived by government actors and the community and how the District Head formulates strategies to handle them (Creswell, 2023). The research was conducted in Jatinangor District Sumedang Regency West Java Province from October 22 to November 15 2025 focusing on three villages namely Cipacing Village Hegarmanah Village and Sayang Village selected due to high population density intensive community activities migrant presence and vulnerability to public order disturbances.

Data collection consisted of semi structured interviews observation and documentation studies. Informants were selected using purposive and snowball sampling ensuring direct involvement in public order management institutional authority field experience and social knowledge. The study involved twenty informants from District government security apparatus community leaders and residents. Data validity was ensured through triangulation of interviews observations and documents. Data analysis was conducted through reduction presentation and conclusion drawing. Collected data were organized coded and grouped according to the study focus and analyzed inductively identifying patterns themes and relationships. Results were interpreted to describe empirical conditions and formulate strategic alternatives.

The formulation of strategies in this study used the ASOCA framework consisting of Ability Strength Opportunity Culture and Agility. ASOCA was selected because it is more relevant to governance strategy than SWOT in this context. SWOT focuses on internal strengths weaknesses and external opportunities and threats while ASOCA adds emphasis on culture and agility which are essential for managing public order in a migration intensive educational area. Culture captures local resident migrant interaction tolerance deliberation and community participation. Agility addresses the need for the District Head to respond adaptively to changing social dynamics boarding house activities student mobility and business growth. Therefore ASOCA is suitable for analyzing governance strategies requiring institutional capacity collaboration cultural sensitivity and adaptive responses in maintaining public order and community peace.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Public Order and Public Tranquility in Jatinangor District

The implementation of public order and public tranquility in Jatinangor District is part of general governmental affairs carried out by the District Head as a territorial government official. In practice, the District Head of Jatinangor coordinates with District officials, village governments, the District Leadership Coordination Forum, the Police

Sector, the Military Rayon Command, the Civil Service Police Unit, community leaders, religious leaders, youth groups, and the general public. This coordination pattern is important because public order disturbances in Jatinangor cannot be handled sectorally, but require cross-sectoral cooperation.

The implementation of public order and public tranquility in Jatinangor District includes six main aspects: early detection and prevention, guidance and counseling, patrols, escorts, enforcement, and demonstration handling. These six aspects are in line with the scope of public order implementation as explained by Eviany & Sutiyo (2023) which emphasizes that maintaining public order and public tranquility must include preventive efforts, persuasive actions, supervision, security, rule enforcement, and the handling of mass disturbances.

First, early detection and prevention are carried out through regional monitoring, migrant registration, coordination with neighborhood and community units, village governments, boarding house owners, and security apparatus. Early detection is important because Jatinangor District has the characteristics of an educational area with high and fluctuating population inflow. In this regard, the District Head of Jatinangor stated:

“Early detection is the key. We always ask for reports from villages and RT/RW regarding potential security disturbances. If there are signs of disturbance, we immediately coordinate with the police and military command.”

This statement shows that early detection is not only understood as administrative monitoring, but also as a coordination mechanism among local actors. Field findings indicate that early detection has been carried out through migrant reporting obligations, boarding house monitoring, information exchange through WhatsApp groups, evaluation meetings at village and District levels, neighborhood security systems, and CCTV installation at several strategic points. However, its implementation remains less than optimal because some migrants still do not report to local neighborhood officials, boarding house supervision is not consistent across villages, and CCTV utilization is still partial and not yet integrated into a unified District monitoring system.

Second, guidance and counseling are conducted through socialization to the community, business actors, boarding house owners, youth groups, and other community groups. These activities aim to increase compliance with regulations, prevent social conflict, and build shared awareness in maintaining public order and public tranquility. Guidance for boarding house owners and business actors is important because both groups play a direct role in managing social spaces frequently used by migrants. Nevertheless, the scope of guidance remains uneven. Counseling activities are still often conducted orally and depend on certain moments, so the messages conveyed may differ across areas and are not always well documented. Participation in counseling also tends to fluctuate, especially among young people, migrants, students, and business actors with high mobility. This finding indicates that guidance and counseling need to be conducted more systematically, supported by uniform materials, and strengthened through digital media, student organizations, youth groups, and university-based community engagement programs.

Third, patrols are conducted as a form of supervision over areas vulnerable to public order disturbances. Patrols are carried out by District elements, village officials, the Civil Service Police Unit, Police Sector, Military Rayon Command, Community Protection Unit, and the community. The Head of Public Order and Tranquility Section of Jatinangor District explained that “We conduct patrols together with the police and military command. The main targets are boarding houses and crowded points.”

This statement is consistent with field observations showing that patrol activities are focused on boarding house areas, crowded locations, areas around campuses, business centers, and main roads. Patrols are not only a form of supervision but also a means of direct communication between government apparatus and the community. Through patrols, officers can deliver warnings, guidance, and appeals regarding environmental order, business operating hours, noise, and social ethics. Field observations along Jatinangor Main Road and around boarding house areas in Hegarmanah, Sayang, and Cipacing Villages show that public order disturbances often appear in the form of traffic density, nighttime crowds, noise, and illegal parking around business locations. Although patrols have helped reduce minor disturbances, their effectiveness is still limited by personnel, operational vehicles, and time coverage. At the village level, night patrols also depend on voluntary community participation, so their consistency is not yet evenly distributed.

Fourth, escorts are conducted for community activities that have the potential to create crowds or disturbances. Escorting is necessary to ensure that social, educational, religious, and community activities run in an orderly manner. However, some activities organized by residents or community groups are still not coordinated in advance with the village or District government. This condition may increase the risk of environmental disturbances, particularly when activities are held in densely populated areas or near residential settlements. Therefore, escorting needs to be supported by a clearer reporting mechanism for community activities, especially in areas with high population mobility and high concentration of boarding houses.

Fifth, enforcement is carried out against violations of public order and public tranquility, such as illegal parking, disorder among business actors, disturbances caused by alcohol consumption, environmental violations, and boarding house activities that disturb residents. Enforcement in Jatinangor District tends to be carried out persuasively and humanely through warnings, guidance, and mediation. This approach is important to avoid direct conflict between government apparatus and the community. However, persuasive enforcement does not always create a deterrent effect against repeated violations. Several disturbances, such as noise, alcohol-related disturbances, and disorder among business actors, may reappear if there is no firm follow-up. Therefore, a balance is needed between persuasive approaches and clear administrative sanctions.

Sixth, demonstration handling is carried out through coordination between the District government, Police Sector, Military Rayon Command, and village governments. A security apparatus informant explained that “We always coordinate with the police and the District. In principle, security is carried out humanely and prioritizes dialogue.”

This statement reflects that demonstration handling in Jatinangor prioritizes coordination and dialogical security. In the last two years, demonstrations in Jatinangor District have been relatively low and manageable. However, as an educational area, Jatinangor still has the potential for mass mobilization, especially from student groups. Therefore, an early warning system, actor mapping, contingency procedures, and training in humane negotiation and crowd control need to be strengthened.

In general, the implementation of public order and public tranquility in Jatinangor District has been carried out and has shown fairly good results, but it has not been fully optimal. The main problems lie in inconsistent migrant registration, uneven boarding house supervision, limited outreach to mobile groups, limited personnel and facilities, weak documentation of guidance activities, and the lack of integration of public information and complaint systems. This condition shows that the strategy of the District Head needs to be directed toward strengthening collaborative governance that connects the District government, village governments, security apparatus, universities, business actors, boarding house owners, and the community.

Compared with previous studies, these findings Rahmadanita & Nurrahman (2022) argue that public order management requires early detection, guidance, patrols, security, and enforcement. The findings also support Fortuna & Arif (2023) who emphasized the importance of communication and persuasive approaches in public order policy implementation. However, this study differs from previous research because the main issue in Jatinangor is not only the enforcement of regional regulations or the control of specific violations, but also the management of population migration, student mobility, boarding house activities, business growth, and interaction between migrants and local residents. Thus, this study extends previous findings by showing that public order management in migration-intensive educational areas requires more adaptive, collaborative, and culturally sensitive strategies.

Strategic Factors Based on ASOCA

ASOCA analysis is used to formulate the strategy of the District Head in handling public order and public tranquility disturbances as an impact of population migration. ASOCA consists of five main elements: Ability, Strength, Opportunity, Culture, and Agility. These five elements help identify internal capacity, institutional strength, collaboration opportunities, community cultural values, and the adaptive intelligence of the District government in responding to social change.

The Ability element relates to the capacity of the District Head and District apparatus in carrying out coordination, guidance, supervision, and handling of public order disturbances. In Jatinangor, this ability is reflected in the existence of regulatory authority, coordination mechanisms, and the experience of apparatus in handling social dynamics. However, this capacity still needs to be strengthened through clearer local security regulations, standard operating procedures for conflict handling, patrol procedures, migrant reporting mechanisms, and guidelines for boarding house supervision. The research findings show that the District Head has sufficient coordination capacity, but this capacity

has not yet been fully translated into standardized and consistently implemented operational mechanisms.

The Strength element relates to internal strengths owned by the District, such as the capacity of government apparatus, support from village officials, the existence of Community Protection Units, neighborhood security posts, patrol vehicles, and coordination networks with the Police Sector and Military Rayon Command. These strengths are important assets in maintaining regional stability. However, the study found that the availability of Community Protection Unit personnel and neighborhood security posts in Hegarmanah, Sayang, and Cipacing Villages is still limited compared to the number of RT/RW and the level of community activity. The availability of operational vehicles is also limited, and patrol activities often depend on cross-institutional cooperation. CCTV has begun to be used in several strategic points, but its use is still partial and not yet integrated into a single monitoring system. Therefore, existing strengths need to be optimized through integrated patrols, shared reporting systems, and stronger coordination between government apparatus and community-based security structures.

The Opportunity element relates to external opportunities that can be utilized by the District Head. Jatinangor has great collaboration opportunities because it is home to several universities, community organizations, religious leaders, community leaders, youth groups, business actors, boarding house owners, and neighborhood forums. Universities can be involved in public order education, community service programs, social research, and orderly environment campaigns. Community forums can also be strengthened as spaces for deliberation, reporting, and participatory problem solving. This finding indicates that migration should not only be seen as a source of public order problems, but also as an opportunity to build collaborative governance between the District government, campuses, and the community.

The Culture element relates to the social values of local communities, such as mutual cooperation, deliberation, tolerance, social concern, and respect for community leaders. Population migration brings cultural interaction between local residents and migrants. This interaction can become a potential source of integration, but it can also create friction if not properly managed. Field findings show that local values remain important social capital in maintaining public order, especially through community meetings, neighborhood deliberation, religious activities, and informal mediation by community leaders. However, these values are less effective in areas dominated by temporary residents, especially boarding house environments where interaction between migrants and local residents is still limited. Therefore, public order strategies in Jatinangor must not only rely on formal regulation but also strengthen local social norms and encourage migrants to adapt to community values.

The Agility element relates to the intelligence and speed of the District government in responding to social change. In the context of Jatinangor, agility is necessary because patterns of public order disturbances can change rapidly following student activities, business activities, campus events, and regional development. Agility can be realized through accessible complaint channels, WhatsApp-based coordination, rapid response to

public reports, and dialogical approaches in conflict resolution. The findings show that complaint handling has begun to function through formal, informal, and digital communication channels. However, the system is not yet fully integrated, documented, and evaluated periodically. Therefore, complaint handling needs to be developed into a more systematic, accessible, and measurable public service mechanism.

Table 2.
ASOCA Strategy Matrix for Handling Public Order and Public Tranquility Disturbances in Jatinangor District

Factor	Opportunity	Culture
Ability	Integrating public order regulations, conflict handling procedures, patrol procedures, and building collaboration with universities and external stakeholders.	Optimizing local security policies so that they are aligned with the evolving social values of the community.
Strength	Optimizing the capacity of apparatus, Community Protection Units, neighborhood security posts, patrol vehicles, and CCTV as drivers of collaboration among the government, universities, and the community.	Utilizing the capacity of apparatus and security facilities to strengthen mutual cooperation, deliberation, and social tolerance.
Agility	Optimizing complaint and reporting processes through digital communication channels, community forums, and university support.	Developing public services that are open, accessible, responsive, and dialogue-based so that the community feels heard and involved.

Source: Suradinata (2022), processed by the author based on research findings.

The ASOCA matrix highlights the most critical strategic relationships in Jatinangor District, emphasizing connections between internal government capacity and external collaboration opportunities. The Ability–Opportunity relationship underscores integrating public order regulations, conflict handling procedures, patrol procedures, and collaboration with universities and external stakeholders. This strategy is prioritized because the main challenge is not merely the absence of rules but the lack of integrated and operational mechanisms connecting the District government, villages, campuses, boarding house owners, business actors, and community leaders.

The Strength–Opportunity relationship focuses on optimizing the capacity of government apparatus, Community Protection Units, neighborhood security posts, patrol vehicles, and CCTV to drive collaborative public order management. Given limited personnel and budget, this strategy transforms existing institutional strengths into shared resources through coordinated patrols, community reporting systems, and partnerships with universities and local stakeholders.

The Agility–Opportunity relationship indicates the need to enhance complaint handling and reporting systems via digital communication channels, community forums, and university support. This ensures that public order disturbances, which often emerge

rapidly due to student mobility, boarding house activities, traffic density, and business operations, can be addressed before escalation.

Ability–Culture, Strength–Culture, and Agility–Culture relationships demonstrate that public order strategies must align with local social values. Regulations and procedures are more effective when socialized in a humanistic and context-sensitive manner. Apparatus capacity and security facilities should also strengthen mutual cooperation, deliberation, tolerance, and community participation.

Policy implications derived from this analysis include developing local or village-level regulations on boarding house management and migrant reporting, establishing standard operating procedures for conflict handling and patrols, creating an integrated complaint and reporting system, formalizing collaboration between the District government and universities, conducting periodic evaluations of public order services, and reinforcing community-based security systems. These measures show that the ASOCA approach provides a comprehensive strategy beyond enforcement, combining authority, resources, collaboration, culture, and adaptive response to maintain public order and community tranquility sustainably.

Formulation of the District Head’s Strategy

Based on the ASOCA matrix, there are six main strategies that can be implemented by the District Head of Jatinangor in handling public order and public tranquility disturbances as an impact of population migration.

First, integrating public order and public tranquility regulations with standard operating procedures for conflict handling and patrols. This strategy emphasizes the importance of a clear working framework for the District government, village governments, security apparatus, and the community. The District government needs to encourage the preparation of technical guidelines for migrant registration, boarding house supervision, community activity management, and procedures for handling environmental violations. With clear standard operating procedures, government actions will not only be reactive but also preventive and measurable.

Second, building collaboration with universities and external stakeholders. As an educational area, Jatinangor has great potential to involve universities in public order education. Collaboration can be conducted through socialization of orderly neighborhood behavior to new students, community service programs focusing on environmental security, anti-noise and anti-waste campaigns, and communication forums involving the District government, universities, boarding house owners, and residents. Universities should not only be viewed as sources of population mobility, but also as strategic partners in building a culture of order.

Third, optimizing the capacity of apparatus and security facilities as drivers of collaboration. District officials, village officials, Community Protection Units, the Police Sector, and the Military Rayon Command need to be directed as facilitators of public order, not merely as enforcers. Neighborhood security posts, patrol vehicles, and CCTV should be integrated with the community reporting system. Integrated patrols can be conducted periodically at vulnerable points, such as boarding house areas, food stalls, coffee shops, supermarkets or malls, business locations, and main roads. Thus, the internal strength of government and security apparatus becomes an asset for building sustainable synergy.

Fourth, optimizing complaint and public reporting processes. The District government needs to develop accessible complaint channels, such as a complaint service number, official communication groups, digital forms, and community forums. Each report needs to be documented, classified based on urgency level, and followed up according to authority. This system is important to accelerate responses to disturbances and to build public trust that their reports are heard and acted upon.

Fifth, strengthening social values and local wisdom in the implementation of public order and public tranquility. Population migration can weaken social ties if migrants do not interact with local communities. Therefore, the District Head needs to encourage activities that bring together local residents and migrants, such as community service activities, neighborhood deliberation, night patrols, youth forums, and social activities based on neighborhood and community units. Boarding house owners need to be involved as connectors between migrants and the local environment. This strategy is important so that order is not only enforced through formal regulations but also through social norms.

Sixth, developing responsive, open, and dialogue-based public order services. In a dynamic area such as Jatinangor, rigid approaches are not always effective. The District government needs to develop persuasive, humane, and adaptive communication patterns. Problems such as noise, illegal parking, resident conflicts, or boarding house disorder can be resolved through mediation, dialogue, and guidance before stricter enforcement measures are taken. However, for repeated violations, persuasive approaches need to be balanced with administrative sanctions in accordance with regulations.

The discussion of these strategies shows that this study strengthens previous research on public order, particularly studies emphasizing coordination, public awareness, and persuasive enforcement. Similar to Rahmadanita & Nurrahman (2022), this study confirms that early detection, guidance, patrols, and enforcement are essential in maintaining public order. Similar to Fortuna & Arif (2023) this study also confirms that public order policy requires communication and persuasive action. However, this study provides a different contribution by showing that the District government must not only enforce rules but also manage migration-driven social dynamics. The key difference lies in the context: Jatinangor is not only an ordinary public order area, but a migration-intensive educational area where students, workers, boarding house residents, business actors, and local residents interact in a dense social space.

Therefore, this study does not contradict previous findings, but expands them. It strengthens previous studies that emphasize the importance of coordination and enforcement, while adding that public order management in educational areas requires collaborative governance, local cultural sensitivity, and adaptive response mechanisms. These strategies show that the role of the District Head is not only as a coordinator of government administration, but also as a manager of social dynamics. The District Head must be able to read regional changes, connect various actors, strengthen regulations, encourage community participation, and ensure that population migration does not develop into a source of social disturbance. Through adaptive and collaborative strategies, public order and public tranquility in Jatinangor District can be achieved more sustainably.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of public order and public tranquility in Jatinangor District has been carried out through early detection and prevention, guidance and counseling, patrols, escorts, enforcement, and demonstration handling. However, its implementation has not been fully optimal because some migrants still do not report to local officials, boarding

house supervision is inconsistent, guidance activities have not reached all community groups, patrols are constrained by limited personnel and facilities, and community participation remains uneven. The dynamics of population migration as an impact of Jatinangor's status as an educational area have also created problems such as population density, traffic congestion, illegal parking, noise, environmental pollution, and potential social conflict.

The strategy of the District Head in handling public order and public tranquility disturbances needs to be directed toward strengthening collaborative governance based on the ASOCA framework. These strategies include the integration of regulations and standard operating procedures, collaboration with universities and external stakeholders, optimization of apparatus capacity and security facilities, strengthening of complaint and reporting channels, reinforcement of community social values, and the development of responsive and dialogue-based services. Through these strategies, the District Head of Jatinangor can strengthen his role as a territorial government coordinator in maintaining public order and public tranquility amid the dynamics of population migration.

This study contributes to government studies by applying the ASOCA framework to public order management at the District level, particularly in migration-intensive educational areas. The findings show that public order management should not only rely on regulatory enforcement, but also on institutional capacity, stakeholder collaboration, local cultural values, and adaptive public services. Based on these findings, the policy recommendations include strengthening migrant registration, establishing clearer boarding house supervision mechanisms, developing integrated complaint channels, formalizing collaboration between the District government and universities, and improving community-based security systems. Future research may further examine public order governance in other educational areas, compare different Districts with high migration intensity, or use a mixed-method approach to measure the effectiveness of ASOCA-based strategies in reducing public order disturbances.

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