

EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTING CLOSE QUARTERS BATTLE (CQB) TACTICS OF THE MOBILE BRIGADE CORPS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA POLICE IN FACING THE THREAT OF CRIME IN URBAN AREAS

Erikson Sihotang¹
Universitas Mahendradatta

I Made Adi Winarta²
Universitas Mahendradatta

Komang Edy Dharma Saputra³
Universitas Mahendradatta

Correspondence : Erikson Sihotang (eriksonsihotang1@gmail.com)

Abstract

The Mobile Brigade Corps (Brimob) of the Indonesian National Police is a specialized tactical unit responsible for handling high-risk security threats, including terrorism, hostage rescue, armed crime, and urban security disturbances. One of its primary tactical capabilities is Close Quarters Battle (CQB), a close-combat strategy designed for operations within confined spaces such as buildings, residential areas, commercial centers, and strategic national facilities. As urban crime continues to evolve in both complexity and intensity, the effectiveness of CQB implementation has become increasingly significant in supporting law enforcement while ensuring compliance with the rule of law and the protection of human rights. This research aims to analyze the legal framework governing the implementation of Close Quarters Battle tactics by the Indonesian National Police Mobile Brigade Corps in responding to urban criminal threats and to identify the obstacles encountered during its implementation. This study employs normative legal research using statutory, conceptual, and analytical approaches. The research concludes that the implementation of CQB tactics has a solid legal basis under Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, Chief of Police Regulation Number 1 of 2009 concerning the Use of Force in Police Actions, and various internal operational regulations of the Mobile Brigade Corps. Nevertheless, its implementation continues to face several challenges, including limited facilities and infrastructure, increasingly sophisticated criminal methods, the need for continuous personnel training, inter-agency coordination, and the obligation to uphold human rights principles during tactical operations.

Keywords: Close Quarters Battle, Mobile Brigade, Indonesian National Police, Urban Crime, Law Enforcement.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a state based on law, as affirmed in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that "The State of Indonesia is a State based on law." This principle affirms that all government administration, including the implementation of law enforcement functions by the Indonesian National Police, must be carried out in accordance with statutory provisions, upholding the principles of legality, legal certainty, justice, and respect for human rights.

Developments in the national security situation over the past two decades have demonstrated a shift in the nature of criminal threats. Crime is no longer carried out conventionally, but has evolved into organized, armed crime, utilizing information technology, and highly mobile, particularly in urban areas. These threats include acts of terrorism, hostage-taking, armed robbery, shootings by armed criminal groups, and transnational crimes, which require swift, precise, and measured response capabilities.

As an institution responsible for maintaining public order and security, law enforcement, and protecting, serving, and providing services to the public, as stipulated in Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) is required to possess operational capabilities capable of responding to these dynamic threats. Within the Polri organizational structure, the Mobile Brigade Corps (Brimob) is a unit with specialized capabilities for dealing with high-intensity security disturbances, including counter-terrorism operations, explosives handling, hostage rescue, riot operations, and other tactical operations.

One of the Brimob Corps' primary capabilities is Close Quarters Battle (CQB), a close-quarters combat technique employed in narrow or confined spaces such as high-rise buildings, residential areas, industrial areas, shopping centers, hotels, airports, and national vital objects. CQB tactics emphasize the principles of speed, surprise, and violence of action, enabling personnel to act quickly while maintaining the safety of the public, personnel, and suspects.

The development of crime in urban areas indicates that most law enforcement operations conducted by the Mobile Brigade Corps (Brimob) take place in densely populated areas, requiring that any use of force consider the principles of necessity, proportionality, legality, accountability, and precaution, as recognized in the principles of the use of force by law enforcement officers.

Based on this description, this study is crucial for analyzing the effectiveness of the Close Quarters Battle (CQB) tactics implemented by the Mobile Brigade Corps of the Indonesian National Police in addressing crime threats in urban areas, both in terms of legal regulations and the various obstacles encountered in its implementation.

1. Based on this background, the research questions are formulated as follows:
 - a. What are the legal regulations regarding the application of Close Quarters Battle (CQB) tactics by the Mobile Brigade Corps of the Indonesian National Police in addressing crime threats in urban areas?

- b. What are the obstacles faced by the Mobile Brigade Corps of the Indonesian National Police in implementing Close Quarters Battle (CQB) tactics in addressing crime in urban areas?

Research Methods

This research is a normative legal study using a statutory, conceptual, and analytical approach. The statutory approach is used to analyze various regulations that serve as the legal basis for the implementation of Close Quarters Battle (CQB) tactics by the Indonesian National Police Mobile Brigade Corps (Brimob), while the conceptual approach is used to examine the theory of the rule of law, the theory of authority, the theory of legal effectiveness, the theory of the use of force, and the theory of human rights.

The legal materials consist of primary legal materials in the form of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 1 of 2009 concerning the Use of Force in Police Actions, and various internal regulations of the Indonesian National Police Mobile Brigade Corps (Brimob). Secondary legal materials are obtained from books, scientific journals, research results, and literature related to police law and national security.

Data analysis was conducted qualitatively using a descriptive analytical method through a systematic interpretation of applicable legal norms to obtain a picture of the effectiveness of the implementation of Close Quarters Battle (CQB) tactics from the perspective of Indonesian positive law

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Legal Regulations for the Implementation of Close Quarters Battle (CQB) Tactics by the Mobile Brigade Corps of the Republic of Indonesia Police in Facing Crime Threats in Urban Areas

The implementation of Close Quarters Battle (CQB) tactics by the Mobile Brigade Corps of the Indonesian National Police is part of the police's function of maintaining public order and security, enforcing the law, and providing protection, guidance, and service to the community. As a nation based on the rule of law, every action by police officers, including the use of CQB tactics in high-intensity operations, must have a clear legal basis to prevent abuse of authority or violations of human rights.

The constitutional basis for the implementation of the duties of the Indonesian National Police is contained in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which affirms that Indonesia is a state based on the rule of law. Consequently, all actions by state officials must comply with the law, upholding the principles of legality, legal certainty, proportionality, and accountability. Therefore, the use of force through the

implementation of CQB tactics is not solely based on operational needs but must obtain legal legitimacy from applicable laws and regulations.

Normatively, the basis for the Brimob Corps' authority in conducting tactical operations stems from Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. Article 13 stipulates that the main duties of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) include maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, guidance, and services to the community. This provision provides the basis for attributing authority to the Indonesian National Police (Polri) to carry out police actions to address various forms of security threats, including threats requiring specialized capabilities such as CQB operations.

Furthermore, Article 14 of Law Number 2 of 2002 authorizes the Indonesian National Police (Polri) to conduct inquiries and prosecutions of all crimes in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. In practice, this authority is exercised not only through repressive measures after a crime has occurred, but also through preventive measures to prevent the development of security threats. Therefore, the implementation of CQB is a form of integrated implementation of the police's preventive and repressive functions.

In addition to the Police Law, the implementation of CQB is also guided by Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 1 of 2009 concerning the Use of Force in Police Actions. This regulation stipulates that the use of force by Polri members must adhere to the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality, general obligations, and accountability. The use of firearms or actions that could potentially result in injury or death are permitted only when absolutely necessary to protect the lives of Polri members or the public from a real, imminent threat.

From the perspective of state administrative law, the Brimob Corps' authority is attributional authority granted directly by the lawmakers to the Indonesian National Police. According to Philipus M. Hadjon, attributional authority is a grant of authority derived directly from the law, so its implementation must be in accordance with the stated purpose of the authority. Therefore, the use of CQB tactics must always remain within the law and must not exceed the limits of authority established by statutory regulations.¹

In carrying out CQB operations, the Mobile Brigade Corps (Brimob) is also required to adhere to international principles regarding the use of force, as stipulated in the 1990 United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials. This international instrument stipulates that law enforcement officers must prioritize non-violent measures before resorting to force. The use of firearms is only justified when other means are

¹ Philipus M. Hadjon, 1997, *Tentang Wewenang*, Yuridika, Surabaya, hlm. 29.

ineffective or impossible to stop a threat endangering human life. Therefore, the implementation of CQB must always begin with an objective threat assessment so that the actions taken are truly proportionate to the level of threat faced.

Institutionally, the Indonesian National Police's Mobile Brigade Corps (Brimob) has various Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that regulate the stages of CQB operations. These SOPs cover operational planning, intelligence gathering, target identification, personnel assignments, building entry techniques, hostage rescue procedures, actions against perpetrators, and post-operational evaluation mechanisms. These standard operating procedures aim to create uniformity in personnel actions so that each operation can be carried out professionally, effectively, and accountably.

When analyzed using the Rule of Law Theory, the regulations regarding CQB reflect limitations on the exercise of state apparatus authority. According to Friedrich Julius Stahl, a rule of law requires the protection of human rights, the division of powers, a government based on law, and an independent judicial mechanism. In this context, the implementation of CQB is part of the state's function to protect the public, but remains limited by law to prevent arbitrary action.

Furthermore, when analyzed using the Theory of Authority, Brimob's authority in implementing CQB must meet three main elements: a valid legal basis, the purpose of the use of authority in accordance with the public interest, and the exercise of authority is carried out proportionally. Deviations from any of these elements can result in legal consequences in the form of administrative, civil, or criminal liability for officers who exceed their authority.

From the perspective of the Theory of Legal Effectiveness put forward by Soerjono Soekanto, the effectiveness of legal regulations regarding CQB is influenced by five factors: legal substance, law enforcement officers, facilities and infrastructure, society, and legal culture. Comprehensive regulations will not yield optimal results without the professionalism of Brimob personnel, the availability of modern equipment, public support, and a legal culture that respects the rule of law. Therefore, strengthening regulations must be accompanied by increased institutional capacity to effectively achieve the goals of legal formation.

Based on this description, it is clear that the regulations governing the implementation of Close Quarters Battle (CQB) tactics by the Indonesian National Police's Brimob Corps already have an adequate legal basis. However, the ever-evolving dynamics of crime threats in urban areas require refinement of operational regulations, improvement of human resource quality, and strengthening of oversight mechanisms to ensure that the use of force by officers remains in line with the principles of the rule of law and the protection of human rights.

Effectiveness of the Implementation of Close Quarters Battle (CQB) Tactics of the Mobile Brigade Corps of the Republic of Indonesia Police in Facing Crime Threats in Urban Areas

Effectiveness is a measure of the success of a policy or action in achieving its stated objectives. In the context of law enforcement, effectiveness is measured not only by the success of officers in apprehending criminals, but also by their ability to maintain public security while upholding the principles of the rule of law, professionalism, and respect for human rights. Therefore, the effectiveness of the Close Quarters Battle (CQB) tactics implemented by the Mobile Brigade Corps of the Indonesian National Police must be viewed as part of the success of the overall law enforcement system.

CQB tactics were developed as a special operational method to address threats occurring in confined spaces, such as high-rise buildings, hotels, shopping centers, residential areas, public facilities, and national vital objects. The characteristics of these operations require speed, surprise, precision, and high levels of inter-personnel coordination. Unlike conventional police operations, CQB requires each member to understand security sector divisions, room clearing techniques, target identification, tactical communication, and victim rescue procedures.

In operational practice, CQB capabilities have been a crucial factor in the success of the Indonesian National Police Mobile Brigade Corps (Brimob) in handling various forms of high-risk crime. Operations against terrorist groups, hostage rescues, the arrest of armed perpetrators, and the security of vital assets demonstrate that close-quarters combat capabilities provide strategic advantages in terms of speedy location control and minimizing the perpetrator's opportunity to resist. Thus, the implementation of CQB contributes to increasing the effectiveness of police operations, particularly in densely populated urban areas.

From the perspective of Soerjono Soekanto's Theory of Legal Effectiveness, the successful implementation of a legal provision is influenced by five main factors: legal factors, law enforcement officers, facilities and infrastructure, the community, and legal culture. These five factors can be used as parameters to assess the effectiveness of CQB implementation by the Indonesian National Police Mobile Brigade Corps.

Based on an analysis of these five factors, it can be concluded that the implementation of Close Quarters Battle (CQB) tactics by the Indonesian National Police Mobile Brigade Corps has demonstrated a high level of effectiveness in addressing crime threats in urban areas. This is reflected in the increased ability to respond quickly to security threats, the successful rescue of victims in various special operations, and the increased professionalism of personnel through ongoing education and training. However, this effectiveness still requires

strengthening regulations, modernizing equipment, improving the quality of human resources, and strengthening the monitoring system so that the implementation of CQB remains within the legal corridor and human rights principles.

Obstacles to the Implementation of Close Quarters Battle (CQB) Tactics by the Mobile Brigade Corps of the Republic of Indonesia Police in Facing Crime Threats in Urban Areas

Although the implementation of Close Quarters Battle (CQB) tactics has been legally legitimized through various laws and regulations and supported by the operational doctrine of the Mobile Brigade Corps of the Indonesian National Police, in practice, various obstacles remain that impact operational effectiveness. These obstacles are not only technical in nature but also encompass regulatory, institutional, human resources, developments in crime technology, inter-agency coordination, and even human rights protection.

According to the theory of legal effectiveness put forward by Soerjono Soekanto, the success of a legal rule is largely determined by the integration of legal substance, law enforcement officers, supporting facilities, the community, and legal culture. If any of these elements is not functioning optimally, the objectives of the law are difficult to achieve effectively. This condition is also reflected in the implementation of CQB tactics, which require the readiness of all components of the law enforcement system.

a. Regulatory Obstacles and Legal Certainty

One of the obstacles still faced in the implementation of CQB is the lack of technical regulations specifically governing the implementation of Close Quarters Battle operations in the form of national regulations. To date, the implementation of CQB has been largely guided by the National Police Chief's Regulation on the use of force, standard operating procedures (SOPs), Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and the internal doctrine of the Mobile Brigade Corps (Brimob).

This situation has resulted in most provisions regarding operational techniques remaining internal, leaving relatively ample room for interpretation for personnel in the field. In certain situations, particularly during rapid operations, differing interpretations of procedures for the use of force can lead to potential legal disputes and accusations of abuse of authority. Therefore, more comprehensive regulatory harmonization is needed to ensure that every action by Brimob personnel has strong legal certainty.

Furthermore, the increasingly complex development of security threats has not been fully accompanied by updates to operational regulations. The emergence of threats such as active shooter attacks, attacks using improvised explosive devices (IEDs), the use of drones,

and cybercrime integrated with terrorism requires legal regulations that are more adaptive to technological developments.

b. Human Resource Barriers

The success of CQB depends heavily on the quality of human resources. Brimob personnel are not only required to possess marksmanship, physical prowess, and combat skills, but also to master legal aspects, tactical communication, negotiation, psychology, intelligence, and first aid.

In practice, improving the quality of human resources requires a continuous education and training process. Not all personnel have the opportunity to participate in regular advanced training due to limited budgets, instructors, and training facilities. As a result, there are differences in competency levels among Brimob personnel and units across Indonesia.

According to Sadjijono, police professionalism is a key factor in achieving just law enforcement. This professionalism is measured not only by technical skills but also by the ability to understand legal norms, professional ethics, and human rights principles. Therefore, personnel competency development must be carried out systematically through continuing education.

c. Facilities and Infrastructure Barriers

Facilities and infrastructure are crucial factors in determining the success of CQB operations. Operations in urban areas require modern equipment such as precision weapons, ballistic shields, breaching equipment, thermal cameras, encrypted digital communication systems, tactical vehicles, night vision, and other sensing devices.

However, not all Brimob units have the same facilities. Some units in the regions still face limitations in modern equipment, resulting in suboptimal operational capabilities. These differences in facility quality can impact the speed of response to dynamically evolving security threats.

In addition to individual equipment, the need to build CQB Training Facilities that mimic urban conditions also remains a challenge. Realistic training facilities are crucial to familiarize personnel with the various possibilities that arise in real operations.

d. Barriers to Inter-Agency Coordination

CQB operations are generally not carried out independently by the Indonesian National Police's Mobile Brigade Corps. Handling the threat of terrorism and armed crime involves various institutions, including the Special Detachment 88 Anti-Terrorism Unit, the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT), the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), the State Intelligence Agency (BIN), local governments, and other relevant agencies.

This cross-sectoral coordination often faces obstacles in the form of differences in operational procedures, communication systems, division of authority, and intelligence information exchange mechanisms. Delays in obtaining information can reduce the effectiveness of operations and increase risks to the safety of personnel and the public.

According to Barda Nawawi Arief, combating modern crime cannot be done sectorally but must instead utilize an integrated criminal justice system approach. This opinion demonstrates the importance of inter-agency synergy in supporting the success of CQB operations.

e. Barriers to Human Rights Protection

One of the biggest challenges in implementing CQB is maintaining a balance between effective law enforcement and human rights protection. CQB operations generally last for a very short period of time, requiring personnel to make quick decisions regarding the use of force.

In such circumstances, there is a risk of excessive use of force if it is not based on the principles of necessity and proportionality. Therefore, every action of personnel must be legally and ethically accountable.

The principles stipulated in the United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials emphasize that law enforcement officers must prioritize non-violent measures before using firearms. The use of force is permitted only when absolutely necessary to protect human life and when no less severe alternative exists.

From a state of law perspective, human rights protection is not only provided to the public but also to Brimob members who carry out their duties according to procedure. Personnel acting under official orders and legal provisions must receive legal protection if they face lawsuits or claims arising from the performance of state duties.

Based on the above description, the obstacles to the implementation of CQB tactics are essentially multidimensional issues involving legal, institutional, technological, human resources, and organizational culture. Therefore, the solution cannot be achieved solely by improving the technical capabilities of personnel. It must also be accompanied by regulatory reform, equipment modernization, budget increases, strengthening the Brimob education system, and improving internal and external oversight mechanisms.

From the perspective of the Theory of Legal Effectiveness, the successful implementation of CQB will be achieved if there is a balance between legal certainty, officer professionalism, operational support, public participation, and a legal culture that respects the rule of law. Therefore, improving the effectiveness of CQB must be positioned as part of the institutional reform of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) to realize professional, modern, and trustworthy law enforcement.

Efforts to Optimize the Implementation of Close Quarters Battle (CQB) Tactics of the Mobile Brigade Corps of the Republic of Indonesia Police in Facing Crime Threats in Urban Areas

The increasingly dynamic development of national security threats demands that the Mobile Brigade Corps of the Indonesian National Police (Brigade Mobil) continuously improve the quality of its tactical operations, particularly through the implementation of Close Quarters Battle (CQB). The modernization of crime utilizing digital technology, the increasing threat of urban terrorism, transnational organized crime, and the emergence of lone wolf terrorism demonstrate that conventional response methods are no longer adequate. Therefore, optimizing the implementation of CQB must be carried out comprehensively through regulatory updates, increasing personnel professionalism, modernizing operational facilities, strengthening inter-agency cooperation, and enhancing oversight mechanisms.

a. Strengthening Regulations and Operational Policies

One strategic step that needs to be taken is improving regulations regarding the use of CQB tactics in police operations. Currently, regulations regarding CQB are scattered across various National Police Chief Regulations, standard operating procedures (SOPs), and internal standard operating procedures (SOPs) of the Mobile Brigade Corps. This situation has resulted in the lack of codification specifically regulating the scope, procedures, limits of authority, accountability mechanisms, and evaluation of CQB implementation.

According to the theory of legal regulation formation (*Gesetzgebungstheorie*), a legal norm must meet the principles of legal certainty, utility, and justice in order to provide clear guidance for implementing officers and the public. Therefore, it is necessary to develop comprehensive national operational guidelines regarding CQB so that all Brimob personnel have uniform standards of action throughout Indonesia.

Furthermore, operational regulations need to accommodate developments in security technology, such as the use of drones, body-worn cameras, digital mapping systems, artificial intelligence in threat analysis, and encrypted communication technology. Strengthening these regulations will provide legal certainty for the use of modern technology to support CQB operations.

b. Improving the Professionalism of Brimob Personnel

The success of CQB implementation depends heavily on the quality of human resources. Brimob personnel must not only master shooting skills and combat techniques but also possess an understanding of criminal law, criminal procedure, state administrative law, human rights, crisis psychology, negotiation, intelligence, and risk management.

Education and training programs need to be developed sustainably, integrating urban operational simulations, joint cross-unit exercises, and after-action reviews as part of post-operational evaluations. Scenario-based training models have been proven to improve personnel's ability to make decisions quickly while remaining compliant with legal requirements.

In addition to improving technical competency, fostering professional ethics is also crucial. Every personnel must understand that the use of force is not the primary objective of an operation, but rather a last resort when persuasive methods are no longer effective. Therefore, personnel professionalism must be built through a balance between tactical skills and moral integrity.

c. Modernization of Operational Facilities and Infrastructure

Equipment modernization is a key prerequisite for increasing the effectiveness of CQB. Operations in complex urban environments require technological support that can improve accuracy while minimizing risks to civilians.

Equipment such as ballistic shields, night vision goggles, thermal cameras, explosive ordnance disposal robots, aerial surveillance systems using drones, encrypted communication devices, and less-lethal weapons need to be continuously developed as part of the modernization of the Mobile Brigade Corps (Brimob).

In addition, the construction of an urban tactical training center that mimics modern urban conditions is an urgent need. Such training facilities will allow personnel to practice facing various situations, such as hostage situations in shopping malls, attacks on government buildings, hijackings of public transportation, and countering terrorist acts in densely populated residential areas.

d. Strengthening Inter-Agency Synergy

The implementation of CQB in addressing national security threats requires close coordination between the Mobile Brigade Corps and the National Police's Special Detachment 88 Anti-Terrorism Unit, the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT), the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), the State Intelligence Agency (BIN), local governments, and other relevant agencies.

The concept of an integrated security system emphasizes that successful security threat mitigation cannot be achieved through a sectoral approach, but rather through the exchange of intelligence information, joint training, the development of integrated procedures, and a clear division of authority. With effective coordination, every CQB operation can be carried out more quickly, precisely, and accountably.

e. Strengthening the Oversight and Accountability System

As a nation governed by the rule of law, every use of force by the police must be legally and administratively accountable. Therefore, internal and external oversight mechanisms for the implementation of CQB need to be strengthened.

Internal oversight is carried out through the Professional and Security Division (Propam), the Inspectorate for General Supervision (Itwasum), and through hierarchical oversight by unit commanders. Meanwhile, external oversight can be carried out by independent institutions, academics, the public, or the National Police Commission, according to their respective authorities.

The implementation of body-worn cameras in every CQB operation is also a form of modern accountability that can provide legal protection for both the public and Brimob members. Operational recordings can be used as an evaluation tool, as evidence, and as a means of improving the quality of task performance.

Based on the research findings, the author argues that optimizing the implementation of Close Quarters Battle (CQB) tactics should be directed at strengthening the legal system, not solely improving personnel's combat capabilities. The success of CQB operations in a state governed by the rule of law is measured not only by the success of apprehending criminals, but also by the ability of officers to uphold the rule of law, protect human rights, and maintain public trust in the Indonesian National Police (Polri).

From the perspective of the Rule of Law Theory, the use of authority by Brimob officers must always be limited by the principles of legality, proportionality, accountability, and human rights protection. Meanwhile, based on Soerjono Soekanto's Theory of Legal Effectiveness, the success of CQB can only be achieved if there is synergy between the legal substance, law enforcement officers, operational facilities, the community, and the legal culture that develops within the police institution and society.

Therefore, strengthening regulations, improving the quality of human resources, modernizing technology, and strengthening the oversight system are key strategies for increasing the effectiveness of CQB tactics in addressing the threat of crime in urban areas.

CLOSING

Conclusion

1. Based on the research and discussion on the Effectiveness of the Implementation of Close Quarters Battle (CQB) Tactics by the Mobile Brigade Corps of the Republic of

Indonesia Police in Addressing Crime Threats in Urban Areas, the following conclusions can be drawn.

2. The legal regulations regarding the implementation of Close Quarters Battle (CQB) tactics by the Mobile Brigade Corps of the Republic of Indonesia Police have a strong legal basis within the national legal system. This basis is based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 1 of 2009 concerning the Use of Force in Police Actions, as well as various standard operating procedures (SOPs) and internal Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) within the Mobile Brigade Corps of the Indonesian National Police. All of these regulations provide legal legitimacy for Mobile Brigade personnel in conducting tactical operations to address high-intensity crime threats in urban areas. However, more comprehensive operational regulations are still needed to accommodate technological developments, modern crime patterns, and principles of the use of force that align with human rights protection.
3. The application of Close Quarters Battle (CQB) tactics by the Indonesian National Police Mobile Brigade Corps has generally demonstrated a good level of effectiveness in supporting the success of law enforcement operations against various forms of high-risk crimes, such as terrorism, hostage-taking, armed robbery, and other security disturbances in urban areas. This effectiveness is influenced by the quality of regulations, the professionalism of personnel, the completeness of facilities and infrastructure, inter-agency coordination, and community support. However, this study found that various obstacles still exist that affect the effectiveness of CQB implementation, including limited human resources, uneven modernization of operational equipment, the need for improved cross-sector coordination, and demands to continue to guarantee respect for human rights in every use of force by police officers.

Suggestion

1. Based on the research findings, the authors offer the following recommendations.
 2. The Indonesian Government and National Police (Polri): Improve regulations regarding the implementation of Close Quarters Battle operations by developing more comprehensive national operational guidelines to provide legal certainty for all Brimob personnel in carrying out their duties.
 3. The Indonesian National Police Mobile Brigade Corps (Brigade Mobil Polri): Continuously improve the quality of CQB education and training through the
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development of a threat-based curriculum, cross-agency joint training, the use of modern simulation technology, and post-operational evaluations (after-action reviews) as part of enhancing personnel professionalism.

4. The Indonesian National Police (Polri): Accelerate the modernization of operational facilities and infrastructure, including encrypted digital communication systems, body-worn cameras, night vision, thermal imaging, drone surveillance, breaching equipment, and urban tactical training centers to increase the effectiveness of CQB operations while minimizing risks to civilians

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