



Law Enforcement of Assault Crimes in Boalemo Regency from Legal Certainty Perspective

Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan di Kabupaten Boalemo dari Perspektif Kepastian Hukum

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Abstract

This study examines law enforcement of assault crimes in Boalemo Regency from the perspective of legal certainty. The issue is important because police crime data from 2022 to 2024 show that assault remains a prominent local crime requiring consistent legal handling and community protection. This research uses empirical legal research with statutory and conceptual approaches. Data were obtained from police crime records, interviews with law enforcement officers and perpetrators, and relevant criminal law literature. The findings show that law enforcement must be assessed through the application of the Criminal Code, classification of assault, investigation procedures, article determination, victim protection, and limits of police discretion. Legal certainty is reflected in consistent reporting, evidence collection, case handling, and submission procedures. The study concludes that assault law enforcement in Boalemo requires accurate application of the applicable Criminal Code and stronger preventive legal education.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji penegakan hukum tindak pidana penganiayaan di Kabupaten Boalemo dari perspektif kepastian hukum. Kajian ini penting karena data kriminalitas Polres Boalemo tahun 2022–2024 menunjukkan bahwa penganiayaan masih menjadi tindak pidana menonjol yang membutuhkan penanganan hukum konsisten dan perlindungan masyarakat. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian hukum empiris dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan dan konseptual. Data diperoleh dari data kriminalitas kepolisian, wawancara dengan aparat penegak hukum dan pelaku, serta literatur hukum pidana yang relevan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penegakan hukum perlu dilihat melalui penerapan KUHP, klasifikasi penganiayaan, prosedur penyidikan, penetapan pasal, perlindungan korban, dan batas diskresi kepolisian. Kepastian hukum tercermin dalam konsistensi pelaporan, pengumpulan bukti, penanganan perkara, dan pelimpahan berkas. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa penegakan hukum penganiayaan di Boalemo memerlukan ketepatan penerapan KUHP yang berlaku dan penguatan edukasi hukum preventif.



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A. INTRODUCTION

1. Background

The criminal offense of assault is one of the forms of crimes against the person that continues to occur frequently in society. Such conduct not only causes injury or physical pain to the victim but may also undermine public security, social order, and public confidence in the state's ability to provide legal protection. Under Indonesian criminal law, assault is generally understood as an act intentionally committed to cause pain, injury, or physical suffering to another person.¹ Therefore, law enforcement concerning the criminal offense of assault cannot be assessed solely on the basis of the occurrence of an act of violence but must also be analyzed through the elements of the offense, the consequences arising from the act, the perpetrator's criminal liability, and the appropriateness of the relevant provisions applied under the Indonesian Criminal Code.

In the context of Boalemo Regency, the criminal offense of assault has become a significant issue because it demonstrates a relatively prominent trend compared with several other criminal offenses. Based on data from the Boalemo Resort Police, 57 assault cases were recorded in 2022, 56 cases in 2023, and the number increased to 94 cases in 2024. These data indicate that assault is not merely an individual criminal incident but also a legal issue that requires serious attention in the process of case handling. The increase in the number of cases in 2024 highlights the need to evaluate how law enforcement officers apply the provisions of the Indonesian Criminal Code, determine the classification of assault offenses, conduct investigations, and ensure that every stage of case handling is carried out consistently and can be properly accounted for.

Law enforcement concerning assault at the police level occupies an important position because the initial stages of criminal proceedings significantly determine the subsequent course of case handling. The stages involving the filing of reports, the examination of victims and witnesses, requests for a visum et repertum, the determination of the applicable criminal provisions, the designation of suspect status, and the transfer of case files to the public prosecutor must be carried out on the basis of clear legal norms. In this regard, legal certainty constitutes a fundamental principle to ensure that victims receive protection, perpetrators are prosecuted in accordance with their

¹ Iqbal Armanda and Nisa Fadhilah, "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Pelaku Penganiayaan Dalam Perspektif Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana (KUHP)," *PESHUM Jurnal Pendidikan Sosial Dan Humaniora* 4, no. 4 (2025): 5798–5806, <https://doi.org/10.56799/peshum.v4i4.10121>.

conduct, and the public is assured that the law is not applied arbitrarily. Legal certainty also requires consistency among the established legal facts, evidence, statutory elements, and police discretion in handling assault cases.

Another issue that requires attention is the use of an appropriate legal basis. The case data examined in this study cover the period from 2022 to 2024; therefore, the analysis of the application of criminal provisions concerning assault must be based on the Indonesian Criminal Code in force during that period. Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code remains relevant for discussion; however, it should be positioned as a normative point of comparison for examining the direction of national criminal law reform rather than as the legal basis directly applicable to cases occurring before the new Criminal Code became effective.² This distinction is important to prevent temporal errors in legal analysis and to ensure consistency with the principle of legality in criminal law.

A number of previous studies have examined the criminal offense of assault from various perspectives. Some studies have focused on the perpetrator's criminal liability, evidentiary elements, and the legal consequences arising from acts of assault.³ Other studies have examined assault from a criminological perspective by emphasizing intoxication, emotional factors, education, economic conditions, and the social environment as causes of violence.⁴ In addition, several studies have discussed the resolution of assault cases through restorative justice at the police level.⁵ However, these studies have not specifically connected local data on assault offenses in Boalemo Regency with issues concerning the application of the Indonesian Criminal Code and the realization of legal certainty in police practices for handling such cases.

Based on these considerations, the novelty of this study lies in its analysis of law enforcement concerning assault offenses in Boalemo Regency by utilizing police data and field interviews as the basis for assessing the consistency of the application of the

² Muhamad Khalif Ardi et al., "Urgensi Pengaturan Tindak Pidana Adat Dalam Peraturan Tertulis Pasca Pengesahan Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2023 Tentang Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana," *WACANA HUKUM* 29, no. 2 (2023): 130–45, <https://doi.org/10.33061/wh.v29i2.9829>.

³ Marissa Elvia and Ery Satyanegara, "Analisis Yuridis Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan Yang Mengakibatkan Kematian (Studi Perkara Nomor 281/Pid.B/2024/PN Kbu)," *Arus Jurnal Sosial Dan Humaniora* 5, no. 1 (2025): 515–20, <https://doi.org/10.57250/ajsh.v5i1.1077>.

⁴ Jericho Aquila A M, Anggalana Anggalana, and Risti Dwi Ramasari, "Pertanggungjawaban Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan Berat (Studi Putusan Nomor: 479/Pid.B/2024/PN.Tjk.)," *AURELIA Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Masyarakat Indonesia* 5, no. 1 (2026): 128–33, <https://doi.org/10.57235/aurelia.v5i1.6878>.

⁵ Deniro Fadjar Fachriza Purba Dasuha and Budiman Sinaga, "Rekonstruksi Kebijakan Penerapan Restorative Justice Dalam Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan Ringan Untuk Mewujudkan Keadilan Restoratif Di Indonesia," *Jurnal ISO Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Politik Dan Humaniora* 6, no. 1 (2025): 10, <https://doi.org/10.53697/iso.v6i1.3216>.

Indonesian Criminal Code and the realization of legal certainty. This study views assault not only as a criminal phenomenon but also as an issue involving the application of criminal law norms in law enforcement practice. Accordingly, this study seeks to explain how the provisions of the Indonesian Criminal Code are applied to assault offenses in Boalemo Regency and how legal certainty is realized through the case-handling process conducted by the Boalemo Resort Police.

2. Problem Formulation

Based on the foregoing background, this study formulates two primary research questions. First, how are the provisions of the Indonesian Criminal Code applied to the criminal offense of assault in Boalemo Regency? Second, how is legal certainty realized in the enforcement of laws concerning the criminal offense of assault by the Boalemo Resort Police?

3. Research Methodology

This study employs an empirical legal research method using statutory and conceptual approaches. The statutory approach is used to examine the provisions of the Indonesian Criminal Code governing the criminal offense of assault, particularly in relation to the elements of the act, the resulting consequences, criminal liability, and the legal basis for determining the applicable criminal provisions. The conceptual approach is used to analyze the concepts of legal certainty, criminal law enforcement, police authority, and victim protection in the process of handling assault cases.

The data used in this study consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from crime statistics of the Boalemo Resort Police for the 2022–2024 period, as well as interviews with police officers and perpetrators of assault offenses. Interviews with police officers were conducted to obtain information regarding the reporting process, investigation procedures, determination of the applicable criminal provisions, obstacles encountered in handling cases, and efforts to prevent assault offenses. Interviews with perpetrators were used on a limited basis to understand the circumstances surrounding the commission of the offense, such as emotional factors, the influence of alcohol, or conflicts underlying the acts of assault.

Secondary data were obtained through a literature review of the Indonesian Criminal Code, Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code, criminal procedural law provisions, criminal law literature, theories of legal certainty, scholarly journal articles, and legal doctrines relevant to the enforcement of laws concerning assault

offenses. Because the cases analyzed in this study occurred during the 2022–2024 period, the Indonesian Criminal Code in force during that period is used as the primary legal basis, whereas Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code is used as a normative point of comparison to examine the direction of national criminal law reform.

Data were collected through document review, literature review, and focused interviews. Document review was used to examine data concerning assault offenses and other criminal offenses within the jurisdiction of the Boalemo Resort Police. The literature review was used to identify relevant legal norms, theories, and doctrines. Focused interviews were conducted with informants who were directly connected to the research issues, particularly police officers responsible for handling general criminal cases and perpetrators of assault offenses. The identities of the perpetrators were anonymized to uphold research ethics and prevent the unnecessary disclosure of personal information in the academic analysis.

The data were analyzed qualitatively by integrating empirical data, criminal law provisions, and the concept of legal certainty. The analysis was conducted through several stages, namely identifying patterns in assault crime data, examining the conformity between the application of criminal provisions and the elements of the offense, assessing police procedures in handling cases, and analyzing how legal certainty is realized through consistency in reporting, investigation, evidence collection, determination of the applicable criminal provisions, victim protection, and the transfer of case files to the public prosecutor.

B. DISCUSSION

1. Application of the Indonesian Criminal Code Provisions to Assault Offenses in Boalemo Regency

Law enforcement concerning assault offenses in Boalemo Regency must first be situated within the framework of the applicable criminal law. Assault constitutes an offense against the person whose essential elements involve an intentional act that causes pain, injury, or physical suffering to another person.⁶ In case-handling practice, the application of the Indonesian Criminal Code cannot be based solely on the general occurrence of an act of violence but must also be connected to the elements of the act, the

⁶ Ansori Ansori Ansori, "Analisis Putusan Hakim Terhadap Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Fisik Dalam Rumah Tangga," *Syiar Hukum Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 19, no. 1 (2021): 25–39, <https://doi.org/10.29313/shjih.v19i1.7246>.

resulting consequences, the available evidence, and the conformity between the established legal facts and the criminal provisions alleged against the perpetrator.

Under the Indonesian Criminal Code applicable during the period covered by the research data, assault offenses generally referred to Article 351 of the Indonesian Criminal Code and other provisions governing specific forms of assault.⁷ Article 351 serves as an important legal basis for determining whether an act may be classified as ordinary assault, assault resulting in serious bodily injury, or assault resulting in death. Therefore, investigators must carefully assess the nature of the perpetrator's conduct, the victim's condition, the means or methods employed, the resulting medical consequences, and the causal relationship between the perpetrator's actions and the injuries sustained by the victim. Determining the appropriate classification is important because it affects the applicable criminal provisions, the prescribed criminal penalties, and the direction of the evidentiary process.

Data on assault offenses recorded by the Boalemo Resort Police indicate that such cases remained prominent during the 2022–2024 period. According to the data presented in this study, 57 assault cases were recorded in 2022, 56 cases in 2023, and the number increased to 94 cases in 2024. This increase demonstrates that assault is not merely a matter of individual conflict but also constitutes a law enforcement issue requiring the consistent application of criminal law norms. However, these data should not be presented solely as crime statistics. They must also be used to explain how assault cases are processed, how investigators determine the applicable criminal provisions, and how legal facts are aligned with the elements stipulated in the Indonesian Criminal Code.

The application of the Indonesian Criminal Code to assault cases must also take into account the principle of legality. Because the cases analyzed in this study occurred during the 2022–2024 period, the primary legal basis used is the Indonesian Criminal Code in force during that period. The provisions of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code cannot be directly positioned as the legal basis applicable to cases occurring during that period; rather, they may only be used as a normative point of comparison for examining the direction of national criminal law reform. This distinction is important to prevent the analysis from conflating the applicable legal framework with statutory provisions that had not yet become effective at the time the offenses occurred.

⁷ Ansori.

Accordingly, discussion of the new Criminal Code may still be included, provided that it is carefully presented as a comparative framework rather than as the primary legal basis for law enforcement action.

In the practice of case handling by the police, the element of intent constitutes an important aspect in determining whether an assault offense has occurred.⁸ Intent may be assessed from the perpetrator's actions, the target of the conduct, the instrument used, the intensity of the attack, and the consequences suffered by the victim.⁹ Factors such as emotional distress, the influence of alcohol, or spontaneous conflict may explain the circumstances underlying the conduct, but they do not in themselves eliminate the perpetrator's criminal liability.¹⁰ These factors are more appropriately positioned as an empirical context for understanding the motive and circumstances surrounding the case, while the determination of the criminal offense must remain based on the fulfillment of the statutory elements under the Indonesian Criminal Code.

In addition to the elements of conduct and intent, the consequences suffered by the victim also constitute an important basis for determining the applicable criminal provisions.¹¹ Minor injuries, serious bodily injuries, or more severe consequences must be established through the victim's testimony, witness statements, and medical evidence such as a visum et repertum.¹² In this context, the application of the Indonesian Criminal Code cannot be separated from the evidentiary process during the investigation stage.¹³ If the resulting consequences are not adequately established, the determination of the applicable criminal provisions may give rise to issues of legal certainty for both the victim and the perpetrator. Therefore, the accuracy of determining the applicable provisions must always be connected to the quality of the evidence and the completeness of the case

⁸ Lailli Khoirun Nisa and Fatma Nur Himatul Aliyah, "Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Mediasi Penal Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan Tingkat Kepolisian," *INNOVATIVE Journal Of Social Science Research* 3, no. 6 (2023): 8052–66, <https://doi.org/10.31004/innovative.v3i6.6466>.

⁹ Yusuf Muhammad Yasin and R Rahaditya, "Kualifikasi Kesalahan Dalam Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan Yang Mengakibatkan Kematian," *Riwayat Educational Journal of History and Humanities* 8, no. 4 (2025): 8289–8301, <https://doi.org/10.24815/jr.v8i4.51050>.

¹⁰ Hasanul Mulkan, Luil Maknun, and Heni Marlina, "Tanggungjawab Pelaku Tindak Pidana Yang Dipengarui Alkohol," *Disiplin Majalah Civitas Akademika Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Hukum Sumpah Pemuda* 28, no. 1 (2022): 19–24, <https://doi.org/10.46839/disiplin.v28i1.63>.

¹¹ Nisa and Aliyah, "Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Mediasi Penal Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan Tingkat Kepolisian."

¹² Muhammad Yusuf, M Said Karim, and Baharuddin Badaru, "Kedudukan Visum Et Repertum Sebagai Alat Bukti Dalam Dakwaan Penuntut Umum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan Berat," *Journal of Lex Generalis (JLG)* 1, no. 2 (2020): 166–82, <https://doi.org/10.52103/jlg.v1i2.93>.

¹³ Intan Diyah Tri Palupi, "Kegunaan Visum Et Repertum Pada Tahap Penyidikan Dalam Pembuktian Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan (Studi Kasus Di Polres Wonosobo)," *Transformasi Hukum* 3, no. 2 (2026), <https://doi.org/10.59579/wpk0y053>.

file.

Accordingly, the application of the Indonesian Criminal Code to assault offenses in Boalemo Regency must be understood as a process requiring conformity among legal norms, case facts, evidence, and case-handling procedures. Crime data and field interviews in this study serve to demonstrate the empirical context in which the offenses occurred, while the legal analysis remains focused on how the provisions of the Indonesian Criminal Code are properly applied. Careful determination of the classification of assault, clear differentiation of the applicable legal basis, and proper alignment between legal facts and statutory elements constitute essential requirements to ensure that law enforcement is not merely repressive but also guarantees legal certainty.

2. Legal Certainty in the Handling of Assault Offenses by the Boalemo Resort Police

Legal certainty in the handling of assault offenses is determined not only by the existence of criminal provisions in the Indonesian Criminal Code but also by the consistency of law enforcement officers in applying those provisions at every stage of the case.¹⁴ In the context of assault cases handled by the Boalemo Resort Police, legal certainty must be examined through the process of receiving reports, conducting preliminary examinations, collecting evidence, determining the applicable criminal provisions, protecting victims,¹⁵ determining the legal status of the alleged perpetrator, and transferring case files to the public prosecutor.¹⁶ Each of these stages must be carried out in accordance with clear legal procedures to ensure that victims receive protection, perpetrators are processed in accordance with their conduct, and the public is assured that the law is applied objectively.

At the initial stage, legal certainty begins with the receipt of reports or complaints from members of the public. Reports concerning alleged acts of assault must be followed up through preliminary examinations of the victim, the reporting party, and witnesses

¹⁴ Endang Susanti, "Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Jangka Waktu Proses Penyidikan Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Di Indonesia," *MIZAN Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 10, no. 2 (2021): 284, <https://doi.org/10.32503/mizan.v10i2.2108>.

¹⁵ Litya Surisdani Anggraeniko, Nurul Palah, and Dede Kania, "Perlindungan Korban Kekerasan Dalam Proses Pidana: Evaluasi KUHAP Dan Rekomendasi Reformasi Berdasarkan Standar HAM Internasional," *Proceedings Series on Social Sciences & Humanities* 23 (2025): 124–33, <https://doi.org/10.30595/pssh.v23i.1557>.

¹⁶ Ardi Fadli, "Kepastian Hukum Dalam Mekanisme Pra Penuntutan Ditinjau Dari Perspektif Sistem Peradilan Pidana," *Andalas University EThesis (Andalas University)* (Andalas University, 2018).

with knowledge of the incident.¹⁷ At this stage, police officers must ensure that the reported incident contains the elements of a criminal offense and is not merely an ordinary social conflict that has not yet fulfilled the elements of a crime.¹⁸ However, where there are indications of physical violence, injury, pain, or other provable consequences, the police are obligated to process the case through the criminal justice system.¹⁹ Accordingly, legal certainty does not merely mean the existence of legal rules but also requires a clear and measurable response from law enforcement authorities that does not disregard the rights of victims.²⁰

Legal certainty is also determined by the quality of the evidence. In assault cases, evidence plays an important role in establishing the consistency among the incident, the perpetrator's conduct, and the consequences suffered by the victim. Witness examinations, statements from the victim, statements from the reported party, medical evidence, and a visum et repertum provide the basis for investigators to determine the appropriate criminal provisions. If the victim's injuries are not adequately substantiated, the application of the relevant provisions may become legally weak and potentially create legal uncertainty. Conversely, when evidence is collected comprehensively and analyzed in accordance with the statutory elements, the law enforcement process becomes more accountable.

The determination of the applicable criminal provisions constitutes one of the critical points in realizing legal certainty. Investigators cannot merely state that an assault has occurred but must determine whether the conduct falls within the category of ordinary assault, assault resulting in serious bodily injury, or another form of assault based on the established legal facts. This determination must be based on the element of intent, the nature of the act, the resulting consequences, and the causal relationship between the perpetrator's conduct and the victim's injuries. An error in determining the applicable provisions may disadvantage the victim if the perpetrator's conduct is not assessed in accordance with its consequences or, conversely, may disadvantage the perpetrator if the provisions applied exceed the legal facts that can be established through

¹⁷ Sahuri Lasmadi, Umar Hasan, and Elly Sudarti, "Tindakan Diskresi Oleh Penyidik Dalam Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Di Polres Tanjung Jabung Barat," *Jurnal Sains Sosio Humaniora* 3, no. 2 (2019): 139–50, <https://doi.org/10.22437/jssh.v3i2.8118>.

¹⁸ Lasmadi, Hasan, and Sudarti.

¹⁹ Muh. Syahrir Ramadhan et al., "Laporan Kasus: Penganiayaan Akibat Benda Tajam," *ARMADA Jurnal Penelitian Multidisiplin* 2, no. 5 (2024): 308–13, <https://doi.org/10.55681/armada.v2i5.1302>.

²⁰ Hamid, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Penganiayaan Dalam Penanganan Tindak Pidana Di Indonesia."

evidence.

In this study, factors such as alcohol consumption, emotional conditions, education, economic circumstances, and the social environment may be used to explain the background of assault offenses in Boalemo Regency. However, these factors should not shift the focus of the analysis away from the legal issues. The influence of alcohol or emotional distress, for example, may explain why a conflict escalated into physical violence, but criminal liability must still be assessed on the basis of whether the elements of the offense under the Indonesian Criminal Code have been fulfilled. Accordingly, criminological factors serve as an empirical context, while the primary standards for law enforcement remain criminal law norms, evidence, and legal procedures.

The preemptive and preventive measures undertaken by the Boalemo Resort Police remain relevant within the framework of legal certainty, provided that they are positioned as part of public protection and the prevention of recurring criminal offenses. Legal awareness programs, community guidance, patrols in high-risk areas, enforcement operations against illegal alcoholic beverages, and early conflict mediation may help reduce the likelihood of assault. However, such measures cannot replace the obligation to enforce the law when an act has fulfilled the elements of a criminal offense. Thus, preemptive and preventive approaches must be distinguished from the formal resolution of criminal cases to avoid ambiguity between social prevention and formal legal proceedings.

The repressive measures undertaken by the Boalemo Resort Police are the aspect most directly related to legal certainty. Once an assault offense has occurred, the police must ensure that the report is processed, evidence is collected, the perpetrator is examined, the victim receives protection, and the case proceeds in accordance with the applicable procedures. Repressive action should not be understood solely as enforcement against the perpetrator but also as a manifestation of the state's presence in protecting victims' rights and maintaining public order. Through prompt, transparent, and legally grounded case handling, the public can see that acts of violence are neither ignored nor resolved arbitrarily.

In the context of police discretion, legal certainty requires clear boundaries between the authority of law enforcement officers and the protection of individual rights. The police possess a certain degree of discretion in assessing situations, determining case-handling priorities, or selecting the initial measures to respond to conflicts within the

community. However, such discretion must not be used to disregard cases that have fulfilled the elements of a criminal offense or to divert their resolution without an adequate legal basis. Police discretion must be exercised proportionately, transparently, and within the framework of criminal procedural law. Accordingly, legal certainty can be maintained because police actions do not depend solely on the subjective judgment of individual officers.

Victim protection also constitutes an important indicator of the realization of legal certainty. Victims of assault require not only legal proceedings against the perpetrator but also access to medical examinations, information regarding the progress of the case, and treatment that does not impose additional psychological burdens. In this regard, the police must ensure that victims are not treated merely as sources of information but as parties whose rights must be protected. Appropriate treatment of victims will strengthen public confidence in the legal process and encourage victims and members of the public not to hesitate to report criminal offenses.

Based on the foregoing discussion, legal certainty in the enforcement of laws concerning assault offenses by the Boalemo Resort Police is realized through consistency among legal norms, facts, evidence, and procedures. The application of the Indonesian Criminal Code must be based on proven statutory elements, while the case-handling process must be conducted transparently and accountably. Preemptive and preventive measures remain important as crime-prevention strategies, but formal law enforcement remains the primary basis for action once conduct has fulfilled the elements of a criminal offense. Accordingly, the handling of assault offenses in Boalemo Regency is directed not only toward punishing perpetrators but also toward protecting victims, preventing recurring violence, and strengthening public confidence in the legal system.

C. CONCLUSION

Law enforcement regarding assault offenses in Boalemo Regency emphasizes careful application of the Indonesian Criminal Code, considering conduct classification, intent, consequences, evidence, and the victim's suffering. The study focuses on cases from 2022 to 2024, using the prevailing Criminal Code, while comparing it with Law Number 1 of 2023 as a reform benchmark. Accurate application of criminal provisions is crucial for accountability and alignment with legal norms. The Boalemo Resort Police ensure legal certainty through consistent procedures, from report reception to case file transfer, alongside preemptive measures like legal awareness programs and patrols.

Effective handling of assault cases demands thorough adherence to legal processes, transparency, controlled police discretion, and enhanced public legal education for balanced victim protection and crime prevention.

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