

***Combating Crime In The Field Of Tourism In The  
Jurisdiction Of The Directorate Of Vital Object Security  
The East Java Regional Policehalaman***

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**ABSTRACT**

*The government has made efforts to develop the tourism sector through various programs, such as developing priority tourist destinations, training tourism human resources, and tourism promotion. The allocation of PEN funds for tourism and the creative economy shows the government's commitment to supporting the recovery and development of this sector. Tourism has an important role in supporting the national economy towards Advanced Indonesia 2024. This sector has great potential to drive economic growth, open up jobs, and improve people's welfare. With government support and joint efforts, tourism can become one of the main drivers of the national economy. This study aims to provide answers regarding the effectiveness and role of the Tourism Police in overcoming crime in the tourism sector in East Java Province. From the results of the study, it can be concluded that reducing security disturbances in securing vital tourism objects will be able to provide a sense of security for travelers so that both foreign and domestic tourists feel safe and comfortable in carrying out their tourism activities. In the long term, high security standards in East Java Province are expected to be able to drive the world-class tourism sector, become the main destination for world tourism after Bali, and can boost the economy of Surabaya in particular and East Java in general. The role of the Tourism Police of the Directorate of Vital Object Security of the East Java Regional Police is very important in maintaining the security and comfort of tourists in East Java expected to be able to drive the world-class tourism sector, become the main destination for world tourism after Bali, and can boost the economy of Surabaya in particular and East Java in general. The role of the Tourism Police of the Directorate of Vital Object Security of the East Java Regional Police is very important in maintaining the security and comfort of tourists in East Java Province which is outlined in several of its work programs so that it is concluded that its performance has been effective, although there are still obstacles such as a lack of personnel or the need to improve foreign language human resources.*

**Keywords:** *crime prevention, tourism, security, vital objects*

## **A. INTRODUCTION**

### **1. Background**

Tourism has an important role in supporting the national economy towards Advanced Indonesia 2024. This sector has great potential to encourage economic growth, create jobs, and improve people's welfare. Tourism is one of the largest foreign exchange contributing sectors to Indonesia. The target of foreign tourist visits in 2024 is projected to reach 9.5-14.3 million people. The increase in the number of tourists will increase foreign exchange income and encourage national economic growth.

Tourism is a labor-intensive sector that is able to absorb a lot of labor. The growth of the tourism sector will open up new jobs in various fields such as hospitality, restaurants, transportation, and handicrafts. This will help reduce unemployment and improve people's welfare. Tourism can encourage local economic development in various regions. The increase in tourist visits will increase the demand for local products and services, such as food, handicrafts, and transportation services. This will encourage the growth of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and increase people's income in the region.

Tourism can be a medium for promoting Indonesian culture and tourism to the world. Through tourist visits, Indonesia's culture and natural beauty can be known more widely. This will improve Indonesia's image in the eyes of the world and attract more tourists. The development of the tourism sector encourages the development of better infrastructure, such as roads, airports, and ports. Improving infrastructure will benefit the entire community, not just tourists. Tourism can encourage synergy between sectors, such as agriculture, fisheries, and creative industries. Increased demand for local products and services will drive the growth of other sectors.

The government has made efforts to develop the tourism sector through various programs, such as the development of priority tourist destinations, tourism human resource training, and tourism promotion. The allocation of PEN funds for tourism and the creative economy shows the government's commitment to supporting the recovery and development of this sector.

Tourism has an important role in supporting the national economy towards Advanced Indonesia 2024. This sector has great potential to encourage economic growth, create jobs, and improve people's welfare. With government support and joint efforts, tourism can become one of the main drivers of the national economy.

The city of Surabaya, the capital of East Java Province, won the second rank of the Indonesian Tourism Index held by the Ministry of Tourism. The first place was won by the city of Denpasar, Bali. Meanwhile, the third to 10th places in a row are Batam City, Sleman Regency, Semarang City, Badung Regency, Bandung City, Banyuwangi Regency, Bogor Regency, and Bantul Regency.

East Java is the province with the largest area on the island of Java. The geographical conditions are very diverse. Mountains, seas, and even jungles can be found in East Java. This province also has a fairly important role in the historical record in Indonesia.

With that fact, the tourism options in East Java are also very diverse. Tourists can choose tourist attractions according to their needs and hearts. For those who like historical tourism, places such as the Trowulan Site, Cheng Ho Mosque and several museums in Malang and Surabaya can be an option. As for those who like outdoor tourism, the mountains in East Java are also always ready to be climbed.

East Java is a province located in the eastern part of the Java archipelago, Indonesia. The capital of East Java is Surabaya. The geographical conditions of the East Java area are very diverse so that we can find various natural features in this area, such as mountains, seas, forests, and many more.

As one of the tourist attractions in East Java, Surabaya is impossible to beat cities in Bali, but it can beat Bandung and cities in Yogyakarta. The results of the survey of travelers, the infrastructure of the city of Surabaya is the highest and best, cleanliness, orderly, which makes the city of Surabaya win. The city of Surabaya will continue to increase the tourism potential in the city of heroes. So far, people go to Surabaya only for business and a place to stop by if they have business with areas in East Java. As a result, these travelers

were only in Surabaya for about one day. East Java Province in the future wants tourists to be able to bring their families because there are family tourist destinations in Surabaya.

The preparation of the Indonesian Tourism Index refers to the Travel and Tourism Competitive Index which is adjusted to conditions in Indonesia to measure the readiness of tourist areas. Secondary data-based measurements are determined by four aspects that support the tourism industry, namely environmental aspects, governance, tourism potential, and infrastructure.

A perception survey using a face-to-face interview model was conducted on 25 regions with the highest scores. The goal is to balance the results of the competitiveness index measurement by including community assessments related to tourism development in various regions.

East Java Province, especially the city of Surabaya, which has been known to have no potential for Natural Tourism, has been extinct in this statement. The Bozem Wonorejo area and mangrove (mangrove) beaches, the eastern area of East Java Province are proof of the potential of new natural tourism.

Bozem built by the Public Works and Compliance Office, in addition to functioning as a dam, can be used as water tourism and ecotourism. The idea to develop water tourism is an effort to utilize bozem or reservoirs on a small scale in Wonorejo, which has been used to control floods.

The two Wonorejo bozems, each covering an area of 8,000 m<sup>2</sup>, will be equipped with facilities that support water tourism, such as fishing rods and boats. The East Java Provincial Agriculture and Water Service also sowed milkfish seeds (nener) in the bozem. The seeds distributed  $\pm$  40,000 are intended to support water tourism, especially fishing in the bozem. East Java Province is very supportive of the idea of implementing the use of bozem as a Natural Tourism site.

Not only the Wonorejo bozem is used as a potential for Natural Tourism, the Mangrove Forest in the city of Surabaya, East Java Province is also used as a tourist attraction. Indeed, there are still some obstacles to funds and land

acquisition, considering that many mangrove lands are already owned by other developers. Hopefully it will go smoothly in the land acquisition, hoping that East Java Province will not only be known as a Shopping Tourism Destination, but also famous for its Natural Tourism.

The existence of Mangrove Forests (mangroves) at the mouth of the Wonorejo River makes the ecosystem there better, beautiful and fun. Various living things, fish and the like will be the food of egrets and other birds. It is expected that they will gather throughout the day and make the mangrove area their home.

Some of the interesting areas in Surabaya include: Special interest areas: Ampel (religious tourism), Cak Durasim Cultural Park, Jembatan Merah Old Town Area, Kya Kya Surabaya in the Kembang Japan area, G-Walk, and Kenjeran Beach; Gardens: Bungkul and Bratang; Monuments and museums: Heroes Monument, Submarine Monument, Mpu Tantular Museum, House of Sampoerna Museum; Historical and cultural heritage buildings: Grahadi, East Java Provincial Hall, Youth Center, Internatio, Red Bridge, East Java Governor's Office, Submarine Monument, Majapahit Mandarin Oriental Hotel, Kalimas Port, Pelni Office, PTPN XXII Building, Bank Niaga Building, PT Artho Ageng Energi Building, Ibis Hotel Surabaya; Attractions: Surabaya Zoo; Shopping centers: Mall: Plaza Tunjungan, Surabaya Town Square, Galaxy Mall, Surabaya Plaza (Delta Plaza), Pakuwon Trade Center, Pakuwon Indah Supermall, Royal Plaza, Golden City Mall, Plaza Marina, Jembatan Merah Plaza, City of Tomorrow, Empire Palace; Modern: Sinar Supermarket 24 hours, Sinar Jemursari, Carrefour Golden City, Carrefour BG Junction, Carrefour Center Point, Carrefour Rungkut, Carrefour Ahmad Yani, Makro Tandes, Makro Waru, Giant Maspion Square, Giant Mayjend Sungkono, Giant Mulyosari, Giant Wiyung, Hi-Tech Mall (computer center), Tunjungan Electronic Center, World Trade Center (mobile phone center), Jembatan Merah Plaza (JMP) and Surabaya Wholesale Center (PGS); Traditional: Atom Market, Turi Market, Darmo Trade Center (DTC), Rejo Baru Plus Market, Tile Market, Cotton Market.

In addition to regular tourist destinations, in East Java Province an exotic tourist destination, Kampung Lawas Maspati, has been launched in Bubutan,

Surabaya, East Java. The inauguration also marked the implementation of the 2016 Maspati Lawas Village Festival.

The annual event was held independently by the villagers themselves. The East Java Provincial Government strongly supports the development of tourist destinations that are community-based or independently managed by residents. It will continue to be developed and integrated with other tourist destinations, as a visit package to make it more attractive.

The inauguration of Kampung Lawas Maspati as a tourist village is a milestone for the revival of *the village people* (villagers) to continue to actively create and survive in the era of globalization. Surviving by not losing his identity as a native Surabaya villager or Arek Suroboyo. With the holding of the Kampung Lawas Festival, it will invite the public to visit the cultural heritage village located not far from the Heroes Monument.

Efforts to foster economic independence of villagers are increasingly being realized, because PT Pelindo III intervenes to support residents through its Community Development and Partnership Program (PKBL). The port SOE, which manages 43 ports in seven provinces in Indonesia, in 2015 has built a multipurpose room in the middle of the village. PT Pelindo III established a multipurpose building with the hope that it can become a place for residents to carry out various activities, including discussing to advance their village. Now that hope is realized with the inauguration of the tourist village.

The police institution is formed in a country inseparable from the concept of state efforts to prevent or face disturbances to public security, tranquility and order. One thing is certain is that the community needs a police institution to create order and security.

The history of the development of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia since independence until now has undergone several changes in status and position, and has undergone several changes in police laws, recorded three police laws that have been in effect, including Law No. 13 of 1961 concerning the Principal Provisions of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia which has been in effect since June 30, 1961, October 7, 1997, namely Law No. 28 In 1997 concerning the National Police of the Republic of

Indonesia, and since January 8, 2002 Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as the Police Law) has been in force until now<sup>1</sup>.

East Java Province as Indonesia's storefront in the tourism sector. East Java Province is known to travel abroad, every year millions of tourists come on vacation to East Java Province because it is in demand by many people.

The large number of tourists in addition to bringing in dollars, is also often used by criminals. The crimes of theft, robbery, rape, and others are stories that are often experienced by tourists. The problem of public security and order has not been solved properly, many cases have been experienced by tourists by perpetrators.

As in other regions, in East Java Province, crime prevention, maintenance of security, peace and order of the community are the duties of the police. The Police in East Java Province (Directorate of Vital Object Security of the East Java Police) already have main duties and functions. Where the main duties of the police include:

- maintaining public security, order;
- law enforcement;
- as well as protection, protection and community services.

As well as the functions of the police, namely:

- community services (assistance, complaints, permits);
- implementation of security intelligence;
- investigation and investigation of criminal acts;
- the implementation of the Police Sabhara;
- implementation of police traffic;
- Marine Police;
- as well as community development.

Various crimes, both those that place foreign tourists as victims or perpetrators, are serious problems faced by East Java Province as a world tourism destination area. Some of the crime cases related to tourism in East Java Province include theft, theft, theft, rape and murder, as well as several other cases.

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<sup>1</sup> Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia

Social problems such as poverty and crime are serious threats to the development of the tourism sector in East Java Province. This crime is a common concern because if it continues, it will further tarnish the tourism image of East Java Province. For this reason, there needs to be a firm law enforcement effort. Especially in the tourism sector, the Directorate of Vital Object Security of the East Java Police has made creative breakthroughs, including forming the Tourism Police, which is a special police force in the tourism sector.

In reality, the relationship between the police, the law and the community is indeed very close. The relationship between the police and the effectiveness of the law: The quality and empowerment of the police in tackling crime is one of the factors that greatly determines the affective and non-affective provisions that apply, especially in the field of crime which is the main task of the police to act on it.

Based on the facts that have been explained, this study wants to provide answers about how effective and the role of the Tourism Police in tackling crime in the tourism sector in East Java Province. So it is hoped that the existence of the Tourism Police, security and order, especially in tourist attractions in East Java Province, can be improved, so that it can prevent, overcome and minimize the occurrence of crimes or disturbances both from within and outside the country to be able to advance tourism in East Java Province as part of efforts to improve the tourism image of the Republic of Indonesia.

**b. Problem Formulation**

What is the role and authority of the Tourism Police in tackling crime in the tourism sector in the jurisdiction of the Directorate of Vital Object Security of the East Java Police?

**c. Research Methodology**

This research uses normative juridical research so that it is hoped that from this research the truth can be obtained based on the logic of legal science from the normative side, Based on the type of research that has been

determined above, the research approach that will be used is the statutory approach and the concept approach. This approach was chosen because the author focuses on the study of norms in a law. In this study, the validity of the data is guaranteed through source triangulation. According to Patton (2015), triangulation of sources, the process of comparing data from various sources—such as legal literature, court decisions, and reports of anti-corruption agencies—helps to ensure the validity of the data in this study.<sup>2</sup>

## **B. DISCUSSION**

### **1. Crime Prevention in the Tourism Sector in the Jurisdiction of the Directorate of Vital Object Security of the East Java Police**

According to Soerjono Soekanto, the Police is a social group that is part of the community that functions as an enforcer and maintainer of peace which is part of the function of public security and order (Kamtibmas).<sup>3</sup>

Based on etymological terms, the term police in some countries has differences, such as in Greece the term police is called "politeia", in England "police" is also known as "constable", in Germany "polizei", in America it is known as "sheriff", in the Netherlands "politie", in Japan it is called "koban" and "chuzaisho" although in fact the term koban is the name of a police post in urban areas and chuzaisho is a police post in rural areas. Long before the term police was born as an organ, the word "police" was known in Greek, namely "politeia". The word "politeia" is used as the title of Plato's first book, namely "Politeia" which contains the meaning of an ideal state in accordance with its ideals, a state that is free from greedy and evil state leaders, where justice is upheld.<sup>4</sup>

The legal basis for the police in carrying out their duties and authorities is:

- 1) Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945 article 30 paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4);

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<sup>2</sup> Satjipto Rahardjo. (2009). Law and Society. Bandung: Angkasa.

<sup>3</sup> Anton Tabah, 1991, *Staring with the Eyes of the Indonesian Police*, PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 15.

<sup>4</sup> Azhari, 1995, *The Indonesian Legal State Normative Juridical Analysis of Its Elements*, UIPress, Jakarta. p. 19.

- 2) MPR Decree No. VII/MPR/2000 concerning the separation of the TNI and the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia;
- 3) MPR Decree No. VII/MPR/2000 concerning the role of the TNI and the role of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia;
- 4) Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia;
- 5) Implementation Regulation No. 2 of 2003 concerning Disciplinary Regulations for Members of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia.

In essence, the function of the police can be understood that:

- 1) The function of the police exists because of the needs and demands of the community for a sense of security and order in their living environment;
- 2) The community needs an institution that is capable and professional to realize security and order for it;
- 3) Police institutions are established by the state responsible for the security and order of its society by being burdened with duties and authorities as well as responsibility for public security and order;
- 4) The function of the police is attached to the police institution under the power of law to maintain or maintain the security and order needed by the community.<sup>5</sup>

## **2. The Role and Authority of the Tourism Police in Combating Crime in the Tourism Sector in the Jurisdiction of the Directorate of Vital Object Security of the East Java Police**

East Java Province is one of the second best tourist attractions in Indonesia and even the world. Thus, support in terms of safety and comfort is needed for tourists visiting East Java Province. The Directorate of Vital Object Security of the Directorate of Vital Object Security of the East Java Police based on the Regulation of the National Police Chief number 22 of 2010 dated September 28, 2010, the Directorate of Vital Object Security is tasked with organizing security activities for special objects which include personnel and facilities, logistics materials, activities in facilities of state institutions, representatives of foreign countries, industrial environments including VIP and tourism objects that require special security, so that a TAC or *tourist assistance center* was formed which is part of the Directorate of Vital Object Security of the East Java Regional Police is a service center for tourists visiting East Java Province, both foreign tourists and local tourists. Responsible for

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<sup>5</sup> Suyono, Yoyok Ucu, 2013, *Police Law on the Position of the National Police in the Indonesian Constitutional System after the Amendment of the 1945 Constitution*, LaksbangGrafika, Bandung. p. 8.

providing services to tourists who travel to East Java Province either in providing information about tourist areas in East Java Province, reporting or for other purposes with the aim of providing a sense of comfort and security to tourists.

The Directorate of Vital Object Security, hereinafter abbreviated as Ditpamobvit, is an element of carrying out the main tasks at the Police level under the Chief of Police.

In addition to forming security and comfort for tourists, it also aims to foster good relationships with tourists and local community leaders to support the progress of tourism development in East Java Province as well as maintain the security and order of the community and tourists.

Vision and Mission of the Directorate of Vital Object Security of the Directorate of Vital Object Security of the East Java Police

1) Vision

Realizing the Directorate of Regional Vital Object Security of East Java Province as a qualified and professional law enforcement officer in creating conducive security, especially Vital objects and tourists who visit the East Java Province area can feel safe, comfortable and get information related to tourism.

2) Mission

- a. carry out security and services consistently, especially in Vital objects;
- b. carry out internal security consistently, transparently, and accountably;
- c. realizing partnerships with tourism actors who manage tourist attractions to participate in providing reporting to tourists and securing Vital objects;
- d. realizing security that is conducive to the wheels of regional development in East Java Province because the tourism sector is the pulse of the economy of the people of East Java Province.

Directorate of Vital Object Security Directorate of Vital Object Security of the East Java Police Based on the Regulation of the National Police Chief number 22 of 2010 dated September 28, 2010, the Directorate of Vital Object Security is tasked with organizing security activities for special objects which include personnel and facilities, logistics materials, activities in facilities of state institutions, representatives of foreign countries, industrial environments including VIP and tourism objects that require special security. The Directorate of Vital Object Security (Dit Pam Obvit) is an element of the implementation of duties under the Chief of Police, led by the Director of Vital

Object Security who is responsible to the Chief of Police and in the implementation of daily duties under the control of the Deputy Chief of Police.

The Directorate of Vital Object Security consists of:

- a. Planning and administration subdivision (Renmin subdivision)
- b. Operational Development Section (Bagbinopsnal)
- c. Sub-Directorate of Certain Areas (Sub-Directorate of Waster)
- d. Sub-Directorate of Tourism (Sub-Directorate)
- e. Subdirectorate of State Institutions (Sub-Directorate of Lemneg), and
- f. Subdirectorate of Foreign Representatives (Sibdit Kilas)

The Directorate of Vital Object Security is tasked with organizing security activities for special objects which include personnel and facilities, logistics materials, activities in facilities within State Institutions, representatives of foreign countries, industrial environments including VIPs and tourism objects that require special security.

In carrying out its duties, the Directorate of Vital Object Security carries out the following functions: The Director of Vital Object Security leads and coordinates with the Deputy Director of Vital Object Security, the Head of the Operational Development Section, the Head of the Specific Area Subdirectorate, the Head of the Foreign Representative Sub-Directorate, the Head of the Tourism Sub-Directorate, the Head of the State Institution Sub-Directorate and the Head of the Planning and Administration Subdivision of the Directorate of Vital Object Security in the context of organizing the entire process of vital object security activities of the Directorate of Vital Object Security of the East Java Police.

The Head of the Tourism Sub-Directorate organizes the security of tourist attractions including the mobility of tourists who require special security and in his duties is assisted by the Head of the Tourism Sub-Directorate, the Head of the Tourism Sub-Directorate, the Head of the Tourism Sub-Directorate, the Banum of the Tourism Sub-Directorate, and the Head of the Tourism Sub-Directorate.

The Directorate of Vital Object Security of the East Java Regional Police formed a special unit under the Tourism Sub-Directorate that moves directly in the field or units at the post to provide services to the community, especially

tourists, to the maximum both in making reports, providing information and providing services to tourists regarding their complaints about crime and manipulation.

Some things regarding the obligations of members of the Tourism Police are:

- 1) Collect data and information;
- 2) Providing escort for the mobility of tourist visits;
- 3) Providing information services needed by tourists;
- 4) Helping and assisting tourists who need services;
- 5) Collaborate with relevant agencies for the maintenance of public order in the tourist environment/tourist route destination.

Thus regarding the way the Tourism Police acts, namely:

- 1) In providing explanations/information to tourists in easy-to-understand language;
- 2) Providing information services to tourists always being polite, friendly and humane;
- 3) Providing security and order services for tourists in a good, correct, straightforward and sympathetic manner;
- 4) In providing escort, always be ethical/not arrogant
- 5) Provide accurate information about tourist attractions;
- 6) Providing tourism services in accordance with standards;
- 7) Increase public awareness of culture and tourist attractions.

Meanwhile, the activities of the Tourism Police include:

- 1) Provide directions to the place/road that tourists will go to;
- 2) Receiving reports of tourist complaints;
- 3) Report the situation around his place of duty through HT (*Handy Talky*) and Miilis

### **3. Development of the Tourism Economy in Surabaya and the Effectiveness of the Existence of the Tourism Police**

Crime is an act that deviates from behavior that is considered in accordance with the norms that govern people's lives in behavior. According to Giriraj Shah "Crime is as old as man", according to him it is the first time that a violation of prohibition occurs and it can be seen as a crime (sin), namely when Adam ate the forbidden fruit, which resulted in the expulsion of Adam and Eve from heaven to earth. With the development of humans and society, crime also grows in various forms and levels.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Amrullah, Arief, 2006, *Corporate Crime*, Bayumedia, Malang. p. 2.

Crime in the Criminal Code is the other side of the offense. The Criminal Code separates crimes and offenses, both are acts that are prohibited by criminal law and threatened with criminal punishment (to anyone who violates the prohibition) or called criminal acts or delicacies.

These criminal acts according to the law and their nature are contrary to the order or order required by the law, they are acts that are against (violating the law). Crime prevention and prevention can be carried out by means of "Penal" and "Non Penal", both of which must run in balance.<sup>7</sup>

There are several types or types of disturbances to tourists, including:

1) Direct disruption to tourists

This direct disturbance is a disturbance that is directly aimed at tourists consisting of theft, pickpocketing, snatching, fraud, extortion, persecution, murder.

This direct interference can occur or be carried out at the place of arrival, travel, lodging, place to enjoy food (restaurants, cafes) or in entertainment places.

2) Indirect interference

This means that disturbances that are not directly aimed at the tourists themselves, for example, there are mass fights, fights, riots, anarchic demonstrations, SARA.

3) Accident interference

This disruption can occur due to the negligence of the tourists themselves or from the tourist service officers.

4) Terrorist harassment

Terrorist disturbances are not only a nuisance but already a threat, as they can be more fatal.<sup>8</sup>

In the Tourism Law, it is clearly stated in Article 20 letter c that every tourist has the right to legal protection and security. There are several places that are considered prone to disturbance to tourists, both foreign tourists and domestic tourists, namely:<sup>9</sup>

1) Ports and airports

Ports and airports are the gateway for the arrival and departure of tourists. This place is very prone to security disturbances, for example;

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<sup>7</sup> Moeljatno, 2000, *Principles of Criminal Law*, Rineka Cipta, Jakarta. Page 2.

<sup>8</sup> Dahana, Made Metu, 2012, *Legal Protection and Security for Tourists*, Paramita, Surabaya. p. 15.

<sup>9</sup> Kuntjaraningrat, *loc.cit.*

pickpocketing, snatching, extortion, fraud and other things that are very detrimental to tourists.

2) On the way

Vulnerability to disruption in the trip can still occur, for example, the fare that has been agreed upon before departure can change (increase in price) after the middle of the trip. Similarly, travel routes that should be short are found longer routes to take longer on the trip and if using taxi transportation, the number on the meter can be larger. If traveling to tourist attractions, pickpocketing, snatching of goods or money and traffic accidents can also occur.

3) Accommodation

Security vulnerabilities in lodging places such as hotels, homestays or other places can lead to theft of goods and money from tourists.

4) Tourist Attractions

After tourists arrive at the objects they visit, they still need to be aware of the possibility of vulnerabilities that need protection. In addition to the vulnerability of human crime, there will also be security vulnerabilities and accidents for example, when bathing on the beach, surfing, diving and so on.

The increasing number of foreign and archipelago tourist visits to East Java Province proves that there is an increase in foreign and domestic tourists to East Java Province. In addition to the attraction of various tourist objects, both natural tourism, heroism historical tourism, religious development tourism, diverse ethnic and cultural tourism, of course, it has been supported by the high effectiveness of the existence of the Tourism Police who secure vital objects, especially in the field of tourism objects.

All tourist attractions are all characteristics of the treasury of East Java Province specifically that need to be developed in the future, it needs to be supported by the existence of the Tourism Police in securing vital tourism objects so that they are safe and conducive and comfortable for the visit of foreign tourists and domestic tourists, so as to support government programs in increasing community and state income from the tourism sector.

The establishment of the Tourism Police unit is an effort by the police to keep pace with the development of the world of tourism. The main task of the Indonesian National Police is as a protector, servant and advocate for the community, which is the main basis for the formation of the Tourism Police. Security and comfort in an area are the main things sought by tourists, because

with the terrorism incident a few years ago in East Java Province, it has become a very valuable lesson for the ranks of securing vital objects.

Currently, the tourism sector in East Java Province has recovered and grown rapidly, tourist visits have increased and the economy is increasingly advanced, and the challenge ahead is that it must be maintained and improved jointly between the National Police and the community. Data on the Distribution of Tourist Arrivals to East Java Province every month from year to year has a tendency to increase. Meanwhile, crime incidents in the tourism sector or related to tourism still occur, which among others have been handled by the Pamobvit Directorate.

In order to increase awareness of crimes related to the security of tourism objects, the presence of the Tourism Police needs to be increased, so that they can better anticipate any suspicious movements that have the potential to commit crimes. In addition, the Tourism Police needs to increase the responsiveness of reports from the public about crimes that are fast, precise and accurate, so that potential tourism security disturbances are immediately addressed. With these two things, it is hoped that the potential for security disturbances can be suppressed in the future.

Reducing security disturbances in securing vital tourism objects will be able to provide a sense of security for travelers so that tourists, both foreign and domestic, feel safe or comfortable in carrying out their tourism activities. In the long term, high security standards in East Java Province are expected to be able to drive the world-class tourism sector, become the main destination for world tourism after Bali, and can boost the economy of East Java in general.

In order to create the safety and comfort of Indonesian tourists and especially foreign or foreign tourists, it is necessary to improve the security of vital objects, especially tourism objects in East Java Province, so that tourists feel comfortable traveling in East Java Province tourist attractions. Some of the vital objects related to tourism in East Java Province that need to be secured include direct objects at the location of tourism destinations and road infrastructure that connects to tourism objects in East Java Province, airport infrastructure, malls and restaurants, lodging places such as hotels from

jasmine to five-star hotels, in addition to general security that makes East Java Province conducive to tourist visits. foreign tourists or foreign tourists as well as domestic tourists or domestic tourists.

### **C. CONCLUSION**

Reducing security disturbances in securing vital tourism objects will be able to provide a sense of security for travelers so that tourists, both foreign and domestic, feel safe and comfortable in carrying out their tourism activities. In the long term, high security standards in East Java Province are expected to be able to drive the world-class tourism sector, become the main destination of World tourism after Bali, and can boost the economy of Surabaya in particular and East Java in general.

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