

Constitutional Protection and Public Sense of Security: Measuring the Safety and Comfort Index in Batang Regency

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Abstract

This study aims to measure the level of the public safety and comfort index in Batang Regency from the perspective of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which affirms the state's obligation to protect the entire nation and all of Indonesia's territory. The research method employed is a quantitative approach using a survey technique involving 400 respondents selected through proportional random sampling from 15 districts. The research instrument refers to four main dimensions: (1) safety from disasters, (2) fulfillment of social welfare, (3) protection and utilization of diversity, and (4) safety from violence. The results show that the average public safety and comfort index in Batang Regency is 89.52, categorized as very high according to Rosna's (2014) criteria. The dimension with the highest score is safety from violence (93.59), followed by protection of diversity (92.17), social welfare (89.14), and safety from disasters (83.18). These findings indicate that, in general, the people of Batang Regency feel safe, protected, and have their basic needs met, although disaster mitigation still requires priority improvement. The results of this study are expected to serve as a basis for formulating regional policies to sustainably maintain and enhance public safety and comfort.

KEYWORDS *Constitution, Diversity, Peace and Justice, Sustainable Communities, UUD NRI 1945.*

Introduction

Humans are, by nature, social beings who constantly interact with others¹. Human beings cannot live without the help of others, even in the simplest matters. They continuously interact with one another in order to fulfill their needs in life. However, relationships among humans always involve certain dynamics; life is never flat. Interaction among people can bring benefits such as collaboration, cooperation, mutual assistance, and other positive outcomes. However, such interactions also have the potential to create social conflict. One form of social conflict arises from differences in interests and unequal power relations².

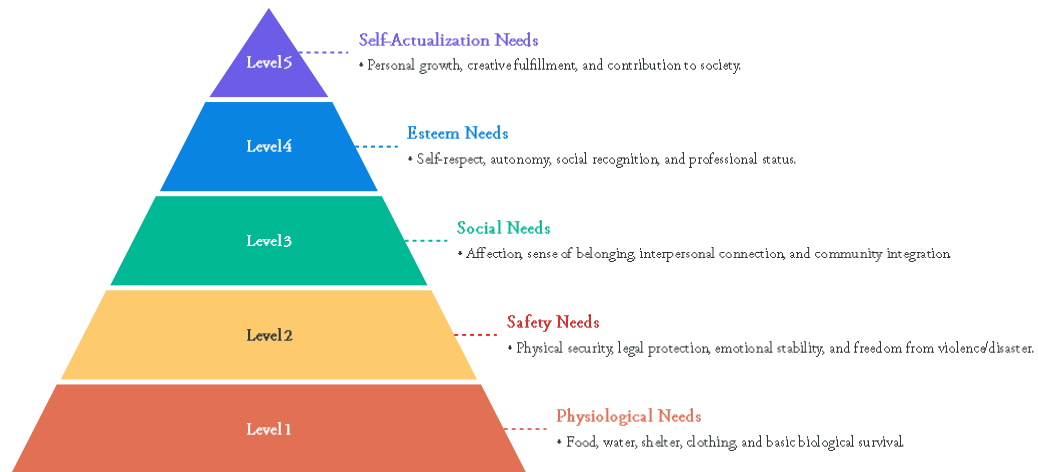
Humans subsequently developed a system to regulate relationships among themselves, known as law. Human beings created rules and norms of order in carrying out life together. These rules serve to limit an individual's rights, as the rights of others must also be respected. A person cannot act arbitrarily, because the rights of others place limits on their individual rights. Thus, a sense of safety and comfort can be created in living together. This sense of safety and comfort is one of the basic human needs³. Maslow's Need Hierarchy Theory, or A Theory of Human Motivation, is illustrated in Maslow's hierarchy of needs pyramid below.

¹ Fadhillah Iffah and Yuni Fitri Yasni, "Manusia Sebagai Makhluk Sosial," *Lathaiif: Literasi Tafsir, Hadis dan Filologi* 1 (June 13, 2022) 38; Josef Glinka SVD, *Manusia Makhluk Sosial Biologi* (1st ed.; Surabaya: Airlangga University Press, 2019).

² Ralf Dahrendorf, *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial* (1st ed.; California: Stanford University Press, 1975).; Murthada Murthada and Seri Mughni Sulubara, "Implementasi Hak Asasi Manusia Di Indonesia Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Dasar 1945," *Dewantara : Jurnal Pendidikan Sosial Humaniora* 1 (December 8, 2022) 111-21.

³ Abraham Maslow, *Motivation and Personality (Teori Motivasi Dengan Ancangan Hierarki Kebutuhan Manusia)*. (1st ed.; Jakarta: Penerjemah PT. Gramedia, 1984).

Figure 1. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Pyramid



Source: www.logosconsulting.co.id

Maslow (1984) argues that human needs must be fulfilled progressively, starting from basic needs and moving toward higher levels of needs. Human needs, in sequence from the lowest to the highest level, include physiological needs, safety needs, social needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization⁴.

Physiological needs are the most fundamental needs for human beings, as they are related to physical survival. These needs include clothing, food, and shelter. At the second level are safety needs. A person will feel secure when they are able to fulfill their physiological needs. Safety needs include the need for security and protection from physical and emotional harm. Once physiological needs have been fulfilled, safety needs enable individuals to meet additional needs so that life can function properly.

⁴ A. H. Maslow, "A Theory of Human Motivation.," *Psychol Rev* 50 (July 1943) 370-96; Maslow, *Motivation and Personality (Teori Motivasi Dengan Ancangan Hierarki Kebutuhan Manusia)*, 1. p. ; Permata Sari et al., "Pandangan Teori Kebutuhan Dasar Abraham Maslow Dan William Glasser Tentang Fenomena Flexing," *JAMBURA Guidance and Counseling Journal* 4 (December 2, 2023) 89-94.

Located in the third position of Maslow's hierarchy of Social needs include aspects such as friendship, affection, a sense of belonging, social interaction, and acceptance. As social beings, humans need socialization because they always require assistance from others social needs include aspects such as friendship, affection, a sense of belonging, social interaction, and acceptance. As social beings, humans need socialization because they always require assistance from others.

The fourth level of Maslow's hierarchy is esteem needs. These consist of internal factors such as self-respect, autonomy, and achievement, as well as external factors such as status, recognition, and attention. Esteem needs, also known as self-esteem needs, refer to the right and responsibility to obtain and maintain recognition from others. When individuals are able to fulfill their social needs, they may gain recognition. However, when these needs are pursued by individuals who frequently seek status, they may become highly ambitious⁵.

In Maslow's hierarchy of needs, self-actualization needs occupy the highest level. These needs include the desire to become a better person, to develop one's potential, and to improve oneself. It is rare for individuals to fully satisfy these needs. Most people tend to fulfill only their physical, safety, social, and esteem needs. Individuals who seek to master their own abilities and dare to face extraordinary challenges are more likely to fulfill these needs. The main purpose of fulfilling self-actualization needs is to increase self-confidence and inner satisfaction⁶.

⁵ Jimly Asshiddiqie, "Memperkenalkan Gagasan Konstitusi Ekonomi," *Jurnal Hukum PRIORIS* 3 (May 17, 2016) 1-26; Muhammad Dahlan, "Rekognisi Hak Masyarakat Hukum Adat Dalam Konstitusi," *Undang: Jurnal Hukum* 1 (March 11, 2019) 187-217.

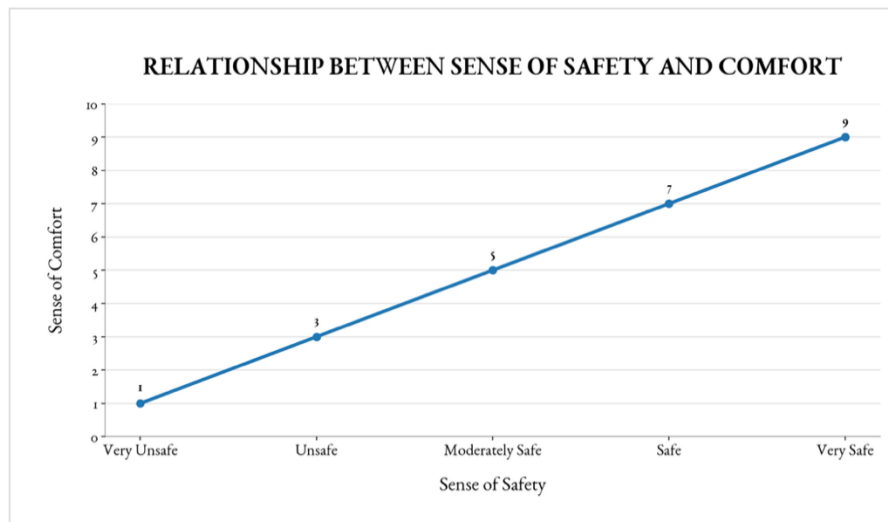
⁶ Masrukhi Masrukhi, "Efforts to Strengthen the Resilience of the Pancasila Ideology among the Village Community," *JPPI (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia)* 9 (June 30, 2023) 921; Lisa Hanna Broska, "It's All about Community: On the Interplay of Social Capital, Social Needs, and Environmental Concern in Sustainable Community Action," *Energy Res Soc Sci* 79 (September 2021) 102165; Septiana

Safety is one of the basic human needs used to maintain a balance between physiological and psychological well-being for the sustainability of human life. In order to create a safe and harmonious life within society, a sense of safety becomes one of the most important factors. Conversely, when society is faced with unsafe conditions, the social order will be disrupted, which ultimately affects the fulfillment of living standards and creates a disharmonious atmosphere.

The relationship between safety and comfort is directly proportional, as illustrated in the figure below⁷.

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- Dwiputri Maharani et al., "Indeks Ketahanan Ideologi Pancasila," *Jurnal Ketahanan Nasional* 25 (August 23, 2019) 277; Edi Kurniawan, Tutik Wijayanti, and Didi Pramono, "Kajian Implementasi Pendidikan Pancasila Dan Wawasan Kebangsaan Di Kota Semarang," *Jurnal Riptek* 16 (December 1, 2022) 161-69; Achmad Suhaili, "Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM) Dalam Penerapan Hukum Islam Di Indonesia," *Al-Bayan: Jurnal Ilmu al-Qur'an dan Hadist* 2 (October 14, 2019) 176-93.
- ⁷ A. H. Maslow, "A Theory of Human Motivation.," *Psychol Rev* 50 (July 1943) 370-96; Maslow, *Motivation and Personality (Teori Motivasi Dengan Ancangan Hierarki Kebutuhan Manusia)*, 1. p. ; Permata Sari et al., "Pandangan Teori Kebutuhan Dasar Abraham Maslow Dan William Glasser Tentang Fenomena Flexing," *JAMBURA Guidance and Counseling Journal* 4 (December 2, 2023) 89-94.; Sari et al., "Pandangan Teori Kebutuhan Dasar Abraham Maslow Dan William Glasser Tentang Fenomena Flexing"; Maslow, *Motivation and Personality (Teori Motivasi Dengan Ancangan Hierarki Kebutuhan Manusia)*, 1. p. ; Yanis Maladi, "Eksistensi Hukum Adat Dalam Konstitusi Negara Pasca Amandemen," *Mimbar Hukum - Fakultas Hukum Universitas Gadjah Mada* 22 (February 22, 2012) 450.; Masrukhi Masrukhi, "Efforts to Strengthen the Resilience of the Pancasila Ideology among the Village Community," *JPPI (Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Indonesia)* 9 (June 30, 2023) 921; Lisa Hanna Broska, "It's All about Community: On the Interplay of Social Capital, Social Needs, and Environmental Concern in Sustainable Community Action," *Energy Res Soc Sci* 79 (September 2021) 102165; Septiana Dwiputri Maharani et al., "Indeks Ketahanan Ideologi Pancasila," *Jurnal Ketahanan Nasional* 25 (August 23, 2019) 277; Edi Kurniawan, Tutik Wijayanti, and Didi Pramono, "Kajian Implementasi Pendidikan Pancasila Dan Wawasan Kebangsaan Di Kota Semarang," *Jurnal Riptek* 16 (December 1, 2022) 161-69; Achmad Suhaili, "Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM) Dalam Penerapan Hukum Islam Di Indonesia," *Al-Bayan: Jurnal Ilmu al-Qur'an dan Hadist* 2 (October 14, 2019) 176-93.

Figure 2. Visualization of the Relationship Between Safety and Comfort



Based on the figure above, it can be explained that the safer an area is, the more comfortable residents will feel living in that area. This has become a natural law or an inevitability that applies in social life. Therefore, the state, which has been entrusted with a mandate by the people, must be able to create a sense of safety, in which citizens can enjoy their basic rights so that comfort is created in living their lives ⁸.

One of the objectives of the establishment of the Indonesian state, as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, is to protect the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's territory. This statement reflects

⁸ Kokom Komalasari, "Membumikan Pancasila Melalui Pendidikan Karakter," *Jurnal Majelis, Media Aspirasi Kosntituti* 9 (2018) 45-56; Mei Susanto, Mario Angkawidjaja, and Susi Dwi Harijanti, "Teoretisasi Konstitusionalisme Moneter Di Indonesia Dalam Bingkai Pluralisme Konstitusi," *Jurnal Konstitusi* 22 (June 30, 2025) 206-28; Mohammad Agus Maulidi, "Tafsir Konstitusional: Kriteria Pembentukan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Dalam Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi (2003-2023)," *Jurnal Konstitusi* 22 (June 30, 2025) 293-312; Faisal Ismail, *Islam, Konstitusionalisme, Dan Pluralisme* (ed. Nurr; 1st ed.; Yogyakarta: IRCiSoD, 2019).

the commitment of the Indonesian nation to creating a sense of safety and comfort for Indonesian citizens. This is further emphasized in Pancasila, particularly in the second principle, “Just and Civilized Humanity.” This fundamental value in national and state life clearly affirms that the Indonesian nation highly upholds human rights values⁹.

In Indonesia, there are several laws related to human rights. Some of them are as follows

- a. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia: Articles 28I–28J regulate human rights, including the right to life, the right not to be tortured, the right not to be treated arbitrarily, the right to freedom of religion, and the right to education.
- b. Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights: This law established the National Commission on Human Rights, known as KOMNAS HAM, and regulates human rights in general in Indonesia.
- c. Law No. 26 of 2000 concerning Human Rights Courts: This law regulates human rights courts, including the prosecution of human rights violations.
- d. Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police: This law regulates the responsibility of the police in protecting human rights and includes prohibitions against the use of violence that violates human rights.

⁹ Kokom Komalasari, “Membumikan Pancasila Melalui Pendidikan Karakter,” *Jurnal Majelis, Media Aspirasi Konstitusi* 9 (2018) 45-56; Mei Susanto, Mario Angkawidjaja, and Susi Dwi Harijanti, “Teoretisasi Konstitusionalisme Moneter Di Indonesia Dalam Bingkai Pluralisme Konstitusi,” *Jurnal Konstitusi* 22 (June 30, 2025) 206-28; Mohammad Agus Maulidi, “Tafsir Konstitusional: Kriteria Pembentukan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Dalam Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi (2003-2023),” *Jurnal Konstitusi* 22 (June 30, 2025) 293-312; Faisal Ismail, *Islam, Konstitusionalisme, Dan Pluralisme* (ed. Nurr; 1st ed.; Yogyakarta: IRCiSoD, 2019).

- e. Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence: This law protects victims of domestic violence and regulates legal action against perpetrators of violence.
- f. Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism: Although this law focuses on criminal acts of terrorism, it also includes provisions that must comply with human rights in handling terrorism cases.
- g. Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System: This law regulates the protection of the human rights of children involved in the criminal justice system.

Batang Regency, located in Central Java Province, represents a dynamic region undergoing rapid industrialization and demographic evolution. In 2022, the population of Batang Regency reached 817,100 residents (comprising 412,365 males and 404,735 females) with an annual growth rate of 0.82 percent (BPS, 2023; Darmawan, 2024). Batang District serves as the primary urban and administrative hub. Rapid socio-economic expansion, urban growth, and industrial development introduce multifaceted challenges to local security, social cohesion, and public order.

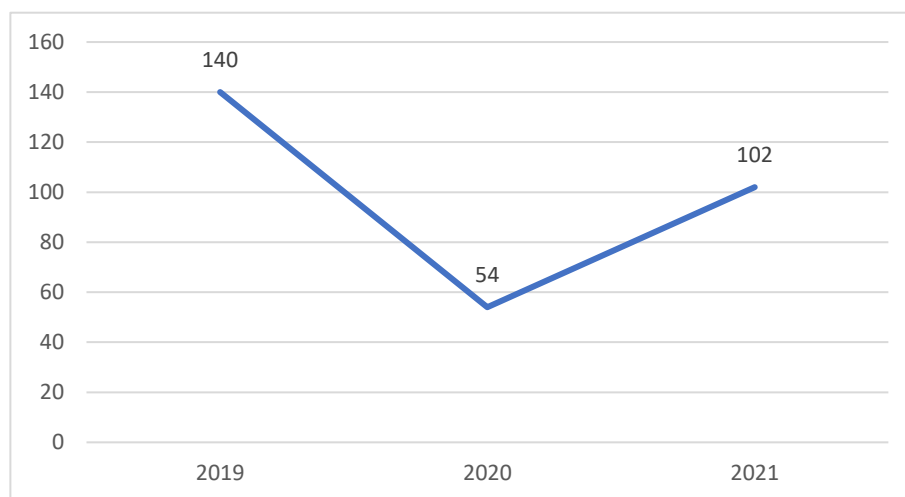
In 2022, Batang Regency had a population of 817,100 people, consisting of 412,365 males and 404,735 females. The population growth rate was 0.82 percent. Batang District is the most densely populated district in Batang Regency. The size of the population certainly makes the social, cultural, and political dynamics in Batang Regency increasingly varied. Many things may occur that become determining factors in the index of safety and comfort in Batang Regency.

The study of the dimensions of the safety and comfort index is described through four variables, namely: (1) disaster security, consisting of disaster preparedness and disaster risk; (2) the fulfillment of social welfare, consisting of the fulfillment of biological and physiological needs, as well as

the fulfillment of social needs and self-development; (3) the protection and utilization of diversity, consisting of political and intellectual freedom, freedom of belief, and freedom from discrimination; and (4) security and violence, consisting of crime, communal violence, and state-society violence. These four dimensions will be further examined in this study in order to measure the safety and comfort index in Batang Regency.

As reported by Statistics Indonesia of Central Java, the crime index in Batang Regency according to Polres, Polresta, and Polrestabes from 2019 to 2021, particularly cases that were successfully resolved, can be observed in the diagram below:

Figure 3. Crime Index in Batang Regency



Source: Statistics Indonesia of Central Java, 2021

Based on the series of data above, it is important for all parties to pay attention to the fact that a sense of safety and comfort is absolutely needed and must be realized in social, national, and state life. Safety and comfort do not only refer to environmental comfort, which can be achieved through the provision of public facilities and infrastructure, optimal services, cleanliness, neatness, and orderliness. A sense of safety and comfort also includes the creation of security that protects citizens, service-providing units, and the facilities used, so that the community feels calm in receiving

services and the risks arising from the implementation of such services can be minimized.

Methods

This study uses a quantitative approach with a survey method. This approach was chosen because it is able to present objective, measurable data that can be analyzed systematically. This study aims to measure the extent of the safety and comfort index of the community in Batang Regency from a human rights perspective, particularly in terms of the fulfillment of citizens' basic rights as regulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Through the survey method, data are collected from respondents to obtain an empirical picture of the level of safety and comfort experienced by the community in social life, public services, and the protection of citizens' basic rights¹⁰. The variable in this study is the safety and comfort index in Batang Regency. In order to obtain data on this variable, an instrument was first developed based on the indicators of the safety and comfort index in Batang Regency.

Based on data from the Statistics Indonesia Office of Batang Regency in 2023, the population of Batang Regency was 817,100 people (BPS, 2023). This population data was calculated in 2022. Therefore, the population in this study consisted of all residents of Batang Regency, totaling 817,100 people. The sample was selected using a proportional random sampling technique, based on the considerations that: (1) the number of population members in each location varied, so the sample was

¹⁰ Creswell, *Research Design Pendekatan Metode Kualitatif, Kuantitatif Dan Campuran* (4th ed.; Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar, 2017); John W. Creswell, *Research Design: Pendekatan Metode, Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, Dan Campuran* (4th ed.; Yogyakarta: PUSTAKA PELAJAR, 2016); Abbas Tashakkori and John W. Creswell, "Editorial: Exploring the Nature of Research Questions in Mixed Methods Research," *J Mix Methods Res* 1 (July 1, 2007) 207-11; Zainuddin Ali, *Metode Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2010); Imam Jaludin Rifa'i et al., *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum* (ed. Anik Iftitah; 1st ed.; Banten: Sada Kurnia Pustaka, 2023).

taken proportionally; and (2) the sampling was also conducted randomly so that each member of the population had an equal opportunity to be selected as a sample in their respective location. The sample size was obtained through the calculation formula proposed by Isaac and Michael, as cited in Sugiyono (2009), as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N (e)^2}$$

Description:

n = Required sample size

N = Population size

e = Sampling error level (5%)

$$n = \frac{817.100}{1 + 817.100 (0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{817.100}{2.044}$$

$$n = 400 \text{ (rounded)}$$

Therefore, the sample to be studied consists of 400 people distributed across 15 districts in Batang Regency.

Data Collection Techniques and Instruments

In this study, the data collection technique used is a questionnaire, which is administered by providing a set of questions or statements for respondents to answer. The questionnaire used in this study contains indicators of the safety and comfort index in Batang Regency. The

distributed questionnaire was developed collaboratively by a team of experts, thereby further ensuring its expert validity¹¹.

Data Analysis Technique

The quantitative data analysis in this study uses univariate analysis. This is because the study contains only a single variable, making univariate analysis an appropriate technique for analyzing a single variable. This is also in line with the view that univariate analysis is used to explain or describe the characteristics of each research variable. The form of univariate analysis depends on the type of data. For numerical data, the analysis is conducted by examining the mean and median values. The type of data in this study is numerical or quantitative; therefore, the values analyzed include the mean, median, and standard deviation. The results are then analyzed descriptively in the form of frequencies and percentages, as shown below¹².

Table 4.4 Test Result Criteria

Result Criteria	Score Range
Very High	> 80
High	$71 \geq RS \leq 80$
Moderate	$61 \geq RS \leq 70$
Low	$50 \geq RS \leq 60$

¹¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013).; Maman Rachman and Tutik Wijayanti, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Karakter* (ed. Wagiran; 1st ed.; Semarang: LPPM UNNES, 2019).

¹² Ajat Rukajat, *Pendekatan Penelitian Kuantitatif* (1st ed.; Yogyakarta: CV Budi Utama, 2018).; Julia Branner, *Memadu Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Dan Kuantitatif* (ed. Nuktah Arfawie Kurde, Imam Safe'i, and Noorhadi; VI.; Yogyakarta: Fakultas Tarbiyah IAIN Antasari Samarinda, 2005).; Andi Rosna, "Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Siswa Melalui Pembelajaran Kooperatif Pada Mata Pelajar IPA Di Kelas IV SD Terpencil Binaa Barat," *Jurnal Kreatif Tadulako Online* 4 (2014).

Result Criteria	Score Range
Very Low	< 50

Source: Rosna, 2014

Results and Discussion

The perception of safety and comfort among the people of Batang Regency is shaped by several factors. First, the influence of personal experience. Past experiences can affect a person's perception of safety. If someone has been a victim of crime or has faced a dangerous situation, they may have a lower perception of safety than those who have never experienced similar situations before. Second, the social and environmental context. How individuals perceive their safety is also influenced by their physical, social, and cultural environment. Factors such as the crime rate in the neighborhood, police presence, social support, and a sense of community can influence people's perceptions of safety.

Third, media and information. Intense media coverage of crime or certain threats can increase fear and feelings of insecurity among the public. Trust in authorities and law enforcement also plays an important role. If people believe that the government and the police are able to provide adequate protection, they may feel safer. Fourth, a sense of control. People who feel that they have control over their environment tend to feel safer. This feeling is related to the ability to deal with dangerous situations and reduce risks. Fifth, a sense of solidarity and togetherness. People who feel a strong sense of belonging and solidarity tend to feel safer.

One important element in the analysis of social security is the community's perception of safety. Government actions and policies often seek to understand and influence this perception because it can affect social participation and quality of life. To improve a sense of safety, various efforts

can be made, such as strengthening physical security, communicating well with others, and building a friendly and supportive community.

Qualitatively, the people of Batang Regency assess that, overall, Batang Regency is safe from criminal acts, has a high level of social concern, and maintains good relationships with relatives, neighbors, and those closest to them. The area is also considered safe from natural disasters, although disaster mitigation programs still need to be prioritized. The results of the focus group discussion mapped several potential threats, including the potential for flooding affecting 2,791.67 hectares of residential areas. Flash floods may affect 144.46 hectares of residential areas, while extreme weather may affect 9,025.32 hectares of residential areas. Extreme waves and coastal abrasion may affect 11.85 hectares of residential areas, while earthquakes may affect 592.70 hectares of residential areas. Furthermore, forest and land fires may affect 12.74 hectares of residential areas, drought may affect 1,137.20 hectares, and landslides may affect 140.35 hectares.

From the aspect of social welfare, the community assesses that its basic needs have been adequately fulfilled. This has been achieved due to the performance of village officials, who have effectively facilitated various social needs of the community. The need for clean water and staple goods in Batang Regency is generally considered easy for the community to obtain. However, an exception is found in Kandeman District and the coastal areas of Batang Regency, where access to clean water remains difficult due to the lack of equipment to obtain it, causing residents to rely more on water supplied by the regional water company¹³.

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I. Safety and Comfort Index in Batang Regency

The measurement of the safety and comfort index among the people of Batang Regency was carried out by distributing safety and comfort index questionnaires to residents across 15 different districts in Batang Regency. The questionnaire consisted of four dimensions to be measured, namely: (1) the dimension of security from disasters, which consists of two different variables; (2) the dimension of social welfare fulfillment, which consists of two variables; (3) the dimension of protection and utilization of diversity, which consists of three variables; and finally, (4) the dimension of security from violence, which consists of three variables. Based on the survey results, the following data were obtained.

Table 4.1. Results of the Univariate Test of the Safety and Comfort Index in Batang Regency

		Statistics									
		Kesiapsi agaan_ Bencana	Min_Re s_Benca na	Pem_Ke b_Bio_Fi sio	Pem_Keb _Sos_Pen gemb_Diri	Keb_Pol _Pem	Keb_Ber keyakina n	Keb_dar i_Diskri m	Keb_d ari_Kri minal	Keb_Ke k_Komu nal	keb_dari_ Kek_Neg_ Masy
N	Valid	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		70.50	95.85	83.55	94.73	95.88	85.40	95.23	94.06	92.80	93.90
Median		75.00	96.00	80.00	100.00	100.00	90.00	100.00	96.00	100.00	100.00
Mode		80	100	80	100	100	95	100	96	100	100
Std. Deviation		16.079	6.490	11.579	11.640	10.055	19.108	11.370	7.198	15.174	15.260
Variance		258.521	42.123	134.066	135.490	101.112	365.128	129.273	51.806	230.236	232.872
Skewness		-.610	-2.925	-.286	-2.843	-2.791	6.311	-2.883	-2.722	-2.580	-2.816
Std. Error of Skewness		.122	.122	.122	.122	.122	.122	.122	.122	.122	.122
Kurtosis		.272	11.280	.118	9.308	8.106	91.473	9.496	11.421	6.619	7.565
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.243	.243	.243	.243	.243	.243	.243	.243	.243	.243
Range		80	44	60	80	60	320	80	60	80	80
Minimum		20	56	40	20	40	30	20	40	20	20
Maximum		100	100	100	100	100	350	100	100	100	100
Sum		28200	38340	33420	37893	38350	34160	38090	37624	37120	37560

The survey results of the safety and comfort index, based on Table 4.1, show that each variable within the dimensions of the safety and comfort

index produced quite varied results. In the dimension of security from disasters, which consists of the disaster preparedness variable, the mean score was 70.5, while the disaster risk minimization variable obtained a mean score of 95.85. In the dimension of social welfare fulfillment, which consists of two variables, the mean score for the fulfillment of biological and physiological needs was 83.55. Meanwhile, the mean score for the fulfillment of social needs and self-development was 94.73.

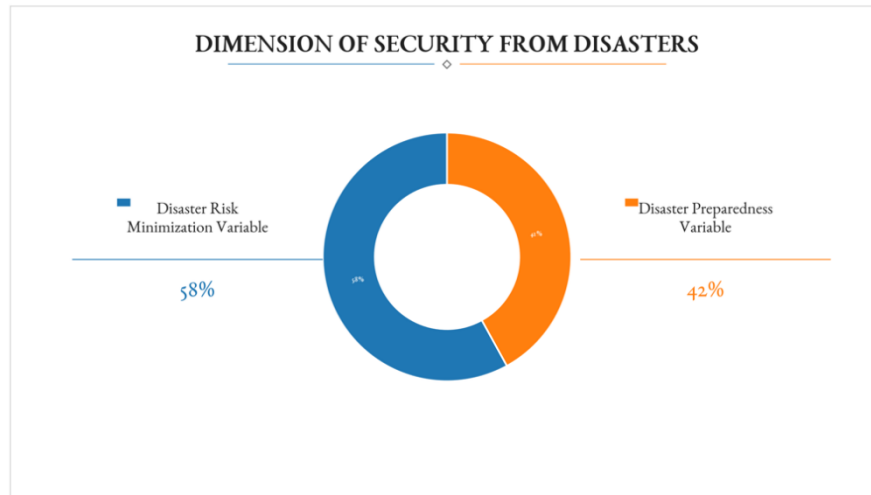
In the dimension of protection and utilization of diversity, which consists of three variables, namely political and intellectual freedom, freedom of belief, and freedom from discrimination, the mean scores were 95.88, 85.40, and 95.23, respectively.

Furthermore, in the dimension of security from violence, there are three different variables, namely freedom from crime, freedom from communal violence, and freedom from state-society violence. Each variable obtained mean scores of 94.04, 92.80, and 93.90, respectively. Based on the mean scores obtained, the distribution of each variable can be seen by conducting measurements using the following percentage formula.

$$\text{Percentage (\%)} = (\text{Number of Parts} / \text{Total Number}) \times 100\%.$$

Based on the calculation results using the percentage formula, the distribution of the disaster security dimension is presented as follows.

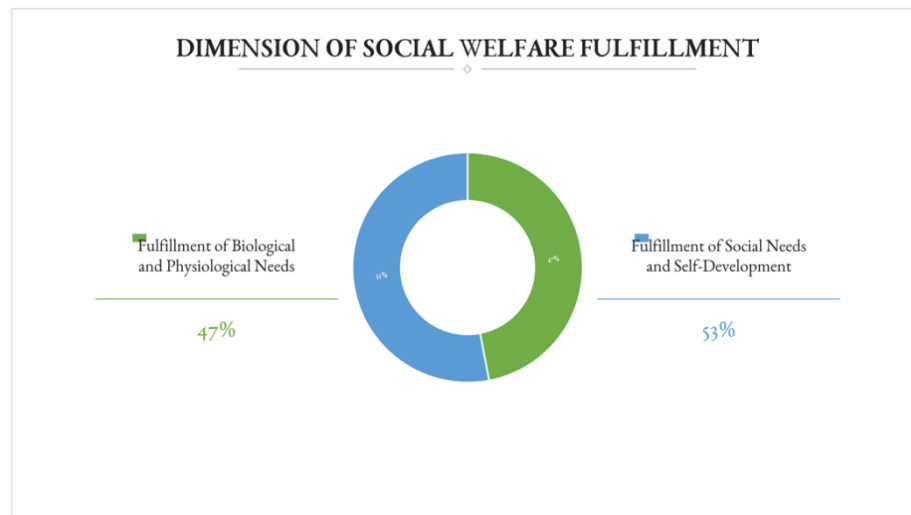
Figure 4. Percentage Distribution of Security from Disaster



The distribution of the contribution of each variable in the dimension of security from disasters is shown in Figure 4. The figure indicates that the largest contribution to the disaster security dimension index comes from the disaster risk minimization variable, with a percentage of 58%. Meanwhile, the disaster preparedness variable contributes 42%.

In the dimension of social welfare fulfillment, the distribution of the variable of fulfillment of biological and physiological needs and the variable of fulfillment of social needs and self-development is presented as follows.

Figure 5. Percentage Distribution of the Social Welfare Fulfillment Dimension



The distribution of the contribution of each variable in the dimension of social welfare fulfillment is shown in Figure 5. Based on the data, it can be seen that the variable of fulfillment of social needs and self-development plays a more dominant role compared to the variable of fulfillment of biological and physiological needs, with a difference of 6%.

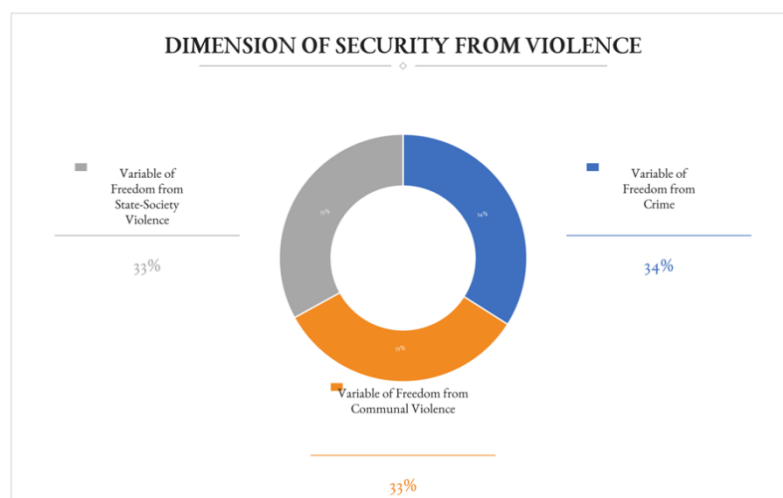
In the dimension of protection and utilization of diversity, the distribution of each variable in this dimension is presented as follows. Based on the calculation results, the data show that the distribution of each variable in the dimension of protection and utilization of diversity is divided into three variables: political and intellectual freedom, with a distribution percentage of 34.68%; freedom of belief, with 30.88%; and freedom from discrimination, with 34.44%. In this dimension, the variable that has the greatest influence in supporting the implementation of protection and utilization of diversity is political and intellectual freedom.

The final dimension in the safety and comfort index is the dimension of security from violence. This dimension consists of three different variables, with the following distribution:

- a) Freedom from crime: 33.50%
- b) Freedom from communal violence: 33.05%
- c) Freedom from state-society violence: 33.45%.

The data presentation in the form of a diagram is as follows

Figure 7. Percentage Distribution of the Security from Violence Dimension



Based on the results of the univariate test, the average safety and comfort index for each dimension can be seen by calculating the average mean score of the variables using the following formula.

$$X = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

The results of the average calculation for each dimension are as follows:

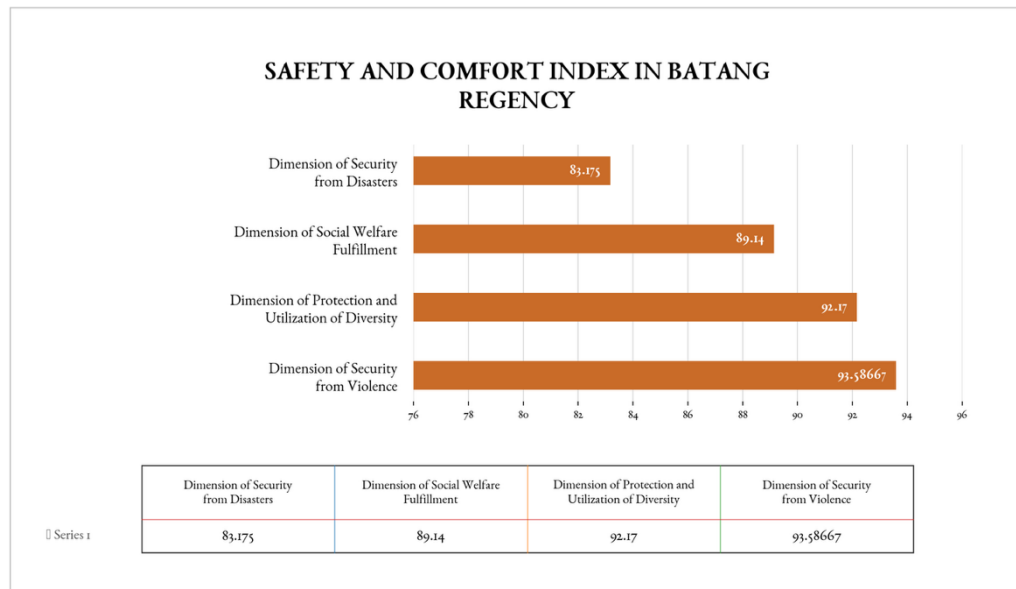
- a. The index of the security from disasters dimension is 83.175.
- b. The social welfare fulfillment dimension is 89.14.
- c. The protection and utilization of diversity dimension is 92.17.
- d. The security from violence dimension is 93.58667.

In examining the safety and comfort index in Batang Regency, it is necessary to look at the average score of the four existing dimensions. The average result is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(83,175 + 89,14 + 92,17 + 93,58667)}{4} \\ &= 89.52 \text{ (rounded)} \end{aligned}$$

Based on the calculation of the overall average mean score of each variable within the dimensions of the safety and comfort index, a score of 89.52 was obtained. This indicates that the safety and comfort index in Batang Regency falls into the very high category based on the percentage criteria proposed by Rosna (2014):

Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of the Safety and Comfort Index Dimensions in Batang Regency, 2023.



Based on the safety and comfort index data that have been obtained, the following presents the detailed data distribution for each dimension.

a. Dimension of Security from Disasters

1. Disaster Preparedness Variable

Based on the univariate test, the following is the distribution of scores for the disaster preparedness variable:

Table 4.2. Distribution of Disaster Preparedness Scores
Disaster Preparedness

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	20	4	1.0	1.0	1.0
	25	1	.3	.3	1.3
	30	1	.3	.3	1.5
	35	5	1.3	1.3	2.8
	40	16	4.0	4.0	6.8
	45	13	3.3	3.3	10.0
	50	21	5.3	5.3	15.3
	55	13	3.3	3.3	18.5
	60	52	13.0	13.0	31.5
	65	23	5.8	5.8	37.3
	70	29	7.3	7.3	44.5
	75	34	8.5	8.5	53.0
	80	138	34.5	34.5	87.5
	85	13	3.3	3.3	90.8
	90	14	3.5	3.5	94.3
	100	23	5.8	5.8	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

The frequency distribution in Table 4.2 shows that disaster preparedness scores are spread from 20 to 100. The highest concentration of responses is found at a score of 80, with 138 respondents or 34.5 percent of the total sample. This indicates that most respondents perceive disaster preparedness in Batang Regency as relatively good. However, the presence of several lower scores, particularly between 20 and 60, indicates

that preparedness capacity has not yet been evenly distributed across all communities and therefore still requires programmatic strengthening.

2. Disaster Risk Minimization Variable

The disaster risk minimization variable obtained a mean score of 95.85, which falls into the very high category. This result indicates that respondents generally perceive the efforts to reduce disaster risk in Batang Regency as strong, particularly in relation to risk control, prevention, and community protection from potential disaster impacts. When compared with disaster preparedness, this variable contributes more dominantly to the disaster security dimension, namely 58 percent.

Table 4.3. Distribution Summary of the Security from Disasters Dimension

Variable	Mean Score	Contribution (%)	Category
Disaster Preparedness	70.50	42.00	Moderate
Disaster Risk Minimization	95.85	58.00	Very High
Dimension Average	83.18	100.00	Very High

Based on Table 4.3, the security from disasters dimension is categorized as very high, with an average score of 83.18. Nevertheless, the disaster preparedness variable remains the weakest component in this dimension. Therefore, policy intervention should prioritize disaster literacy, evacuation simulations, community-based mitigation training, and the provision of early-warning facilities in areas vulnerable to flooding, coastal abrasion, drought, and landslides.

b. Dimension of Social Welfare Fulfillment

1. Fulfillment of Biological and Physiological Needs Variable

The fulfillment of biological and physiological needs obtained a mean score of 83.55, which is included in the very high category. This score reflects that the community generally considers basic needs such as food, clean water, housing, and other essential living requirements to be adequately fulfilled. However, the findings also indicate the need for attention to specific areas, especially Kandeman and coastal areas, where access to clean water remains less optimal.

2. Fulfillment of Social Needs and Self-Development Variable

The fulfillment of social needs and self-development obtained a mean score of 94.73, which is also categorized as very high. This finding indicates that social interaction, mutual assistance, community solidarity, and opportunities for self-development are perceived positively by the community. The higher contribution of this variable shows that social cohesion and community support are important foundations of safety and comfort in Batang Regency.

Table 4.4. Distribution Summary of the Social Welfare Fulfillment Dimension

Variable	Mean Score	Contribution (%)	Category
Fulfillment of Biological and Physiological Needs	83.55	47.00	Very High
Fulfillment of Social Needs and Self-Development	94.73	53.00	Very High

Dimension Average	89.14	100.00	Very High
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Table 4.4 shows that the social welfare fulfillment dimension reaches a very high category, with an average score of 89.14. The variable of social needs and self-development contributes more dominantly than the fulfillment of biological and physiological needs. This finding confirms that social solidarity, village-level facilitation, and community support systems have a strong role in shaping the public perception of safety and comfort.

c. Dimension of Protection and Utilization of Diversity

The dimension of protection and utilization of diversity consists of three variables: political and intellectual freedom, freedom of belief, and freedom from discrimination. The average score of this dimension is 92.17, which places it in the very high category. This result indicates that the people of Batang Regency perceive a favorable social climate for expressing opinions, practicing beliefs, and living without discriminatory treatment.

Table 4.5. Distribution Summary of the Protection and Utilization of Diversity Dimension

Variable	Mean Score	Contribution (%)	Category
Political and Intellectual Freedom	95.88	34.68	Very High
Freedom of Belief	85.40	30.88	Very High
Freedom from Discrimination	95.23	34.44	Very High

Dimension Average	92.17	100.00	Very High
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Based on Table 4.5, political and intellectual freedom has the highest contribution to this dimension, followed closely by freedom from discrimination. Freedom of belief remains in the very high category, although its contribution is relatively lower than the other two variables. This pattern suggests that diversity protection in Batang Regency is generally well maintained, but continuous strengthening of interfaith dialogue, inclusive public services, and anti-discrimination education remains necessary.

d. Dimension of Security from Violence

The dimension of security from violence consists of freedom from crime, freedom from communal violence, and freedom from state-society violence. This dimension obtained the highest average score among all dimensions, namely 93.59. This finding indicates that the public generally perceives Batang Regency as safe from violence, both in interpersonal, communal, and state-society relations.

**Table 4.6. Distribution Summary of the Security from Violence
Dimension**

Variable	Mean Score	Contribution (%)	Category
Freedom from Crime	94.04	33.50	Very High
Freedom from Communal Violence	92.80	33.05	Very High

Freedom from State-Society Violence	93.90	33.45	Very High
Dimension Average	93.59	100.00	Very High

Table 4.6 shows that the three variables within the security from violence dimension have relatively balanced contributions. Freedom from crime contributes 33.50 percent, freedom from state-society violence contributes 33.45 percent, and freedom from communal violence contributes 33.05 percent. The balanced distribution indicates that the perception of security is not dependent on one single aspect, but is formed through the combined presence of low crime, limited communal conflict, and positive relations between the state and society.

e. Overall Distribution of the Safety and Comfort Index

After calculating the average score of all dimensions, the overall safety and comfort index in Batang Regency reaches 89.52. This value places the index in the very high category. The ranking of dimensions shows that security from violence is the strongest dimension, followed by protection and utilization of diversity, social welfare fulfillment, and security from disasters.

Table 4.7. Overall Distribution of the Safety and Comfort Index Dimensions

Dimension	Mean Score	Rank	Category
Security from Violence	93.59	1	Very High
Protection and Utilization of Diversity	92.17	2	Very High
Social Welfare Fulfillment	89.14	3	Very High
Security from Disasters	83.18	4	Very High
Overall Safety and Comfort Index	89.52	-	Very High

The overall distribution confirms that Batang Regency has achieved a strong level of public safety and comfort. However, the lower score of the security from disasters dimension indicates that disaster preparedness and mitigation should be treated as the main area for improvement. In the context of constitutional protection and human rights, these findings show that the fulfillment of public safety must be maintained through responsive regional policy, inclusive governance, and equitable access to basic services.

The research findings show that the safety and comfort index of the people of Batang Regency reached a score of 89.52, which falls into the very high category according to the criteria proposed by Rosna (2014)¹⁴. This finding indicates that most members of the community feel safe from physical threats, disasters, and violence, and that they also experience a good level of social welfare and rights protection. The high index is in line with

¹⁴ Rosna, "Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Siswa Melalui Pembelajaran Kooperatif Pada Mata Pelajar IPA Di Kelas IV SD Terpencil Binaa Barat."

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory (1943; 1984), which places safety as the second basic need after physiological needs. According to Maslow, the fulfillment of safety needs is an important prerequisite for humans¹⁵.

When linked to the constitutional perspective of the 1945 Constitution, this finding reflects the implementation of the state's objective as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, namely "to protect the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's territory." In addition, Article 28G paragraph (1) affirms that every person has the right to protection of themselves, their family, honor, dignity, and property. The high safety index in Batang Regency indicates that most citizens experience such protection, both through local government policies and the performance of law enforcement officials. This is in line with the findings of Irawan (2013), who stated that citizens' sense of safety increases when the government is able to provide responsive and effective protection policies¹⁶.

In the dimension of security from disasters, the average score was 83.17. Although this score remains high, it is relatively lower than the other dimensions. This indicates that there is room for improvement, particularly in the aspect of disaster preparedness, which contributed only 42% to this dimension. Studies by Sari et al. (2023) and Jumadi (2020) emphasize that community disaster preparedness is strongly influenced by the level of disaster literacy, the availability of mitigation facilities, and the intensity of

¹⁵ Maslow, *Motivation and Personality (Teori Motivasi Dengan Ancangan Hierarki Kebutuhan Manusia)*, 1. p. ; Maslow, "A Theory of Human Motivation."

¹⁶ Soerjono Soekanto, "Kesadaran Hukum Dan Kepatuhan Hukum," *Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan* 7 (December 31, 1977) 462; Ellya Rosana, "Kepatuhan Hukum Sebagai Wujud Kesadaran Hukum," *Jurnal TAPIS* 10 (January 2014); Hendri Irawan, "Membangun Generasi Berkualitas Melalui Pendidikan Kesadaran Dan Kepatuhan Hukum," *Jurnal Sutasoma* 2 (December 22, 2023) 27-36; Hendri Irawan et al., "The Influence of Character Education within the Indonesia Curriculum: A Quantitative Analysis.," *Integrative Business and Economics Research* 14 (January 2025).

community training. Low disaster preparedness may increase community vulnerability to disaster risks, even though people generally already feel safe¹⁷.

In the dimension of social welfare fulfillment, with a mean score of 89.14, this finding is in line with the study by Maladi (2012), which shows that the fulfillment of basic needs such as food, clean water, and housing has a strong positive correlation with the perception of safety. However, the issue of access to clean water in Kandeman and coastal areas indicates a disparity that needs to be addressed so that the perception of safety can be evenly experienced across all districts. According to the study by Puspitasari and Rahmawati (2021), unequal access to basic services can affect the perception of safety because physiological needs serve as the foundation of safety itself¹⁸.

The dimensions of protection and utilization of diversity, with a mean score of 92.17, and security from violence, with a mean score of 93.59, obtained the highest scores. This indicates that the people of Batang Regency experience a low level of discrimination, a high level of political and religious freedom, and a low crime rate. Darmawan's study (2024) supports this finding by stating that regions with a high diversity index and a low crime rate tend to have strong social stability. This phenomenon is

¹⁷ Sari et al., "Pandangan Teori Kebutuhan Dasar Abraham Maslow Dan William Glasser Tentang Fenomena Flexing"; Jumadi, "BPBD Batang, Petakan Potensi Kerawan Bencana."

¹⁸ Rhindra Puspitasari et al., "Transformasi Pendidikan Karakter Di Madrasah Pada Era Society 5.0," *Edukasi Islami: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* 11 (2022) 1133-48; Sukron Mazid and Anif Istianah, "Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan: Membangun Sekolah Damai Untuk Wujudkan Lingkungan Masyarakat Aman Dan Sejahtera," *Al-I'timad: Jurnal Dakwah dan Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam* 1 (October 29, 2023) 181-98; Adistira Meidita Amanda, "Implementasi Kesadaran Hukum Ditinjau Dari Perspektif Masyarakat," *Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu Hukum* 3 (2023) 92-99; Eygen Imanuel Reppi, Fela Warouw, and Amanda Sembel, "Analisis Resiko Bencana Longsor Di Kota Bitung," *Jurnal Spasial: Perencanaan Wilayan dan Kota* 8 (2021).

also consistent with Dahrendorf's theory (1975), which emphasizes that reduced tension resulting from unequal power relations can decrease the potential for conflict, thereby increasing collective safety¹⁹.

From the perspective of the 1945 Constitution, particularly Articles 28A–28J, which regulate human rights, this finding is in line with the state's mandate "to protect the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's territory," as stated in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution. Article 28G paragraph (1) explicitly states that every person has the right to protection of themselves, their family, honor, dignity, and property from threats, as well as the right to feel secure from fear. The success of Batang Regency in achieving high scores in the aspects of security from violence and protection of diversity can be viewed as a concrete implementation of this article at the local level²⁰.

From the perspective of Pancasila, this achievement reflects the second principle, "Just and Civilized Humanity," which demands that human beings be treated with dignity, as well as the third principle, "The Unity of Indonesia," which emphasizes the importance of unity in diversity. The high score in the protection of diversity indicates the implementation of the values of tolerance, mutual cooperation, and respect for differences, which at the same time strengthens social cohesion. In addition, the dimension of social welfare fulfillment, which also obtained a high score of 89.14, represents the practice of the fifth principle, "Social Justice for All Indonesian People," which requires the equitable fulfillment of citizens' basic needs.

¹⁹ Darmawan, "Jumlah Penduduk Kabupaten Batang 849,69 Ribu Jiwa Data per 2024"; Dahrendorf, *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial*, 1. p. .

²⁰ Abd Muni, "HAK ASASI MANUSIA DALAM KONSTITUSI INDONESIA," *Al'adalah* 23 (April 24, 2020) 65-78; Dahlan, "Rekognisi Hak Masyarakat Hukum Adat Dalam Konstitusi"; Abdul Wahid, Sunardi Sunardi, and Dwi Ari Kurniawati, "MEMBUMIKAN KONSTITUSI INDONESIA SEBAGAI UPAYA MENJAGA HAK KEBHINEKAAN," *Yurispruden* 2 (June 25, 2019) 180.

In the context of international human rights, this achievement also demonstrates alignment with Articles 3 and 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which guarantee everyone's right to life, liberty, and personal security, as well as freedom from cruel treatment or treatment that degrades human dignity. In line with this, Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) affirms the right of every individual to liberty and personal security without arbitrary detention or threats. This similarity of principles confirms that the policies and social conditions in Batang Regency not only meet national standards but are also aligned with global human rights norms²¹.

The integration between national and international legal instruments is reflected in the conducive social conditions of Batang Regency, with a very high level of perceived safety. Factors such as physical security, legal protection, the fulfillment of basic needs, and acceptance of diversity serve as the main pillars in creating this sense of safety. Nevertheless, disaster mitigation and equitable access to public services remain challenges that require special attention. To address these challenges, future development strategies need to focus on strengthening disaster literacy, ensuring the equitable distribution of public services, and maintaining an inclusive socio-political climate. This approach is in line with the recommendation of Susanto et al. (2025), which emphasizes the importance of synergy among the government, society, and the private sector in maintaining and

²¹ Ismaelline Eba Nguema, "The Rule of Law Tested by Covid-19: The Case of Gabon," *Global Journal of Comparative Law* 12 (January 12, 2023) 70-100; Michelle A. Hughes, "Constitutional Design as an Enabler of Peace," in *Judicial Independence in Transitional Democracies* (London: Routledge, 2024) 293-311; Danggur Konradus, "POLITIK HUKUM BERDASARKAN KONSTITUSI," *Masalah-Masalah Hukum* 45 (July 25, 2016) 198; Andi Safriani, "Mahkamah Konstitusi Di Beberapa Negara Perspektif Perbandingan Hukum," *Jurnal Al-Qadau: Peradilan dan Hukum Keluarga Islam* 6 (June 30, 2019) 83.

improving the safety index ²². Thus, the success of Batang Regency is not merely a statistical indicator, but also a reflection of the integration of regional policies with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution and the principles of international human rights ²³.

Conclusion

The safety and comfort index of the people of Batang Regency is in the very high category, with an overall score of 89.52. Security from violence is the dimension with the highest achievement, followed by protection and utilization of diversity, social welfare fulfillment, and security from disasters. This achievement indicates that the local government has generally succeeded in maintaining social stability, protecting diversity, supporting legal protection, and fulfilling the basic needs of the community. Nevertheless, disaster preparedness and mitigation remain

²² Muhammad Azil Maskur et al., "Ideological Struggle in The Principle of Material Legality of the New Indonesian Criminal Code and Its Future," *Lex Scientia Law Review* 9 (May 31, 2025) 1473-99; Fadhlán Nur Hakiem and Novi Rizka Amalia, "Local Government: The Impact of International Cooperation on Economic Security in Indonesia," *Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Sustainable Innovation 2020–Social, Humanity, and Education (ICoSIHESS 2020)* (Paris, France: Atlantis Press, 2021); Stanislaus Riyanta and Riska Sri Handayani, "Human and State Security: Case Studies of Indonesian Community in Dealing with The Covid-19 Pandemic," *International Journal of Strategic Studies* 1 (May 15, 2024) 22-33; Gita Karisma, "HUMAN SECURITY DI LAMPUNG: DILEMA PEMERINTAH DAERAH DALAM MENGHADAPI ANCAMAN TERHADAP KEAMANAN MANUSIA," *Inovasi Pembangunan : Jurnal Kelitbangan* 11 (August 1, 2023) 159-74.

²³ Eviana Budiartanti Sutanto et al., "Erosi Ketimpangan Kesehatan Digital," *Praxis : Jurnal Sains, Teknologi, Masyarakat dan Jejaring* 5 (January 22, 2024) 175-87; Satrio Alpen Pradanna and Hendri Irawan, "The Power Netizen +62 in Influence Public Opinion: Analysis of Online Debates on Social Issues ," *Proceeding International Conference on Religion, Science and Education* 3 (March 2024); [CSL STYLE ERROR: reference with no printed form.]; Hendri Irawan et al., "Building a Culture of Peace through Peace Education as the Foundation for Merdeka Campus Transformation," *Forum Ilmu Sosial* 51 (January 4, 2025) 126-41.

priority areas for improvement, considering the potential threats of flooding, coastal abrasion, drought, and landslides in several areas. Constitutionally, this condition reflects the realization of the mandate of the 1945 Constitution to protect the entire Indonesian nation and guarantee citizens' sense of safety. From a human rights perspective, the findings also show that safety, welfare, freedom from violence, and respect for diversity are essential foundations of dignified citizenship. Strategic recommendations are directed toward strengthening disaster management capacity, ensuring equitable access to basic services, improving public service responsiveness, and maintaining a harmonious social climate based on the values of Pancasila, constitutional protection, and international human rights principles.

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