Crime of Collective Violence in Ambon City: Criminological Study of Locus Delicti, Time Patterns and Social Motives

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Abstract

Collective violence remains a significant social issue in Ambon City, particularly over the past two years. The increasing intensity and spread of group violence incidents underscore the importance of spatial, temporal, and social analysis in understanding the emerging patterns. This study aims to identify the distribution patterns of locus delicti, temporal trends, and the underlying social motives behind collective violence in Ambon during 2023–2024. This research employed a descriptive qualitative method with data collected through field observations, informal interviews with community members and security personnel, as well as documentation from police reports and local media. The results indicate that collective violence incidents were concentrated in densely populated urban areas, public facilities, and nightlife zones. By 2024, the locus of violence began shifting to suburban and symbolic locations such as Merdeka Square. Temporally, most incidents occurred at night until early morning, coinciding with weakened social control. Contributing criminogenic factors include weak community social control, subcultural violence within village-based youth groups, neglected environments, and the contagion effect of crowds in public spaces. This study concludes that collective violence in Ambon City is driven not only by situational and individual factors but also by environmental conditions, crime opportunities, and collective norms that legitimize violent behavior. This study recommends intensifying nighttime patrols, initiating inter-community youth dialogues, and fostering community-based early warning systems to prevent the escalation of group violence in the future.

I. Introduction

Collective or group violence has become a recurring social phenomenon across various regions worldwide, including Indonesia. Ambon City, located in Maluku Province, is no exception. Alongside socio-political developments, group violence has grown increasingly prevalent, particularly in recent years. In 2023–2024, violent incidents involving specific groups experienced a significant increase, both in terms of intensity and regional scope. This phenomenon warrants in-depth analysis, as its consequences are not only physically damaging but also trigger social tensions that threaten societal stability.

Over the past four years, the number of collective violence incidents in the Maluku region has shown a fluctuating trend, with notable increases in certain years. Based on Nawi's study (2024)[1] and collected data, only one case of collective violence was recorded in 2021. This figure was considered very low, reflecting the relatively controlled social situation at the time. In 2022, the number of cases increased to three, although not yet alarming. This increase indicated the initial emergence of security disturbances in the form of group violence, still categorized as sporadic.

Table 1. Trends in Collective Violence Cases and Their Stages in Maluku 2021-2024

No	Year	Total Cases	Lidik (Investigation)	Sidik (Investigation)	THP 1 (Files to the Public Prosecutor)	P21 (Complete Files)	THP 2 (Surrender of Suspect & Evidence)	SP3 (Terminated)
1	2021	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	2022	3	2	0	0	1	0	0
3	2023	15	9	3	2	0	0	1
4	2024	12	6	3	2	0	0	1
	Total	31	17	6	4	1	1	2

(Source: report from Sub-Directorate 3 Jatanras Maluku Regional Police 2021-2024)

The situation changed drastically in 2023. Data indicated a significant increase to fifteen cases of collective violence, representing an increase of nearly fivefold compared to the previous year. In 2024, the collective violence trend slightly decreased to twelve cases. Although this number was lower than in 2023, it remained relatively high compared to the figures recorded in 2021 and 2022. This pattern

[1]Lukman Nawi. 2024. *Juridical Analysis of the Implementation of Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 Regarding Criminal Persecution and Collective Violence in the Maluku Regional Police.* Thesis, Faculty of Sharia IAIN Ambon.

suggests that despite improved handling and monitoring efforts, the potential for social conflict in the Maluku region, particularly in Ambon City and its surrounding areas, remains high.

Overall, the pattern over the past four years reveals an increasing trend of collective violence in Maluku, especially from 2022, reaching its peak in 2023. Although 2024 recorded a slight decrease, the number of incidents remained well above the levels observed during the initial observation period. This indicates an underlying social issue requiring greater attention from various stakeholders, including local governments, law enforcement agencies, and community leaders. Therefore, it is essential to understand the patterns and contributing factors influencing collective violence in Ambon City to formulate more effective prevention and response policies.

Numerous previous studies have examined the phenomenon of violence from various criminological perspectives. Erniwati, [2] in her research, explains the forms of violent crime that occur in society, ranging from domestic violence to serious crimes such as murder, looting, and sexual assault. The study primarily focuses on classifying violence and identifying general causal factors without specifically addressing aspects of locus delicti or temporal patterns of incidents. Next, Utari's research explores the relationship between collective violence and social disintegration, [3] as well as its impact on rising crime rates and the erosion of social norms. While offering a comprehensive analysis of the psychosocial and economic impacts of mass violence, this research has yet to map specific spatial and temporal patterns of violence within a particular urban area

On the other hand, Saputri and Iqbal's research examines collective violence offenses in public spaces within the jurisdiction of the Southwest Aceh Police.[4] This study focuses on perpetrators' motives, contributing factors, and legal response efforts to collective violence, without incorporating spatial analysis of locus delicti or temporal patterns of violence. As a result, the research remains normative-applicative within

[2] E. Erniwati. "*Violent crime in a criminological perspective*." Mizani Journal *25*(2). 2015. P. 102-115

[3] I. S. Utari. "*Collective Violence and Social Disintegration: A Study of Mass Violence as a Trigger off Crime and The Loss of Social Values in Society*." The Indonesian Journal of International Clinical Legal Education, *Vol 1*. No. 1, 2019. P. 119–146.

[4] Inggar Saputri and M Iqbal, "*Criminological Review of Violent Crimes Committed Together in Public (A Research in the Legal Area of the Southwest Aceh Police),*" Student Scientific Journal in the Field of Criminal Law Vol. 5, no. 1. 2021. P. 1–8

the framework of conventional criminal law enforcement. Meanwhile, Nawi (2024) analyzed the implementation of a restorative justice approach to criminal persecution and collective violence within the Maluku Regional Police.

In contrast to these previous studies, the present research offers novelty by systematically combining analyses of locus delicti, social motives, and temporal patterns of violence within the Ambon City area during the 2023–2024 period. This approach not only maps the geographic distribution and temporal trends of incidents but also explores the underlying social patterns driving collective violence in urban areas-aspects which, to date, have not been widely examined in an integrative manner in Maluku, particularly in Ambon City. Additionally, this study provides an actual database of violence loci as a basis for evaluating regional security policies through a spatial criminology perspective.

According to McGoldrick (2015),[5] the study of group violence can be enriched through the perspectives of sociologists and criminologists. Criminological studies of violence address the fundamental question of why people commit violence. Violence is understood as acts that harm an individual's physical integrity, particularly serious crimes occurring in public and domestic spaces. Currie and mainstream criminologists emphasize factors such as social inequality, marginal employment, weak social support systems, a repressive justice apparatus, and easy access to weapons as primary factors contributing to violence.[6]

This study, however, focuses on analyzing the phenomenon of collective violence through a criminological approach that combines several key theories: Routine Activity Theory (RAT), Crime Pattern Theory, Social Disorganization Theory, Contagion Theory, Broken Windows Theory, and Subculture of Violence Theory. These six theories collectively provide a comprehensive analytical framework for understanding how group violence occurs, with a focus on spatial, temporal, and social motive aspects.

Theoretically, this research enriches the field of criminology, particularly in the context of collective violence, by incorporating spatial and temporal dimensions into

[5] S. K. McGoldrick. *"Fragmented to Death: The Study of Violence and the Utility of Criminology."* Sociology Compass, Vol. *9,* No.7. 2015. hal 542–549.
[6] D. Crewe. "*Criminology and violence: Reflections on Elliott Currie's The Roots of Danger."* Journal of Theoretical and Philosophical Criminology. Vol.9 No.1. 2017. Pg. 48.

the analysis. This study is also expected to contribute to the development of criminological theories, particularly in understanding the relationship between social control, social disorganization, and the occurrence of violence. Practically, the findings from this study are expected to provide guidance for policymakers and law enforcement agencies in formulating strategies to prevent and manage collective violence in Ambon City. Additionally, the research results can serve as a basis for community empowerment programs aimed at strengthening social control and reducing social tensions that could trigger violence.

Consequently, this study focuses on the primary research question: What are the distribution patterns, locus delicti, temporal patterns, and social motives underlying collective violence in Ambon City during the 2023–2024 period? and how can criminological theories explain this phenomenon? Based on this problem formulation, the study aims to identify and analyze patterns of collective violence in Ambon City, along with the factors influencing its occurrence, based on spatial, motive-related, and temporal dimensions. Furthermore, the study seeks to offer recommendations for authorities and communities in preventing and addressing collective violence.

2. Research methods

a. Types and Research Approaches

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach using a criminological perspective, analyzing collective violence as a social phenomenon influenced by environmental factors, communal interactions, and the social dynamics of urban and semi-urban areas.

b. Research Location

The research was conducted in Ambon City, Maluku Province. Data were collected from incidents of collective violence occurring between January 2023 and September 2024.

c. Data Types and Sources

The data used in this study consist of: (1) primary data, collected through observations of violence locations and informal interviews with local residents, community leaders, youth, and security personnel; and (2) secondary data, obtained from police reports, local media coverage, social media documentation, and archived incident records from Maluku security agencies.

d. Data Collection and Analysis Techniques

Data collection techniques included: (1) direct observations of violence locations to map environmental characteristics and social conditions; (2) documentation studies of police incident reports, media reports, and videos or photos circulating on social media; and (3) informal interviews with police officers, local residents at incident sites, and youth leaders from several village-based communities.

The data obtained were analyzed through qualitative descriptive analysis. Incident data were mapped according to spatial distribution (locus delicti), temporal patterns (time of incident), and social motives, including linkages within the community.

This analysis was then connected to criminological theories such as Routine Activity Theory, Social Disorganization Theory, Contagion Theory, Broken Windows Theory, and Subculture of Violence Theory to identify criminogenic factors and recurring patterns of collective violence.

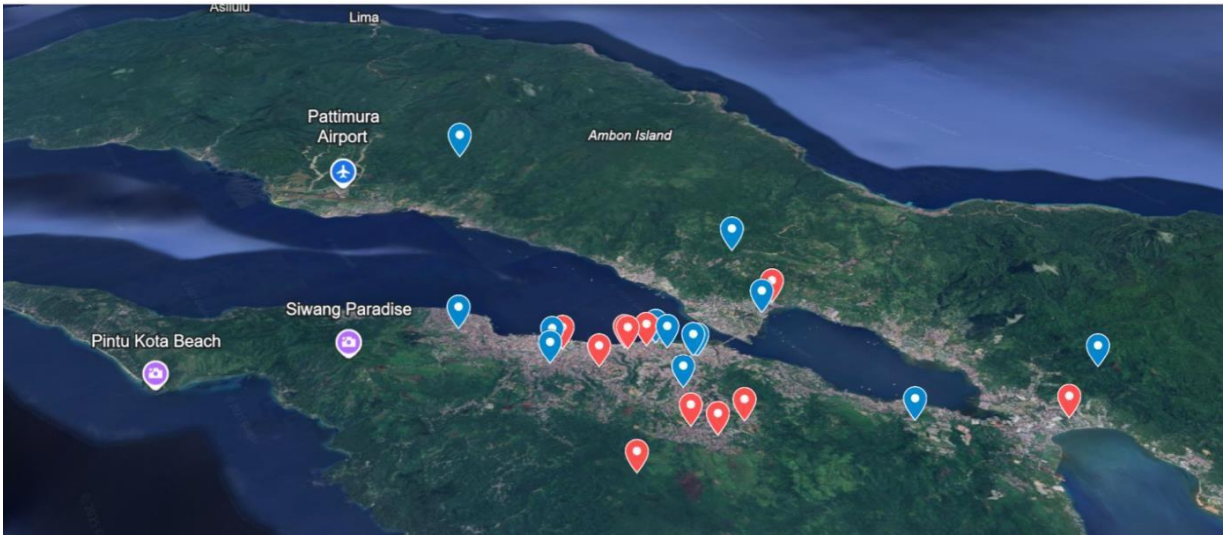
To ensure data validity, researchers employed source triangulation techniques by comparing information obtained from various data sources - including police reports, media accounts, and direct observations to ensure consistency and accuracy.

3. Results and Discussion

Distribution of Joint Violence Locus Delicti in Ambon City in 2023-2024

Over the past two years, the locus of collective violence in Ambon City has predominantly been concentrated in densely populated areas, public facilities, and strategic gathering points, particularly among youth groups. In 2023, violent incidents occurred in the corridor of Sumber Hidup Hospital, the Poka area in front of Tugu Leimena, the motorbike taxi base in front of BPN Tantui, and the Kudamati Lower Pharmacy. Additionally, incidents were recorded in the Aster area next to Café Cahaya, Kopertis Ambon, Café Gwan in Passo, and near the Honda Dealer on Jalan Tulukabessy. These locations are characterized as centers of nighttime activity, sites for student dormitories, and entertainment areas, making them especially prone to becoming sites of group clashes.

Figure 1. Distribution Map of Collective Violence Locus Delicti in Ambon City in 2023-2024



(Source: Data Based on Maluku Regional Police Report, Blue Point 2023, Red Point 2024)

Other locations that similarly became sites of violence in the same year included Lateri, Kapaha, Hatu Village, Pandan Kasturi, and Air Kuning. These areas are characterized by dense residential settlements, strategic transit routes, and nighttime gathering spots for youth groups. Beyond Ambon City, additional violent incidents were recorded in Riang Hamlet, Tawiri Village, indicating that the threat of collective violence was no longer confined to the provincial capital but had begun spreading to peripheral areas.

In 2024, the distribution pattern of violence loci remained concentrated in the Sirimau Batu Merah area, including Oihu Village, Tanah Rata Galunggung, Warasia, Air Besar, Jalan Raya Stain, and Jalan Putu Ina. Central public areas such as Merdeka Square also served as sites for violent incidents, indicating that Ambon City's primary public spaces remained vulnerable to social friction. Additionally, the Passo Transit area, Poka Village, and Soya Village further illustrate the ongoing shift of violence loci toward suburban and densely populated residential areas. Moreover, the Dit Youth Barracks of the Maluku Regional Police Samapta was also documented as a conflict site, confirming the spread of collective violence into institutional environments.

Overall, the distribution of collective violence loci in Ambon City and its surrounding areas during 2023–2024 reveals a spatial pattern strongly associated with the characteristics of the social environment. Areas characterized by high population density, open public facilities, nightlife venues, and student dormitories serve as

primary hotspots for mass conflict.

Distribution Patterns of Joint Violence Locus Delicti

In 2023, violent incidents were concentrated in the urban districts of Ambon City. Locations such as Poka, Kudamati, Lateri, and Passo served as primary hotspots. Meanwhile, in 2024, beyond these urban districts, collective violence began to extend to symbolic locations such as Merdeka Square and institutions including the Dit Youth Barracks of the Maluku Regional Police Samapta. This pattern reflects the expansion of violence-prone zones from city centers into suburban and institutional areas.

Table 2. Distribution of Collective Violence in 2023–2024

No	Year	Urban Area	Periphery Area	Symbolic Location
1	2023	Poka, Lateri, Passo, Kopertis	Tawiri	-
2	2024	Batu Merah, Merdeka Square, Poka, Soya	Liang Village	Merdeka Square, Youth Barracks, Café

(Source: report from Sub-Directorate 3 Jatanras Maluku Regional Police 2023-2024)

The pattern of collective violence in densely populated urban districts with weak social cohesion aligns with Social Disorganization Theory by Shaw and McKay (1942), which argues that environments characterized by high population density, poverty, and high population mobility tend to experience weak social control, thereby fostering elevated crime rates. [7] Areas such as Lateri, Passo, and Poka in Ambon City, characterized by urban traits and diverse social composition, encounter challenges in maintaining shared social norms. This condition creates a social space with weak community supervision, thereby facilitating intergroup conflict.

Another phenomenon involves violent incidents in public spaces such as Merdeka Square and at the Maluku Police Samapta, which can be explained through the framework of Contagion Theory developed by Gustave Le Bon (1895) in his work *The Crowd: A Study of the Popular Mind*. Le Bon posited that in crowd situations, individuals tend to lose self-control and become susceptible to the collective emotional atmosphere, enabling violence to spread spontaneously. [8] The incident at Merdeka Square in 2024 illustrates this phenomenon, as violence triggered by a small

[7] Robert J. Sampson and W. Byron Groves, *"8 Community Structure and Crime: Testing Social-Disorganization Theory 1,"* in Routledge eBooks, 2017. p. 93–122,
[8] Aribowo, 2020, *Map of Social Movement Theory*. Surabaya; Airlangga University Press.

group rapidly escalated as surrounding crowds joined in, driven by the influence of social suggestion and crowd dynamics

The spatial pattern of crime is concentrated in densely populated urban areas in Ambon City, serving as hubs of routine activity for young people and village-based communities, as well as communal gathering spaces prone to becoming sites of group clashes. This aligns with Crime Pattern Theory by Brantingham (2017),[9] which asserts that crime does not occur randomly but instead follows specific spatial and temporal patterns influenced by routine community activities, urban spatial layouts, and awareness spaces areas familiar to potential offenders. Crime hotspots in Ambon City typically emerge at locations where daily activity paths intersect (paths), key activity nodes (nodes), and areas that function as crime attractors and crime generators. This is also consistent with the findings of Dede M. et al,[10] which explain that such areas function as crime attractors due to high concentrations of people at night, leisure activities such as socializing and drinking, and their proximity to perpetrators' residential areas.

Temporal Patterns of Collective Violence

Temporal data indicate that the majority of violence took place at night through early morning hours. In 2023, the highest frequency of incidents was recorded between 03:00–04:00 WIT, while in 2024, the time window shifted slightly earlier to 21:30–02:30 WIT. This phenomenon corroborates the findings of Cohen and Felson's Routine Activity Theory, which state that crime increases when social control weakens and opportunities for crime simultaneously increase.[11]

Table 2. Comparison of the Characteristics of Collective Violence 2023–2024

No	Aspect	2023	2024
1	Territory Domination	City centre, Poka, Tantui, Passo, Lateri	Batumerah, Tantui, Pandan Kasturi
2	Time of Event	Night–Early Morning & Afternoon	Evening–Early Morning
3	Unique Locus	Café, Hospital Hallway, Ojek Base	Merdeka Square, Youth Barracks

[9] Patricia L. Brantingham and Paul J. Brantingham, *"Environment, Routine, and Situation: Toward a Pattern Theory of Crime,"* in *Routledge eBooks*, 2017. P. 259–294.
[10] Moh. Dede, Dede Sugandi, and Iwan Setiawan, *"Spatial Interaction of Socio-Economic Conditions on Crime Susceptibility in the City of Bandung (Case Study of Bandung Wells)*," Jambura Geoscience Review. Vol, 1, No. 2. 2019. P, 40–49,
[11] Muhammad Mustofa. 2021. *Criminology: Sociological Study of Crime, Deviant Behavior and Law Violations*. Jakarta ; Prenada Media.

(Source: report from Sub-Directorate 3 Jatanras Maluku Regional Police 2023-2024)

The distribution of locus and time of occurrence is in line with the study of Maloku et al., sA large number of criminologists who apply routine activities theory believe that criminal acts are the result of three convergent elements that combine in time and space.[12] Reyns, B. W. (2017) in his book *Routine Activity Theory and Cybercrime : A Theoretical Appraisal and Literature Review* also explains this that crime occurs when three elements meet in the same time and space.[13] Data shows that violent incidents in Ambon City most often occur at night until early morning, especially between 21.30-04.00 WIT, in locations such as City Center, Poka, Passo, Arbes, Warasia, Tantui, Pandan Kasturi and Lateri which have minimal supervision at that time. This situation fits the concept *convergence of opportunity* in Cohen and Felson's theory, where weak social control at night increases the chances of group violence.[14]

Apart from spatial patterns, the Crime Pattern Theory approach also explains the temporal dimensions of violence in Ambon. Data shows that the majority of incidents occur at night until early morning, with the peak of violence in 2023 occurring between 03.00–04.00 WIT, while in 2024 it will shift to 21.30–02.30 WIT. This shift shows a pattern of times prone to violence when general public activity decreases and social control becomes weak. This is in line with the concept *crime generators* as explained by Brantingham, namely areas that at certain times trigger crime due to the increase in potential perpetrators, the presence of targets, and situations of minimal supervision. Public spaces such as Merdeka Square, motorbike taxi bases, cafes, village alleys, and student boarding houses are clear examples of this area.

Sleeuwen, Ruiter, and Steenbeek study in their research entitled *"Right Place, Right Time? Making Crime Pattern Theory Time-specific,"*[15] provides a comprehensive explanation of similar spatial and temporal patterns of collective violence in Ambon City. The locations of violence were shown to follow the routine activity paths of young communities and were in areas with potential for clashes between groups,

[12] Ahmet Maloku, Reshat Maliqi, and Omer Gabela. "*Application of the Theory of Routine Activities in Criminology to the General Crime Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina*." Pakistan Journal of Criminology Vol.16. No.2. 2024. p, 669-686.

[13] B. W. Reyns, 2017. *Routine Activity Theory and Cybercrime : A Theoretical Appraisal and Literature Review*. Routledge. p. 35-54

[14] C. J. Schreck. 2017. *Routine Activity Theory.* Cham : Jumps. p. 67–72.

[15] Sabine E. M. Van Sleeuwen, Stijn Ruiter, then Wouter Steenbeek, *"Right Place, Right Time? Making Crime Pattern Theory Time-specific,"* Crime Science Vol.10 No. 1. 2021. p. 1-10

while the timing of the incidents was consistently at a time when social control was decreasing and opportunities were increasing. In line with Newton & Felson's study,[16] also explained that this pattern shows how important it is to understand the dimensions of space and time in formulating strategies for preventing violence based on urban governance and strengthening social control in public areas.

Social Motives and Community Linkages

Social ties within village based youth communities in Ambon are a crucial factor for understanding the underlying motives behind the violence. Youths affiliated with their respective village groups often associate group identity and honor with violent acts. As revealed in the locus delicti analysis, locations such as Poka, Passo, Batu Merah, and Soya are strongly associated with historical rivalries between groups. These rivalries are not solely based on geographical differences but also represent a symbolic struggle to preserve self-esteem and social existence within the community.

Control of strategic public spaces, such as Merdeka Square and Tanah Rata Galunggung, demonstrates that violence functions not only as a means of resolving conflicts but also as an instrument for asserting group dominance and presence in public areas. The pattern of violence that occurred in public places such as cafes, motorbike taxi stands, and narrow alleys in 2023 reflects the nature of spontaneous violence driven by unstructured social dynamics. Meanwhile, incidents at institutions such as the Dit Youth Barracks Samapta in 2024 indicate a shift in the pattern of violence toward increasingly organized acts occurring within more formal and controlled spaces. This trend reflects a transformation in social dynamics from previously reactive patterns to more planned and strategic actions, as groups attempt to consolidate their position within the broader social structure.

As noted by a police officer LN (40 years old) :

> *"Sometimes when youths have a small problem, they immediately bring along friends from the same tribe or village. There's a sense of pride in being able to defend their tribe or group."*

AM (46 years old), a resident of Arbes Batumerah, similarly remarked:

[16] A. D. Newton, & M. Felson. "*Editorial: crime patterns in time and space: the dynamics of crime opportunities in urban areas."* Crime Science, Vol. 4 No.1, 2015. p.11.

> *"At night it happens more frequently because the streets are quiet, there is less police patrol presence, and many people are drunk. Around here, they say 'village pride' is normal."*

These statements provide deeper insights into the dynamics of collective violence taking place at the community level. Youth in Ambon often feel a strong attachment to their village-based groups, where acts of violence are frequently regarded as a means of maintaining group pride and social existence. In interviews with several local youths, they explained how pride in their village and loyalty to their group often serve as the primary triggers for violent behavior.

This was also reflected in an interview with a youth from Warasia, MD (24 years old):

> *"I, if the park calls, you have to come help. Sometimes you don't even need to know the issue as long as you're from the same village, it's about pride. If you don't help, tomorrow they'll call you a coward."*

These statements strongly illustrate the persistence of the norm of village-based group violence as a status symbol, in accordance with the Subculture of Violence Theory. As explained by Glaser, Wolfgang, and Ferracuti (1968), this theory posits that violence may be part of values and norms transmitted within certain subcultures, where aggressive actions serve as symbols of status and courage.[17] This phenomenon is particularly evident in village-based areas such as Kudamati, Oihu Village, and Batu Merah, where inter-village rivalries and youth solidarity cultivate a culture of socially legitimized violence.

HL (54 years old), a community leader in Warasia, remarked:

> *"It's normal. From long ago, if one village fights, the other village must be defended. Even if it's just the youths making noise, the adults would get involved as well."*

The Head of RT on Jl. Raya Stain, RR (45 years old), conveyed the following regarding the environmental conditions:

> *"The police rarely patrol at night. I think that makes the kids brave because no one's watching them. Especially when they gather at night, drink sopi, and hold dancing parties problems happen quickly."*

These statements, in addition to aligning with Social Disorganization Theory regarding weak social cohesion due to urbanization and densely populated

[17] Daniel Glaser, Marvin E. Wolfgang, and Franco Ferracuti, *"The Subculture of Violence: Towards an Integrated Theory in Criminology.,"* American Sociological Review Vol. 33, no. 6. 1968. p. 992

environments, [18] are also consistent with Broken Windows Theory by Wilson and Kelling. Introduced in 1982, this theory emphasizes that neighborhoods exhibiting signs of social neglect such as damaged public facilities, poorly maintained transit areas, and weak informal controls can foster a permissive atmosphere for crime.[19] Locations such as Batumerah, Lateri, Transit Passo, and the café districts in Poka and Aster display these symptoms, where minor infractions that go unaddressed contribute to a pervasive sense of social indifference. Wilson and Kelling argue that such environmental conditions signal to potential offenders that violence and deviant behavior can occur without serious consequences.[20]

Based on the analysis of the criminological theories discussed above, several primary criminogenic factors contributing to collective violence in Ambon City have been identified: (1) the convergence of suitable times, unsupervised locations, and motivated offenders significantly influences the frequency of nighttime violence; (2) violence in village-based communities results from a violent subculture in which acts of courage and violence function as symbols of group status; (3) violence is more prevalent in areas characterized by social neglect and weak informal control, such as suburban and transit areas; (4) densely populated urban neighborhoods with low social cohesion are particularly prone to violence due to inadequate community-based social control; and (5) incidents occurring in public spaces have the potential to trigger spontaneous mass participation through crowd effects and the rapid propagation of violence.

Overall, collective violence in Ambon City is not driven solely by individual or situational factors but is also influenced by structural conditions, subcultural values, social environmental dynamics, weak community control mechanisms, and crowd psychology. These findings underscore the importance of adopting a multiperspective criminological approach to fully understand the phenomenon of collective violence particularly within urban and suburban areas marked by complex and volatile social dynamics, such as those found in Ambon City.

Conclusion

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that collective violence in Ambon City during 2023–2024 has a spatial pattern featuring densely populated urban areas, open public areas, and nightlife locations, with a tendency to shift the locus to

[18] Fitria, Irma, Nur Hanifa, Annisa Rahmita Soemarsono, and Kartika Nugraheni. *"Construction of a Model of the Effect of Unemployment Growth on the Dynamics of Crime Rates by Providing Optimal Control."* SPECTA Journal of Technology Vol. 5, no. 1. 2021. P. 58–67.

[19] Michael Levine. 2021. *Broken Windows, Broken Business: The Revolutionary Broken Windows Theory: How the Smallest Remedies Reap the Biggest Rewards*. London : Hachette UK.

[20] Born, D. *"Spatial Patterns of Urban Crime."* Geography Forum Vol. 8, no. 1, 2016. P. 3.

suburban areas and symbolic locations in 2024. From a temporal perspective, violent incidents tend to occur at night until early morning when social control is weakened, with different peak times each year. Factors causing violence are not only situational, but are also influenced by neglected environmental conditions, weak social cohesion, violent subcultures in village communities, and the effects of crowds in public spaces.

Based on the results of this study, several strategic recommendations that can be taken include:

1. Increased Night Patrols in conflict-prone areas, especially youth village bases and strategic public spaces.
2. Development of the Dialogue Program as an effort to prevent violent rivalry between youth groups.
3. Implementation *Early Warning System* Community Based, involving traditional leaders, religious leaders and youth in vulnerable areas.
4. Restrictions on access to nightlife spaces in conflict zones, as well as strict supervision of youth crowds in public spaces at night.

The results of this research also have several limitations, namely collecting primary data only through observation and informal interviews without using structured survey methods or focus group discussions (FGD) due to time constraints. The spatial and temporal violence data used also relies on official police reports and media documentation, which potentially does not cover all violent incidents that occur. On the other hand, analysis of the motives for social violence is mostly based on the perspectives of police officers, perpetrators and community figures, while the views of victims, academics or experts and the government have not been depicted proportionally. It is hoped that this limitation can be corrected in further research.

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