

Preventing Theft with Aggravated Circumstances: Role of Samapta Unit of Brebes Police Department

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to analyze the implementation motorcycle patrols to prevent aggravated theft. This study used a qualitative approach with a field research method. The data was collected through interviews, observation, document study, while the data validity used data triangulation. This study found that aggravated theft was a prominent case in Brebes. The role of motorcycle patrol in preventing theft was not yet optimal because there were deficiencies in each stage of patrol management based

on Chief of Security Maintenance Agency Regulation (Perkabarkam) No. 1 of 2017 and management theory. All the stages were affected by a shortage of personnel and some stages that were conducted only for formality. Through the six main management factors, there are supporting and inhibiting elements in the realization of the role of patrol. Patrolling plays an important role in preventing aggravated thefts. This research found influencing factors and proposed strategies to optimize motorcycle patrols in preventing aggravated thefts in Brebes Police jurisdiction. With the increasing number of thefts, the role of motorcycle patrol by Police Patrol Unit is needed. This research highlighted the need for improved bureaucracy in Police Patrol Unit, equal distribution of personnel according to the required number of personnel (DSP), development trainings on patrols, revision of standard operating procedures on motorcycle patrols and crime mapping on aggravated thefts.

Keywords

Motorcycle Patrol, Aggravated Theft Prevention, Patrol Police Unit of Brebes Police

I. Introduction

A dense population has great potential for disruption of security and economic stability. A very large area with a dense population raises several complex problems, such as poverty and unemployment. Poverty and unemployment are interrelated. The problem of unemployment and poverty has an impact on the economy, the stability of state security, one of which is the increase in crime.

At a low economic level, people have the potential to do everything they can to get money, even if in the wrong way. Criminals do not hesitate to injure victims to kill. This is certainly a concern because it can interfere with the comfort and safety of the community. In this regard, Article 5 paragraph 1 of Law No. 2 of 2002 explains that the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia is a state instrument that plays a role in maintaining security, public order, enforcing the law, providing protection, protection, and services to the community in the context of maintaining internal security.

The National Police institution has the duty and responsibility of handling criminal cases that often occur in the community, ranging from preemptive, preventive to repressive actions. Preemptive efforts are carried out as a form of appeal for frequent crimes, then strengthened by preventive actions or prevention from officers as a form of anticipation of crime. If preemptive and preventive actions are ignored by the perpetrators of crime, officers must take repressive or enforcement measures.

One of the potential disturbances of Kamtibmas is crime. Based on Article 6 of the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the System of Reporting Disturbances of Public Security and Order, crimes consist of 5 groups, namely conventional crimes, transnational crimes, crimes against state property, crimes with contingency implications, and human rights violations.

The following researchers present the 2021 Kamtibmas (Crime) Prone Data from Brebes Police:

Table 1. Kamtibnas Prone Data in 2021 Brebes Police Station

No.	TIME	GK TYPE	LOCATION	ANATOMY
1.	07.00 to 16.00 WIB	Curat / Curas Curat Deceit Embezzlement	Pasar Brebes Gold Shops Bankin	There are lots of people's activities in illegal parking lots for

No.	TIME	GK TYPE	LOCATION	ANATOMY
				shops/residential areas
2.	24.00 to 05.50 WIB	Foreclosure with SPM target Curat Curat / Curas	Jl. Raya Ds. Randusanga, Kec Brebes, Kab. Brebes.	Broken roads It's dark at night and quiet Far from residential areas
3.	24.00 to 05.50 WIB	Foreclosure with SPM target Curat Curat / Curas	Jl. Raya Ds. Klampok, Kec Wanasari s.d Jl. Raya Ds. Sigentong.Kec. Wanasari Kab. Brebes.	Broken roads It's dark at night and quiet Far from residential areas
4.	24.00 to 05.50 WIB	Curas / Foreclosure with target Ranmor Wheel Two	Jl. Ds. antara Ds. Sitanggal s.d. Ds. Larangan Kec. Larangan Kab. Brebes.	Bumpy road Far from Residential Areas. At night, it was dark and quiet.
5.	24.00 to 05.50 WIB	Bajing Loncat and Foreclosure with KBM target type Truck.	Jl. Raya Ds. Bangsri s.d Jl. Raya Ds. Cimohong.Kec. Bulakmba Kab. Brebes.	Many trucks park on the side of the road. Parking Far from residential areas
6.	08.00 to 17.00 WIB	Curat SPM Two Wheels	In the rice fields of onion plants Kec. Songgom, Prohibition and Kersana	SPM Two-wheeled parked on the side of the road and left in the rice fields to water onions, far from the surveillance of the deserted environment far from settlements.

Source: Urmintu Satuan Samapta Polres Brebes

From the route and table of the Brebes Police Kamtibmas Vulnerability above, we can conclude that the patrol route is good enough to prevent crime, especially theft with incrimination. Based on observations made by researchers, many problems were found in the implementation of patrols. The main problem is that the implementation of patrols in the Brebes Police Samapta Unit has been predominantly carried out with four-wheeled patrol methods so that many vulnerable areas (hotspots) cannot be reached using four wheels.

The implementation of *routine hotspot* patrols like this should use the two-wheeled patrol method because of the higher mobility compared to four-wheeled patrols. The implementation of dominant patrols using four wheels can increase the risk of crime because the implementation of patrols cannot reach all predetermined patrol routes. Another problem is the implementation of CB (How to Act) Patrols where officers are supposed to conduct dialogue with the community and give warnings to people who neglect to secure themselves or their property.

The crime of theft with aggravation regulated in Article 363 of the Criminal Code is ordinary theft accompanied by one of the circumstances when the stolen item is an animal. When the theft is committed during a natural disaster, at night in a house or enclosed yard in which there is a house, committed by two or more people, the thief enters the place of crime taking the stolen goods by dismantling, breaking down and so on.

The Samapta Unit as a police function with its main preventive task should be able to reduce the number of thefts with incrimination. One of the preventive efforts of the Samapta Unit in preventing theft with aggravation is to carry out patrols. Patrol is a form of activity carried out by the Samapta Unit dynamically from one place to another, especially in places that are considered vulnerable with the intention of preventing a criminal act, especially theft with incrimination.

The implementation of patrols that are generally carried out in the Brebes Police Samapta Unit are four-wheeled and two-wheeled patrols. However, with several advantages of two-wheeled patrols compared to four-wheeled patrols in their implementation to prevent criminal acts. Researchers concluded that optimization steps need to be taken to focus on the implementation of two-wheeled patrols in the Brebes Police Samapta Unit to reduce the number of crimes at the Brebes Police Station, especially cases of theft with incrimination.

II. Method

This study used a qualitative approach, researchers conducted field research directly at the Brebes Police Station to see and analyze the implementation of two-wheeled patrols. Measures to prevent the crime of theft with aggravation by the Samapta Unit in the jurisdiction of the Brebes Regional Police. In this study, researchers used qualitative research methods. According to Bogdan and Biklen (in Sugiyono, 2021: 7) the characteristics of qualitative research are performed under natural conditions. More descriptive, the data collected is in the form of words, does not emphasize numbers, emphasizes process, conducts data analysis inductively, and qualitative research emphasizes meaning. In this study, researchers used field research (field research) carried out by visiting the research location, conducting initial surveys, meeting data sources, and subsequent resource persons taking data using interview methods and direct observation. Qualitative research as *human instrument*, functions to get the focus of research, choose information as a data source, conduct data collection, assess data quality, analyze data, interpret data and make conclusions on its findings. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects, such as behavior, motivation, perception, action and

others. Holistically by means of description in the form of words and language in a special natural context by utilizing various scientific methods. Authors will supervise the implementation of two-wheeled patrols in preventing theft with aggravation in the Brebes Police Area.

III. The Performance of The Brebes Police Samapta Unit Patrol Unit in Preventing Theft with Aggravation

Based on the observations, researchers assessed the performance of the Samapta Unit patrol unit at the Brebes Police Station was not optimal. In writing this final project, researchers used management theory as a benchmark for patrol performance carried out by the Brebes Police Samapta Unit.

The ideal conditions expected by researchers with steps to optimize two-wheeled patrols of the Brebes Police Samapta Unit, of course, the implementation of patrols in accordance with standard operating procedures regulated in the Regulation of the Head of the National Police Security Maintenance Agency No. 1 of 2017 concerning Patrols which will be applied with the POAC theory proposed by George R. Terry to discuss ideal conditions in planning, Sacrifice, implementation, and supervision of the role of two-wheeled patrols of the Samapta unit in preventing theft with aggravation in the Brebes Police Area.

Researchers also hope that the implementation of patrols in the Brebes Police Samapta Unit which has been predominantly carried out using the four-wheeled method will be replaced with the two-wheeled method. With the advantages of two-wheeled patrol and measures optimize two-wheeled patrol. The expected results with the implementation of patrols will reduce crime rates, especially theft with aggravation, so as to realize a conducive kamtibmas situation in the jurisdiction of the Brebes Police

Station. Therefore, researchers will explore the expected conditions of optimizing the implementation of two-wheeled patrols in the jurisdiction of the Brebes Police Station using management theory.

The preparation stage is the most important stage in the implementation of patrols because this stage involves the preparation of patrol administration which will later become accountable when patrol personnel carry out tasks in the field. Administration preparation includes making patrol warrants, activity plans, activity schedules, patrol schedules, *hotspot* maps, patrol result stamps, completeness of officer identity, completeness of vehicle identity.

The preparation stage also includes checking the physical condition of the vehicle, in this case the condition with a two-wheeled vehicle. Checking the physical and psychological condition of personnel must be carried out to ensure that patrol officers are in top condition and the implementation of patrols can run optimally. Other patrol equipment such as communication equipment must also be prepared for organizing purposes.

Therefore, the expected condition in preparation for the implementation of two-wheeled patrols is the preparation for the implementation of two-wheeled patrols in accordance with SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) regulated in the Regulation of the Head of the National Police Security Maintenance Agency No. 1 of 2017 concerning Patrols.

The expected condition in the stage of organizing patrols is the creation of effective coordination. This can be implemented through the use of applications other than *Whatsapp* as a means of communication and reporting between patrol officers and field leaders.

The implementation stage is the most crucial stage because the optimal patrol assessment can be seen from the patrol implementation stage. The expected condition of the patrol implementation is the implementation of routine two-wheeled

patrols because, as the researcher explained earlier, the implementation of routine hotspot type patrols carried out by the Brebes Police Samapta Unit generally uses four-wheeled patrols for reasons concerning the personal comfort of patrol officers so that the implementation of patrols so far has become inappropriate.

In its implementation, patrol officers must follow the CB (How to Act) two-wheeled patrol regulated in Perkabaharkam No. 1 of 2017. In observing the implementation of two-wheeled patrols, which seem to be just a formality, this misses many ways of action, including giving appeals and dialogues to the community to convey the message of kamtibmas to the community and hearing community complaints about aspirations and information important for police duties.

The supervision stage is carried out by the head of the unit or field leader to conduct analysis and evaluation in the termination stage of two-wheeled patrol activities. After carrying out patrols, field leaders consolidate with the aim of checking the strength of personnel, completeness of facilities, and infrastructure.

In this stage, a written report on the results of patrol activities is also made as material for analysis of future patrol activity evaluations. Submission of information on patrol results in the form of kamtibmas conditions and other information obtained from the community or patrol observations. The delivery of this information forwarded from *the old shift to the new shift* must be carried out so that it becomes a consideration for the new shift *in the implementation of the next patrol*.

The expected condition in this stage is the implementation of optimal analysis and evaluation at each termination of *the patrol shift* so that the corrections obtained from the analysis and evaluation can be a lesson so that the next patrol implementation can run more optimally.

In problem solving based on POAC (Planing Organizing Actuating Controling) theory through the stages of preparation,

organizing, implementing, and supervising. In the preparation stage, the researcher provides problem solving steps from the problem faced is the need for supervision carried out by the Head of Unit. This can be done by checking or surprise inspection to see if patrol preparations are carried out by patrol officers in accordance with existing SOPs.

In the organizing stage, it begins with the assignment of patrol officers, preparation of completeness for communication and reporting on the implementation of effective coordination. The results of the researchers' observations of coordinating and reporting carried out by patrol officers still use Whatsapp online messaging media to send documentation. But in the era of smart phones now, there are already many GPS-based applications (Global Positioning System) that can be used on Android and IOS-based smart phones. Applications that can support the implementation of patrol coordination include Life360 and Zenly.

The existence of this application can be very helpful for unit heads and field leaders to check the routes passed by patrol officers. Patrol officers cannot manipulate patrol activities such as sending documentation via Whatsapp *groups* so that the implementation of patrols can be more optimal and can reduce crime rates, especially theft with aggravation.

In the implementation of patrols of the Brebes Police Samapta Unit, researchers found that the implementation of routine patrols of the Brebes Police Samapta Unit predominantly uses four wheels, so that the implementation of patrols cannot reach areas that have alleys or roads that cannot be passed by four-wheeled vehicles. Therefore, it is necessary to change the patrol method from those who usually use four-wheeled patrols to two-wheeled patrols. The mobility of two-wheelers is higher compared to four-wheeled so that patrol officers can easily pass patrol routes that cannot be reached by four-wheeled vehicles.

The implementation of patrols using two wheels can also make it easier for officers to make deeper observations of the existing environment along with the potential vulnerability of Kamtibmas disturbances in areas passed by patrol routes. These are optimization steps that researchers can take so that the implementation of patrols can run more optimally.

Researchers in observation found the fact that the implementation of patrols was not in accordance with the schedule set in the preparation stage. Patrols that should be carried out within 12 hours per *shift* are not fully implemented. Researchers also found that patrol officers spent more time eating and resting at roadside stalls. This is due to the lack of coordination and supervision from the leadership on the implementation of patrols. The solution that researchers hope is to tighten supervision of the implementation of patrols using GPS-based applications found on smartphones and conduct evaluations by conducting interviews with the surrounding community about community satisfaction with the satisfaction of patrols carried out by the Brebes Police Samapta Unit.

With this, it is expected that officers will be more disciplined so that optimization steps can run smoothly. The implementation of optimal patrols can reduce crime rates, especially theft with aggravation in order to realize conducive Kamtibmas conditions.

Supervision is a stage carried out by unit heads or field leaders to ensure that officers carry out patrols optimally. Supervision can be used as material for analysis and evaluation of the implementation of patrols that have been carried out to be used as corrections in the hope that the implementation of future patrols can run more optimally effectively and efficiently.

In this stage, supervision can be carried out by the head of the unit by checking the patrol route carried out every week using the *history* of the GPS-based application installed on the patrol officer's smartphone. This is done to ensure patrol officers carry out patrols in total and maximally in *the shifts they do*.

The next implementation of supervision can be carried out by conducting a survey of the level of public satisfaction with the implementation of two-wheeled patrols carried out by the Brebes Police Samapta Unit or comparing crime rates per month to ensure that the implementation of two-wheeled patrols that have been carried out in the previous period has an impact on reducing crime rates.

IV. The Role of Two-Wheeled Patrols of The Brebes Police Samapta Unit in Preventing Aggravated Theft

In the implementation of two-wheeled patrols carried out by the Brebes Police samapta unit, there will definitely be many obstacles, so efforts are needed to increase two-wheeled patrols of the Brebes Police samapta unit in reducing theft crimes with aggravation in the jurisdiction of the Brebes Police Station. This effort can be described with management theory to achieve the expected conditions in the area. To achieve this condition there are several stages carried out that are expected to achieve predetermined targets.

Conditions are expected from the role of two-wheeled patrols of the Brebes Police Unit in preventing criminal acts of aggravation. This activity is carried out through a social approach, aiming to eradicate the root of the problem, namely the opportunity given to individuals to commit violations, especially the crime of theft with aggravation, crime prevention through a social approach can be done by conducting dialogical patrols of existing settlements so that there is a binding relationship between the police and the community and the appeal given by the police can be embedded in the community.

Human resources are the most important thing in the implementation of two-wheeled patrols of the samapta unit,

because these human resources carry out patrols with the aim of preventing theft with aggravation. The resources in question are all personnel of the Brebes Police samapta unit. All of these personnel must already have their respective duties, the two-wheeled patrol members of the Brebes Police Station consist of 9 members. each in the implementation of patrols. to prevent the criminal act of theft by aggravation. These personnel are tasked with conducting two-wheeled patrols around the Brebes area, compared to the extent of Brebes area is very inversely proportional to the number of existing members, therefore two-wheeled patrol members are often stuck in carrying out their duties. Plus, none of the 9 two-wheeled patrol members have ever conducted special training on patrols, all of them only learn through experience in the field and have not applied existing knowledge.

Then from the results of interviews with KBO samapta police brebes Iptu Teguh that many problematic members were included in the samapta unit, according to his submission as follows

"Many problematic members in the National Police were included in the Samapta Unit of the Brebes Police, because it was considered a coaching unit that had a busy schedule". (Interview, February 2022).

Many personnel have not participated in Dikjur or Dikbang. Referring to the results of an interview with KBO Samapta Polres Brebes that:

"The number of personnel who have participated in dikjur or dikbang is only small, so so far it has no theoretical basis in carrying out duties, especially in

the implementation of two-wheeled patrols to prevent Curat." (Interview, February 2022)

Material focuses on tools used for facilities and infrastructure that can support and optimize two-wheeled patrols. Before carrying out two-wheeled patrol activities, a vehicle check should be carried out, in the form of checking the completeness of vehicle documents, tire conditions, wind pressure conditions, and fuel conditions. In its implementation, it was found that after the implementation of the APP by the Turjawali kanit before carrying out patrols, two-wheeled patrol members immediately went to carry out two-wheeled patrols without checking the tire pressure and tire condition on the vehicle. The obstacle obtained in the implementation of the patrol is the limitation on the amount of fuel for each existing vehicle, the lack of this fuel is not only in two-wheeled vehicles but also four-wheeled vehicles. Two-wheelers only get 5 liters per day for patrols, while four-wheeled vehicles only get 10 liters per day. This situation is certainly a problem because it is considered mediocre for the implementation of patrols, the lack of fuel is very negative considering the area of Brebes which is a Pantura route, it is feared that with the limited fuel many areas are not reachable.

Method is the process of carrying out patrol activities. The implementation of patrols should follow the procedures in the SOP set by the police, namely making observations, supervising problems that exist in the community, not only passing by, but by conducting dialogue or conversation with the community so that they know the problems of kamtibmas in the area. However, in practice, officers are often limited to following patrol routes and only stop to do documentation. The most important element in the implementation of two-wheeled patrols is dialogue with the community, this has an impact on the lack of public knowledge about the dangers of theft with aggravation. The lack of role of

patrol members also resulted in the courage of the perpetrators of theft crimes with increased aggravation.

From these problems, it is hoped that the conditions that occur in the field can be in accordance with the SOP that has been made by the samapta unit in conducting two-wheeled patrols, namely visiting various circles of society so that they can find out the situation of kamtibmas that occur in the community. It is hoped that with the appropriate implementation, prevention of theft with aggravation can be carried out optimally.

The market is an area prone to theft with aggravation. Of course, in carrying out the task, targets are needed in the implementation of two-wheeled patrols, these targets are the main goals of two-wheeled patrol members in carrying out patrols in order to prevent theft with aggravation. The reality in the field is to take into account the extent of the patrol implementation area carried out by two-wheeled patrol members compared to the best number of existing personnel.

In Brebes County, the area that is prone to theft with incrimination is housing. With so many existing housing, two-wheeled patrol members cannot make visits to each existing housing so that most people in housing do not know the dangers of theft with aggravation. It is expected that the implementation of two-wheeled patrols is in accordance with the standard operating procedures (SOPs) in the police station so that it is hoped that the prevention of theft with aggravation can be overcome properly.

The crime of theft with aggravation regulated in Article 363 of the Criminal Code is ordinary theft accompanied by one of the circumstances when the stolen goods are animals, if the theft is carried out when there is a natural disaster, carried out at night, in a house or closed yard in his house, committed by two or more people, thieves enter the place of crime to reach the stolen goods by dismantling, break down and so on.

V. Conclusion

The implementation of two-wheeled patrols by the Samapta Unit in preventing theft with aggravation at the Brebes Police Station has not been optimal. The need for two-wheeled patrols by the Samapta Unit to prevent theft with aggravation at the Brebes Police Station is not in accordance with the patrol concept regulated in Perkabaharkam No.1 of 2017 concerning Patrol. The implementation of two-wheeled patrols by the Brebes Police Samapta Unit is still very minimal because the implementation of routine *hotspot patrols* carried out by the Brebes Police Samapta Unit generally uses four wheels so that it cannot reach all patrol routes, especially in areas that cannot be passed by four wheels. The mobility of four wheels is lower than that of two wheels so that the results are less than optimal. Efforts to increase two-wheeled patrols to prevent theft with aggravation at the Brebes Police Station are to improve the ability of personnel to understand patrols. To solve the problem of lack of personnel, training is provided for juvenile non-commissioned officers who have not carried out other duties besides guarding the SPKT Polres so that with the participation of juvenile non-commissioned officers in patrol activities, they can learn how to carry out patrols and the number of personnel in the implementation of patrols will increase.

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