

Efforts to Increase Samapta Unit Patrols to Prevent Criminal Acts of Theft with Aggravated Circumstances

Nur Aisyah Berutu, Eko Prasetyo

Indonesian National Police Academy, Semarang, Indonesia

Abstract

The research is motivated by the high crime of theft with weights in the Pemalang Police area, accompanied by increasing cases of theft with weights in the last 3 years. The National Police has the task of carrying out preventive actions through patrols as regulated in Perkabaharkam No.1 of 2017 concerning patrols. This study aims to determine the implementation of patrols carried out by the Pemalang Police Satsamapta and analyze the factors that influence it, as well as determine the efforts that must be made so that the patrols are carried out more optimally. This research was conducted with a qualitative approach, the type of case study research and data collection techniques with interviews, observations, and document studies. In this study also used Field Research Methods (Field Research) and used triangulation of data, sources, and theoretical to obtain data validity. From the results of the research, the initial conditions indicate that the implementation of patrols has not been maximized, especially with

regard to implementation, member capabilities, procedures carried out, and organization. The result of research compiled various problem solving and creative breakthroughs that could be made to improve the implementation of patrols, and could be used as an effort to increase the patrols of the Pemalang Police Satsamapta.

Keywords

Theft with Aggravated Circumstances, Patrol, Crime Prevention, Samapta

I. Introduction

Pemalang Police is part of the jurisdiction of the Central Java Regional Police, which is located in the western part of the Central Java Province, included in the former Pekalongan residency, consisting of 14 sub-districts, 211 villages and 11 villages (222 villages / kelurahan). The majority of Pemalang Regency residents make a living as farmers, fishermen, and laborers so that the economic level of Pemalang residents is on average the middle to lower economic group. The legal awareness of the people of Pemalang Regency is considered still not increasing / low, this can be seen from the many cases of violations that occur in the community, the increase in crime rates, and the still spreading community diseases and other cases of kamtibmas disorders.

Kamtibmas disturbances that often occur in the Pemalang Police jurisdiction include theft with aggravation, motor vehicle

theft, fraud, child protection crimes, and gambling. Theft with incrimination is one of the most prominent cases in the Pemalang Police area. According to article 363 of the Criminal Code (KUHP) states that theft with aggravation is ordinary theft which in its implementation is accompanied by certain aggravating circumstances. Certain aggravating circumstances as written in the Criminal Code include stolen goods are livestock, theft is carried out at the time of disaster (fire, flood, earthquake or sea earthquake, volcanic eruption, shipwreck, shipwreck, train accident, riot, rebellion, and due to war), theft is carried out at night against houses or closed yards, Theft is committed by two or more persons, theft is carried out by dismantling, climbing or breaking or by wearing false keys, false orders or false clothes of office.

The crime of theft with aggravation in the jurisdiction of Pemalang Police Station is one of the cases with the highest number of cases among other cases. In terms of the number of criminal acts that occurred from 2019 to 2021. Although curat cases decreased in 2021, the number of curat still shows the highest number among other cases. The current situation and condition of the community in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic cannot be equated with the situation before the pandemic hit. Community activities that have completely changed from what was originally free are now limited and tend to decline.

TABLE 1 Pemalang Police crime index crime data for 2019-2021

No	Description	Year		
		2019	2020	2021
1	<i>Pencurian dengan Pemberatan (CURAT)</i>	44	45	14
2	<i>Pencurian Bermotor (CURANMOR)</i>	35	47	21
3	<i>Narkoba</i>	6	20	22
4	<i>Penganiayaan Berat (ANIRAT)</i>	2	0	1
5	<i>Pencurian dengan Kekerasan (CURAS)</i>	8	3	7
SUM		98	115	65

Source: *Pemalang Police Investigation Unit in 2021*

Curat crime is a crime that disturbs the people of Pemalang Regency in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, strict police action is needed as an effort to prevent the occurrence of crimes that disturb public security and order, especially Curat cases. One form of the National Police's efforts in preventing crime and maintaining public security and order is through patrols. According to Perkabaharkam number 1 of 2017, the definition of patrol is explained as follows:

Patrol is one of the police activities carried out by members of the police, as an effort to prevent the occurrence of kamtibmas disturbances, caused by potential disturbances, thresholds of disturbances, and real disturbances by visiting, exploring, observing, supervising, paying attention to situations, and / or conditions that are expected to cause real disturbances that require the presence of the police to carry out police actions.

Based on the definition above, patrols have an important role in preventing crime, especially as a limited preventive and repressive function. With the maximum performance of members in carrying out patrols, it can prevent various crimes so as to reduce the crime rate.

With the presence of a police figure in the midst of community activities, it is hoped that it can eliminate the intention of community members in committing crimes and provide a sense of security.

The formulation of the problem to be examined is how the implementation of patrols by the Samapta Unit in preventing theft with aggravation in the jurisdiction of Pemalang Police Station and how to increase Samapta Unit patrols to prevent theft with aggravation in the jurisdiction of Pemalang Police Station.

II. Method

In this paper using qualitative methods to explore data related to Samapta Unit patrols. Based on the Decree of the Governor of the Police Academy Number: KEP/153/X/HUK.4.5/2021 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Preparation and Guidance of the Applied Thesis Program (D-IV) of the Police Academy Cadets, the research approach can be carried out through a qualitative approach.

The qualitative method used prioritizes writing or description and research results in the field in several ways such as interviews, direct observation and by utilizing documents and literature studies. The type of research used in this study is *field research*, which is a research method by looking directly at the

conditions in the field so that it is expected to understand the problem as a whole and in depth

III. Implementation of Samapta Unit Patrols to Prevent Theft with Aggravation

Based on observations made, the implementation of patrols carried out by the Pemalang Police Satsamapta has not been optimal. The patrols carried out were considered less effective. This is evidenced by the high number of theft crimes in the Pemalang Regency area. The development of unstable situations and conditions coupled with the Covid-19 pandemic which is quite high in Pemalang Regency has caused the focus of work of Police members to be less than optimal, making the implementation of patrols in preventing theft crimes with aggravation not optimal. The ideal conditions that are expected are guided by the Regulation of the Head of the National Police Security Maintenance Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2017 concerning Patrols The ideal conditions for the implementation of patrols were analyzed using George R. Terry's management theory regarding POAC (*Planning, Organizing, Actuating, Controlling*) management arrangements

a) *Planning*

The implementation of patrol planning is based on Perkabaharkam number 1 of 2017 which explains the stages of patrol implementation in 3 stages including the preparation stage, implementation stage, and termination stage. Satsamapta Polres Pemalang has a patrol SOP adapted by Perkabaharkam.

The ideal patrol planning stage carried out by the Turjawali Satsamapta Unit of Pemalang Police begins by looking at the situation of kamtibmas that occurred at that time. In addition, Satsamapta also moves based on data obtained by the Intel Unit. Then Kasat Samapta will instruct its members, especially members of the Satsamapta Turjawali Unit to carry out patrols targeting areas prone to kamtibmas disturbances. This is in line with the statement of Kasat Samapta AKP Sahrani Rahadi dated February 23, 2022 as follows:

"Satsamapta patrols move based on public complaints about *Kamtibmas* disturbances that occur, in addition to reports from intelligence *Kirka* from intelligence units to then be followed up by carrying out patrols with focus points in areas prone to crime. For this reason, patrols are carried out in locations prone to crime and carried out at crime-prone hours. This is done in the hope that curat cases in the area will decrease or even not occur at all."

Then Satsamapta made a patrol activity plan to determine the number of personnel needed, targets and also patrol routes. The activity plan is made completely according to the needs at that time, not made with the *Ropel* system within a period of weeks or months. From the administrative department, it is also equipped by personnel ranging from duty warrants that are used as a legal basis in the implementation of patrol activities, activity plans containing an outline of the implementation of patrols on that day, and patrol forms held by each member for reporting findings in the field. This warrant must be carried by an officer. The warrant made before the execution of the patrol is useful as a basis

for the execution of duties. The letter of completeness of administration of patrol activities is made for one activity and is not made directly for one month's activities. The next step is to check the equipment and equipment that must be brought. For equipment that is usually carried includes bulletproof vests, SS-1 type weapons and *handy talkies*.

In the category of unit equipment, four-wheeled motorized vehicle points must be adequate and not constrained due to damage. According to a statement from Kanit Turjawali AIPTU Kasmui, some of the four-wheeled vehicles also have many tires that have been bald, this is quite dangerous if they continue to be used. While the cost for repairs is not always ready to be used because it has to wait for the budget to come down

Patrol equipment of Satsamapta Polres Pematang both individuals and groups must be brought and prepared in advance before carrying out the task, this is part of planning. For *warning lights and* communication devices in the form of *rigs, handy talkies, antennas* and *Central Radio, the Power Supply* must be in good condition throughout. While *the Mobile Phone* of each officer must be required to have it individually.

For equipment in the form of *Sabhara Kit and GPS* must be in good condition and for *Sabhara Kit* placed in the trunk of the car along with other individual equipment such as raincoats, flashlights, and bulletproof vests. Then for the *reflector suspender* vest used during night patrols and when not used will be stored in the trunk of the car. For *reflector suspender* vests are very rarely used by officers. Usually, officers only use bulletproof vests and do not use reflector jackets. This must be considered again by officers for safety in carrying out duties at night.

b) *Organizing*

One of the first stages in the organizing process is to begin with the preparation of a task warrant containing a list of personnel who follow the patrol, then make an organizational structure, HTCK scheme and clear division of personnel, namely who does what so that there are no mistakes when later carrying out patrols. The next stage is checking the completeness or checking of members, in order to formulate strategies in the implementation of patrol tasks to be carried out. Checking the completeness of members and groups is carried out by the leader by checking one by one the equipment brought by members. Then after checking from the leader to the members is complete, each member also checks the completeness he brings, besides that members also cross-check between one member and another. With a checking system from two directions, namely members and leaders, maximum checking results can be obtained and can identify existing problems.

The next stage that must be carried out in organizing is the management of the implementation of activities through AAP leaders to members. Kasat Samapta conducts AAP to members before carrying out patrol activities. Based on Perkabaharkam number 1 of 2017 article 18, it is stated that the implementation of AAP is carried out by giving full direction regarding the implementation of patrols that day. Therefore, the ideal condition that occurs is that Kasat Samapta conveys a complete AAP which contains, analysis and evaluation of kamtibmas disturbances, patrol targets, patrol forms, patrol areas, patrol areas, area characteristics, patrol time, ways of acting, prohibitions and obligations, and special attention as a guideline for the implementation of patrols of members of the Satsamapta

Turjawali Unit on that day. Especially for the Turjawali unit, Kasat Samapta will ask and check the readiness of personnel and also patrol activity equipment.

Coordinate with full communication between leadership elements and members in the field by utilizing existing communication facilities. The results of observations proved that the communication of officers during the patrol did not run well and did not even coordinate in the field by utilizing existing communication facilities. Therefore, the ideal condition that should occur is that patrol officers only carry out patrols based on orders given by the patrol leader (controlling officer) at that time and orders given by Kasat Samapta and other leaders who are in charge of supervising. Likewise, handling if there are violations or problems found in the field. Communication must always be coordinated both with the leadership there and the responsible leader. Communication must also continue to be carried out to other technical functions if special handling is needed in accordance with other field functions other than Satsamapta.

c) *Actuating* or Execution

At the implementation stage, it starts after members have finished the preparation stage and have carried out patrol activities in the field. Based on Kabaharkam Polri Regulation Number 1 of 2017 regarding the types of patrols, patrols are divided into several types, including foot patrols, *segway*, roller skates, bicycles, motor vehicles, water, wildlife and air transportation. Due to conditions and situations, Pemasang Regional Police only implements motor vehicle patrols, namely two-wheeled patrols and four-wheeled patrols.

Patrols are carried out by driving 4 (four) wheeled vehicles at speeds that are not too fast so that officers can simultaneously monitor the condition of the patrol area carefully. This patrol is carried out targeting residential areas, shops and rice fields that are located quite far from the Pemalang Police Station area. This is intended to negate the opportunity and intention of the prostitute to carry out his actions. In addition, the implementation of patrols first begins with determining the route to be passed, the intended target, and the goal or target that must be achieved.

The Turjawali Satsamapta Unit of Pemalang Police Station carries out patrols by interacting, communicating both ways directly with the community. This is really done by stopping at certain places and having direct dialogue with target people such as security officers, officers in shops, communities, and so on. So the implementation of patrols is not just a patrol just passing by but stopping, walking and having dialogue. Members of the Turjawali Satsamapta unit of Pemalang Police Station will deliver kamtibmas messages to remind the community of awareness and concern in maintaining and improving the safety of their respective environments from kamtibmas disturbances. In addition, do not forget that officers always give advice about the importance of complying with health protocols.

After completing the patrol, it will enter the next stage. At this stage, the first thing to do is to gather members to carry out apples to double-check both personnel, equipment and equipment for patrol activities. In addition, AAP is also carried out by members who are assigned or controlling officers. In this case, AAP is carried out differently from the planning stage. AAP referred to in the implementation stage is AAP termination where one of the materials in the delivery of AAP is to conduct analysis

and evaluation (anev) of the implementation of patrol activities. In the implementation of the anev, all matters that become obstacles, obstacles, and also suggestions for input for improving the implementation of further patrol activities.

After the implementation of AAP, based on Perkaharkam No. 1 of 2017, patrol officers make written reports on the results of patrol activities using patrol report forms that have been prepared by the Administrative and Administrative Affairs section. This report contains all activities that have been carried out from departure to completion. The implementation of patrols on vital objects, members are required to ask for proof of stamp or signature as proof of having carried out patrols and also attach the results of documentation of patrol activities.

d) *Controlling* or Supervision

Surveillance Level or *controlling* carried out in stages by Kanit Patroli, Kasat Samapta, and Pemalang Police Chief, namely through direct field entry, monitoring via aircraft, and reporting. In addition, there is a need for supervision carried out in terms of supervision of the Satsamapta Patrol which is useful for preventing this curat.

In supervising the leadership of the implementation of activities at the Pemalang Police Station, every day there must always be a picket of Pawas (Supervisory Officer) with the rank of iptu and above and also a picket of Padal (Controlling Officer) with the rank of ipda. For example, in the implementation of Operation Yustisi, there has been a picket list of Padal who participated directly in the activities of Operation Yustisi. This is done in addition to being a form of the presence of the leader in supervising an activity as well as moral support for motivation for

members at work. This HSL will also be in line with the theory of performance improvement where the presence of leaders who participate in the implementation of activities will be able to increase member motivation so that members will be more optimal in carrying out patrols and patrols will get results that are in accordance with the target. In the implementation of dialogical patrols, the Pemalang Police Satsamapta through Kasat, KBO, and Kanit will supervise patrols using *handy talky* (HT) and also *handphone* (HP).

IV. Efforts to increase Satsamapta patrols to prevent theft by incrimination

In this section, it is related to the results of the implementation of Satsamapta patrols that have not been maximized, so the author needs to analyze the description of ideal conditions or situations that must be met. With the creation of ideal conditions in an effort to increase patrols of the Pemalang Police Satsamapta to prevent the occurrence of theft with aggravation. In this case the author uses the analysis knife of the element management theory of George R. Terry which divides the elements of management into 6 elements of 6M (*man, money, materials, methods, markets, machines*). The author relates the ideal conditions that should be expected with management elements and refers to the legal basis that guides the creation of ideal patrols, namely Perkaharkam number 1 of 2017 concerning patrols.

Based on the results of the author's analysis, the problem-solving efforts made to increase Satsamapta patrols are as follows

a. *Man or Human*

The lack of Satsamapta personnel of the Pematang police station is one of the most vital problems. Coupled with the dense activities related to covid-19, many Satsamapta personnel are involved in various task forces. This certainly adds to the inadequacy of the patrols carried out. In fact, it is not uncommon for routine patrols that should be carried out continuously and continuously are not forced to be carried out properly due to lack of members. The condition that should be sufficient Satsamapta personnel members and in accordance with the number that should be based on personnel data for type D police stations. In addition, good organization of members in the division of task areas who do what must also be improved so that there is no shortage of members.

Based on the problems discussed in chapter 3 related to personnel factors contained in the Pematang Police Satsamapta the problem-solving efforts that can be done include:

1. Involving Polsek personnel to carry out patrols and cover up deficiencies

The lack of Satsamapta personnel and the involvement of many members in various other activities outside patrol activities make the implementation of patrols not optimal and not infrequently patrol activities are not carried out. To cover the shortage of members, the most appropriate solution is to involve Satsamapta members in the Pematang police station to participate in patrolling activities. Members who come from the Polsek are actually more familiar with the terrain of the area where they serve, so that when the implementation of patrols is carried out in the area where they serve, these members can directly direct to areas prone to curat that often

occur in the area. In addition, police personnel also know important influential figures in the area where they serve. With the approach to these figures, the crime of curat can be suppressed.

2. Improve personnel capabilities by sending members to carry out development education or vocational education

The ability of good members is a demand for the successful implementation of patrols. The lack of experienced members both in terms of work experience and skills and skills is a problem that exists in the Pemalang Police Satsamapta Only a few of the many members have attended development education (dikbang) and vocational education (dikjur). In addition, the implementation of patrols that involve more new recruits (teenage non-commissioned officers), so that fewer experienced personnel are involved is a problem. To solve these problems and to improve the ability of Satsamapta members, one way that can be taken is to send many members to follow the dikbang or dikjur ability samapta. With so many members who have attended education and have certification, it is hoped that their abilities can be applied to the Samapta Unit especially when carrying out patrols.

b. *Money or budget*

Satsamapta budget preparation is less detailed in relation to the needs of patrol implementation, and there are needs outside the budget that are incidental so that they require funds or budgets but are not recorded in the budget scheme that has been prepared. To overcome these problems, solutions that can be taken include the following:

1. Prepare a detailed budget, especially for the implementation of patrols with the amount that suits the needs

The Satsamapta budget generally contains all the needs of the Samapta Unit both the needs of members and the needs of the organization. The Samapta unit has several units that have different objectives. Each unit has different activities and needs. Therefore, it is necessary to prepare a budget based on each unit and adjusted to each activity. Detailed budgeting in each patrol will make the implementation of patrols run well and can be clearly accounted for.

2. Make a special budget for needs that are essential at the time of patrol

Based on an interview with Kanit Turjawali Satsamapta of the AIPTU Kasmui Pernalang Police Station on February 24, 2022, it was stated that one of the obstacles faced during patrols was the sudden need for fuel and vehicle repairs that must be met immediately such as fuel needs and vehicle repairs when carrying out patrols but could not be taken funds from the budget, so that members covered these needs at personal expense. The solution that can be taken to this problem is that Satsamapta provides funds that are special in nature for the needs that are related as mentioned above. An example is a vehicle that breaks down on the road if it is not repaired it is feared that it will be damaged and cannot be used. Then vehicles whose tires are bald, if not handled quickly, are feared to cause vehicle damage, and can even threaten the safety of patrol members in the field.

c. *Materials*

One of the main elements that support the smooth patrol activities of the Turjawali Satsamapta unit of Pematang Police Station is the material or *materials*. In this case the focus is *materials* is information or kamtibmas messages delivered by officers. To improve the effectiveness of patrols through information or Kamtibmas messages conveyed by officers. Some creative problem solving that can be taken include:

1. Gather the community somewhere then officers convey information or kamtibmas messages

In patrol activities carried out, officers trace the area that is the target point of patrol then conduct dialogue with the community encountered and then give a message of kamtibmas. In its implementation, it is actually quite good, but to further increase effectiveness in its implementation, one of the innovations that can be done is to gather the community in the patrol point area, then provide information briefings and kamtibmas messages to all communities at once. Then conduct a question and answer to the community after that conduct discussions between the community and patrol officers.

2. Utilizing patrol vehicle loudspeaker speakers used to provide Kamtibmas messages throughout the patrol

In addition to carrying out the delivery of information or messages, Kamtibmas uses a way to gather people around the patrol area. Another method that can be used is to convey messages using speakers during patrols. The use of speakers can be done when the vehicle is moving, then personnel turn on the speakers and convey general Kamtibmas messages to the public while doing mobility. The expected result of

implementing this method is that people who are passed by patrol cars directly will listen to what is conveyed by officers through speakers. For example, suppose officers convey a message to keep their distance and use masks, directly people who were originally in groups will disperse and people who do not use masks will immediately use masks.

d. *Methods*

To increase patrols, in this modern era it is necessary to develop various innovations that can provide the desired results to the maximum. Technology that is now growing needs to be utilized for its use. Technology can also be used to carry out patrols. Some creative ideas that can be developed for the implementation of patrols are as follows:

1. Take advantage of usage *Drones* to reach patrol areas that are difficult to reach using vehicles

The implementation of patrols is usually carried out by *Mobile* in certain areas. Not all crimes occur in areas covered by patrol officers. Crime often occurs in remote areas and is difficult to reach. To maximize the patrols carried out by officers, the use of *Drones* It is necessary to reach vulnerable areas that are not reached by vehicles or patrol personnel. In addition to the use of *Drones* It can be done to monitor the situation of *Kamtibmas* from above, making it easier for patrol personnel to conduct surveillance.

2. Using the camera patrol method to facilitate personnel and leaders in conducting surveillance

In large cities, camera patrol models have now been developed. This camera patrol method is carried out by attaching cameras to patrol vehicles or patrol personnel

connected to police units so that they can be monitored by leaders and personnel. In addition, the use of this camera also serves to be evidence if a criminal incident is found. Even in large police areas, the implementation of camera patrols is combined with applications that can be used by the community, so directly the community can also participate in monitoring patrol activities carried out by officers.

e. *Markets or target*

The problem that occurs during the implementation of patrols carried out by the Pemalang Police Satsamapta is that the target of patrols tends to be fixed or monotonous. In addition, patrol routes that tend to remain are also a problem. With such a patrol pattern, it is indeed an area that is often traversed by officers and targeted will be minimal, but in areas that are not traversed by officers and are not targeted by patrols, the number of curat will actually increase. In solving this problem, the solution is carried out by patrol activities with different routes so that it is more varied and changes the target of patrol implementation every day. Approaching community leaders in villages or remote areas is also one effective way to do during patrols.

f. *Machines*

The engine elements contained in the Pemalang Police Samapta Unit include all equipment, equipment and vehicles owned by the Pemalang Police Samapta Unit. To anticipate some problems related to damage to tools and vehicles, what can be done is to check and clean, equipment or vehicles that are carried out regularly after every activity and carry out maintenance and

maintenance of equipment and vehicles properly by dividing cleaning pickets.

V. Conclusion

The implementation of patrols carried out by the Pematang Police Satsamapta in preventing theft with incrimination has been running but has not been maximized. This is marked by several problems faced by Satsamapta including the lack of maximum use of two-wheeled vehicles in the implementation of patrols, Lack of administrative completeness that must be brought, checking the readiness of personel and infrastructure facilities is not carried out optimally, AAP implementation is not delivered completely, Lack of organization in terms of communication during patrols, patrol routes and patrol target places that tend to be monotonous and static plus the implementation of dialogical type patrols has gone well but has not been maximized because the material presented to the general public is only about health protocols, as well as a reporting system that does not work where Patrol members do not fill out patrol results reports and fill in patrol forms. Solving problems for the implementation of patrols include the preparation of routine activity programs both daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly, determining the plan of implementation methods and specified targets, determining the implementation team accompanied by a Task Order, carrying out directions on the implementation of activities. Then the provision of material on the implementation of AAP is carried out completely, the implementation of checking the preparation of members and the completeness of patrols is carried out in detail and thoroughly,

carrying out good member coordination and coordination with related parties, maximizing existing communication tools to fully coordinate between elements of the leadership and implementation of patrols, maximizing the use of two-wheeled motorized vehicles in the implementation of patrols, the implementation of patrols carried out by route and varied and dynamic targets, providing comprehensive Kamtibmas messages to the community, making reports on the results of routine patrol activities and filling in patrol forms, Patrol supervision is carried out in stages from the leadership element and reported to the leadership so that it can be actively monitored, and analyzes and evaluates activities after each patrol activity.

Efforts made to improve the implementation of the Pemalang Police Satsamapta patrol still have several obstacles and obstacles. From the results of the research, the problems found related to efforts to increase patrols include the lack of personnel available for patrol implementation and the lack of capabilities possessed by patrol personnel, the preparation of the Satsamapta budget that has not been detailed and the need for a budget for needs that are isidentil, fiber advice and infrastructure problems both in terms of conditions and maintenance and maintenance of patrol facilities and infrastructure. To overcome the problems faced in an effort to increase patrols and to improve the results of patrol implementation to the maximum, various creative solutions and innovations were created. The solution to the problem includes involving police personnel to carry out patrols and cover up deficiencies and improve the ability of personnel by sending members to carry out development education or vocational education. Then compile a detailed budget, especially for the implementation of patrols with an amount that suits the needs,

make a special budget for needs that are essential at the time of patrolling, gather the community in a place then officers convey information or Kamtibmas messages, Utilizing patrol vehicle loudspeaker speakers used to provide Kamtibmas messages throughout the patrol, Take advantage of usage *Drones* to reach patrol areas that are difficult to reach using vehicles, Using camera patrol methods to facilitate personnel and leaders in conducting surveillance. Then change the target of patrol implementation every day, check and clean equipment or vehicles that have been completed, and carry out maintenance and maintenance of equipment and vehicles properly by dividing cleaning pickets.

VI. References

- Baskoro, Wahyu. *Kamus Lengkap Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Setia Kawan, 2005).
- Departemen Pendidikan Nasional. *Kamus Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa, 2008).
- George, R, Terry, Leslie W. Rue. *Dasar-Dasar Manajemen*. Jakarta: PT. Bumi Aksara, 2003).
- Lembaga Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Polri. *Manajemen Operasional Polri*. (Semarang: Akademi Kepolisian, 2016).
- Lembaga Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Polri. *Sabhara*. (Semarang: Akademi Kepolisian, 2019).
- Lembaga Pendidikan Polri Akademi Kepolisian. *Pedoman Penulisan Dan Penilaian Tugas Akhir Taruna Akademi Kepolisian*. (Semarang: Lembaga Pendidikan Polri Akademi Kepolisian, 2021).

- Mangkunegara, Anwar Prabu. *Evaluasi Kinerja SDM*. (Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2005).
- Moleong, Lexy J. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2017).
- Muhammad, Farouk dan Djaali. *Metodologi Penelitian Sosial*. (Jakarta: PTIK Press, 2005).
- Republik Indonesia. *Kitab Undang-undang Hukum Pidana (KUHP)*.
- Republik Indonesia. *Peraturan Kepolisian Nomor 2 Tahun 2021 Tentang SOTK Polres dan Polsek*
- Republik Indonesia. *Perkabaharkam Nomor 1 Tahun 2017 tentang Patroli*.
- Republik Indonesia. *Undang-undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 Tahun 2002 tentang Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia*.
- Rohman, Abd, M.AP. *Dasar-Dasar Manajemen*. (Malang: CV. Cita Intrans Selaras, 2017).
- Ruky, Ahmad. *Sistem Manajemen Kinerja*. (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2002).
- Sugiyono, Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. (Bandung: CV Alfabeta, 2017).
- Sukarna, Sukarna. *Dasar-Dasar Manajemen*. (Bandung: CV Mandar Maju, 2011).
- Sutopo, H. B. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. (Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret Press, 2002).

Acknowledgment

None

Funding Information

None

Conflicting Interest Statement

There is no conflict of interest in the publication of this article.

Publishing Ethical and Originality Statement

All authors declared that this work is original and has never been published in any form and in any media, nor is it under consideration for publication in any journal, and all sources cited in this work refer to the basic standards of scientific citation.