

How Can Samapta Patrol Prevent Criminal Acts of Theft?

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Abstract

The surge in aggravated theft in Tegal Regency has spurred unease among its residents, prompting the National Police to proactively address the issue through patrols conducted by the Tegal Police Samapta Unit. This study employs qualitative approaches and field research to assess the optimization of Samapta patrols in preventing aggravated theft at the Tegal Police Station. Key conceptual literature encompasses optimization, aggravated theft, crime prevention, patrol strategies, and management theory. The research reveals that aggravated theft predominantly occurs at night, featuring methods such as damaging doors, windows, and ternity. To enhance Samapta patrols, the study advocates prioritizing dialogical patrols. Optimization involves implementing dialogical strategies, conducting patrols collaboratively with rank-and-file police, involving personnel from other units, and utilizing innovations like the Galawi Traffic Management Command Center (GTMCC). Additionally, introducing reward and punishment programs is proposed.

Internal factors hindering optimization include inadequate personnel quantity and quality, insufficient budgetary support for fuel and vehicle repairs, monotonous beat routes, and misaligned patrol targets with the evolving nature of theft crimes. External factors involve the lack of coordination with related functions and community collaboration to bolster patrol efficacy. Consequently, the current implementation of Samapta patrols by the Tegal Police falls short of optimal prevention against aggravated theft.

Keywords

Theft with Aggravated Circumstances, Patrol, Crime Prevention, Samapta

I. Introduction

Tegal Regency is one of the regions of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia located in Central Java Province. The situation of Kamtibmas of Tegal Regency should be maintained to support the national development process in Tegal Regency. Various conventional crimes that occur in Tegal Regency are one of the obstacles and threats of Kamtibmas. One type of crime that is rife is theft. Based on the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2009 concerning the System of Reporting Disturbances of Public Security and Order that conventional crime is a general crime that has a general nature that occurs in the community and is ordinary in scale. These crimes can be seen in everyday life.

Theft is a conventional crime that most often occurs in the community. The crime of theft is classified into petty theft, ordinary, aggravated to violent. Of the several classes of theft crimes, theft with aggravation is a crime that is rife and is included in prominent cases in the Tegal Regency area. Aggravated theft includes theft of livestock, theft when there is a calamity / rebellion / danger of war, theft at night in a house or enclosed yard, theft committed by two people together or more, and theft that enters the place / target of theft to retrieve goods to be stolen by breaking, cutting, climbing, using false keys, false orders or false positions.

Based on data from the General Criminal Investigation Unit of the Tegal Police, in the last 4 years it shows that cases of theft with aggravation in Tegal Regency are still high among other criminal cases.

Table 1 Crime in Tegal Police Jurisdiction in 2018-2021

No	Types Of Crimes	Number of Cases			
		2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Theft with Aggravation (CURAT)	57	46	41	23
2	Vehicled Theft (CURANMOR)	33	36	29	24
3	Theft with Violence (CURRAS)	9	6	4	8
4	Obscenity	6	7	10	0
5	Murder	2	3	2	2

Source: Urmintu Satreskrim Polres Tegal, 2022

The implementation of patrols by the Satsamapta Patrol Unit of Tegal Police aims to prevent or reduce the occurrence of

crimes, especially theft with aggravation. The rise of theft cases with aggravation in Tegal Regency is a serious problem because it can disrupt the condition of kamtibmas., and can further make the community experience economic losses, physical disorders, psychological disorders and cause unrest in people's lives.

The crime of theft with aggravation occurs when the factors of intention and opportunity meet at the same time. As in Article 2 letter a of Perkaharkam No. 2 of 2017 concerning Patrols, it is stated that one of the objectives of carrying out patrol activities is to "*eliminate the possibility of intentions and opportunities in order to prevent Kamtibmas disturbances*".

Every year there is a decrease in the number of cases of theft with aggravation in the jurisdiction of the Tegal Police Station, but on the other hand every year cases of theft with aggravation in the jurisdiction of the Tegal Police Station include prominent cases and the number of cases is always at the top based on data in the Tegal Police Station. Therefore, the decrease in the number of cases of theft with aggravation in the jurisdiction of the Tegal Police Station needs to be carefully examined whether it is the result of the implementation of patrol activities carried out by the Satsamapta Polres Patrol Unit in preventing theft with aggravation or caused by other factors and assessing the accuracy of the target of patrol activities carried out by the Tegal Police Satsamapta Patrol Unit in preventing theft with weighting. The National Police needs to make serious efforts to reduce the number of theft crimes with aggravation through optimizing the implementation of patrols as a form of prevention.

Based on the above background, the main problem in this writing is: "How is the optimization of Samapta patrols in preventing theft with aggravation at the Tegal Police Station?".

Referring to the above problems, the main issues that will be raised in this writing are:

- 1) How is the implementation of samapta patrols to prevent theft with aggravation at the Tegal Police Station?
- 2) How to optimize samapta patrols to prevent theft with aggravation at the Tegal Police Station?
- 3) What factors affect the implementation of patrols at the Tegal Police Station in the Prevention of Theft with weight?

The scope of this writing is limited to the implementation of Tegal Police Samapta patrols in preventing theft with weight at the Tegal Police Station (planning, organizing, implementing, supervising and controlling) and factors affecting the implementation of Tegal Police Samapta patrols and optimizing Tegal Police Samapta patrols to prevent theft with aggravation.

II. Method

The method used in this study is qualitative method, which is descriptive and analytical. With this method, researchers can observe and describe events, people's behavior, or a situation in a particular place in depth so as to produce a comprehensive study related to the implementation of patrols in the prevention of theft crimes with aggravation in the Tegal Police Area. The data collection technique uses field observation and document study, followed by data merging or triangulation techniques. The documents used as data sources are documents from the Tegal Regional Police. While drawing conclusions based on data analysis using theories and concepts to find answers to the problems studied.

To investigate the efficacy of Samapta patrols in preventing criminal acts of theft, a comprehensive methodological approach will be employed. First, a qualitative research design will be adopted to gather in-depth insights into the intricacies of Samapta patrols and their impact on theft prevention in Tegal Regency. This will involve interviews with members of the Tegal Police Samapta Unit, examining patrol protocols and strategies, and analyzing past incident reports. Additionally, field research will be conducted to observe patrol activities firsthand and assess the actual implementation of prevention measures.

Furthermore, the study will delve into conceptual literature encompassing optimization strategies, crime prevention theories, and patrol management. A thorough review of relevant literature will help establish a theoretical framework for evaluating the effectiveness of Samapta patrols. By integrating both qualitative data and theoretical insights, the research aims to provide a nuanced understanding of how Samapta patrols can be optimized to effectively deter criminal acts of theft in Tegal Regency.

III. Literature Review

A. Optimization Concept

The definition of optimization according to Poerdwadarminta (1997) as quoted by Ali (2014: 23) is "The results achieved are as desired, so optimization is the achievement of results as expected effectively and efficiently". Multiple optimization is also defined as a measure where all needs can be met from the activities carried out.

According to Winardi (1999), as cited by Ali (2014: 49), optimization in a business context is characterized as a strategic measure aimed at achieving specific objectives. This involves maximizing various activities within the organization to attain desired benefits or outcomes. The essence of optimization lies in the effective and efficient utilization of resources and efforts. In essence, for optimization to be successfully realized, it requires a meticulous approach to ensure that organizational goals are directed towards achieving optimal results with the least possible input.

The concept of optimization, as outlined by Winardi and reiterated by Ali, underscores the importance of effectiveness and efficiency in organizational endeavors. Effectiveness implies achieving goals and objectives, while efficiency emphasizes the economical use of resources in the process. In the organizational landscape, the pursuit of optimization necessitates a holistic approach where goals are carefully aligned with the means to achieve them, ensuring that the organization operates at its highest potential.

In practical terms, this means that organizational activities should be streamlined and directed towards the most efficient and effective avenues, minimizing wastage and maximizing the utility of resources. The concept of optimization, as articulated by Winardi and echoed by Ali, serves as a guiding principle for organizations seeking to enhance their performance and achieve optimal outcomes in the pursuit of their goals.

B. The concept of theft with incrimination

Perpetrators of theft will commit a criminal act in order to facilitate their actions, this condition triggers the occurrence of

theft crimes classified as aggravated theft, Elements in Article 363 of the Criminal Code can be stated as follows:

- 1) Livestock theft is if the object of theft is an animal, Article 101 describes livestock as one-hoofed animals, ruminants and pigs, or can be known as: cows, horses, or buffaloes and pigs. But if an individual commits theft of chickens, birds, ducks and ducks then it is not classified as incriminating theft.
- 2) The theft is carried out when conditions are of various kinds of catastrophe. This theft is done during a natural disaster where another person is affected by a disaster and the person uses this situation to benefit him, so this is inhumane. Theft like this is threatened with more severe penalties, because in related conditions the parties concerned carry out forced seizures when the goods are not secured, while those who take advantage of the situation when the other party obtains loopholes in carrying out crimes are people with low ethics. There must be a correlation or link between the onset of catastrophe and theft, this indicates if the thief really uses the opportunity to steal. What is not included in this is for example someone stealing in a house when there is a fire in the city, in this case the thief accidentally uses the opportunity available.
- 3) Theft is carried out when night falls, in the house or the yard is enclosed in his house. Night time refers to Article 98 of the Criminal Code is the time between sunset and sunrise. Theft at night is classified under incrimination because night conditions are when people are asleep. The definition of an element in a house is a person's residence or residence. House is more specifically defined as each location that is arranged in such a way as a residence and residence. Houses also include

boats, train cars, and trains, therefore all buildings designed in such a way as residences are classified as the definition of a house. The definition of a closed yard in a house is a piece of land that has characteristics or signs that indicate if the land has a differentiator from the surrounding land. Closed and does not always have a wall or fence around it as a barrier. Boundary signs can also be in the form of piles of stones, drains, bamboo fences, plant fences. As an element, there is a provision that in a closed yard it is mandatory to establish a place where someone lives.

- 4) If the theft is executed at least two people or above. Two or more persons must act as makers or participate in carrying out (Article 55). It cannot be if one becomes the perpetrator (Article 55) while the other party is a mere supporter or assistor (Article 56). So it can be known if this theft is the result of a mutually beneficial cooperation.
- 5) If in the theft, the thief enters the scene of the crime or grabs the goods he stole through efforts to dismantle, break and others. Carry out demolition efforts, namely damaging large enough items, for example dismantling doors, windows or walls that cause damage to goods or break or break. Thieves who lift the door over the hinge, which does not cause damage to the hinge then do not fall under the definition of dismantling. Breaking is a fairly small item damaged, for example a small map, breaking window glass and others. Climbing is entering the house through an existing hole, but not a common place passed by residents of the house, or swiping through holes in excavated soil, as well as gutters and ditches.

C. Crime Prevention Concept

According to Steven P. Lab (2017: 31) crime prevention is an effort that requires actions that are deliberately designed to reduce the actual crime rate and / or feelings of fear of crime. These actions are not limited to the efforts of the justice system and activities involving public organizations and individuals. Just like many crime cases, there are many potential valuable approaches to crime prevention.

Crime prevention efforts generally refer to programs that are shared in the criminal justice system by giving great confidence in the efforts of the community. Crime prevention efforts are divided into two, namely primary prevention efforts and secondary prevention efforts. Primary prevention is closely related to the elimination of physical and social environmental impacts that increase the chances of behavioral deviations. Primary prevention collaborates with a variety of physical and social factors that provide opportunities for such disparities to occur and exist. While secondary prevention relates to the intervention of a situation and individuals who are displaying a tendency to criminal behavior.

D. Patroli Concept

Based on Kabaharkam Polri Regulation Number 1 of 2017 concerning Patrol Article 1 point 3, patrol is one of the Police activities carried out by members of the National Police, as an effort to prevent 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 National Police to

carry out police actions. (National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, 2017).

E. Management Theory

George Terry and Lessie Rue (2019: 1) suggest that management is a stage of process or framework, which includes guidance and direction of a group of people towards a number of organizational goals or several concrete goals. Management is classified into four instruments, namely:

- 1) *Planing*, in general, is an administrative aspect. This planning is a stage in determining strategies, choosing appropriate methods and determining facilities, infrastructure and budgets for the program to be realized.
- 2) *Organizing* . Organizing is a stage in uniting various components in an organization and arranging these components so as to be able to realize the activities of the program to be implemented, in order to realize goals. In the organizing stage, a division of duties, authorities and responsibilities of personnel is carried out so as to make the program more effective.
- 3) *Actuating*. Implementation is a stage in mobilizing or implementing programs that have been developed and organized to create a purpose according to expectations.
- 4) *Controlling* . The control stage is the observation and implementation of the program plan. This evaluation can find out the shortcomings in the process of planning, organizing and implementing so that an improvement can be realized in producing better outputs in the future.

As for the elements of management. which consists of: *men, money, methods, materials, machines*, and market, *abbreviated as*

6M and all the activities it causes in the management process (adapted from Hasibuan, 2019: 1).

- 1) *Men* is the human element. Humans are the main element in carrying out a management.
- 2) *Materials* are infrastructure. Management must have infrastructure in its procurement.
- 3) *Machines* are means. Means are defined as supporting elements of management.
- 4) *Methods* is a method in management, Money is a budget or funds. When carrying out management is obliged to have budget support,
- 5) *Markets* are markets or targets (adapted from syukai.wordpress.com, December 6, 2021:1, URL).

IV. Implementation of Samapta Patrol to Prevent Theft with Aggravation in the Jurisdiction of Tegal Police Station

The crime of theft with aggravation is one type of crime that is rife in the jurisdiction of the Tegal Regional Police, where in a period of 4 years (2018-2021) there have been 167 cases. Serious efforts are needed to prevent the crime of theft with aggravation. Crime prevention is an effort that requires actions that are deliberately designed to reduce the actual crime rate and / or fear of crime (Steven P. Lab, 2017: 31).

Tegal Regional Police conducts crime prevention efforts, especially theft with aggravation through the implementation of patrol activities by the Samapta Unit Patrol Unit. This activity is carried out by 2 or more people by moving from one place to

another in accordance with the *patrol beat route* as an effort to prevent all forms of kamtibmas disturbances caused by potential disturbances.

Organizational management in the implementation of patrols by the Tegal Police Samapta Unit Patrol Unit is very necessary to ensure the effectiveness of prevention against theft with aggravation. The organizational management in question is carried out through the stages of *Planning, Organizing, Actuating, Controlling / POAC* (George Terry and Lessie Rue, 2019: 1). The implementation of patrols carried out by the Tegal Police Samapta Unit Patrol Unit to prevent theft with aggravation through the following stages:

Planning. The planning stage begins with making a patrol activity plan consisting of daily, weekly, monthly and annual activity plans. The activity plan is made based on the budget owned and analysis of vulnerabilities that occur in the jurisdiction of the Tegal Police through intelligence state estimates (intelligence kirka), kamtibmas calendar, and analysis and evaluation (anev) from the leadership as well as information obtained from community reports. The function of the activity plan is to provide focus on the target or target of the implementation of patrol activities. Then at the planning stage, a warrant is made as a basis for members to carry out patrol activities in accordance with the predetermined beat route by preparing all facilities and infrastructure that will be used during patrol activities. Facilities and infrastructure are supporting factors for the success and effectiveness of patrol activities.

However, it was found that the activity plan made by the Tegal Police Samapta Unit Patrol Unit was always the same. This shows that no changes have been made in making activity plans by

adjusting the development of the kamtibmas situation. Of course, this makes the implementation of patrol activities not right on target. The targets of patrols in the activity plan at night are residential areas, places of worship and offices. Meanwhile, based on incident data, theft with aggravation at night actually occurs in shops, minimarkets, stalls, schools, and offices.

The Tegal Police Samapta Unit in planning patrol activities also prepares a report on patrol results as a form of report on the results of patrol activities. Facts on the ground, there are some administrations that have not been well prepared. Ideally, in planning patrol activities it is necessary to prepare administrative matters related to: *first*, objectives, including: (1) patrol activity plans, (2) patrol schedules, (3) warrants, (4) mutation books, (5) vehicle checking stamps and vehicle control books, (6) officers' pocketbooks, (7) field identification cards, and (8) *pepperguns* and electric weapons. *Second*, targets, include: (1) patrol activity plans in accordance with the development of the kamtibmas situation, (2) *three-shift* patrol schedule patterns, (3) warrant numbers according to the sequence number of writing, date, month, and year of letter making, and (4) numbering, personnel names, *patrol beat routes*, dates and times in the warrant in accordance with the implementation. And *third*, methods, including: (1) check, recheck, cross check and final check of patrol administration made by patrol members, especially in terms of making activity plans, warrants and reports on the results of patrol implementation, to anticipate errors and irregularities made by members in making products, (2) changing the patrol schedule into a *three-ploeg* pattern Three shifts, each squad carrying out patrol activities 8 hours or 12 hours every day alternately, (3) procuring mutation books, vehicle check stamps, vehicle control books, officers'

pocketbooks, and field identification cards, and (4) submitting the next year's budget regarding the purchase of electric weapons and pepper/chili weapons on a tiered basis.

Organizing. Prior to the implementation of patrol activities, the Head of the Patrol Unit (Kanit) conducts leadership directives (AAP) to members related to patrol targets and how to act during patrol activities, as well as directions regarding what obligations members carry out and restrictions that cannot be carried out by members. It aims to maximize the results of the implementation of patrol activities as an effort to prevent theft crimes with aggravation in the jurisdiction of the Tegal Police Station and minimize irregularities committed by members during patrol activities.

In addition, checks are also carried out on the equipment of individuals and vehicles and patrol administration, including checking individual equipment such as helmets, body armor, hands and feet and weapons for personnel carrying weapons. In addition, the completeness of identity is also checked such as KTP and KTA. Then check the completeness of vehicles such as vehicle registration, physical condition of patrol vehicles, completeness of equipment that must be carried in patrol vehicles. Overall, the organizing stage carried out by the Tegal Police Samapta Unit Patrol Unit has gone well and in accordance with the expected conditions.

Implementation. The implementation of patrols that are more prioritized by the Tegal Police Samapta Unit Patrol Unit is dialogical patrols. Dialogical patrols are patrols carried out face-to-face and sambang to the community to communicate with each other and exchange information while providing messages from kamtibmas. The implementation of dialogical patrols carried out

by the Tegal Police Samapta Unit Patrol Unit has been carried out well. This can be seen from the establishment of a good relationship between the community and the police, in this case patrol officers. However, the desired target has not been achieved in terms of preventing theft with aggravation. The implementation of dialogical patrol activities carried out by members did not run optimally, due to the lack of personnel and the number of tasks that must be carried out, making the implementation of patrol activities only meet the targets and objectives of patrols.

Patrols can be carried out using motorized vehicles, both two-wheeled motorized vehicles (ranmor R2), four-wheeled motorized vehicles (ranmor R4), and bicycle patrols. Samapta Polres Tegal patrol activities more often use R4 motorized vehicles. In field conditions, the implementation of patrols is only carried out by 2 or 3 personnel for 1 x 24 hours. This happened because of the limited number of patrol personnel which only amounted to 7 people divided into 3 squads, each of which had 2 and 3 personnel. With such a small number, of course, it is not balanced with the area of the jurisdiction of the Tegal Regional Police and cannot reach all patrol targets. In addition, there are even empty gaps in the hours of the patrol activity, of course, it provides opportunities and loopholes for the perpetrators of theft with weight to carry out their actions.

Every implementation of patrol activities is always guided by the activity plan. The findings in the field show that the patrol carried out by the Tegal Police Samapta Unit Patrol Unit always has the *same beat route*. At night, the focus of patrol activities is only on residential areas, places of worship and offices. On the other hand, the crime of theft with aggravation in the jurisdiction

of the Tegal Police Station at night is rife in shops, minimarkets, schools, and offices. The same beat route pattern every day allows the perpetrators of theft to be read with weight. Then the inappropriate target in carrying out patrol activities causes the implementation of patrols not to get optimal results in preventing crimes, especially theft with aggravation.

Support for fuel oil (BBM) for the implementation of patrol activities every day is only given a ration of 10 liters. This is very less when compared to the vast coverage area of patrol activities. In addition, the type of R4 vehicle is quite wasteful of fuel consumption. Another obstacle is the absence of support for vehicle maintenance. So that vehicle damage will greatly hamper patrol activities.

Budget limitations are also one of the obstacles, where the budget for the implementation of patrol activities is 350,000,000.00 for the implementation of patrol activities as many as 250 activities x 25 personnel. The budget consists of pocket money, food money and unit money. However, the realized budget is only Rp. 26,250,000.00 or 7.5%. The absorption and use of the budget that has not been maximized is caused by the incompatibility of the budget submitted with the condition of the Patrol Unit. In the budget, it was recorded for 25 personnel, while in the implementation of patrol activities only 2 personnel were carried out every day so that the budget absorbed was 7.5%.

The steps that need to be taken as a solution to the above problems are as follows: *first, the target, the* implementation of patrol activities needs to consider (1) patrol methods, (2) the number of personnel, and (3) the budget. *Second, targets, (1)* develop a varied or changing daily patrol beat route pattern and

patrol targets according to the situation of kamtibmas in the field, (2) the number of personnel carrying out routine patrols is at least 9 people in 1 squad, and (3) absorption and use of budget can be carried out at least 70%. There is a budget related to fuel and vehicle maintenance in the budget of the Patrol Unit other than those regulated by the Logistics Section. And *third*, the method, (1) change the patrol route every day so that the direction of the implementation of patrol activities will be difficult to read by thieves with weight, (2) make the target of patrol activities to adjust the pattern of theft crimes with aggravation in the area, (3) prioritize the implementation of R2 vehicle patrols with consideration of more fuel saving and easier vehicle maintenance and able to access narrow roads, (4) placing patrol cars that are not used as a form of the presence of the National Police in this case are patrol officers at hotspot points, (5) submitting personnel backups to Kasat Samapta to add patrol officers from other units, and (6) drafting the next year's Budget Implementation Table according to the needs of the unit so that the budget is given not much left.

Supervision and control. Supervision and control carried out by the leadership, especially the Patrol Kanit and the Head of the Samapta Unit (Kasat) are coordination through *handy talky (HT)* and SMS via Whatsapp and at any time checking the implementation of patrols carried out by random members. Supervision is carried out by checking the manufacture of products resulting from patrol activities. Supervision and control activities aim to monitor the mobility of patrol personnel in the field whether it is in accordance or even deviates from the previously made activity plan. In addition, this supervision is also carried out in order to obtain reciprocity on the results of the

implementation of patrol activities to prevent criminal acts of theft with aggravation that often occur at the Tegal Police Station. The results of the implementation of patrol activities obtained are then used as material for Anev leaders for the implementation of patrol activities.

In general, the level of supervision and control carried out by the Tegal Police Samapta Unit Patrol Unit is quite good. The use of the *Galawi Traffic Management Command Center (GTMCC) application* is enough to help supervise patrol activities by monitoring the implementation of patrol activities in *real time* through the *Command Center room*.

V. Optimization of Samapta Patrol in Preventing Theft with Aggravation at Tegal Police Station

Optimization is the result achieved as desired, so optimization is the achievement of results as expected effectively and efficiently (Poerdwadarminata, 1997). Referring to this explanation, optimization is an effort to maximize activities in order to realize the desired or desired benefits. This optimization aims to mean that the ability of members in handling theft with aggravation must be carried out with correct, fast, effective, efficient, and maximum procedures to provide a sense of security to the community. In order to optimize the implementation of patrols to prevent theft with aggravation, the Tegal Regional Police has made various efforts as follows:

Planning. Samapta Polres Tegal prepares a patrol activity plan using a dialogical strategy, which is a way to obtain

information from the community regarding developments in the field. However, the target of implementing dialogical patrols carried out by patrol members has so far not been achieved. Although a good relationship has been established between the community and the police, the average information obtained from the community related to curat is actually given after the curat occurs. In addition, dialogical patrol activities have not been able to be carried out optimally, due to the constraints of the lack of members on duty, and the large burden of duties that must be carried out. So that in the implementation of patrol activities, the important thing is that the target and target have been carried out.

One of the breakthroughs that can be made in planning patrol activities is to make a dialogue form that contains the essence of the dialogue carried out with the community and put community signatures on the stamp as a means of controlling members that the implementation of dialogical patrols has been carried out and is not only limited to aborting obligations.

Organizing. Efforts made to optimize the implementation of the Tegal Police Samapta patrol are through cooperation with the rank and file police. At this stage, coordination with the rank and file police is carried out and joint patrols. Determine the gathering point of each rank-and-file police patrol car to exchange information related to the situation of kamtibmas in the community.

Implementation. Optimization carried out at the organizing stage is through the policy of Kasat Samapta by *backing up* personnel from other units. The number of personnel who used to be 7 people, became 25 people with the help of other units in the Samapta Unit. The patrol is divided into 3 squads, consisting

of Patrol Units, Crowd Control Units (Dalmas), and K9 Units (sniffer dogs).

Each of these teams will carry out service for 8 hours in turn. The distribution of patrols carried out by the Tegal Police Samapta Unit is carried out 3 times a day, namely at 08.00-16.00, then at 16.00-00.00 and at 00.00-08.00. Each squad patrols for 8 hours in turn. But in one squad, the officers did not all carry out patrols. But it was divided into 2 people for the front guard picket of the mako and the official house of the Chief of Police, 4 people for the picket of Pam Obvit, the remaining 2 people or 3 people who carried out the patrol picket.

To overcome this, a new method is needed where the Patrol Kanit coordinates with Kasat Samapta to change the picket system into a three-shift *ploeg* three-shift pattern, where the 25 personnel are divided into 3 squads. The division of time between service, reserve and discharge service is 8 hours each. When team 1 carried out patrol activities in the morning, the picket of mako guard, guard the official house, and Pam Obvit was carried out by squad 2 as a reserve squad. And so on.

Table 2 Patrol Schedule

Shift/Time	08.00-16.00	16.00-00.00	00.00-08.00
Squad 1	<i>D</i>	<i>LD</i>	<i>CD</i>
Squad 2	<i>CD</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>LD</i>
Squad 3	<i>LD</i>	<i>CD</i>	<i>D</i>

Information:

D = Service, carrying out patrol duties, consisting of 3 teams.

CD = Recommendations, implement mako guard picket, guard service house, Obvit Pump

LD = Off Service, reserve at Tegal Police Headquarters

Source: Author, 2022

In addition, the Patrol Office needs to propose the release of other unit personnel who backup other units from the mako guard picket, guard the official house, guard the Obvit Pam in stages to Kasat Samapta, to the Kabagops so that in its implementation it can focus more on assisting patrol implementation activities and optimizing patrol schedules so that each squad can carry out patrol activities for 12 hours every day alternately.

Supervision and control. Supervision and control of patrol activities of Samapta Polres Tegal is carried out with the support of technology-based innovation called Galawi *Traffic Management Command Center (GTMCC)*. The application is operated at the *Command Center* under the Tegal Police Traffic Unit. In the GTMCC innovation, there is an application called *Galawi Patrol System*, where GPS is installed in every R4 patrol vehicle with the function of monitoring the implementation of patrols carried out by patrol officers. Then through the GPS, the member's whereabouts will be displayed on the computer screen in the *Command Center*. *Galawi Patrol System* conducts monitoring and evaluation through the movement of 21 units of official vehicle patrols (2 units of Lantas, 1 unit of Sabhara and 18 police ranks) which will appear on the monitor in *real time*. In addition, specifically for the Chief of Police and Wakapolres, on Android also installed a *tracker* application to directly monitor patrol activities.

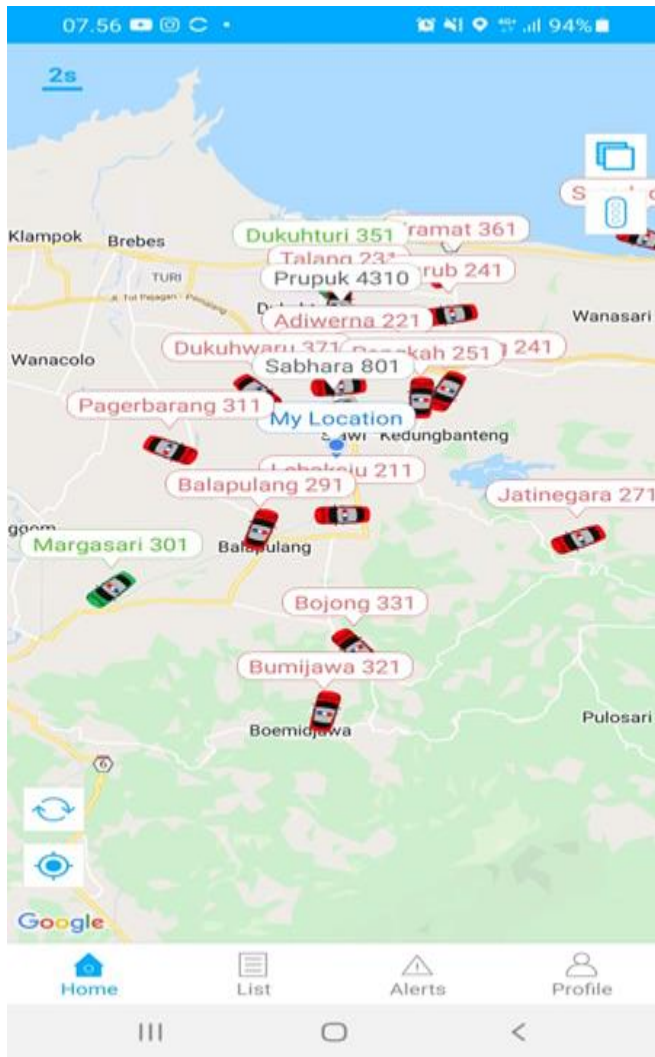


Figure 1 Tracker app displays patrol vehicle position

Source: *Observation Tracker App, 2022*

In addition, this application can be used to monitor the mobility of patrol members who are carrying out patrols, so as to minimize deviations committed by members during patrol implementation. Here is the picture showing the patrol vehicle status from android screenshot.

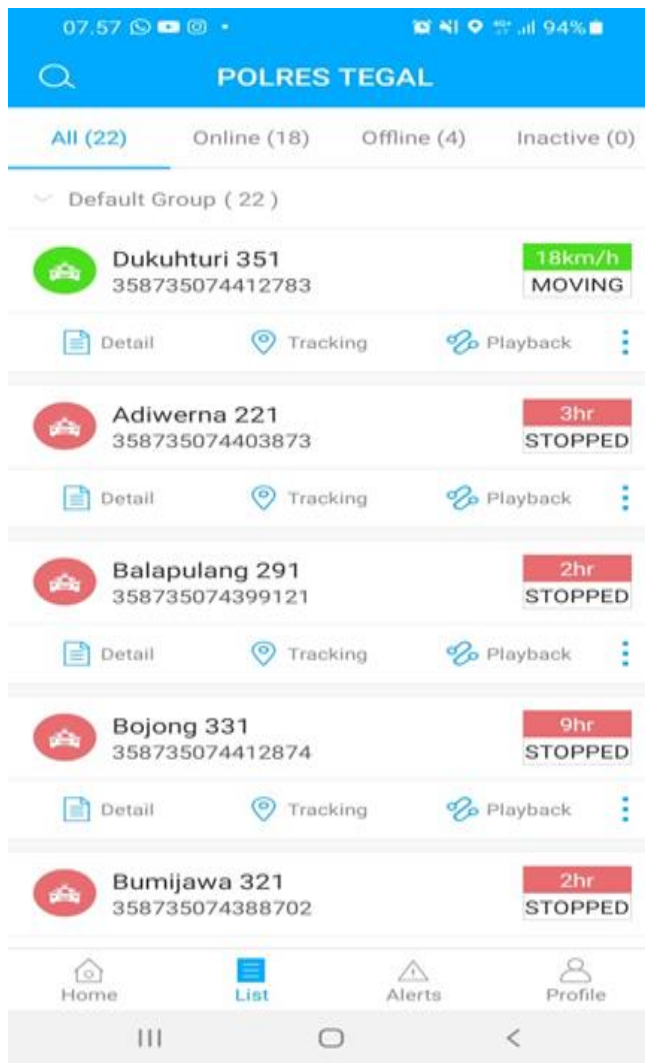


Figure 2 Patrol Vehicle Status on Tracker Application

Source: Observation Tracker App, 2022

To improve the performance of supervision and control, then: *first*, Kanit Patrol proposes in tiers to have access to a tracker application to directly supervise the implementation of patrol activities carried out by patrol officers directly via android. *Second*, *Kanit Patrol* can use the Zenly application to find out the whereabouts of members directly as a substitute for the tracker

application function that Kanit Patrol does not have. Things that need to be considered before carrying out supervision through technology are that members' mobile phone batteries must be fully charged before carrying out activities and the need to anticipate by bringing a power bank. In addition, it is necessary to check the member's mobile phone so that members do not download the GPS Locker application which can hinder supervision of members. And *third*, Kanit Patrol coordinates with Kasat Samapta and Bagsumda to provide dikjur (vocational education) training related to Kamtibmas situation analysis and the use of IT to personnel involved in implementing GTMCC innovations.

The control policy carried out to members uses a system of *reward* and *punishment*. Leaders, both from the Chief of Police, Kasat, and Kanit, will reward the achievements obtained by members in duty. The form of appreciation given to each member who has carried out their duties well is the policy of their respective leaders. Vice versa, members who commit violations and do not work in accordance with the level of escalation starting from disciplinary actions, disciplinary hearings to the most severe is the hearing of the professional code of ethics of the National Police. *Rewards* given to members are still subjective and there is no specific *standard operating procedure (SOP)* from the National Police that regulates the provision of *rewards* and *punishments* to members. So it is recognized that this has not generated high motivation for the members.

Related to this *reward and punishment*, the good leaders of Kanit Patroli, Kasat Samapta, the Tegal Police Chief need to make special SOPs from the National Police to regulate the provision of *rewards* and *punishments* based on the Chief of Police Regulation No. 3 of 2011 concerning Awarding in the Police Environment.

In addition, the good leaders of Kanit Patroli, Kasat Samapta, Tegal Police Chief can make competition programs for patrol officers such as the farthest patrol distance competition every month and make SOPs for rewarding and *punishing* the competition. For patrol officers who carry out the furthest patrol in each month, rewards can be submitted to the leadership. Vice versa, patrol officers who do not carry out patrol activities with the standards determined every month according to the calculation of fuel budget support are given *punishment*.

VI. Factors Affecting the Implementation of Tegal Police Samapta Patrol

The factors that affect the implementation of samapta patrols in preventing theft with aggravation at the Tegal Police Station are divided into 2 (two) factors, namely internal factors and external factors.

1. Internal Factors

Man. The Tegal Police Samapta Unit Patrol Unit still lacks personnel to carry out patrols. Even one team, if you count our numbers, is not enough. With these 7 personnel we divide into 3 squads". The lack of personnel has been backed up through the Kasat Samapta Polres Tegal policy by increasing the number of personnel to carry out patrols from other units. However, in its implementation, the backup personnel are not all on duty to carry out patrols, because members who have been ordered based on the warrant are assigned to carry out pickets guarding the front of the mako, guarding the official house, Pam Obvit, so that 1 squad

should carry out patrols of 8 or 9 personnel, only 2 or 3 personnel can carry out patrols.

Money. The Tegal Police Samapta Unit in 2021 has a DIPA Budget of IDR 350,000,000.00 to organize arrangements, escorts and patrols. The budget is only in the form of pocket money, food money, and unit funds for members. However, there is no direct budget related to the fuel and vehicle maintenance budget for the implementation of samapta patrols, while the vehicle and fuel maintenance budget is the responsibility of the logistics department. Based on the document study on the budget absorption realized in DIPA T.A 2021, that budget absorption was only realized at Rp. 26,250,000.00 or 7.5%. While the rest is Rp. 323,750,000.00 or 92.5%. The following data is related to the absorption of the patrol budget for the Tegal Police Samapta function. Budget absorption is not optimal because the budget made is not in accordance with the circumstances and needs of the Police Samapta Unit Patrol Unit. In the Tegal Police Samapta Unit Patrol Unit only 7 personnel, while the budget is made for 25 personnel, so this causes little budget absorption. In addition, the excess budget in the routine turjawali budget code cannot be transferred to other needs such as adding fuel shortages and vehicle maintenance due to differences in the budget code and the function of the budget use. Thus, the excess budget in the routine turjawali budget must be returned to the state treasury.

Machine. The facilities owned by the Tegal Police Samapta Patrol Unit are very adequate and the conditions are quite good. The facilities owned are 12 ranmor R4, 6 ranmor R2, 6 sticks, 3 telkit boxes, 3 HT, 6 plastic handcuffs, 2 flashlights, 3 flashing lights, 2 AK 2000 firearms. The condition of patrol vehicles, both R4 vehicles and R2 vehicles, on average, is still suitable for use,

there are only a few vehicles that have minor damage such as abrasions on the vehicle body, and the car air conditioner is off. According to Kasat Samapta Polres Tegal AKP Surhano, S.H. (interview, February 23, 2022), that "The vehicles we have here are actually more to carry out patrols than their members".

Material. The infrastructure owned by the Tegal Police Samapta Unit consists of the Kasat Samapta room and KBO room as well as the staff room. In the staff room there are 3 computers, 2 printers, and a filing cabinet for the purposes of making administrative products for Samapta activities, especially administration related to patrols. The Tegal Police Samapta Unit is quite sufficient. The condition of the room is small with quite a lot of inventory items inside so that the storage of administrative files is very limited. Then there is also an inventory storage warehouse used to store personal equipment and weapons. In addition, the Samapta Unit also has parking lots for R2 and R4 vehicles, but for R4 parking spaces are limited to only 2 vehicles so that the rest are parked at the Police field. The Tegal Police Samapta Unit lacks parking space, especially for R4 motor vehicles. So the vehicle arrived parked at the Police field. So that it also affects the condition of the vehicle".

Method. The implementation of patrols carried out by the Tegal Police Samapta Unit Patrol Unit exists in the form of circular patrols, namely by circling the patrol area successively starting from the starting point to the final target of the patrol and returning to the starting point of the patrol with different regional routes. The patrol beat route carried out by the Satsamapta Patrol Unit of Tegal Police is rarely updated. So that the patrol pattern can be guessed where and at any time and every how many hours.

Market. The target of the Samapta Unit Patrol Unit patrol is not in accordance with the data on the incidence of theft with incrimination in the jurisdiction of the Tegal Regional Police. At night, the target of patrol activities focuses on residential areas, places of worship and offices. However, based on data, theft with incrimination in the jurisdiction of the Tegal Police Station often occurs in shops, minimarkets, schools and offices. In addition, the habits of members who use the previous format in making patrol administration also affect the right target for the implementation of patrol activities. The following is a list of targets for patrol activities of the Tegal Police Satsamapta Police.

2. External factors

The condition of regional vulnerability. The area of Tegal Regency is located in a strategic location, namely cross-provincial and district routes. Tegal Regency is close to West Java Province and there is also a toll road making it easy to access that connects with the surrounding districts. In addition, in Tegal Regency there are industrial areas and many shops such as gold shops, minimarkets, housing as well as rented houses and boarding houses that are usually targeted by thieves with incrimination,

Based on the author's observations, regional vulnerability is caused by community activities at 20.00 WIB tend to be quiet even though there are industrial areas. In addition, the average house in Tegal Regency has a lack of security systems, such as the absence of house fences or short house fences, the absence of security guards in some shops, schools and offices. This situation raises the potential for criminal theft with aggravation.

Coordination with related parties. The Tegal Police Samapta Unit Patrol Unit cooperates by coordinating with several

related parties in order to prevent theft with incrimination. Coordination is carried out to parties who have direct or indirect involvement in the context of preventing theft with incrimination in the jurisdiction of the Tegal Police Station consisting of carrying out related police functions and auxiliary elements of police duties, agencies and the community. Coordination carried out on related police functions and auxiliary elements based on capabilities by each police function through work procedure relationships.

Coordination with related police functions include: Coordination of the Samapta Unit with the Operations Section related to coordination in the use of personnel both in routine and special operations. Coordination of the Samapta Unit with the Logistics Department, namely in terms of maintenance of official motorbikes, there are obstacles related to the submission of repairs which are only carried out every 3 (three) months, while damage to vehicles occurs at any time, and the coordination of the Samapta Unit with the rank and file police is related to the hours of joint patrols.

Community Cooperation. In general, public awareness in Tegal Regency is still lacking in maintaining the situation of kamtibmas in the surrounding environment. Society is still thinking about itself. Lack of awareness from the community in maintaining Kamtibmas is one of the inhibiting factors in realizing a conducive kamtibmas situation. Because in realizing a conducive kamtibmas, there needs to be cooperation between the community and the National Police. In addition, the lack of public awareness to obey the law is also an obstacle in realizing a conducive kamtibmas. It is necessary to encourage Sat Binmas to socialize and approach the community, so that they have a sense of care for

the conditions in the surrounding environment. This is very important and a good start in efforts to prevent crime and other security disturbances.

VII. Conclusion

This study concludes that the performance of preventing theft with aggravation will be optimal if supported by: *first, the effectiveness of performance and utilization of resources in the internal organization, from the process of planning, organizing, implementing, supervising, to controlling. Second, the effectiveness of coordination between levels of organizational structures within the Police. And third, synergy with stakeholders, both relevant government agencies, as well as the private sector and the community as partners and beneficiaries.*

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