

The Effectiveness of Police Patrols Against Street Crimes

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Abstract. This paper aims to describe the effectiveness of the implementation of police patrols to prevent and eradicate crime on the streets. To get the results of a comprehensive analysis, this research uses a qualitative approach with a normative juridical method. The results of the analysis show that police patrols seem effective in dealing with crime on the streets, but are less effective in preventing them. Support from the community is needed to proactively provide information to the patrol team so that street crime prevention can take place effectively.

Keywords: Effectiveness; Patrol; Police; Street Crime

1 Introduction

The State of Indonesia is a condition of regulation (rechstaat) as commanded by the constitution in the preface of the 1945 Constitution where the State means to safeguard the whole Indonesian country and the whole country of Indonesia and advance public government assistance, instruct the country's life, and take part in completing world request. in view of, enduring harmony and civil rights [1]. As an outcome of these arrangements, the law is restricting on each move made by Indonesian residents.

In the Law No. 2 of 2002 Article 5 paragraph 1, it is emphasized that "Police as an instrument of the state have a role in maintaining security and public order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, shelter, and services to the community in the context of maintaining domestic security". If this role can be carried out properly by the National Police, it can be said that the country is in a safe and orderly state.

In this era of globalization, it is are often heard of criminal acts that cause many people to feel afraid of their lives and feel uncomfortable. every day there is always heard that there is crime everywhere, whether in the form of thuggery, gambling, drugs, crime street. Crime or criminal acts are all human actions that violate the rules, norms, or even an action that makes many people restless. Crime occurs everywhere, for example, in public places, schools, markets, and many more. Crimes are usually committed by adults, but nowadays criminal acts are indiscriminate, all people from small, young, to adults can commit crimes.

Security and request in public activity will actually want to make an amicable life among individuals. Furthermore, it can likewise work fair and square of local area government assistance in completing everyday exercises. Then again, assuming the state of the layers of society is confronted with hazardous circumstances, it will upset the request for public activity

which thus will disturb the satisfaction of expectations for everyday comforts and the environment of life is tense/brimming with dread as occurred in specific regions inside the domain of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which should be paid the consequences with casualties, life, property, and different offices and framework.

To make, keep up with and shield the Indonesian nation from all types of instability and confusion is the errand of the Indonesian National Police from the focal level to all edges of the country. The genuine presence of the Police can't be isolated from the jobs and fundamental day to day assignments that they are answerable for. The primary jobs and obligations of the National Police are for the most part controlled in Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police (UUKNRI) which include: First, keeping up with public security and request. Second, implementing the law, and third, giving assurance, haven, and local area administration [2].

Police are considered friends and admired if they succeed in helping people from danger, or as people who are disliked if the police disappoint the hopes of certain members of the community, even that feeling of disappointment is sometimes remembered and can be passed on to members of the surrounding community [3].

The principal jobs and obligations of the National Police are pointed toward acknowledging inside security which incorporates the upkeep of public security and request, request and policing, execution of assurance, insurance, and administration to the local area, and maintaining common freedoms as found in the detailing of Article 14 of Law Number 2 the Year 2002 concerning the Indonesian Police. Therefore, the quality and empowerment of the police in tackling crime is one of the factors that will determine the effectiveness or not of the applicable legal provisions, especially in the field of crime which is the main task of the police [4].

The errands completed by individuals from the National Police who do the Sabhara work are by and large assistance undertakings to the local area, which practically speaking are in direct contact with the local area. Among these undertakings, the errand of Mass Control (Dalmas) is one of the most defenseless against conflicts between the Police and the networks they serve. Mass control is important for the assignment of the Samapta police, which is an action by giving security, assurance, and administration to a gathering who are offering viewpoints or communicating their yearnings openly to forestall the impact of specific gatherings or provocateurs from entering.

One of the steps that can be taken in dealing with these problems is through the service improvement program as outlined in the Quick Wins flagship program by the National Police Chief Decree No. Pol: KEP/37/X/2008 dated 27 October 2008, and can be trusted by the public. The quick wins program presents four priorities in public services, one of which is the quick response or the fast response of the Samapta patrol.

To support the quick wins flagship program in the field of Sabhara, in 2011 the Regulation of the Dirsabhara Baharkam Polri No. 1 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Public Services Through Turjawali Sabhara Activities. This regulation regulates the implementation of patrols combined with dialogue activities between patrol officers and the community. The nature of dialogical patrols is proactive and 'picks up the ball' regarding all kinds of problems that exist in society.

Patrol is the backbone of the National Police to prevent crime in the community to prevent the meeting of intentions and opportunities for criminals. Dialogic patrol is a combination of preventive and pre-emptive police functions. The level of the preventive police function comes from the implementation of patrol activities for crime prevention, and the level of the preemptive police function comes from the counseling and guidance activities carried out for

the community by patrol officers. It can be said that dialogical patrols are the eyes and ears of an organization that has the function of conveying Kamtibmas messages and absorbing all information submitted by the community.

The technical function of the Sabhara in carrying out its duties prioritizes preventive measures against disturbances of Kamtibmas which include the crime of theft of motor vehicles. One of the preventive measures that can be carried out by the Sabhara unit is patrolling. Police patrols are carried out to find out how the social and cultural conditions of the community and culture are so that people's routines in a place are known.

2 Research Methods

The technique utilized in this study is an expressive strategy with a subjective methodology, which means to find out and get an image of the issues that happen at a specific spot and time, then, at that point, attempt to investigate and make sense of the peculiarities that happen for critical thinking in regards to current realities and qualities of the populace. The assortment of information and data connected with the exploration was directed by the Police of the Republic of Indonesia in the Salatiga Region.

The methodology strategy utilized in this examination is the humanism of regulation methodology. The humanism of regulation methodology is a methodology that breaks down how the responses and connections happen when the arrangement of standards works in the public eye. Likewise, a humanistic way to deal with regulation is additionally known. This approach is developed as a steady, institutionalized behavior of the community and gains social legitimacy [5].

1. Primary Data

in particular information from social realities connected with the genuine situation of the law looked by specialists [6]. Ordinarily, there are somewhere around three sorts of information assortment instruments, in particular the investigation of reports or library materials, perceptions or perceptions, and meetings or meetings [6]. The primary data in this study were obtained from interviews with the Salatiga Police Patrol Unit and several related functions.

2. Secondary Data

namely, data sourced from official documents obtained from research locations, data material obtained at the Salatiga Police Station, and data obtained from research results and scientific journals. Previously, it was utilized as result information to help essential information in the conversation and examination process.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 The Role of Police Patrols as Preventive Measures in Crime Prevention Efforts

The police must always protect, protect and serve the community with sincerity to create security and order. The meaning of protector, protector, and public servant can be formulated as follows: Protector: is a member of the National Police who is obliged to have the ability to protect the community so that they are free from fear, free from threats, or dangers, and feel peaceful and at peace. Protector: is a member of the National Police who is required to have the ability to provide guidance, instructions, directions, encouragement, invitations, messages, and advice that is felt to be useful for the community to create a sense of security and peace. Servant:

is a member of the National Police in every step of his service that must be carried out in a moral, ethical, polite, friendly, and proportional manner [7].

For security and public order, it is important to enforce the law, both in the context of orderly public relations as well as order from violators of the law, including criminal acts. Without legal protection for the community, without legal protection for foreign nationals will result in the community in the relationship between fellow members of the community in a broad sense and disrupt state order.

The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia has a fairly heavy task in preventing violations and crimes, serving the community, and protecting and bringing order to the community, in addition to administrative tasks within the state police agency itself and assisting state security with the Indonesian National Army in participating in defense and national security in a broad sense.

In view of the arrangements of the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Police of the Republic of Indonesia Articles 13 to 19 specifies that the obligations and specialists of the police are:

- a. As a state law enforcement tool, to maintain and improve the rule of law;
- b. Carry out the duties of the police as a protector in providing protection and services to the community for the enforcement of the provisions of the legislation;
- c. Together with all other components of the state defense and security forces, foster public peace within the territory of the state to realize security and public order;
- d. Carry out other duties following the laws and regulations.

Moreover, in doing its obligations, the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia can direct examinations and examinations of all criminal demonstrations as per the Criminal Procedure Code and other legal guidelines; coordinate police recognizable proof, police medication, and scientific labs as well as police brain science for the motivations behind police obligations; keep everything under control and guarantee public security; keep up with the wellbeing of body, soul, property, society, and the climate from aggravations of order and additionally calamity, including giving assurance and help by maintaining common liberties; put together movements of every sort with regards to cultivating security, request and smooth traffic out and about; help with settling local area debates that might disturb public request; forestalling and defeating the development of local area infections; managing the progression of convictions that can cause division or compromise the solidarity and trustworthiness of the country; give security help with the preliminary and execution of court choices, the exercises of different offices, as well as local area exercises; complete unique assessments as a feature of police activity with regards to avoidance; get and store the tracked down products for some time; giving police guidelines inside the extent of police managerial power that ties residents.

In the context of carrying out tasks in the field of criminal proceedings, the Indonesian National Police based on the provisions of Article 16 of the Police Law is authorized to:

- a. make arrests, detentions, searches, and confiscations;
- b. prohibit anyone from leaving or entering the scene of a case for investigation;
- c. bring and confront people with investigators in the context of investigations;
- d. Ordering the suspect to stop and asking and checking personal identification;
- e. inspect and confiscate letters;
- f. summon people to be heard and examined as suspects or witnesses;
- g. bring in the necessary experts in connection with the examination of the case;
- h. to terminate the investigation;
- i. submit case files to the public prosecutor;
- j. submit a request directly to the official

- k. immigration in urgent circumstances to carry out prevention and deterrence against people suspected of committing criminal acts;
- l. provide instructions and investigative assistance to civil servant investigators and receive the results of investigations by civil servant investigators to be submitted to the public prosecutor.

The police have a crucial role and role in preventing and tackling crime, especially in big cities, but apart from other functions that are very important to pay attention to, namely the patrol function. Every day the streets are no stranger to being crowded with police patrol vehicles, both using four-wheeled vehicles and two-wheeled vehicles. Patrols are carried out during the day and at night.

The patrols carried out by the Police are aimed at:

- a. Increase the presence of uniformed police in the community;
- b. Preventing the convergence of intention and opportunity factors that allow criminality to arise;
- c. Prevention of disturbances in Kamtibmas;
- d. Providing a sense of security, protection, and protection for the community;
- e. Obtaining information about the possibility of disturbances in public order and security;
- f. Restrictions on the movement of provocateurs and separatists in the community.

As for the role of patrols, among others: Patrol is the backbone of the Indonesian National Police to prevent all forms of crime/disruption of public order and security; As a source of information for the unit; The realization of the presence of the police in the community; Means to convey the message of Kamtibmas to the public; Take the first action at the crime scene; Reflecting the preparedness of the National Police at all times to maintain and ensure security and security.

The main task of the police above describes the protection of all the people. The responsibility of the police patrol is to minimize the opportunity to do evil by carrying out routine supervision based on the division of tasks in each unit. The police are given great authority where every action is considered legal even though it is not stated in the articles of legislation, as long as it does not exceed the limits of its authority and violates human rights, and is in the public interest. As with the author's interview with Kompol Lalu Moh. Syauki that the patrol forms include: [8]

- a. Walking Patrol, a patrol that starts from the headquarters is carried out by at least 2 members walking and being in a quiet place so that they can move freely, conduct observations, and supervise properly to report any odd or unusual circumstances.
- b. Bicycle Patrol, bicycle patrols are carried out to cover a wider area, as well as walking patrols, bicycle patrols also conduct good observation and supervision to report and check if there are strange or unusual conditions.
- c. Motorcycle Patrol, Motorcycle patrols are carried out to assist walking patrols and bicycle patrols where they can immediately assist when a walking patrol or bicycle patrol needs assistance, motorcycle patrols can also provide services to the community more quickly because it is more effective to speed/accuracy in performing tasks.
- d. Car Patrol, Car patrols are carried out to assist and supervise foot patrols, bicycle patrols, and motorbike patrols at certain control points and crossings to monitor where other patrol officers are, exchange information/information, liaise with command posts. Car patrols carry out patrols around official residences, malls, banks, markets, and places that are considered crime-prone.

3.2 The Effectiveness of Police Patrols as Preventive Measures in Combating Crime

The term legitimate viability hypothesis comes from the English interpretation, in particular Effectiveness of the Legal Theory, which in Dutch is called Effectiviteit van de Juridische Theorie, in German it is Wirksamkeit der Rechtlichen Theorie. Hans Kelsen presents a meaning of legitimate viability, lawful adequacy is whether individuals really act as per a method for staying away from sanctions compromised by legitimate standards or not, and whether the approvals are appropriately carried out in the event that the circumstances are satisfied or not . [9].

According to Soerjono Soekamto, whether or not a law is effective is determined by 5 (five) factors, namely [6]:

- a. The legal factor itself
- b. Law enforcement factors (the parties who make and apply the law)
- c. Target factors or facilities that support law enforcement
- d. Community variables, in particular the climate in which the law applies or is applied
- e. Cultural elements because of innovativeness and taste in light of the human drive in affiliation [6]

Ahmad Ali argues that in general, when we want to know the extent to which the effectiveness of the law is to be obeyed or not obeyed, the factors that affect the effectiveness of legislation are professional and optimal implementation of the role of law enforcers both in carrying out their duties and carrying out the contents of the Act. it [10].

The results of observations and interviews, that integrated patrols will be a wise step for public awareness and increasing the role of police members in responding to the still high crime rate. The existence of this Patrol has existed and has lasted for a long time in the lives of the Indonesian people. We can find this as an example of a model of crime prevention efforts, such as in the Bali area, by utilizing the community, namely traditional leaders as security figures, commonly called Pecalang.

These efforts have been going on for a long time, but as a result of shifting social values in people's lives, both in the economic, cultural, social, and political fields, this has also resulted in the decline in the implementation of this traditional crime prevention model. Gradually the culture shifted to individualism and egoism so that it prioritized personal/group interests, one of which was manifested by building security posts at home, making portals without permission from the local government (obviously violating Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation).

Although in most areas this model has disappeared, in some areas the performance of this model is maintained and even remains a traditional cultural heritage that is passed down from generation to generation. This traditional model is usually found in areas in the form of villages with socio-economic development and traditional cultural adaptations that are still well preserved. Meanwhile, in urban areas, it is very difficult to find this traditional Pamswakarsa model. the power of consistency.

4 Conclusion

The obligation of the Police is to make security and harmony for the local area by upholding the law and giving insurance, assurance, and administration to the local area by the arrangements of Article 13 of Law no. 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, in particular keeping up with security and public request, implementing the law and giving assurance, insurance, and administrations to the law local area (the party who makes and applies the law), target elements or offices that help policing, factors, specifically the climate in which

the law applies or is applied, and social variables because of inventive works and sentiments in view of the human drive in the affiliation.

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