

Effectiveness of Dialogical Patrol of Samapta Uniti in Pressing Number Action Criminal Motorcycle Theft Use Guard Public Order and Maintenance in Region Law of Kediri City Police Office

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Abstract

The crime of motorcycle theft is one of the criminal cases that is in the public spotlight. City Kediri Because between Action Criminal 3C, motorcycle theft, which owns several reports in 2021, there were 17 cases; in 2022, there were 21 cases; and in 2023, there were 30 cases of motorcycle theft. If there is no effective active patrol, especially dialogic patrols, the security and comfort of the people of Kediri City will be disrupted. This study aims to determine the implementation and inhibiting factors and support active patrol dialogic units in press number criminal act motorcycle theft use, guard public order, and security in regional law police station Kediri City. This study uses SWOT theory and POAC management theory and uses the concepts of effectiveness, patrol concept, and criminal crime. The author also applies a descriptive qualitative method in this study by collecting data through observation, interviews, and document studies. The data was then tested using various sources, techniques, time, and theories of triangulation. The results and conclusions of the study indicate that the implementation of patrols, especially dialogical patrols of the Satsamapta Polres Kediri City, cannot be said to be effective because several things have not been appropriately implemented. Good guidelines for operational police, among them, quality And the number of human resources owned, the implementation of dialogic patrol activities, and direct supervision from leaders to reduce the number of motorcycle theft crimes to maintain public order and security in the jurisdiction of the Kediri City Police.

Keywords: effectiveness, patrol dialogic, act crime, motorcycle theft.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the country with the biggest in Asia Southeast Asia. It ranks 15th in the world with a high population quantity causing many social gaps, one of which is the large number of unemployed people, which triggers poverty and impacts increasing crime. This cannot be avoided because, in reality, social symptoms are something attached to life man Which sometimes changes his as expected or even Not expected (Rafid, 2021; Phillips, et al., 2020). In Indonesia, The highest number of cases recorded was theft, reaching 36,279 cases, Data of theft Criminal in Indonesia available on table 1.

Tabel 1. . Data of theft Criminal in Indonesia

Types of crime	Amount case
Theft with weighting	30,019
Theft vehicle motorized	3.136
Theft with violence	3.124

One of the areas prone to crime is the province of East Java (Hamid & Nasih, 2021; Ariadne, et al., 2021). Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency of East Java Province according to the Resort Police in East Java Province, the crime rate increased drastically in 2022 when compared to 2021, wherein the data in 2021, the number of crime cases was recorded at 24,844 cases and improved drastically in 2022 to reach 60,236 cases. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of East Java Province, the city of Kediri is the one city with notes of a total of 1,047 crimes in 2022.

Motor Vehicle Theft is a crime that may not be eradicated or eradicated, because stolen vehicles can be traded illegally, either as a complete unit or separated into parts that are sold separately, to eliminate traces, not only involve individuals or groups but can also involve syndicates that trade across regions through exchange, such as when stolen goods from area A are exchanged for stolen goods from area B, and so on (Binding, 2023; Van Uhm, et al., 2021). In 2023, based on data from members of the Polres Intelkam unit Kediri City in picture 1.3 comparison crime 3C (Curas, Curat, and Curanmor) during the period from January to August 2023 which found a position act criminal Which often happens is theft vehicle motorized (Motorcycle theft) with a total of 30 reported cases. in 2021 to 2023 theft cases vehicle motorized (Motorcycle theft) experience improvement in each year his Which in 2021, 17 cases were recorded, then increased in 2022 to 21 cases and experienced a drastic increase in 2023 to 30 cases, the total number of crimes of motor vehicle theft (Curanmor), violent theft (Curas), aggravated theft (Curat) (Kurniawan, et al, 2024).

Motorcycle theft can be categorized under Article 363 of the Criminal Code if the theft is committed at night in a house or closed yard that has a building inside, carried out by someone present at the place without permission or the knowledge of the owner, theft carried out by a gang, theft involving acts of damaging, cutting, or climbing to enter. To place crime

or reach goods stolen, or use key fake, fake orders, or fake uniforms can be punished as theft with a maximum prison sentence of seven years. If all three categories are carried out simultaneously, they can be punished as theft with a maximum prison sentence of nine years.

This effort prevents the Indonesian National Police from responding to crimes Wrong only one is with effort patrol by unit, according to Chapter 1 Number 20 Constitution Number 2 Year 2002 about Police Country Republic Indonesia, which explains understanding Patrol sounds "Patrol is activity For guard order and public safety utilizing carry out guarding, supervision and prevention in the jurisdiction of the Indonesian National Police." One of the patrol activities that the author believes can support the activities patrol in press number act criminal motorcycle theft in region law Police Station Kediri City is activity Patrol dialogic Which can interpreted that is activity patrol Which has set target, time, And route with method implementation his with stop in each point which is determined and communicates two-way with the community, both listening and appealing regarding public order disturbances in the area. The main objective of implementing dialogic patrols is to find out the obstacles faced by the community regarding public order disturbances and to build good communication with the community—an appeal in a way direct to public-related situations, public order, and security in the area(Sugaya & Wolitzky, 2021; Rakhmonova, 2022). Patrol dialogic Also, through direct contact and social media, we know that almost all Indonesian people use social media; we can use WhatsApp, TikTok, Twitter, and Instagram to spread public order information via social media(Neyazi, et al., 2022).

Reviewing the data above with the total crime of motorcycle theft in the jurisdiction of the Kediri City Police, which is high from the last 3 years and continues to increase, it is evidence that the role and performance of the patrol members of the Kediri City Police Samapta Unit, especially in dialogic patrol activities, are still considered less effective. This is the main factor for the author in conducting research related to the efforts of the Samapta Unit in maintaining public order and security in the jurisdiction of the Kediri City Police with the object of Dialogic Patrol activities.

METHOD

According to George R. Terry, management theory includes activities to achieve goals carried out by individuals who contribute their best efforts through actions that have been carried out previously. George Terry, in his book "Principle Management," explains that There are four main functions that must be emphasized in the management process, known as Planning, Organizing, Actuating, and Controlling or can be called POAC, namely:

A. Planning

The process determines the task Which must done by A team or group to reach the objective Which has been set(Gagné, et al., 2022). Planning involves making decisions, including considering various alternatives. In this process, it is crucial to have the ability to imagine the desired outcome so that you can design a pattern of action to achieve that goal.

B. Organizing (*organizing*)

Involving steps following:

- 1). Classify the activities required to achieve the objectives in groups.
- 2). Assignment of a manager to manage the formation of groups.
- 3). Set not quite enough answers in between units of organization. Organizing is concerned with searching for and placing individuals into organizational units.

C. Implementation

Refers to the activities carried out by a leader to initiate and carry out actions designed in the planning and organizing process. This aims to achieve the goals that have been set, taking into account factors that affect the performance of team members to support the achievement(Lubis, et al., 2024; Armstrong & Taylor, 2023).

D. Control

Involves ongoing steps to check whether the activities are following the plan. This includes changes, monitoring, and evaluation. This is to ensure that the objective is achieved following the plan, which has been set, and optimal results are achieved. The importance of this control also depends heavily on the individual's ability to carry out activities so that every decision taken is considered carefully and thoroughly (Loeng, 2020; Gruber, 2023).

The function of SWOT analysis is to obtain information from situation analysis and separate it into internal issues (strengths and weaknesses) and external issues (opportunities and threats)(Ashutosh, et al., 2020).

a. Strengths

When We speak about 'strength' in analysis SWOT, This refers to internal factors that show good performance. This can be compared to external factors or other competitive advantages(Grant, 2021). Evaluating this section helps us understand the successful aspects. Then, we can apply the methods or advantages that have proven to succeed, that is, strength We, to areas other than those Requiring additional support, such as increasing team productivity.

b. Weaknesses

When we talk about 'weaknesses' in a SWOT analysis, it refers to internal factors that indicate poor performance. Analyzing strengths before evaluating weaknesses is a wise approach to understanding the basics of success and failure. Identifying these internal weaknesses provides a starting point for improving these projects (Ghorbani, et al., 2022; Nasir, et al., 2021).

c. Opportunities

Opportunities in analysis SWOT appear as results from factor internal, that is, the strengths and weaknesses within your organization, as well as the impact of external initiatives that may enable you to gain a more competitive position. These opportunities can come from various sources, including the areas you want to improve from your weaknesses. Which There is or even from area Which Not yet identified in two stages previous analysis

d. Threats

The threat in analysis SWOT refers to an area That can cause potential problems or challenges. These threats differ from weaknesses because they are external and usually beyond the organization's control. Threats can be anything from a global pandemic to changes in market competition.

Success in reaching objectives can rated through draft effectiveness, which has a variety of understandings and interpretations among academics and practitioners(Honicke, et al., 2020). Draft effectiveness originates from, say, 'effect' and describes the connection between cause and effect. In context, effectiveness can be seen as the cause of other variables (Mastrich, & Hernandez, 2021). The concept of effectiveness has three different levels, which are grouped into individual, group, and organizational levels, Ficapal, et al., 2020). The details of the levels include:

a. Effectiveness Individual

Individual effectiveness is a perspective that focuses on the work results of a particular employee or member of an organization.

b. Effectiveness Group

This approach recognizes that individuals work together in groups; therefore, group effectiveness can be measured as the total contribution of all group members.

c. Effectiveness Organization

Organizational effectiveness results from the effectiveness of individuals and groups working together. By utilizing synergy between individuals and groups, organizations can achieve higher work results than the work of individuals or groups separately. According to

Perkabaharkam PoIri No. 1 of 2017 concerning Patrol, which there is in Chapter 1 (One), paragraphs 2(two) And 3 (three) explain that:

- a. The Republic of Indonesia National Police, hereinafter referred to as the Police, is a state apparatus that plays a role in maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, patronage, and services to the public in the context of maintaining domestic security.
- b. Security And order public, furthermore abbreviated public order and security, is a dynamic condition of society as one of the prerequisites for the implementation of the development process national in frame achievement objective national Which is marked by. Ensuring security, order and upholding the law, and maintaining peace, which contains the ability to foster and develop the potential and strength of the community in preventing, preventing, and overcoming all forms of violations of the law and other forms of disturbance that can disturb the community.
- c. Patrol is one of the police activities carried out by members of the Police as an effort to prevent public order disturbances caused by potential disturbances, threshold disturbances, and real disturbances by visiting, exploring, observing, supervising, paying attention to situations, and/or conditions that are estimated to cause real disturbances that require the presence of the Police to carry out police actions.

Theft, as a crime against human property, is a problem that continues to grow over time. The definition of theft as regulated in the Criminal Code can be found in Article 362, which states that Theft is anyone who takes something, which is wholly or partly owned by another person, to possess the item against their rights, is punished for theft with a maximum imprisonment of five years or a maximum fine of Rp 900,-.

Article 4 of Police Regulation Number 2 of 2021 explains that the main task of the Polres is to carry out the leading role of the Polri in maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, providing protection, patronage, and services to the community, as well as carrying out other duties following applicable regulations applies. In the study Which in do writer, the writer uses the basics taken from Perkabaharkam no. 1 of 2017 concerning patrols. This refers to the problems brought by the author, namely the implementation of patrols, inhibiting and supporting factors, and dialogic patrol SOPs.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research currently being conducted is field research, which is based on a phenomenon and social activity involving the public in a certain area. Therefore, the data used in this study are factual and accurate, obtained through a structured and systematic process (Ridings & Chitrakar, 2020; May & Perry 2022). The focus of the research discussed in this paper is on the role of Dialogic Patrol Activities by Unit Samapta, Good, which are internal and external, as well as the effort to suppress the number of motorcycle theft crimes in the jurisdiction of the Kediri City Police. Kediri City is located in the Province of Java East, Indonesia. In general, geographically, the coordinates range between 7°50'7°57' Latitude South And 112°8' - 112°15' Longitude East (Fauzi, et al., 2019).

Kediri City also has significant religious diversity, although most of the population embraces Islam (Dodi, 2023). There is also a minority which adhere to other religions such as Christianity, Hinduism, and Buddhism. Kediri also has several places of worship that serve the spiritual needs of its people. According to Perpol no. 2 of 2021 concerning SOTK (Composition Organization and Layout Work), the police station is an element executor task territoriality on the level of Regional Police, which is at the lower Chief of Police. This is led by a Chief of Police, which means in Chapter 1, grain 6 is the leader of the Indonesian National Police in the area district/city and is responsible to the Regional Police Chief. There are four types of police according to Article 3 paragraph (2), namely:

- a) Type A that is Police Station City Big;
- b) Type B that is Metropolitan Police;
- c) Type C is the City police station;
- d) Type D namely the Police.

Kediri City Police is classified as a type D Police led by a middle-ranking officer with AKBP (Assistant Grand Commissioner of Police), AKBP Teddy Chandra, SIK, M.Si. Kediri City Police is located on Jl. KDP Slamet No. 2, Bandar Lor, Mojoroto District, Kediri City, East Java, under the leadership of the Chief of Police, is assisted by the Deputy Chief of Police, who is a middle-ranking officer with the rank of Kompol (Police Commissioner), namely Kompol Doddy Primary, SIC Which under eight police station in City Kediri And surrounding area There are three police stations in the city area, namely the City Police, the Pesantren Police, and the Mojoroto Police, as well as five police stations in the district area, namely the Tarokan police, the Banyakan Police, the Grogol Police, the Mojo Police and the Semen Police. Kediri City Police provides various police services related to 5 technical police

functions, namely Samapta, Binmas, Reskrim, Intelkam, and Lantas, each of the five units is led by an officer.

Source : HR Police Station Kediri City

The Samapta Unit has the responsibility to implement and develop the role Same The police Which covers function police general, like arrange, guarding, supervising, patrolling, or what is usually called (Turjawali), and includes securing community activities and vital objects, handling minor criminal acts, controlling crowds, frame (Julianto, et al, 2024)

supporting security and order national. Samapta Unit Police Station Kediri City has personnel from officers, non-commissioned officers, and civil servants, as many as 77 (Seven Ten Seven) Personnel Which have divided each task per unit based on rank and position. The following is the structure organization unit Same Police Station Kediri City:

Motor vehicle theft or motorcycle theft is one of the many cases of act criminal, which is more deeply classified right in act criminal theft 3C, namely robbery, theft, and motorcycle theft (Amri, et al., 2021; Hasan, et al., 2023). On the map of City Vulnerability Kediri, there is an average in each sub-district majority, which becomes the target of vehicles that are contained in settlements. From 8 sub-districts, data was recorded on the map of the vulnerability to motorbike theft; there are six sub-districts, most of which occurred in residential areas and two subdistricts; others happened in front of shops. And in the last 3 years, precisely from 2021 to 2023, most of the modes found in motorcycle theft in the jurisdiction of the Kediri City Police are using fake keys.

In the study of the implementation of patrol dialogic by Unit Universal to suppress the crime of motorcycle theft in Kediri City, the author applies the POAC (Planning, Organizing, Actuating, Controlling) management theory proposed by George R. Terry. This theory provides a relevant framework for understanding how management can be applied to implement dialogic patrols by the Samapta Unit.

1. Planning

Planning one's role is very significant in determining the success of a system, including in-context patrol dialogue. Ripe and very structured planning is required To ensure smoothness of operations and effectiveness in carrying out tasks patrol. Stages planning on Chapter 18 police station no 1 year 2017 about patrol is explained as follows:

Before carrying out a patrol, the tactical controller and/or technical controller conducts an AAP to all over Officer Patrol with convey: a). Analysis And Evaluation (Anev) Public order

disturbances and calendar Dynamic public order and security or static, b). Patrol Target, c). Patrol Form, d). Patrol Area, e). Patrol Area (Beat), f). Vulnerability Characteristics target area/object Patrol, g). Patrol Time, h). How to act, i). Prohibitions, and j). Obligations.

2. Organizing

After process planning, Which is Good And ripe, Step further In managing a system, in this case, the dialogic patrol implementation system in suppressing the number of motorcycle theft crimes in the jurisdiction of Kediri City is organizing. Organizing is key in developing the system framework—implementation patrol wheel two. An important aspect of organizing is the clear division of main tasks among each personnel involved in the dialogic patrol.

3. Actuating

Implementation is a critical advanced stage in the management of a system. In the context of the two-wheeled Sat Samapta Polres Kediri City patrol, implementation is the core of this entire system. Through observations carried out by following patrol activities wheel two And dialogic sat same Police Station Kediri City, writer finds problem on wheel patrol implementation two that is, there are still many personnel who do not carry out patrols by police operational guidelines in this case Perkabarkam No. 1 of 2017 Article 22 concerning the implementation of two-wheeled patrols based on the results of an interview with the Head of Samapta IPTU Willow Swandoko Which explain stages implementation patrol wheel two as follows :

- a. The implementation of patrols after being given the app by the Head of the Regional Police Unit, immediately carrying out patrols according to the instructions based on the SOP for implementing two-wheeled patrols, in this case, the targets and objectives of the patrols
- b. Two-wheeled patrols with two or more units are carried out by personnel who already have a driving license, are equipped with safety infrastructure, and comply with all traffic regulations.
- c. Always turn on the siren and light rotator as a marker of the implementation of two-wheeled patrols.

4. Controlling

The work system control stage is an important step that concludes a series of previous stages in a system, including the Sat Samapta dialogic patrol. Police Station Kediri City. Control on duty To ensure that all results from the implementation have a plan And objective,

Which is predetermined. In this case, the two-wheeled patrol must carry out careful control at every stage.

In examining the factors that influence the implementation of two-wheeled patrols by the Samapta Unit to reduce the number of motorcycle theft crimes in Kediri City, the author applies the SWOT (*Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats*) management theory.

1. Strength

The role of strengths is central to determining the success of a system, especially in implementing dialogical patrols that aim to reduce the number of motorcycle theft crimes. Strength serves as a basis and the driving force to advance excess and superiority system patrol dialogic in a way overall (Fajar, et al, 2024) .

2. Weakness

In conducting a SWOT theory analysis, weaknesses are often considered as a pair of strengths(Gödde, et al., 2023). Which parallel with elements power. This means that in every aspect of strength or the advantages possessed by the implementation system, there will always be internal deficiencies or weaknesses that can hinder the implementation of dialogic patrols, especially in effort press number act criminal motorcycle theft. Weakness becomes an internal factor that needs to be identified and addressed carefully. For example, weaknesses may arise from limited resources, lack of expertise and skills within the patrol team, or constraints in the internal communication system. Identifying these weaknesses is a key step to improving the effectiveness of dialogic patrols and overcoming obstacles that may arise during implementation.

3. Opportunities

In context, No only factor internal impacts a system, especially when discussing patrol with objective press number act criminal motorcycle theft. Besides the factors internal and external, they also have their role, which is significant, especially with opportunities or opportunities from activity patrol, which aims to reduce action figures for criminal motorcycle theft. Opportunities This refers to elements outside the coverage of the police who can give support for implementation patrol, making it a potential positive in a system. For example, working with the local community, institution government, or even the private sector can be considered an external opportunity worth considering.

4. Threats

Threat own role, which is significant in context framework Work SWOT theory. Understanding threats is essential because it allows us to formulate plan steps, Which is better

in implementing a system. Especially in the implementation patrol dialogic for press number act criminal motorcycle theft,

Threats become a balanced pair with opportunities external to the POLRI institution. Understanding the threat aspect in depth is essential in improving the performance of patrol dialogue. The threat can involve various factors, like potential regulatory changes, increased crime rates, or even changes in societal behavioral patterns.

CONCLUSION

Implementation of dialogic patrols by the Samapta unit to reduce the number of motorcycle theft crimes use guard public order and security Not yet can fulfill guidelines operational the police or can be said to be ineffective, because in terms of planning, organizing, implementing and controlling there are still many shortcomings that are not following the police operational guidelines. In planning, there is still a lack of delivery during briefings before implementation in the time element, so there are still many omissions during patrol activities because the patrols are not carried out on time at critical times when motorcycle theft crimes occur so they still cannot reduce the number of motorcycle theft crimes.

Based on the results of the study, the author found several facts, namely internal support in the form of supporting infrastructure and DIPA. This shows that the Kediri City Police truly support the implementation of patrols because the DIPA of the Kediri City Police, especially in the Samapta unit, has been appropriately distributed and used as it should be. In terms of infrastructure, it has been very supportive in using infrastructure that is used as well as possible following the infrastructure provided.

Then, from external parties, the support received is in the form of assistance in maintaining public order and security in the jurisdiction of the Kediri City Police from agencies outside the police, such as the TNI and Satpol PP, the community and community organizations, as well as the local government. Also, logistics are given to police stations in Kediri city, specifically Samapta units, to support the implementation of dialogic patrols to reduce the number of motorcycle theft crimes.

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