Efforts to Improve Community Policing on Patrols Dialogue of Samapta Unit to Prevent Theft in Framework for Realizing Public Order and Security at The Kediri Police

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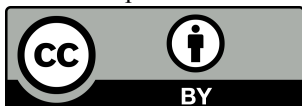Corresponding Email: *salvawajdi@gmail.com

Abstract

The crime of theft with aggravation (Curat) is a type of crime that ranks first of all categories of crimes that occur in Indonesia. Based on data from the Kediri Police investigation unit, the number of Curat crimes from 2020 to July 2023 has reached 313 cases. This Kamtibmas disturbance situation also occurred in the city of Kediri. Repressive law enforcement has an essential role in the eradication of criminal acts, however, preemptive and preventive measures as prevention are far more critical so that people Do not become victims or even perpetrators of cheating crimes. However, the rampant crime in the jurisdiction of the Kediri Regional Police proves that preventive measures carried out through Dialogical Patrols by prioritizing the Polmas have not brought optimal results. In this writing, the author applies a qualitative descriptive method with the consideration that the problems raised by the author are more than a study of a case. In this study, the author uses a type of case study research, namely understanding, studying, and researching the obstacles faced in the implementation of Community Policing Dialogical Patrols in the Samapta Unit to prevent curat crime and maintain the situation of Kamtibmas in the jurisdiction of the Kediri Regional Police. The author of this study will examine a variable with other variables to produce an explanatory statement. The obstacles faced by the Samapta Unit are related to the limited number of members who must reach a broad jurisdiction. The materials and techniques applied in message delivery have not been updated. Data on potential crime risk in various areas has not been updated, so members obtain little information. Efforts to increase Community Policing in the Dialogical Patrols of the Samapta Unit to prevent fraudulent crimes to realize the maintenance of Kamtibmas in the jurisdiction of the Kediri Police. The competency development of Samapta Unit members includes educational programs designed to expand skills and knowledge.

Keywords: Community Policing, Curat, Patrol, Crime

INTRODUCTION

Crime is the shadow of civilization. This expression provides an understanding of the existence of the intrinsic relationship between crime and human development; in other words, with the growth of population, the advancement of civilization, and the increase in science and technology, crime will also develop in tandem. Population growth is an essential factor that plays a role in increasing crime rates in Indonesia (putri, 2021; Ginting, 2022).

The Central Statistics Agency noted that Indonesia's population growth continues to increase, from 270,000,000 people in 2020 to 278,690,000 in mid-2023. Along with population growth, crime data in Indonesia has also increased. Based on data from the National Criminal Information Center of the National Police Criminal Investigation Agency, the number of crime cases in 2020 was recorded at 188,648 cases.

it increased by 118,085 cases, so the number of cases recorded in August 2023 was 306,733. The number of crime data from 2020 to August 2023 reached 1,092,207 instances. This is certainly not a small number. The crime of aggravated theft (Curat) is a type of crime that ranks first among all categories of crime that occur in Indonesia.

Based on data from the National Criminal Information Center of the National Police Criminal Investigation Unit (Julianto, et al, 2024), the number of theft crimes from 2020 to August 2023 has reached 230,679 cases. This public order disturbance situation also occurred in the city of Kediri. As explained in Table 1.1 below, theft crimes from 2020 to July 2023 were in the first place compared to other types of theft crimes in the category of total crime or the number of crimes reported. In the same context, crime clearance or resolved crimes of theft crimes also showed the highest number (Kurniawan, et al 2024).

METHOD

Qualitative research is a technique used to describe, explore, and understand the meanings that individuals or groups give to social or humanitarian issues (Darlington, 2020; Khoa, 2023). This process involves critical steps such as formulating questions and methodologies, collecting specific data from participants, analyzing data from the particular to the more general inductively, and interpreting the meaning of the data. The final research report is created with a structure that can be changed. Those involved in this type of research must adopt an inductive approach, focus on the meanings given by individuals, and interpret the complexity of an issue (Cresswell, 2003).

In this writing, the author applies a qualitative descriptive method with the consideration that the problem raised by the author is more of a study of a case, namely efforts to improve *community policing* of dialogical patrols of the Samapta Unit to prevent the crime of theft to maintain public order and security at the Kediri Police.

Jalaludin Rakhmat (2002) explains that the qualitative descriptive approach focuses on observations in the natural environment. Researchers are directly involved in the research location, observe the phenomena, and document them using an observation notebook (using observation guidelines as a tool) (Rakhmat, 2003). No attempts are made to manipulate variables during this process.The reasons the author uses a qualitative descriptive approach in this writing are:

a. The author attempts to reveal the obstacles faced in the implementation of *Community Policing* (Community Policing) Dialogic Patrol at the Samapta Unit to prevent the crime of theft and maintain the Kamtibmas situation in the jurisdiction of the Kediri Police;

b. Data was obtained based on the perspective of members of the Samapta Unit, perpetrators of theft, and community leaders in the jurisdiction of the Kediri Police.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The author explains the obstacles to *Community* Policing activities in the Dialogic Patrol of the Samapta Unit to Prevent Criminal Acts of Theft in the context of Maintaining Public Order and Security in the Jurisdiction of the Kediri Police (Berutu, 2023; Syabrina, 2034). Before explaining the obstacles, the author describes the implementation of patrols by the Samapta Unit using the application of the following theory:

The author explains the obstacles to *Community* Policing activities in the Dialogic Patrol of the Samapta Unit to Prevent Criminal Acts of Theft in the context of Maintaining Public Order and Security in the Jurisdiction of the Kediri Police. Before explaining the obstacles, the author explains the implementation of patrols by the Samapta Unit using the 6M Theory

by George R. Terry (Terry, 2006).

A. Man Aspect

In the *Man aspect,* officers involved in Dialogic Patrol are selected based on their good communication and social interaction skills, enabling them to be more (Bennell, 2022; Wang, 2024). Effective in dialogue. In an interview with the Head of Samapta Polres Kediri, the key to the success of the dialogic patrol lies in the interpersonal and communicative abilities of the unit members, which allows them to build positive relationships with the community. This success cannot be separated from the support of existing policies, where the dialogic patrol carried out is based on Perkabaharkam Number 1 of 2017. This policy is a tangible form of *Community Policing* as regulated in Article 1 Paragraph 4 of Perpol Number 1 of 2021, which emphasizes the importance of involvement and cooperation between the police and the community in creating security and order.

Kediri Police demonstrates its commitment to increasing capacity its members through strategically designed educational programs. From the teks and interviews above, it can be seen that there are members of the Kediri Police Samapta Unit who are allowed to take specialist development education to improve their competence in maintaining public security and order. Training is important in developing skills in interacting so that patrol members can function optimally in carrying out patrol duties (Nurkardina, 2020).

Referring to Perpol No. 2 of 2021, the number of personnel of the Turjawali Unit Samapta owned by the Type D Police is 40 members. However, the Turjawali Unit Samapta

of the Kediri Police operates with only 36 members. This gap indicates the need for additional members so that the unit can function according to the capacity determined by the regulation.

In implementing *Community Policing* activities in the Dialogic Patrol of the Kediri Police Samapta Unit, there were obstacles related to insufficient patrol members compared to the vast area of law that had to be guarded. Although members had attended strategic development education to improve their abilities and strategies in carrying out their duties, this challenge still impacted them. Towards the implementation of *Community Policing* activities in Dialogic Patrol. The limited number of personnel is an obstacle to achieving the main objective of the activity, namely maintaining public security and order (Morse, 2024; Alehegn, 2024).

B. Money

The "Money" aspect is related to the amount of budget available and how the budget is managed and allocated to achieve goals (Boke, 2023). Crime prevention and maintenance of public security and order through Community Policing activities in the Dialogic Patrol of the Kediri Police Samapta Unit.

Following the statement of AKP Agus Sudarjanto, SH, regarding the importance of the budget in supporting the prevention of criminal acts and maintaining public security and order, there is a legal basis that regulates the source of these funds. In accordance with the provisions of Article 42 of Perkabaharkam Number 1 of 2017, the source of funding that supports patrol activities is officially determined through the DIPA Polri.

Interview conducted by the author on October 6, 2023 with Commander I of the Turjawali Unit of the Samapta Unit of the Kediri Police, BRIPKA Galih Ajie Mukti, who state:

> "We receive pocket money and food money of 45 thousand rupiah for each activity we carry out. With this financial support, we feel more appreciated and motivated to carry out our duties even better."

However, in an interview with BRIPKA Galih Ajie Mukti, the dilemma regarding with pocket money and meal money received by Turjawali members.

"Although we receive pocket money and meal money for each patrol activity, we are still faced with the problem of covering our petrol costs. This is because the monthly petrol distribution is limited, only 75 liters per R4 vehicle and 15 liters per R2 vehicle, which is insufficient for the wide area we have to patrol."

In an interview conducted on October 10, 2023, between the author and BRIPTU Reno Tegar, a member of the Turjawali Unit Samapta Polres, he provided information regarding the area of jurisdiction of the Kediri Police, which reached 1,046.54Km². The Samapta Unit has 6 R4 vehicles and 34 R2 vehicles. Every month, R4 vehicles only get a fuel allocation of 75 liters, and R2 only gets 15 liters.

This constraint significantly impacts the implementation of *Community Policing* activities in Dialogic Patrol. Although the fuel seems sufficient for daily patrol needs, the allocation is far from enough to deal with patrol tasks requiring high mobility and must cover a wide area. As a result, members often use personal funds to buy fuel to complete their assignments (Samanta, 2021; Ratcliffe, 2020).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion that the researcher has explained regarding the improvement of *community policing* in the Samapta Unit's dialogic patrol to prevent theft from realizing public order and security at the Kediri Police, the researcher concludes as follows: The obstacles faced by the Samapta Unit related to Human Resources are the limited number of members who must cover a wide legal area (Kalev, et al, 2021; Konteatis, et al, 2021). The number of personnel of the Samapta Unit Turjawali owned by the Type D Police is 40. However, the Samapta Unit Turjawali Unit of the Kediri Police operates with only 36 personnel. The lack of members indicates the need for additional members so that the unit can function according to the capacity determined by the regulation. The next obstacle is the need for fuel. Although the amount of fuel seems sufficient for daily patrol needs, the allocation is far from enough to deal with patrol tasks that require high mobility and must cover a wide area (Zabrodskyi, 2022; Gonçalves, 2021; Dewinter, 2020). Documentation and formality, without serious effort in building close relationships with the community. Based on the interviews conducted, it was revealed that the materials and techniques applied in conveying messages of public security and order and awareness of the law carried out by the Kediri Police Samapta Unit have not been updated. The approach used remains monotonous and has not changed, resulting in a lack of ability for these techniques to attract public interest and attention. Related to motor vehicle maintenance. Identified tires that are bald approaching the safe limit of use, which indirectly reduces the safety and performance of officers when patrolling. The tilted motorcycle handlebars and broken clutch lever on one unit indicate the possibility of a previous collision or accident that has not been repaired. This is an indication of a lack of regular maintenance. Related to the implementation of crime prevention strategies through *Community Policing* in Dialogic Patrols, data on

potential crime risks in various areas has not been updated, so the lack of information obtained by members is an obstacle to the implementation of *Community Policing* in Dialogic Patrols (Ratcliffe, 2020; Wu, 2022). Based on communication theory, researchers found several obstacles, including social enthusiasm in *Community Policing* activities in Dialogic Patrols is often hampered by the lack of active participation from the community. The lack of continuity of activities often hampers the dynamic and ongoing communication process in Dialogic Patrol. The communication symbols the police use are not always easily understood by the general public. The impact of ineffective symbols results in misinterpretation of messages due to the lack of shared meaning between the police and the public. In the theory of primary prevention, one of the main challenges is the limitation in eliminating environmental factors that facilitate deviant behavior. This includes physical aspects, such as inadequate lighting in some areas, and social elements, such as the lack of community involvement in preventive efforts. In relation to secondary prevention, the obstacle found is the lack of effective reciprocity from the Samapta Unit to Karang Taruna.

Expanding the skills and knowledge of Dialogic Patrol members through education and training programs shows a real effort to improve the quality of *Community Policing* (Fix, 2021; Labrecque,2022). This is in line with the established policies and confirms the commitment of the Kediri Police in strengthening police relations with the community. Efforts increase *Community Policing* in Dialogic Patrols of the Samapta Unit to preventthe crime of theft (Fajar, et al 2024) and maintain public order and security in the jurisdiction of the Kediri Police. Developing the competency of members of the Samapta Unit includes educational programs designed to expand skills and knowledge. From the data presented, there is an opportunity for members to take specialist education, demonstrating the commitment of the Kediri Police to increasing the capacity of its personnel. The Samapta Unit of the Kediri Police can increase its effectiveness in preventing crime and maintaining public security and order. This success depends not only on the amount of funds available but also on how effectively the funds are managed and allocated. The amount of fuel available is insufficient to cover the entire large patrol area, considering the vast area of the Kediri Police jurisdiction, with only 75 liters of fuel per R4 vehicle and 15 liters per R2 vehicle each month. This situation often forces members to use personal funds to meet fuel needs. The methods applied in Dialogic Patrol must be dynamic and adaptive, reflecting a deep understanding of social conditions and community needs. This depends on the approach chosen by the Samapta Unit in identifying and responding to security issues in the community. Adoption of materials Relevant educational and informative content is intended to facilitate the delivery of security

and crime prevention messages more effectively and engagingly. The importance of repairing and maintaining infrastructure in supporting *Community Policing* activities in Dialogic Patrol. Through initiatives to repair damaged infrastructure, imposing sanctions to prevent repeated damage and routine monitoring of vehicle conditions. Data on potential crimes must be updated daily because members will use the data to facilitate the mapping of dialogic patrol targets. The message delivery technique used by members must be adjusted to the character of the community so as to increase community participation, and the community will readily accept the messages conveyed by members.

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