

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FOUR-WHEEL PATROL UTILIZING WHATSAPP FOR PREVENTING MOTORCYCLE THEFT AT PABUARAN POLICE SECTOR IN CIREBON POLICE RESORT

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis efektivitas patroli roda empat dengan menggunakan WhatsApp dalam mencegah tindak pidana pencurian kendaraan bermotor roda dua (curanmor) di wilayah Polsek Pabuaran, Polresta Cirebon. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa observasi partisipatif, wawancara terstruktur dan tidak terstruktur, serta studi dokumen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa patroli berbasis WhatsApp berkontribusi dalam meningkatkan pengawasan, tetapi belum sepenuhnya efektif karena berbagai kendala. Faktor-faktor penghambat utama meliputi keterbatasan jumlah personel, kurang optimalnya pemanfaatan teknologi, dan rendahnya kesadaran masyarakat dalam menjaga kendaraan. Penelitian ini menyarankan peningkatan pengawasan, optimalisasi teknologi digital, serta edukasi masyarakat untuk mendukung efektivitas patroli dan menciptakan kondisi keamanan yang ideal di wilayah Polsek Pabuaran. Kata kunci: Patroli Roda Empat, Penggunaan WhatsApp, Curanmor, Pencegahan Kejahatan.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of four-wheeled patrols utilizing WhatsApp in preventing motorcycle theft (curanmor) within the jurisdiction of the Pabuaran Police Sector, Polresta Cirebon. The research employs a qualitative method with data collection techniques including participatory observation, structured and unstructured interviews, and document analysis. The findings indicate that WhatsApp-based patrols contribute to enhanced supervision but remain partially effective due to various challenges. The primary obstacles include a limited number of personnel, suboptimal use of technology, and low public awareness regarding vehicle security. This study suggests improving supervision, optimizing digital technology, and educating the public to support patrol effectiveness and foster a safer environment in the Pabuaran Police Sector area.

Keywords: Four Wheel Patrol, WhatsApp Usage, Motorcycle Theft, Crime Prevention

I. INTRODUCTION

Public order and security (kamtibmas) are fundamental aspects in creating a harmonious environment and supporting social welfare. In this context, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) has an important role as an institution tasked with maintaining security, enforcing the law, and providing protection and services to the peoples in accordance with the mandate of Undang-Undang (UU) No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. One form of preventive effort carried out by the Polri is patrol, especially to prevent criminal acts such as motor vehicle theft (curanmor).

According to criminal law Indonesia, theft act in UU No.1 year 2023 mentioning Any person who takes an item which partly or wholly belongs to another person, with the intention of possessing it unlawfully, shall be punished for theft, with a maximum prison sentence of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V. Not only according to the law, but some experts also have opinions about theft. Moeljatno (2018), A criminal act is an act that is prohibited by legal regulation, the prohibition of which is accompanied by a threat or sanction in the form of a certain criminal penalty for anyone who violates the law. With the mention of theft and its definition in the Criminal Code and the opinions of experts, theft is included in a criminal act that can create conditions in society that are disorderly, make society restless, and also cause loss of life, body, property and finances of the peoples so that it is necessary to take preventive measures so that it does not happen.

The jurisdiction of the Cirebon Police, especially in the Pabuaran Police, faces serious challenges related to the high number of two-wheeled motorcycle thefts. Based on data from 2024, the Pabuaran Police recorded the highest number of motorcycle theft reports compared to other police stations in the area. Routine patrols have not shown optimal effectiveness in reducing this crime rate. This indicates the need for an evaluation of the patrol methods applied, including the use of information technology as a supporting tool for supervision and reporting.

The violation of the law regarding motorcycle theft in Cirebon is very disturbing. Proven in the news in Rejabar, Cirebon Police handled 2,270 criminal cases in 2023, up from 1,347 cases in 2022. The case resolution rate reached 79.55% with 1,806 cases successfully resolved. The most common case was motor vehicle theft (curanmor) with 257 cases (Fitrat, 2023). Therefore, Pabuaran Police is the police station with the highest number of motorcycle theft reports among the 23 other police stations in the Cirebon area.

In today's digital era, the use of messaging applications such as WhatsApp is one of the innovations implemented in the implementation of patrols at the Pabuaran Police. WhatsApp is used as a medium for communication and real-time reporting by patrol personnel. However, the effectiveness of implementing this technology in preventing motorcycle theft is still questionable, considering the high rate of incidents even though the patrol system has been running.

This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of WhatsApp-based four-wheeled patrols in preventing two-wheeled motorcycle theft at the Pabuaran Police, as well as identifying inhibiting factors that influence the implementation of the policy. Through a qualitative approach, this study is expected to contribute to developing more effective strategies to improve security in the jurisdiction of the Pabuaran Police.

Research Question

1. Does the implementation of four-wheeled vehicle patrols significantly reduce the frequency of motorbike theft incidents in the Pabuaran Police Area?
2. How does the use of WhatsApp application improve communication and coordination between patrol officers and local residents?
3. What is the perception of local residents towards the effectiveness of the four-wheeled vehicle patrols and the WhatsApp application in preventing motorcycle theft?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Analysis of Effectiveness refers to the

level of achievement of the designed goals. According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI), effectiveness is defined as success in achieving desired results. Supardi (2015) stated that effectiveness is a combination of various aspects, including humans, materials, and methods used to achieve certain goals. Effectiveness in a program can be seen from several aspects, namely: arrangements and provisions, implementation of tasks and functions, plans or programs, and achievement of ideal goals (Muasaroh, 2011).

Patrol Concept

Patrol is a police activity that aims to prevent disturbances to public security and order (kamtibmas). Based on the Regulation of the Head of the Police Security Maintenance Agency (Perkabaharkam) No. 1 of 2017, patrol is a preventive action to detect and prevent potential disturbances and to present the police in the Peoples. Patrols are carried out using various methods, including dialogical patrols that involve direct interaction with the community.

WhatsApp in Patrol

WhatsApp is an instant messaging application that allows real-time communication via an internet connection. In the context of the police, WhatsApp can be used as a communication tool between officers to report patrol results and monitor the situation in the field. The use of WhatsApp in patrol activities aims to increase the effectiveness of supervision and coordination between personnel.

Concept of Motorcycle Theft (Curanmor)

Theft is defined in Article 479 of the Criminal Code as the act of taking someone else's property with the intention of owning it unlawfully. Motor vehicle theft (curanmor) is a form of crime that can cause great losses to the Peoples. The high number of curanmor in an area reflects the need for more effective preventive efforts to reduce this incident.

Previous Research

Several relevant studies have been conducted regarding the effectiveness of

patrols in preventing crime. For example, research by Putri Herliana (2024) on the implementation of the use of GPS in patrols at the Jombang Police shows that the use of digital technology can improve supervision and reduce crime. Meanwhile, Fadly Iwan (2023) examined the optimization of the performance of four-wheeled patrols in minimizing curanmor at the Surabaya Police and found that well-coordinated patrols can reduce crime rates.

This study continues the study by focusing on the use of WhatsApp as a patrol support tool at the Pabuaran Police. The results of this study are expected to provide theoretical and practical contributions in increasing the effectiveness of information technology-based patrols.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, the method used is a qualitative approach by collecting data collectively. According to Jaya (2020: 6) in his book entitled, *Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methodology*, he explained that research that produces several findings that cannot be achieved using statistical procedures or other methods of measurement. Qualitative research can be used for research activities on Peoples life, history, behavior, organizational functionalization, social and economic activities.

Type of Research

The type of research used is field research with a qualitative descriptive method. Researchers collect data through direct observation, structured and unstructured interviews, and documentation studies.

Research Location

This research was conducted at the Pabuaran Police, Cirebon Police, West Java. This location was chosen because of the high number of two-wheeled motorcycle thefts reported in this area compared to other police stations in Cirebon. In addition, the Pabuaran Police has unique geographical and sociological challenges, especially because it

borders Central Java Province.

Data Sources

The data sources in this study include Primary data, and Secondary data. Primary or main data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, in addition to additional or secondary data (Moleong, 2010: 157). Secondary data is data obtained by a researcher indirectly from the source, but through other sources such as textbooks, journals, magazines, newspapers, documents, laws and regulations (Kusumastuti, 2019:34).

Primary data was obtained through interviews with: Pabuaran Police Chief, Criminal Investigation Unit Head, Sabahara Unit Head, Binmas Unit Head, and Peoples members who were key informants. Secondary data was obtained from official documents, patrol reports, laws and regulations, and relevant previous research.

Data Collection Techniques

The data collection techniques used in this study are participant observation, structured and unstructured interviews, and document studies. Observations are divided into three, namely participant observation, overt and covert observation, and unstructured observation (Jaya, 2020:150). However, this work uses participant observation because researchers can be actively involved in observing the objects being studied. Therefore, the collection of data obtained factually in the field will be matched with interviews with primary data sources.

Participatory observations were directly involved in observing patrol activities to obtain a factual picture of the implementation of WhatsApp-based patrols. Interviews were conducted with patrol officers and the Peoples to obtain in-depth information regarding the effectiveness of patrols, obstacles faced, and Peoples perceptions of security.

Besides that, this study also use the data documentation for the part of resources. Documentation from patrol reports, motorcycle theft case records, and related policies were used to complete field data.

Document study is a research effort carried out by reviewing and studying various literature (books, journals, laws and regulations, etc.) as a reference based on the main problem being studied (Jaya, 2020:149).

To ensure data validity, this study used source triangulation and method triangulation techniques. Source triangulation is carried out by comparing data from various sources, while method triangulation involves the use of several data collection techniques (observation, interviews, and documentation) on the same data source. There are four types of triangulation, namely triangulation of sources, methods, investigators/writers, and theories (Moleong, 2010:330).

In this study, the triangulation data validity checking technique was used through the application of data sources and triangulation with qualitative research methods. The source triangulation technique in this study was used to find out a factual situation that was asked with the same questions to several informants to find out the differences or similarities regarding a situation. Thus, this study uses source triangulation through structured and unstructured interview activities with informants, for example the Pabuaran Police Chief, Sabhara Unit Head and the Peoples.

Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis in this study used the Miles and Huberman interactive model which consists of three main stages: Data reduction, data presentation, and then conclusion drawing. Through these three stages, the data will be stronger and more valid in determining conclusions.

Data reduction will be carried out by reducing the collection of facts taken from interviews and observations by selecting information that is relevant to the focus of the study. The next stages, data presentation is carried out to make it easier to manage and classify the facts that have been reduced. The reduced data is presented in narrative form, tables, and diagrams to facilitate interpretation.

In the end, conclusion drawing is done to draw conclusions scientifically. Temporary conclusions are drawn from the analyzed data and will be verified with other findings to produce valid final conclusions.

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS AND ELABORATION

The discussion in this chapter is the result of the writing that has been done by the author. The results of the writing refer to the formulation of the problems that have been discussed using the theories and concepts contained in the conceptual literature. The discussion of each problem consists of three components, namely the findings of this writing directly in the field, provisions or ideal conditions based on existing regulations and theories. The data presented by the author was obtained by writing about documents, observations and interviews. In the data collection process, the author tries to be guided by the problems that have been listed in the conceptual literature to limit the development or expansion of the problem.

To understand the general conditions of the writing area, it is presented in the form of images and descriptively about the situation in Pabuaran District, the Main Tasks and organizational structure of the Pabuaran Police, and the composition of the Sabhara Unit. In more detail, the following is the coverage area of villages in the two sub-districts:

a. Data Desa Kecamatan Ciledug

- 1) Desa Bojongnegara : 167,678 Ha
- 2) Desa Ciledug Tengah : 74,360 Ha
- 3) Desa Cileduglor : 138,94 Ha
- 4) Desa Ciledugkulon : 81,65 Ha
- 5) Desa Ciledugwetan : 138,432 Ha
- 6) Desa Damarguna : 113,823 Ha
- 7) Desa Jatiseengkidul : 178,709 Ha
- 8) Desa Jatiseeng : 139,070 Ha
- 9) Desa Leuweunggajah : 140,10 Ha
- 10) Desa Tenjomaya : 152,128 Ha

b. Data Desa Kecamatan Pabuaran

- 1) Desa Sukadana : 133.066 Ha
- 2) Desa Pabuaranwetan : 107, 165 Ha

- 3) Desa Pabuaranlor : 216,35 Ha
- 4) Desa Pabuarankidul : 76,961 Ha
- 5) Desa Jatirenggang : 211,340 Ha
- 6) Desa Hulubanteng : 89,835 Ha
- 7) Desa Hulubantenglor : 97,40 Ha

Research focus description

The geography of Pabuaran District is a combination of two districts, namely Ciledug District and Pabuaran District. Ciledug and Pabuaran Districts are part of the Cirebon Regency area, which is located in the eastern part of Cirebon which is passed by the Alternative route connecting the West Java Province and Central Java Province. Pabuaran District, Cirebon Regency, West Java borders: East: Ciledug District, North:

Babakan District, South: Pasaleman District, West: Waled District.



Picture 1. Ciledug District

Ciledug District and Pabuaran District have fertile land, which can be used to plant various types of crops such as rice, corn, onions and besides that, the area can also be reached using two-wheeled or four-wheeled vehicles.

Ciledug District is located in the East Longitude and South Latitude position which is bordered by:

- 1) The north is bordered by Pabedilan District.
- 2) The south is bordered by Waled District.
- 3) The east is bordered by Losari District (Central Java Province).
- 4) The west is bordered by Pabuaran District.



Picture 2. Pabuaran District Source : Urmin Intel Polsek Pabuaran

Pabuaran District is located in the East Longitude and South Latitude position which is bordered by:

- 1). The north is bordered by Babakan District.
- 2). The south is bordered by Waled District.
- 3). The east is bordered by Ciledug District.
- 4). The west is bordered by Waled District.

Profile of Pabuaran Police Sector

Police Sector is an extension of the sector police which is based in a sub-district or certain regional area according to their respective jurisdictions (Perpol, 2021: Article 55 paragraph 1). In addition, *Polsek* is responsible for carrying out the main duties of the police in maintaining security and public order in the sub-district. Therefore, *Polsek* is tasked with enforcing the law and providing protection, care, and services to the Peoples in the sub-district (Perpol, 2021: Article 56). Structurally, the Pabuaran Police Sector has a fairly complete structure. The following are the details of the structure of the Pabuaran Police Sector:

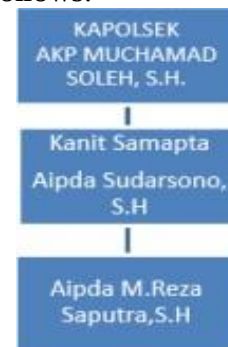


Picture 3.

The structure of Pabuaran Police Sector Source: SIUM Polsek Pabuaran 2024

Profile of Satsabhara

Police Regulation number 2 of 2021 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures at the Resort Police and Sector Police Levels, the organizational structure of the Sabhara Unit of the Pabuaran Police is as follows:



Pictures 4.

Structure of the Sabhara Unit in the Pabuaran Source : Sium Polsek Pabuaran 2024

The Sabhara Unit of the Pabuaran Police is a work unit under the Chief of Police Sector (*Kapolsek*). In carrying out its duties, the *Sabhara* Unit of the Pabuaran Police is led by a Head of Unit (*Kanit*) who is responsible to the *Kapolsek*. In the *Sabhara* Unit of the Pabuaran Police Sector, a *Kanit* is assisted by 2 members who also serve as members of the *Binmas* function. In accordance with Article 40 of Police Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures at the Resort Police and Sector Police Levels, the duties of the *Sabhara* Unit are as follows: 1. Operational Guidance Affairs which carries out the tasks of regulation, guarding, escorting, patrolling, conducting skills training, technical guidance for maintaining public order. 2. Administrative and secretarial affairs are tasked with carrying out administrative activities. 3. The Regulation, Guarding,

Escorting, and Patrol Unit carries out regulation, guarding, escorting, patrolling, first actions at the crime scene and enforcement of the law and securing the headquarters. 4. The Vital Object Security Unit carries out guarding, escorting, patrolling and securing vital objects. 5. The Mass Control Unit carries out negotiations, securing demonstrations and controlling the masses. 6. The Animal Police Unit carries out tracking and deterrence, provides technical assistance in carrying out investigation tasks and maintaining animal health.

In carrying out its duties, the Satsabhara Unit of the Pabuaran Police is also supported by a budget for activities to maintain public security and order, one of which is the implementation of regulations, guarding, escorting and patrolling.

Based on the results of the Pabuaran Police's evaluation in the 38th week, the highest number of reports of motorcycle thefts occurred at the Pabuaran Police. This certainly does not achieve ideal conditions for the people of Pabuaran District regarding security and order. The high number of reported motorcycle thefts at the Pabuaran Police is the highest among other police stations, 10 reports.

According from the interview we did at 2 October 2023, The Head of Pabuaran Police Sector AKP M. Soleh, S.H. explained that, "Most of those who get stolen are due to negligence, sir. The keys are left behind, parking carelessly, even if it is correct, it is broken into. I have told the Sabhara unit that if they carry out patrols, they will also touch the neighborhood security, convey the message of public order and security to prevent C3, in addition to the spread in the border area between Central Java Province." Therefore, every police effort in Pabuaran Police sector needs to be optimized.

Summary of motorcycle theft cases during 2024

The problem experienced by the Pabuaran Police is the high crime of motorcycle theft compared to other police

stations in the jurisdiction of the Cirebon Police. The author's identification of this condition was carried out by examining police reports received by the Criminal Investigation Unit related to motorcycle theft and the following data was obtained.

If observed that the criminal acts that occurred in the housing complex were 5 reports and the other 5 were areas near the roadway. The housing complex in the Pabuaran and Ciledug sub-districts has and still uses the *siskamling* system (environmental security system) which is run by the village apparatus and the village Peoples. An interview conducted with the Head of *Samapta* Aipda. Sudarsono, S.H stated that, "*For ordinary housing targets, we will visit the siskamling in the area to convey the message of public order against brawls, motorcycle gangs, or other security disturbances*".

Police Patrol Roadmap

The police unit in Pabuaran carries out routine operations in order to prevent and prosecute criminal acts in the Pabuaran area. In carrying out its operations, the Pabuaran police have several routes. The routes used by the Pabuaran police are as follows:



Picture 5. Roadmap Patrol

Source: *Kanit Samapta* Pabuaran 2024

The image above shows the patrol implementation points of the Pabuaran *Poslek* which are predominantly located in the highway area. The implementation of patrols which is mandatory for every patrol personnel was stated during the leader's hour roll call in

front of the general officials of the police. "Yesterday I saw myself that there were people who asked the personnel, but the Peoples did not respond. I hope that the implementation of patrols is not just passing by, but also visiting people who are doing activities, having a dialogue so that there is a perception in the Peoples that the presence of the police is something they are grateful for. Convey the message of public order and security to them, if they ask questions, they must be answered, don't ignore them. Because you are a reflection of the police because you interact directly with the Peoples," explained by the police chief and personnel of the Cirebon, Kombespol Sumarni, S.H, S.I.K, M.H.

This direction is certainly an indirect attention from the leadership to the police chiefs to change the way their personnel patrol each. Interview with the Pabuaran Police Chief AKP. M.Soleh, SH stated that, "I emphasize the implementation of patrols to communicate more with the Peoples. Not only in Peoples activities or the surrounding Peoples but also the existing siskamling. Convey the message of public order so that awareness grows in the Peoples about their own safety and can also help us if there is a disturbance to public order."

In accordance with Perkaharkam Number 1 of 2017 concerning Patrols. There are three stages of Patrol implementation, namely the first preparation stage, the implementation stage and the ending stage, to avoid deviations from duties, there is supervision. The preparation stage where patrol personnel will prepare patrol administration, personnel who will carry out patrols and the completeness of the patrol itself concerning facilities such as officer equipment and infrastructure such as patrol vehicles.

The implementation stage includes the patrol activity process. The implementation can be carried out in 7 ways, namely by walking, using motorized vehicles, using roller skates, using segway techniques, using

bicycles, using water transportation, using animals and using air transportation. The implementation of patrols expected by the Cirebon Police Chief to be carried out by all regional units is patrol officers who explore areas or targets that have been determined with vehicles traveling at speeds that can make observations. During patrols, patrol officers visit communities, ongoing peoples or government activities, and peoples self-initiated security posts to provide appeals or engage in communication dialogue with the peoples so that patrol officers can find out what the peoples's complaints are about aspirations and important information for police duties.

Controlling and Reporting via WhatsApp

Pabuaran Police performs the control function of the monitoring and reporting method via WhatsApp containing the Pabuaran Police Chief as the tactical controller of the police activities and the Samapta Unit Head as the technical controller of the patrol. Patrol personnel who carry out patrols will send a report in the form of a paragraph containing the time of implementation, implementation of activities, description of activities, and results achieved and include photos and locations at that time. Reporting is carried out by personnel directly during the patrol so that supervision can be carried out on time on patrol personnel. The exact implementation of patrols is certainly closely related to the supervision stage. Because no matter how good the plan, direction and resources are, if the implementation results in deviations, inconsistencies in the target patrol points, then security and order in the peoples will not be achieved. AIPDA Sudarsono, S.H also emphasized that in the interview, "*Here I am directly responsible for the implementation of patrols as a unit head. I am in Samapta myself, so I will involve SPKT members to carry out regular patrols. My responsibility for implementing patrols during the day and at night is the responsibility of the SPKT KA. Patrol reporting is still reported to the*

WhatsApp group of the police station."

In preventing the occurrence of two-wheeled motorcycle theft crimes at the Pabuaran Police Station, which generally occur in residential areas, patrols must of course target neighborhood watch (siskamling) to convey public order messages regarding public order disturbances and how to act to the peoples to assist the police in carrying out early prevention.

The implementation of Pabuaran Police patrols has its own route or beat which is carried out every day, but the implementation in the field will be dynamic because it is usually hampered by existing resources. police patrol points are points that are used as standard references in the implementation of daily patrols by the Pabuaran Police to facilitate comparative analysis of patrol implementation at points prone to theft of two- wheeled motor vehicles. *"Our patrol will move towards the Jatiseeng traffic light - Ciledug shops and market - Ciledug town square - Ciledug terminal - Gilipanggung intersection - Pabuaran shops and market - Sukadana intersection - Grobog intersection because these places often have brawls and crimes, but sometimes we are also constrained by resources, for example during the day we should have 3 patrol activities, C3, motorcycle gangs and regional elections, but sometimes we only do 1, so we usually just report it, meaning we have carried out the patrol,"* Head of Samapta Aipda. Sudarsono, S.H

Communication in Patrol Implementation

Communication plays an important role in the successful implementation of WhatsApp-based patrols at the Pabuaran Police. Information related to patrol policies and operational procedures has been conveyed to members through routine briefings. However, there are still obstacles in the delivery of instructions that are sometimes inconsistent, resulting in different interpretations in the field. Coordination between units has also not been fully integrated, especially in ensuring that each

member understands the objectives and targets of the patrol as a whole. To increase effectiveness, more transparent and systematic communication is needed, both through direct direction from leaders and the use of WhatsApp groups to provide information in real time.

The analysis process is to compare the implementation of patrols with the rules of Perkabaharkam number 1 of 2017 concerning patrols with direct observation of the implementation. Starting from the preparation stage of the Pabuaran Police *anything happens, report it to the police station, anything related to security, sir. We often chat here, sir, with the unit head here,"* explained a Pabuaran people who did not want to be identified.

However, informants interviewed by researchers as a sample of the peoples in the jurisdiction of the Pabuaran Police did not know that if there was a security disturbance, they did not need to go to the police station directly but could go through the 110 patrol unit. Where the patrol unit will carry out patrols when it is close to patrol hours, the patrol unit will chat for a while where the patrol will be determined.

The implementation of patrols by the Pabuaran Police patrol unit uses a four-wheeled patrol type with the Ranger vehicle brand. Carried out by at least 2 people in the vehicle Driving at a speed of 30 km/h, making it easier for personnel to observe and obey traffic rules. However, the Pabuaran Police patrol unit does not turn on the rotating lights and short sirens of the vehicle, this is because the implementation of police patrols is in the outskirts of the district where the peoples is still traditional, doing so can disturb the peoples, especially if the patrol is at night. In fact, the function of the rotating lights and sirens is vital for patrol vehicles because it will indicate the presence of patrols as a crime prevention activity that eliminates the intention to meet opportunities. *"We don't use lights and sirens, sir, because the village people here are generally high-tempered, we*

are afraid that our members will be the ones who will be hit if we do that," explained the Head of Samapta Aipda. Sudarsono, S.H.

In addition to patrol activities, police units will visit places or peoples activities passed during patrol activities in order to conduct dialogue with the peoples at that location. The dialogue conducted by police personnel with the peoples is known through interviews with the peoples. *"The police who often pass by here, sir, have also visited, at most they say don't join in the brawl, if emergency call of the Republic of Indonesia Police.* This shows that communication between patrol personnel and the peoples is not complete. Moreover, if the crime that occurs is in a residential area such as theft of a two-wheeled motor vehicle, of course this reporting from the peoples helps patrol personnel in responding to the occurrence of the crime.

In more detail, this study also found several things that should have been done during patrols but not all of them were implemented. The details of these findings are explained further in the table below.

Human Resources

Limited human resources are one of the main challenges in implementing patrols. The Pabuaran Police have an insufficient number of personnel compared to ideal needs, limiting the intensity and scope of patrols. In addition, some personnel have dual responsibilities that reduce focus on patrol duties. To overcome this, additional personnel and ongoing training are needed to improve the capacity and competence of members in using technology such as WhatsApp. Member motivation and dedication must also be strengthened through a better managerial approach.

Personnel in resources are humans owned by the organization. The human factor is the most determining factor. In the Samapta Unit at the Pabuaran Police, based on the organizational structure, it consists of 2 members, namely the technicalcontroller held

by the Head of Samapta Aipda. Sudarsono, S.H, and samapta member Aipda. M. Reza Saputra. However, Aipda. M. Reza Saputra who was just transferred to the Pabuaran Police was indeed sprin (order letter) by a samapta member, but he himself was in the field carrying out SPKT duties.

This happened because of the consideration of the Pabuaran Police Chief who needed efficiency from personnel. Because the distance from the residence of Aipda. Reza to the police station took approximately one hour, it did not support conditions that supported Aipda. Reza to make a quick response. Personnel with the implementing function must be on standby every day at the police station, while the SPKT implementer only needs to carry out pickets which are carried out every 3 days. So that the samapta personnel who have direct responsibility for the implementation of patrols only consist of one personnel, namely the Head of Samapta. Aipda. Sudarsono also does not have a specification in educational expertise regarding patrols, but has long experience in the field of samapta.

Operational Budget

The implementation of patrols at the Pabuaran Police is supported by a budget from the Central Police for the program of maintaining public security and order. Although the budget has been allocated, its use has not been fully optimal. The budget for patrols and operations is often limited, especially for the maintenance needs of vehicles and communication devices. Therefore, more focused and transparent budget planning is needed, as well as strict supervision of its use so that each fund can be used effectively to support the implementation of patrols.

Facilities and Infrastructure

The availability of facilities and infrastructure is also an important factor in the effectiveness of patrols. The Pabuaran Police has several four-wheeled and two- wheeled vehicles, but some are in less than optimal condition due to limited

maintenance. In addition, communication devices such as handy talkies (HT) and car radios often experience network disruptions. The use of WhatsApp as a communication tool is helpful, but requires adequate device support and a stable internet network. Routine repair and maintenance of facilities and infrastructure must be a priority to support more efficient patrol operations.

Bureaucratic Structure

The bureaucratic structure at the Pabuaran Police has a significant influence on the implementation of patrol policies. As a sub-district-level organizational unit, the Pabuaran Police operates with a hierarchical structure involving various units, including the Sabhara Unit as the main patrol implementer. However, the long bureaucratic and procedural process often becomes an obstacle to quick decision-making. To increase effectiveness, there needs to be a simplification of procedures and a more flexible reporting mechanism. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) must be applied consistently, and performance evaluations must be carried out periodically to ensure that each member complies with applicable provisions.

The Paburan Police carry out their capabilities and obligations as members of the Police as much as possible, by creating programs that will be able to monitor, supervise and prevent criminal acts. One of them is implementing the form of Integrated Patrol which aims to maintain security and harmony of community obedience (Prabawa, 2021:71). By improving communication, increasing human resources, optimizing the budget, improving the quality of facilities and infrastructure, and perfecting the bureaucratic structure, it is hoped that WhatsApp-based patrols can be more effective in preventing motorcycle theft in the Pabuaran Police area.

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the results found during the

research discussed in the discussion, the author draws conclusions from the results of the research. The conclusion of this study is the answer to the research problems discussed in the previous chapter. The following is a conclusion about the Effectiveness of Four-Wheeled Patrols Using Whatsapp to Prevent Motorcycle Theft at the Pabuaran Police: 1. The stages of implementing four-wheeled patrols carried out by the Pabuaran Police consist of 3 stages, namely the preparation stage, the implementation stage and the ending stage, during which the 3-stage process is carried out by the Pabuaran Police Chief via the Pabuaran Police WhatsApp group. The preparation stage is the stage where the technical controller prepares for the patrol by preparing administration, personnel and patrol equipment. Then the patrol is carried out using a four-wheeled vehicle, namely a ranger car.

Before the patrol is carried out, an AAP (leader's briefing event) will be carried out regarding the technical patrol that will be carried out so that the perceptions of patrol members are the same regarding the analysis and evaluation of public order disturbances, targets, obligations, how to act, forms, regions, areas, characteristics of vulnerability of target areas, time, prohibitions and patrol obligations. Patrols are carried out by visiting various designated places such as school areas, markets, and neighborhood watch. After arriving at the location, a dialogue is held with the peoples and observing the surrounding area. Then the consolidation of the Samapta unit is carried out after the patrol ends by checking the patrol equipment and personnel. Supervision is carried out by the Pabuaran Police Chief by observing reports made in the WhatsApp group. The report contains the time and place, personnel strength, description of activities and the results that have been achieved. Supervision is carried out to find out whether the patrol unit has gone to the designated points and to find out whether there is any deviation from the task.

2. Factors that influence the effectiveness of the implementation of four-wheeled patrols using WhatsApp are analyzed using the theory of conditions for successful policy implementation and there are 4 influencing factors. The first factor is Communication, personnel communication is carried out at the implementation stage by implementing AAP. However, in terms of implementation, it has not been carried out properly, plus there are also several variables that have not been conveyed to personnel, communication with the peoples has not conveyed public order messages such as reporting 110. The second factor is resources, namely in the form of humans, budget and facilities/infrastructure. The third factor is the disposition or behavior of members in carrying out their duties. Finally, the fourth factor is the bureaucratic structure or SOP on four-wheeled patrols using WhatsApp.

Suggestions

The author in his capabilities provides two suggestions that can be considered in making policies on the effectiveness of four-wheeled patrols using WhatsApp to prevent theft of four-wheeled motor vehicles at the Pabuaran Police as follows:

1. Increase capabilities in the supervision

stage of the implementation of four-wheeled patrols using WhatsApp at the Pabuaran Police. Narrowing down the possibility of manipulation of member reporting by empowering the timestamp application and video recording while at the patrol point and using WhatsApp live location.

2. It is necessary to create an SOP during the implementation of patrols that have been considered mandatory before, during, and after patrols that can be used as a guideline by all Pabuaran Police personnel, improving the quality of personnel by providing training on the implementation of patrols and empowering technology. Samapta personnel also need to be given a room that is suitable for use to maintain the psychology of personnel while resting after carrying out duties, in addition it is also necessary to provide additional facilities for the samapta unit so that they can work independently and not interfere with the sium. And improve the approach between leaders and members so that a family relationship is established which will produce good work results.

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