

The Effectiveness of Police Patrols in Efforts to Reduce Criminality at Labuhanbatu Resort Police

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Abstract

One of the state threats due to the Covid-19 case is the disturbance of the stability of the security of public order due to the occurrence of crime. Cumulatively, there is an increase in criminal cases in Indonesia in 2020 compared to 2019. The dominating cases are cases of narcotics abuse, then cases of weighted theft, theft of two-wheeled motor vehicles and cases of theft with violence. The main role and duties of the National Police are at realizing domestic security which includes maintaining security and public order, law and order, providing protection, protection and services to the community and upholding human rights. Police patrol is one of the roles of the police in an effort to reduce the crime rate. The implementation of police patrols at the Labuhanbatu Police in an effort to suppress crime in the jurisdiction of the Labuhanbatu Police, namely: Exploring the areas, routes and targets that have been determined and seeing any vulnerabilities. Taking the First Action at the Place of the Case, Committing Minor Crime, Labuhanbatu Police carried out Tipiring in case of being caught red-handed. Limited repressive actions were taken when there was disruption of social security and security. Police patrols are effective in reducing the crime rate at the Labuhanbatu Police. The obstacles that exist are Labuhanbatu Police personnel not proportional to the population, insufficient patrol operational funds, inadequate patrol equipment, and the community is not proactive in helping the police work in reducing the crime rate.

Keywords

police; patrol; crime



I. Introduction

Based on the report of world health data, the World Health Organization (WHO), globally, as of March 7, 2021, there were 116,135,492 confirmed cases of Covid-19 causing 2,581,976 deaths. (WHO, 2021). The increase in Covid-19 cases that occurred in many countries affected all aspects of life, both personal and state. One of the state threats due to the Covid-19 case is the stability and security of public order (kamtibmas) due to an increase in crime due to the decline in people's purchasing power due to layoffs (PHK), unemployment occurs everywhere, economic difficulties, stress so that they use drugs and alcohol. if you do not have money then commit theft and other criminal acts.

The Indonesian National Police registration data records that the crime rate (crime rate) during the period 2017–2019 decreased. The level of risk of being exposed to a crime per 100 thousand inhabitants in 2017 was around 129, to 113 in 2018, and decreased to 103 in 2019. The increase in Susenas data which describes the percentage of the population who became victims of crime in Indonesia during the period 2018–2019 also shows a pattern of decreased. The percentage of the population of victims of crime has decreased from 1.11 percent in 2018 to 1.01 percent in 2019. Based on Village Potential (Podes) data, during

2011-2018 the number of villages/kelurahan that became the scene of mass conflict tends to increase, from approx. 2,500 villages in 2011 to around 2,700 villages/kelurahan in 2014, and again increased to around 3,100 villages/kelurahan in 2018(BPS, 2020).

The National Police Headquarters (Indonesian National Police Headquarters) stated that there was an increase in the crime rate in Indonesia in the fourth week of 2021 when compared to the previous third week. In the third week, there were 4,878 crime cases, while in the fourth week there was an increase of 5,247 cases so that there was an increasing trend of around 7.56%. Cumulatively, there was an increase in cases in 2020 compared to 2019. The dominating cases in the community were narcotics abuse cases, then cases of heavy theft (Curat), theft of two-wheeled motorized vehicles and cases of violent theft (Curas).(Rico, 2021).

According to Champbell-Phillips (2020) crime is a negative externality with enormous social costs. Cases of murder, robbery, attempts to secede from the Republic of Indonesia, abortion, free sex, and the biggest are cases of corruption, more and more occur (Arifin, 2020). Based on the number of crimes reported according to the 2017 Regional Police, North Sumatra Province is the province with the highest crime rate of 39,867 cases, higher than DKI Jakarta which occupies the second position with a crime rate of 34,767 cases. (BPS, 2018). Criminal cases in the jurisdiction of the North Sumatra Regional Police (Polda Sumut) are still relatively high in 2019. Based on the records of North Sumatra Police detainees, throughout 2019, the number of criminal acts (JTP) reached 31,388 cases and the disclosure of criminal acts (PTP) was 22,085 cases. Drug abuse crimes ranked first reaching 5,779 cases, theft with a weight of 3,713 cases, motorcycle theft as many as 2,486 cases, fraud as many as 2,263 cases, embezzlement as many as 2,049 cases of gambling as many as 558 cases, immoral crimes as many as 398 cases, rape as many as 208 cases, corruption and illegal logging 27 cases each (Gunawan, 2020).

Based on data from the Labuhanbatu Police, the crime rate in its jurisdiction in 2016 increased by 10 percent from 2015. Crimes are dominated by weighted theft, motor vehicle theft, palm oil theft, and drug abuse. Data on crime and its settlements, namely in 2014 there were 4,097 settlements 1,947 or 47%, in 2015 there were 4,412 settlements 2,135 or 48%, and in 2016 there were 4,663 settlements 2,698 or 58%(Hamdani, 2016).

Based on data obtained from the Labuhanbatu Police in 2021, the number of criminal cases in 2018-2020 has increased. This is also due todue to the Covid-19 pandemic, where many people do not have jobs due to layoffs, so that it has an impact on the socio-economic family.

Table 1. Crime Data for 2018-2020 in Labuhanbatu Regency

Year	JTP	JPTP	Prominent Criminal Acts (Case)
2018	3.417	2,088 (61.1%)	Fraud (137), minor theft (120), light maltreatment (118), theft (116), theft with weight (115), embezzlement (102), and others.
2019	2.269	1,536 (67.7%)	Fraud (128), misdemeanor (95), embezzlement (66), ordinary theft (61), petty theft (56 cases), and others.
2020	3.551	2,794 (78.7%)	Theft by weight (268), motor vehicle theft (193), Minor mistreatment (154), fraud (149), ordinary theft (111), and others.

Information:

JTP = Number of Crimes

JPTP = Total Crime Settlement

Based on these data, it can be seen that the crime rate that occurred in the jurisdiction of the Labuhanbatu Police for the last 3 years has fluctuated. In 2018 the number of cases was 3,417 cases, decreased in 2019 as many as 2,269 cases, and in 2020 increased again to 3,551 cases. The increasing number of crimes in the Labuhanbatu Police area was mainly triggered by economic factors to meet their needs, especially during the Covid-19 Pandemic. The issue of security and public order is a crucial issue in an effort to maintain security stability in the community.

The State Police of the Republic of Indonesia as one of the institutions carrying out the duties and functions of the government in carrying out its duties and functions must also be based on applicable law. Where the function of the police is to enforce the law and serve the interests of the general public. In addition, the police have a very important role because as stipulated in Law Number 02 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police which states that the police as a state instrument play a role in "maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law and providing protection, protection and , and services to the community in the context of maintaining domestic security".

In this regard, the Labuhanbatu Police should carry out efforts to reduce the crime rate in its jurisdiction to improve the safety and comfort of the community. One of the Labuhanbatu Police programs is PATROLI activities which aim to maintain public security and order. Although the conditions under the jurisdiction of the Labuhanbatu Police are relatively conducive, considering the development of the community, society and technological advances, as well as the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, there are still various criminal acts, such as cases of drug abuse, heavy theft, motorcycle theft which continues to increase. In addition there are still other criminal cases such as robbery, robbery, and others.

As stated in Law no. 2 of 2002, fungsi The Police are not only taking action, but also taking preventive measures through persuasive efforts, namely by carrying out patrol activities. The Labuhanbatu Police Patrol activities are expected to be able to act as a preventive measure against possible actions that disrupt public security and order in the Labuhanbatu Police jurisdiction.

The patrol function is the dominant activity carried out to prevent the meeting of intention and opportunity factors so that there is no disturbance of security and public order (kamtibmas). Of course, in preventing a crime, knowledge is needed about the crime that occurred, environmental conditions that are influenced by social, cultural and cultural conditions so that in the prevention and disclosure of a crime, personnel are required to study it and obtain information. the right way to deal with it (Ate, 2012).

The Sabhara Unit and the Traffic Unit within the police are the developers of the patrol function. These units are responsible for maintaining security and order, both on roads, in schools, offices, government objects, and other public places. Patrol, regulation, guarding, and security as well as community services are essential tasks in preventive action, the main objective of which is to eliminate or at least minimize the convergence of intentions and opportunities for violations or crimes. The Sabhara Unit which is on duty 24 hours is the largest division in its unit both in Indonesia and in the world. Traffic Units in charge of the scope of traffic, are units which in almost the same way have a patrol function in their implementation. The role of the Police at this time is as keeper of Kamtibmas as well as law enforcement officers in the community related to criminal law, the police should be able to carry out their duties professionally, where their birth starts from the community, according to their needs and desires This is done in order to create a safe, orderly, peaceful and peaceful situation and conditions in social life, which further develops in accordance with the development and changing conditions of the country (Wahyu Simon Tampubolon, 2020).

II. Research Methods

This research is in the form of library research, namely research conducted using library materials to be studied and interpreted theoretically regarding the principles, conceptions, doctrines and norms that live in society. The data used in this research is secondary data. Secondary data is research with literature review through a review of legislation, literature, legal expert writings, lecture materials related to this research (Riduwan, 2014).

The approach method used in this research is the Statute Approach, the Conceptual Approach, and the Sociological Approach. The data used is secondary data, namely legal materials obtained from various sources, namely library materials and publications from several literatures related to this research. The secondary legal materials used include: journals, papers, books, newspapers, internet, laws and regulations, and other publications.

Data analysis was carried out qualitatively, namely describing the data in detail, complete, clear, and comprehensively arranged in the form of regular, systematic sentences, so that they are easy to understand and give clear meanings.

III. Discussion

3.1 Crime Concept

Crime is all kinds of actions and actions that are economically and psychologically harmful those violate the laws that apply in the Indonesian state as well as social and religious norms. It can be interpreted that, crime is anything that violates the law and violates social norms, so that people oppose it (Kartono, 2005).

According to Abdulsyani (1987) Crime is an act that can cause problems and unrest for life in society, (Soesilo, 1995) states that crime has two kinds of meaning, namely juridically and sociologically. In formal juridical, crime is criminal behavior that violates the existing criminal law. Sociological understanding includes all human behavior, even though it is not or has not been determined by law.

According to Soesilo (1995) Based on his actions, the type of crime or crime is divided into two types, namely the first seen from the way it is carried out and the second can be seen from the legal object that is attacked. Crimes can be classified as follows.

- a) Crimes are committed in such a way that victims can see their actions, whether they are good or not, without or by realizing that the actions they have committed violate the law, for example, (persecution, humiliation, fraud, sex crimes, etc.), and vice versa. carried out in such a way, so that the victim cannot see the actions or behavior they have committed, for example, theft, embezzlement, poisoning, extortion, forgery and so on.
- b) Crimes committed with tools and assistance or vice versa crimes committed without tools and assistance
- c) Crimes committed by means of physical violence, crimes by ordinary means or deception of persuasion.

The forms of criminal acts are as follows: following:

- a) Theft. Theft is derived from the word steal which means secretly or secretly and theft is the illegal taking of property belonging to others without the permission of the owner. Theft violates Article 352 of the Criminal Code (Book of the Criminal Code) with a maximum penalty of 15 (fifteen) years in prison.
- b) Immoral acts. Immorality is an act or behavior that deviates from the norms or rules of politeness that currently tends to occur a lot in society, especially among teenagers.

This criminal act carries a maximum sentence of 2 years and 8 months in prison as stated in Article 289 of the Criminal Code (KUHP) regarding immoral acts with a penalty of 9 years in prison.

- c) Pickpocketing. Pickpocketing has a negative meaning, namely the negative activity of stealing goods in the form of money in pockets, wallets, bags, cellphones belonging to other people or things that are not their right quickly or in a hurry that is not known by the victim or those around him This action meets Article 365 of the Criminal Code with a maximum penalty of 15 years in prison.
- d) Mugging. Robbery is an act or negative action by forcibly seizing other people's valuable property, causing so much material loss for the victim. This mugging fulfills Article 365 paragraph 3 of the Criminal Code with a penalty of 15 years in prison (Soerodibroto, 1994).
- e) Stabbing with a sharp weapon/fire. This form of crime is the confiscation of other people's property which is carried out by threatening them by pointing a firearm so that the victim experiences fear and surrenders all property owned urgently. This criminal act complies with Article 368 with a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison.
- f) Persecution. Persecution is the act of intentionally causing pain or injury to another person. However, an act that causes illness or injury to another person cannot be considered as persecution if the act aims to increase the safety of the body. This persecution complies with Article 351 of the Criminal Code (Book of the Criminal Code) with the threat of imprisonment for a maximum of two years and eight. month.
- g) Murder. Murder is an act to eliminate someone's life by violating the law, or not against the law. This understanding means that the criminal act of murder is not classified whether it is done intentionally, or unintentionally or semi-intentionally. The criminal act of murder is stated in article 388 of the Criminal Code (Book of the Criminal Law) with a death penalty or life imprisonment or for a certain time determined by the judge, a maximum of twenty years.
- h) Fraud. Fraud is the act of someone with the perpetrator by deceiving a series of lies, false names of false circumstances with the intention of benefiting oneself. A series of lies is an arrangement of false sentences arranged in such a way which is a lie that seems to happen and actually exists and is real.
- i) Corruption. Corruption is the behavior of an individual or a person who uses his/her authority and position to extract personal gain, harming the public and state interests. Corruption in the sociological sense is the corrupt use of transferred power, or as the use of it secretly without the knowledge of others, with the aim of harming others and legitimately benefiting oneself. This criminal act fulfills article 209 of the Criminal Code (Book of Criminal Law) with a sentence of 4 years in prison.

Security and order in social life will be able to create a harmonious life among the people if there is no crime. In addition, it can also improve the level of community welfare in carrying out daily activities. Conversely, if the condition of the community strata is faced with unsafe conditions, increased crime will disrupt the order of social life which in turn will disrupt the fulfillment of living standards and the atmosphere of life is tense or full of fear which must be paid dearly with casualties, property and various facilities and infrastructure.

In accordance with the functions, duties, and authorities of the National Police, based on the applicable laws and regulations, the strategies implemented in order to deal with this crime problem are as follows:

- a) Pre-emptive. What is meant by pre-emptive efforts here is the initial efforts made by the police to prevent the occurrence of criminal acts. Efforts made in crime prevention pre-emptively are to instill good values/norms so that these norms are internalized in a

person. Even if there is an opportunity to commit a crime/crime but there is no intention to do so, then there will be no crime. So in a pre-emptive effort, the intention factor is lost even though there is an opportunity.

- b) Preventive. This preventive effort is a follow-up to pre-emptive efforts that are still in the prevention order before a crime occurs. In order to carry out preventive efforts, the involvement of relevant agencies and all members of the community has a very large role. For this reason, it is necessary to increase partnerships, both between the Police and related agencies as well as between the Police and the community in order to carry out realistic activities and increase the participation of the community to jointly tackle this crime problem in accordance with their respective functions and roles. In preventive efforts, the emphasis is on eliminating opportunities for not committing crimes.
- c) Repressive. In this effort to take firm and complete action against every criminal act committed by criminals according to the procedures in the applicable criminal justice system in order to provide a sense of public peace and provide a deterrent effect for the perpetrators and potential perpetrators and fix them again so that they are aware that the act violates law and harm society (Nurfaizi, 2008).

3.2 Police Patrol Concept

The meaning of the word patrol in the Big Indonesian Dictionary means patrol (Chaer, 2005). One of the patrol duty bearers is the Sabhara function which consists of the City Patrol unit (Patko) and the Motorcycle Patrol (Patmor). Surveillance activities carried out by the Patrol unit by walking along the streets, offices, crowd centers and so on. However, in the concept applied, members of the Patrol unit must be able to touch the community to be able to understand the community's need for the presence of the Police. The purpose of the patrol is to prevent the convergence of intention and opportunity factors so that there is no disturbance of public order/law violations, in order to maintain/improve legal order and efforts to foster public peace in order to create security and public order.

The principle of patrol is the integration of tasks carried out and coordinated with operational activities to exchange information at a meeting point in accordance with regional vulnerability targets, selective priorities with many objects and limited strength, it is necessary to determine the most vulnerable objects as patrol targets, limited repressive actions in terms of determine disturbance of Kamtibmas (crime) patrol officers have the right to take action (limited repression) and is an immediate response for patrol officers (Government of Indonesia, 2002).

Patrol functions as one of the police actions used to prevent disturbances in public security and order and to take action on certain cases that occur when patrols are carried out. Its roles include:

- a. Implementing the operational front lines of the National Police in an effort to prevent all forms of crime or violation of the law or disturbance of public order;
- b. Source of information eyes and ears for unity;
- c. The form of the presence of the Police in the midst of society;
- d. Mirror of Police preparedness at all times in an effort to maintain and ensure public security and order;
- e. A means to introduce a community policing strategy in which the police are the partners of the community and the police as part of the community;
- f. Encouraging partnerships between the police and the community in preventing and combating violations and crimes;
- g. Creating a sense of security in the community;

- h. Improve the image of the police, such as trust and respect in the community;
- i. Provide protection, protection and service to the community.

Based on Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, the types of patrols carried out by the Indonesian National Police are as follows:

- a) Patrolling. Surveillance is a form of patrol carried out within the city (because the population is dense, it is carried out on foot and the time is short) and is routine to monitor certain areas.
- b) Block Patrol. Block patrols are patrols carried out in residential areas with certain boundaries such as RT and or RW. Block patrol assignments are focused on cooperating with the community and protecting people and property, including providing assistance/help and services to communities/residents who need it.
- c) Environmental Patrol. Environmental patrols are patrols carried out in areas consisting of several blocks.
- d) City Patrol. City patrols are patrols carried out in urban areas whose scope of territory is in charge of patrolling, block and neighborhood patrols.
- e) Mining. Mining is an inspectional patrol assignment outside the city and carried out according to the need at the discretion of the local Police leadership, for several consecutive days by: a. visiting several villages b. mining in each village is carried out together with the village, village builder and other elements (Government of Indonesia, 2002).

The forms of patrols can be organized in various ways: on foot, by bicycle, by car, by motorbike, by horse, by helicopter, by boat or ship (to prevent smuggling or criminal acts of illegal fishing in the waters) (Harahap, 2009).

The role of police patrols in maintaining security and public order is as follows: following:

- a) Implementing the front line of POLRI operations in an effort to prevent all forms of crime/violation of the law or disturbance of public order
- b) Source of information eyes and ears for unity.
- c) The presence of the POLRI in the midst of society.
- d) The mirror of POLRI's preparedness at all times, all the time in an effort to maintain and ensure public security and order.
- e) A means to introduce a community policing strategy where the police are the partners of the community and the police are part of the community
- f) A means of communication with the community to get input on problems faced by the local community and take action to solve problems.
- g) Encouraging partnerships between the police and the community in preventing and combating violations and crimes.
- h) Creating a sense of security in the community.
- i) Enhance the image of the police, such as trust and respect in society.
- j) The provider of protection, protection and service to the community

Each region must be covered 24 hours a day. As for the goals you want achieved: a. Preventing criminal acts b. Maintain public order or maintain real peace throughout the patrolled area. If the area is properly patrolled, the order and security of community members will be guaranteed. Through 24-hour continuous patrols, it will provide the "capability" for the police to immediately come to and deal with any "violations" of the law that occur or "emergencies" that befall the community. Taking into account how effective patrols are in reducing and preventing criminal acts, and at the same time being very effective in maintaining in each area, it is very reasonable to urge the Police to develop an appropriate

form of patrol for each jurisdiction, and at the same time organize a patrol system that is always on the move within 24 hours (Harahap, 2009).

The new concept carried out by the police in order to understand the community's need for their presence is not just patrolling, but must Park(parking), Walk (walking) and Talk (talk) or abbreviated PWT. In carrying out patrols, the patrol unit is required to park its vehicle, then get out of the vehicle and meet the community to talk. In talking to the public, members of the police must still be friendly, put forward a smile, greet, greet. Next, dig up information from the public in the form of crime, kamtibmas disturbances and so on. In addition to seeking information, members in the field must also provide good information, convey to the public to remain calm and protect the environment. With this PWT method members in the field will be easily recognized by the public, every day new friends will be added. Feelings of peace arise due to a polite attitude in the association so that the task of protecting the community is achieved.

3.3 The Effectiveness of Police Patrols in Suppressing Crime at the Labuhan Batu Police

The word effectiveness comes from the basic word 'effective' in English, namely effective which means successful, or something that is done works well. The Popular Scientific Dictionary defines effectiveness as the effectiveness/accuracy of use, use, or support for goals (Burry, 2004). Effectiveness basically refers to a success or achievement of goals. Effectiveness is one of the dimensions of productivity which leads to the achievement of maximum work, namely the achievement of targets related to quality, quantity and time. Where the greater the percentage of targets achieved, the greater the effectiveness.

The Indonesian National Police has two main tasks, namely Preventive Tasks and Repressive Tasks. Preventive tasks are in the form of directed and regular patrols, maintaining order and maintaining public order, including crime prevention efforts. While the Repressive Tasks are carried out by collecting evidence in connection with the investigation of cases and even trying to recover stolen goods, making arrests and then submitting them to the prosecutor who will forward them to the Court. (Suyono, 2013).

To create, safeguard and protect the Indonesian people from all forms of insecurity and disorder, it is the duty of the Indonesian National Police from the central level to all corners of the country. The actual existence of the Police cannot be separated from the roles and main daily tasks that they are responsible for. The main roles and duties of the National Police are generally regulated in Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002, concerning the Indonesian National Police (UUKNRI) which includes: First, maintaining public security and order. Second, enforce the law and third, provide protection, protection and community service. The main roles and duties of the National Police are aimed at realizing internal security which includes the maintenance of public security and order, order and the rule of law,

Of all the descriptions of the duties of the Police above, the task of the police which is considered to be the most effective in tackling the occurrence of crime in the prevention and disclosure of a crime is a preventive task because the task is broad and without limits, it is formulated with the words "Do anything you can as long as security is maintained and as long as it is not violate the law itself. Prevention is carried out with 4 main activities; organize, guard, escort and patrol (TURJAWALI). Patrol is the dominant activity carried out, because it serves to prevent the convergence of intention and opportunity factors (Suyono, 2013).

The implementation of the Labuhanbatu Police patrol in an effort to suppress crime in the Labuhanbatu Police jurisdiction in accordance with the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is as follows:

1. Explore the area, routes and targets that have been determined and see any vulnerability. The implementation of patrols in the jurisdiction of the Labuhanbatu

Police which should be carried out at hours that are considered prone to a crime, namely during the day, around 14.00 – 16.00 and at night above 22.00 in areas prone to crime. Maximum and has not periodically carried out patrols in exploring targets or routes of crime-prone places. The efforts of the Labuhanbatu Police in conducting patrols at vulnerable hours and places prone to crime are not carried out routinely, the implementation is only adjusted to the work program for the implementation of four-wheeled and two-wheeled patrols (Turjawali). The target of the patrol is the traditional market.

2. Take the First Action at the Place of Case (TPTKP). In the implementation of the Labuhanbatu Police Police Patrol, the patrol member on duty who first saw an incident immediately secured the victim, perpetrator, witness, evidence and the crime scene (TKP) until the authorized police came and processed the crime scene for further legal proceedings.
3. Minor Crime (TIPIRING). The Labuhanbatu Police carried out Tipiring in the case of being caught in the hands, the Sabhara officer who handled the Tipiring violation conducted an examination of the violations that occurred, secured the suspect and evidence, and conducted an examination of the suspect and witnesses. Control in handling the Tipiring Violation is with the Head of the Sabhara unit and the Kasat Sabhara reports in writing.
4. Repressive measures are limited. Limited repressive measures taken when disturbances of Kamtibmas are found in order to maintain public security and order, protect the safety of people, property and the community.

The patrol function is present in the limited repressive implementation by patrol officers when there is a disturbance of Kamtibmas in the jurisdiction of the Labuhanbatu Police in the event of a fight that sometimes occurs at the wedding party, the patrol officer is present to take initial repressive action by shooting warning shots and conciliating the warring parties.

Report data on the types of patrol activities carried out by the Labuhanbatu Police, are as follows:

- a) Four-Wheel / Two-Wheel Patrol (Turjawali). In carrying out four-wheeled (car) and two-wheeled (motorcycle) patrols to achieve targets and overcome all situations of Kamtibmas disturbances quantitatively, qualitatively and prioritized, take preventive actions and efforts to organize Kamtibmas in the Labuhanbatu Police area with the principle of the presence of uniformed police in the midst of the community. . This patrol is carried out using motorbikes and cars. carried out with a total of 6 (six) personnel, 4 patrol officers with cars and 2 motorbikes with 4 patrol officers. In the implementation of mobile patrols and motorbike patrols through routes in vulnerable areas, special objects, and carried out at crime-prone hours, namely 02.00-04 hours during the day and at night after 10 hours.
- b) Thugs Patrol. The basis for the implementation of thuggery patrols is based on the Basic Law of the Republic of Indonesia Police Number 2 of 2002 and the Labuhanbatu Police activity program. Carrying out the task of the National Preman purge. Activities are carried out in traditional markets where thuggery often occurs in parking, security money, and others. Other activities are carried out in areas prone to acts of robbery on deserted streets, as well as patrols at alcohol shops and cafes serving liquor. Patrol police crack down on drunks for drinking liquor (tuak), or causing chaos at weddings.
- c) Two/Four Wheel Traffic Regulatory Patrol. The implementation of the patrol function for regulating two- and four-wheeled traffic, among others, is the implementation of

patrol duties. Where the target of this patrol is in places prone to congestion and traffic accidents. It is carried out every day with the Sumatran route, Jln. Gatot Subroto, Jlh, KH Ahmad Dahlan, Jln. H. Agus Salim, intersection six Rantauprapat, by organizing, controlling, and enforcing traffic for reckless drivers, motorcycle racing by motorcycle gangs. The presence of the police in the community activities feels safe and protected and community activities can run safely and smoothly.

- d) Guard Patrol. The function of escort patrols is to carry out escorts at places of community events, escort bodies to funerals and also escorts at weddings, escorting visits by regents or governors who come to Labuhanbatu Regency.

The police should intensify patrol activities which are one of the preventive measures so that the role of the police for the community is very important. The success of carrying out police functions without leaving professional ethics is strongly influenced by police performance which is reflected in attitudes and behavior when carrying out their duties and authorities.

3.4 Barriers to Police Patrols in Suppressing Crime Rates at the Labuhanbatu Police Station

a. Lack of Labuhanbatu Police Personnel

The total populations of the Labuhanbatu Police jurisdiction is There are 494,178 people with the number of police personnel under the jurisdiction of the Labuhanbatu Police, amounting to 1,092 members of the police force, looking at the comparison of the number of residents and the police on duty at the Labuhanbatu Police, it is 1,092: 494,178. The data shows that the ratio of the population to the police in Labuhanbatu Regency is 1:453. While ideally the ratio of police and population is 1:350. This shows that the number of police officers on duty at the Labuhanbatu Police is still lacking so that it can hinder or reduce the effectiveness of the police in suppressing the crime rate in the jurisdiction of the Labuhanbatu Police.

b. Patrol Operational Fund

Patrols are carried out daily by members of the Labuhanbatu Police at vulnerable times and crime-prone areas, the mobility of police members in patrolling is only by using cars and motorbikes. Lack of operational funds for fuel and also sometimes slow to be received by the Labuhanbatu Police so that sometimes it becomes an obstacle in patrolling.

c. Insufficient Patrol Equipment

The lack of equipment facilities in the Labuhanbatu Police patrol is one of the obstacles in patrolling. In carrying out mobility for patrolling, they are still not equipped with motorbikes and cars, where the jurisdiction of the Labuhanbatu Police which covers 4 sub-districts is very wide so it is less effective in conducting patrols. Lack of motorbike and car equipment so that sometimes the police patrol uses private motorbikes to carry out patrols because they are constrained by the lack of equipment and also not updating damaged equipment.

d. Less Proactive Society

The community is less proactive in assisting the police in tackling crime and community participation is still lacking in reporting criminal acts or situations that can threaten security and order in the community. Public People in general feel that when reporting a crime they are afraid to deal with the police and are afraid to be called in court as a witness.

V. Conclusion

Police patrols at the Labuhanbatu Police are carried out as a preventive measure to reduce the crime rate in the Labuhanbatu Police jurisdiction. The implementation of the Labuhanbatu Police patrol in an effort to suppress crime in the Labuhanbatu Police jurisdiction, namely: Exploring the area, routes and targets that have been determined and seeing any vulnerabilities. Take the First Action at the Place of Case (TPTKP). Committing a Minor Crime (TIPIRING). Labuhanbatu District Police did Tipiring in the case of being arrested. Limited repressive measures taken when disturbances in Kamtibmas are found. Overall, police patrols are effective in reducing the crime rate at the Labuhanbatu Police Station.

The obstacles found in the implementation of police patrol activities in suppressing crime at the Labuhanbatu Police are the lack of Labuhanbatu Police personnel which are not proportional to the number of members of the Labuhanbatu Police with the population, patrol operational funds are lacking, patrol equipment is inadequate, and the community is less proactive in assisting police tasks in reduce crime rates.

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