



THE ROLE OF SABHARA UNITS IN PREVENTING STREET VIOLENCE (THEFT) IN MEDAN CITY

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ABSTRACT

As an element implementing the main task, Sat Sabhara plays a role in maintaining Kamtibmas through regulatory activities, guarding, patrolling, escorting and serving the community and initial action efforts. One of the technical functions of Sat Sabhara is to carry out Active/dynamic Patrols from one place to another carried out by officers in order to prevent criminal acts, provide a sense of security, protection and guardianship to the community which is multifunctional. . The factors that cause street violence (mugging) are due to environmental factors, namely the existence of inappropriate associations so that they fall into committing violent crimes (mugging). The results of the study are that the obstacles for the Sabhara unit in preventing street violence (begal) in the Medan City area are internal factors, namely the lack of police personnel, lack of information, no evidence found and lack of facilities and infrastructure and external factors, namely the lack of public awareness, victims do not immediately report and there is a fear of the police. Handling violent crimes (begal) is through preventive and repressive efforts by forming a patrol team.

1. Introduction

Crime in society is a complex and vulnerable phenomenon, always a topic of discussion. This is understandable because crime is a detrimental act that directly impacts human life. Therefore, efforts are needed to prevent and eradicate crime, even though murder has recently shown a significant increase.

The high and low crime rates are closely related to the social structures and organizations in which they occur. Rates within society, social groups, and social groups are related to conditions and processes such as social movements, competition and conflict between cultures, political ideologies, religion, and the economy, and so on.

Although all behavior and actions are regulated by law, crime remains rampant in this country. One of the most common problems is violent crime, as with the development of human civilization, almost all aspects of life have an element of violence. The occurrence of violent crime is the result of interactions between





humans and their environment. The result of this interaction begins with the emergence of motivation, which then develops into negative intentions to commit violent crimes to fulfill life's needs and demands.

The numerous horrific crimes that occur can be seen through mass media reporting on cases of violence, often involving students. The underlying causes are social jealousy, revenge, and psychological factors. Violence is an act of physical violence that uses significant physical force or strength directed at another person, resulting in their incapacitation. Acts of violence, whether committed by individuals or collectively or in groups, severely disrupt public order and can even cause unrest. It appears that awareness of respect for human rights and compassion for others is diminishing or not growing as expected, resulting in diminished behavior toward others.

One of the most common problems is violent crime. As human civilization advances, violence is a common phenomenon in almost all aspects of life. Violent crime results from interactions between humans and their environment. This interaction begins with motivation, which then develops into negative intentions to commit violent crimes to fulfill life's needs and demands. Violence is an act of physical violence using significant physical force or strength directed at a person, resulting in their incapacitation.

One prominent form of crime today is street violence. Street violence has become a persistent phenomenon in society. Frequent acts of street violence, such as beatings and physical violence perpetrated by groups against others, often result in injuries to the victim's body parts and often result in lifelong physical disabilities or even death. Furthermore, acts of abuse often have psychological effects on victims, such as trauma, fear, threats, and sometimes even mental and emotional disorders. The phenomenon of abuse is not new, as acts of physical and psychological violence can occur within the family, in public places, and elsewhere, and can affect anyone facing a problem with another person.

In practice, in many cases, individuals or groups plan to commit street violence against others due to several factors, such as revenge, defamation, feelings of betrayal or injury, feelings of humiliation and self-respect, and other motives. Apart from that, quite a few people are also involved in disagreements, fights or arguments which lead them to commit assault unintentionally.

2. Research Method

This research is descriptive and analytical in nature, meaning it describes, examines, explains, and analyzes the problems in violent crimes resulting in death, as related to laws and regulations, which are then analyzed.





The analysis examines the legal aspects, both in terms of the provisions of applicable regulations concerning violent crimes resulting in death, and examines and reviews the application and enforcement of these regulations in relation to the application of the law to violent crimes resulting in death.

Based on the object of the research, which is positive law, this research is normative juridical research. As a normative juridical research, this research also analyzes the law, both written in books (law as it is written in the book) and the law decided by judges through the judicial process (law as it is decided by the judge through the judicial process), often referred to as doctrinal research.

3. Results And Discussion

Results

Violence occurs due to various influencing factors, and abuse occurs due to a combination of personal, social, and cultural factors, including the intergenerational transmission of violence, social stress, social isolation, and the involvement of the lower classes and family structures.

Crime and criminals go hand in hand and cannot be separated. In the Criminal Code and in the judicial process, perpetrators of crimes are referred to as suspects, defendants, and/or convicts when proven guilty of a crime. A criminal is someone who fails to conform to societal norms, resulting in unacceptable behavior.

The problem of economic inequality occurs everywhere in the world. The only difference is the level of inequality. The greater the income gap between members of a community, the greater the potential for it to undermine the stability and security of a local region or area. Economic inequality can inevitably lead to social jealousy. Those considered wealthy often ignore the poor around them. This social jealousy is also potentially dangerous, as it can flare into anarchic action at any time, simply from the slightest spark of conflict.

This is because interested parties provocatively manipulate existing problems into bigger ones. Behind these efforts, there are certainly hidden motives, perhaps politically motivated, such as seizing power by damaging the image of the incumbent or their political opponents, and so on. For some people whose condition is already "unstable" due to being crushed by various life problems, it is not impossible that they are easily provoked into committing destructive acts without realizing they are actually being exploited.

Regarding the descriptions above, if the starting point for the review is based on the characteristics of the perpetrators, considering several incidents of abuse or physical violence, they commit such acts due to mental turmoil, which is a





manifestation of various life conditions. Life conditions that cause mental disorders that lead to abnormal behavior include severe economic pressure, lack of good communication between family members, relatively low levels of education, a poor living environment, a lack of responsibility among family members, and psychologically immature parents.

The presence of these conditions, suffered or experienced by a person, will lead to acts of error without realizing it. Thus, there are unconscious actions that arise from the unconscious mind, which can lead to deviant behavior or even criminal tendencies.

The police's identity as servants of the law is indeed that. The police provide service, protection, and enlightening the public and striving to secure and defend independence and realize a just and prosperous society with the spirit of Tri Brata and a great spirit. Police officers possess a clear conscience, remain calm, steadfast, and unwavering in any situation and condition, and always make the right decisions.

According to Article 2 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, the function of the Indonesian National Police is: "The function of the police is one of the functions of state government in the field of maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, protection, patronage, and service to the community."

Within the police structure at the Polres level, specifically the Satsabhara (Sat Sabhara), is the implementing element of the main tasks under the Chief of Police. Sat Sabhara is tasked with carrying out Turjawali (Police Operations) and securing community activities and government agencies, vital objects, TPTKP (Corruption Crimes), handling Tipiring (Criminal Crimes), and crowd control in order to maintain public security and order, as well as securing headquarters.

4. Discussion

The Sabhara Patrol has several units with regulated duties and functions, divided into units, planned and organized to prevent inequality. However, all units share the same goals and objectives, which are carried out responsibly and promptly to prevent crime. In keeping with the police's primary duty as protectors of the community, the police are obligated to maintain a conducive environment for community life. One way to do this is by reducing crime rates, particularly in cases where crime is prevalent in the community.

Lack of public awareness of the importance of safety leads people to delegate community service duties to the police. However, the community must also possess the ability to maintain security. The community has a significant





capacity to handle crime; in this regard, the police need to receive reports from the public about suspicious behavior or individuals that could lead to or commit crimes. Many people are unwilling to report or provide information about ongoing crimes, whether in progress or past, and prefer to avoid dealing with the police whenever possible.

Numerous obstacles and actions hinder the police's ability and capability to carry out their duties, leading to a decline in public trust in them. Factors contributing to public distrust include the perceived confidentiality of police duties, resulting in a lack of transparency and often exclusionary practices (isolation or distance from the community, the use of discretion in carrying out their duties). Police, in addition to their duties, are motivated by various interests, and police perform other duties at the police precinct. Supporting police resources are limited and unprofessional.

Information about crimes can be obtained from both police investigations and the community. A small portion of the Denpasar community remains fearful of the police, hindering their ability to obtain information about juvenile crime. However, this does not mean the police cannot resolve this problem. However, the police themselves still face numerous obstacles in handling criminal cases. Therefore, fundamentally, the entire team has not been properly resolved as expected by the police, and unresolved crime issues are the responsibility of the police, especially all levels of society.

The Sabhara Unit (Sat Sabhara) is a law enforcement agency, essentially a law enforcement officer tasked with and responsible for public order, safety, and security. The Sabhara Unit is the first institution that must be reached in the criminal justice process. The police have the authority to conduct inquiries, searches, detentions, and seizures until a crime is suspected.

The Sabhara Unit, a unit responsible for carrying out the main tasks under the Chief of Police, takes action or steps to resolve any challenges encountered, both internal and external.

Preemptive efforts are the initial steps taken to prevent crime. Efforts in preemptive crime prevention involve instilling positive values and norms so that these values become ingrained within individuals, preventing them from engaging in crime.

Efforts in preemptive crime prevention instill positive values and norms so that these norms become internalized. Even if there is an opportunity to commit a crime, if there is no intention to do so, the crime will not occur. Therefore, in preemptive efforts, the intention factor is eliminated even if the opportunity exists.





Efforts taken by Sabhara Unit personnel to realize these prevention efforts include conducting outreach in the form of legal counseling to the community in the Medan City jurisdiction to raise legal awareness among the public, encouraging them to better comply with applicable laws and regulations.

Preventive efforts are efforts to prevent crime before it occurs and are a follow-up to preemptive efforts. Preventive efforts emphasize eliminating the opportunity for crime to occur. These preventive efforts are a follow-up to preemptive efforts, which are still at the level of prevention before a crime occurs. Preventive efforts emphasize eliminating the opportunity for it to occur. Therefore, in preventive efforts, opportunities are closed.

Preventive measures taken to address violent crimes by muggers include patrols at all times during high-risk periods, outreach, and legal education for the community, explaining the application of the law to violent crimes by muggers.

Efforts to realize these efforts include conducting routine patrols within the jurisdiction of Medan City, conducting Community Police (Polmas) activities through the establishment of the Community Police Communication Forum (FKPM), and conducting early detection of perpetrators of theft by gathering information from informants and recording or identifying perpetrators of violent crimes by muggers.

5. Conclusion

Factors contributing to street violence (begal) are influenced by environmental factors, namely inappropriate social interactions that lead to violent crimes (begal).

The role of the Sabhara (Police and Security) unit in preventing street violence (begal) in Medan City is to arrest and report perpetrators of crimes caught red-handed during patrols. Patrol members on duty, who first witness an incident, immediately secure the victim, perpetrator, witnesses, evidence, and the crime scene (TKP) until authorized police visit and process the scene for legal proceedings.

Obstacles to the Sabhara unit in preventing street violence (begal) in Medan City are internal factors, namely a shortage of police personnel, a lack of information, the lack of evidence, and a lack of facilities and infrastructure. External factors include a lack of public awareness, victims' inability to report promptly, and a fear of the police. Combating violent crimes (begal) involves preventive and repressive efforts, including the formation of patrol teams. This effort to take action against the perpetrators of muggings also includes taking action against





perpetrators of other crimes, which can be in the form of violent crimes or what are commonly called muggings.

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