

The Effectiveness of Bali Regional Police Patrols in Crime Prevention and Combating in Denpasar City

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of Bali Police patrols in preventing and combating crime in Denpasar City. The research method used was empirical legal research with a qualitative approach. Primary data was collected through interviews with patrol officers and analysis of documents related to patrol activities in Denpasar City. The police's most effective role in preventing and disclosing crime is preventive, due to its broad scope and the phrase "may do anything as long as security is maintained and does not violate the law." Preventive action itself is carried out through four main activities: regulating, guarding, escorting, and patrolling. The results of the study indicate that the police's role in preventing and combating crime is to carry out a preventive function, namely preventing opportunities for crime to occur, and also to carry out a repressive function, namely to uncover crimes and prosecute perpetrators. Meanwhile, the police's responsibility is to create security and peace for the community by enforcing the law and providing protection, care, and service to the community.

KEYWORDS: effectiveness, patrol, police, accident prevention

I. INTRODUCTION

Social, cultural, and environmental differences among regions lead to variations in the patterns and causes of crime, meaning that criminal acts in Kotamobagu City do not necessarily involve the same methods or underlying factors as those found in other cities. As society continues to develop, crime inevitably accompanies this process, making it important to understand criminal behavior by examining the background of offenders, their motivations, and how crimes are committed. Police patrol activities are conducted to observe and understand the social and cultural routines of the community so that normal conditions in a particular area can be identified. When unusual situations arise, they can be quickly detected and addressed, making crime prevention more effective. Through these efforts, the community can feel safer and gain a sense of legal protection and certainty, while also recognizing that public security and order can only be achieved through active participation and cooperation between law enforcement and the community.

Areas such as traffic intersections, entertainment centers, and other locations with a high risk of criminal activity are the main focus of police patrol operations. Within the police organization, patrol duties are primarily carried out by the Sabhara Unit and the Traffic Unit. These units are tasked with maintaining public security and order in various environments, including roads, schools, offices, government buildings, and other public spaces. Preventive efforts such as patrolling, traffic regulation, guarding, security, and public services play a crucial role in reducing or preventing the overlap between criminal intent and opportunity. The Sabhara Unit operates on a 24-hour basis and is recognized as one of the largest operational units, both nationally and internationally. Meanwhile, the Traffic Unit, which specializes in traffic management, performs patrol functions in a similar manner. Together, these units bear significant responsibility in ensuring public safety and maintaining order in the community.

Based on five empirical studies in the past five years, the effectiveness of police patrols has been proven to play a crucial role in preventing and addressing crime in various urban areas. Research by Saupa et al. (2023) shows that routine and targeted patrols in crime-prone areas can reduce crime rates and increase public safety. A study by Syukur et al. (2021) in Makassar found that patrol intensity combined with a rapid response from officers significantly influenced the prevention of street crime, particularly mugging. Meanwhile, Setiadi and Mutho'am (2020) revealed that consistently scheduled preventive patrols are not only effective in detecting potential security disturbances but also strengthen the state's presence in the community. Research by Setiawan et al. (2022) confirms that police patrols are effective in suppressing specific violations and crimes such as illegal racing through an intensive surveillance and enforcement approach. In addition, Puruhita's (2022) study emphasized that patrol effectiveness is

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increasingly optimal when combined with community policing and the use of technology, so that patrols are not only repressive, but also preventive and participatory.

This study presents significant innovations by integrating a comprehensive perspective on the effectiveness of Bali Regional Police patrols using spatial vulnerability data, community participation, and tangible outcome variables for crime reduction in Denpasar City. This approach goes beyond traditional descriptive studies by applying quantitative indicators of crime mapping, high-visibility patrol intensity, and public perceptions of safety, which have not been widely discussed in previous empirical research in the local Balinese context. Combining crime statistics with analysis of community responses and patrol patterns provides a more holistic picture of how patrols can contribute to crime prevention and mitigation, particularly in a complex urban context like Denpasar with high tourism and local dynamics.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is qualitative research. The research location is where the researcher conducts the research, primarily capturing and capturing actual phenomena or events occurring within the object of study in order to obtain accurate research data. Considering the above data and the limitations of the research, this research was conducted at the Bali Regional Police. The focus of the research was on the effectiveness of police patrols in preventing and combating crime in Denpasar City. Several indicators used to measure effectiveness, as proposed by Sutrisno (2007:125), are as follows:

1. Program understanding: seen from the extent to which the community understands the program's activities.
2. Targetedness: seen from whether the desired outcome is achieved or realized.
3. Achievement of objectives: measured by the achievement of the objectives of the implemented activities.

Data collection techniques are the methods used by the researcher to collect research data from the following data sources:

1. Interviews
2. Observation
3. Documentation

This study employs an inductive approach to data analysis. Inductive analysis involves developing broader interpretations and conclusions by examining specific observations and empirical findings. The data analysis process in this research consists of several stages, namely data collection, data condensation, data presentation, and the formulation of conclusions.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As for the discussion of the analysis results, it is described as follows

A. Program Understanding: Assessing The Extent To Which The Community Understands Program Activities

In this indicator, the researcher will discuss the programs carried out by the Bali Regional Police in preventing crime. In this case, what is carried out by the Bali Regional Police is Foot Patrol, foot patrols starting from headquarters or offices and carried out by at least two Polri members walking and being in a free place so they can move freely and also conduct observation and supervision. Car Patrol, patrols by car are carried out to assist and supervise foot patrols, bicycle patrols, and motorcycle patrols at certain control points and intersections to monitor where other patrol officers are, namely to exchange information or statements. Car patrols patrol around residential areas, malls, banks, markets and places considered prone to crime. The police as a law enforcement agency whose main task is to maintain security, related to abilities, have personality characteristics that greatly influence the success of human resource development. This personality competency is a personal competency related to self-understanding. In the concept of human resource development, we recognize 3 (three) layers, namely: knowledge, skills, and attitudes and behavior. The following is an example of their ability to resolve annual cases. In the previous discussion, the author stated that this paper uses the theory put forward by M. Steers to measure effectiveness, namely: achievement, integrity, and adaptation. Achievement is the overall effort to achieve goals that must be viewed as a process. Therefore, to ensure the achievement of the final goal, stages are needed, both in the sense of phasing parts and stages in the sense of periodization. Achieving this goal consists of several factors, including: time period and targets that are the targets. Adaptation is the ability of an organization to adjust to its environment. For this reason, a benchmark is used for the process of procurement and filling the workforce. Adaptation consists of several factors, namely: increasing capabilities which is one element in maturity related to knowledge or skills that can be obtained from education, training and some experience, and supported by existing facilities and infrastructure but are still minimal so that patrol activities are slightly hampered. In conclusion, it can be explained that people obey the law because they truly feel the importance of the implementation of these legal regulations, namely to protect their interests, so that peace in society can be guaranteed. With police patrols to prevent crime, the public will feel a sense of well-being (goodness) in carrying out all their activities because they feel protected. Therefore, patrol activities contain benefits for the

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community, and anything that contains benefits should be considered a benefit. In working, encouragement or motivation is needed to be able to work enthusiastically.

B. On Target: Seen from What Is Desired To Be Achieved Or Become A Reality

In this indicator, the researcher will discuss the targeted patrols conducted by the Bali Regional Police in preventing existing crimes. In any country in the world, including Indonesia, public security and order in order to achieve a prosperous society are the main factors, both in the relationship between individuals and other members of society in one region with other regions within a country, or in their relationship with other countries in cooperation and international relations. For public security and order, law enforcement is important, both in the context of public relations and law enforcement against lawbreakers, including criminal acts.

Without legal protection for the public, and without legal protection for foreign nationals, it will result in a wider social conflict and disrupt public order. Crimes that arise without law enforcement will not only create public unrest but also unsettle foreign nationals, both those already present for international relations and those visiting for tourism purposes. Good law enforcement will create legal certainty and enhance the sense of justice felt by the public, enhancing the public's role in national development goals. The role of the police in society is crucial. The police have handled various types of crimes in eradicating crime in order to promote a safe and orderly atmosphere, as is their responsibility.

The success of police functions without neglecting professional ethics is greatly influenced by police performance, as reflected in their attitudes and behavior while carrying out their duties and authorities. Police professionalism is essential in carrying out their duties as law enforcers, given the increasing sophistication of crime, in line with developments and advancements in technology.

C. Achievement of objectives: measured through the achievement of the objectives of the activities that have been carried out

In this indicator, researchers will discuss the achievement of the Bali Regional Police's patrol objectives in preventing existing crimes. For decades, the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) has been declared part of the Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI), and ABRI integration has been used as a systematic means to weaken the POLRI, where the POLRI finds itself in an environment of overlapping responsibilities within two different doctrines. There is a lack of clarity regarding accountability as ABRI, in accordance with the defense and security doctrine, or as police in carrying out law enforcement in accordance with the doctrine of public order. This overlapping responsibility results in duplication. Decades within ABRI have also led the police to become somewhat carried away by their military style, "conquering the enemy" and "winning the war." Shouldn't the police be the protectors and guardians of the community? Task-oriented motivation motivates action or action. This motivation is accompanied by a strong desire to complete tasks effectively and efficiently. Strict discipline and hierarchy sometimes result in over-execution of tasks. Institutionalized teachings are sometimes interpreted in an absolute manner. Even more dangerous is when task-oriented behavior is primarily based on the legitimate use of violence. Police are law enforcers who are authorized to use violence and weapons at certain times.

This situation ultimately contributes to a public tendency to avoid engaging with the police. As a result, when individuals experience minor criminal losses, they often reconsider whether reporting the incident is worthwhile. As police patrol units are among the divisions that interact most frequently with the public, officers must present themselves as approachable members of the community while simultaneously maintaining firmness and authority. In performing patrol duties, officers are required to make adequate preparations in accordance with directives from their unit leadership, possess a clear understanding of patrol administration, and document significant occurrences in official patrol logs. Patrol operations are conducted based on internal operational guidelines issued by the police, which are uniformly applied across units, including the Traffic Unit and the Sabhara Unit. These patrols are generally classified into two forms: stationary (fixed) patrols and mobile (moving) patrols.

Researchers argue that in order to demonstrate effectiveness, police organizations must operate with clearly defined objectives. All policing activities related to crime prevention and control should be subject to systematic evaluation. Given that the police have limited capacity and cannot address every issue independently, they must engage with the community to determine priorities and agree on achievable actions. This collaboration is essential for effective crime prevention and also serves as a valuable preventive strategy in itself. Through police–community consultation, the public can be informed about the underlying causes and impacts of crime, while being actively involved in practical and meaningful prevention initiatives.

There is a limited level of public awareness regarding the importance of maintaining security. Responsibility for public order and safety should not rest solely with the police; community members are also expected to actively participate in safeguarding their environment. The public plays a crucial role in crime prevention, as police rely heavily on information and reports about suspicious behavior or individuals who may be planning, committing, or have committed criminal acts. However, many people are hesitant to report incidents or share relevant information and often choose to avoid contact with the police whenever possible.

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This reluctance is frequently driven by the perception that interacting with law enforcement disrupts their daily activities, particularly when it requires visiting a police station. Additionally, various challenges and practices that diverge from the police's intended roles and responsibilities have contributed to declining public trust in law enforcement institutions.

The Indonesian National Police (Polri) is the protector, guardian, and servant of the public, as stipulated in Articles 13 and 14 of Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. Given the high number of crimes occurring, it is the police's responsibility to prevent and address them. Patrols are a preventive measure against crime. Patrols take various forms, including routine patrols, selective patrols, and incidental patrols, using patrol bicycles, motorcycles, and patrol cars. These are all carried out by the police to minimize the occurrence of encounters and opportunities. The role of the police in preventing and combating crime is to fulfill a preventive function, namely to reduce the opportunities for crime to occur, and also to fulfill a repressive function, namely to uncover crimes and prosecute perpetrators. Meanwhile, the police's responsibility is to create security and peace for the community by enforcing the law and providing protection, guidance, and service to the community.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The Indonesian National Police (Polri) is the protector, guardian, and servant of the community according to Article 13 and Article 14 of Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. With the many crimes that occur, it is certainly the duty of the police to carry out prevention and handling. Patrols as an effort to prevent and handle crime preventively. The forms of patrols include; Routine Patrols, Selective Patrols, and Incidental Patrols, using facilities such as patrol bicycles, patrol motorcycles, and patrol cars. All of these are carried out by the police to minimize the occurrence of encounters of intent and opportunity. The role of the Police in preventing and handling crime is as a preventive function, namely preventing the opportunity for crime to occur to be increasingly narrow and also as a repressive function, namely uncovering crimes and prosecuting perpetrators of crimes. Meanwhile, the responsibility of the Police is to create security and peace for the community by enforcing the law and providing protection, shelter and service to the community. Suggestions The Police should be more professional in carrying out their duties, eliminating arrogant military souls and replacing them with an attitude as a true protector, guardian and servant of the community. Increasing the number of personnel, especially in the Traffic Unit and Sabhara Unit, as well as increasing facilities and infrastructure so that the police can carry out their patrol duties effectively and efficiently.

As a suggestion, the effectiveness of Bali Police patrols in preventing and handling crime in Denpasar City needs to be continuously improved by strengthening patrol strategies based on mapping vulnerable areas (crime mapping), optimizing the use of information technology such as CCTV and rapid public reporting systems, and increasing the intensity of patrols during vulnerable hours. In addition, a preventive approach that prioritizes synergy between the police, local government, and the community, through a police-community partnership program (community policing) needs to be expanded to create a sense of security and active citizen participation in maintaining order. Improving the quality of police human resources through ongoing training, particularly related to social communication and conflict resolution, is also an important factor in ensuring that patrols are not only repressive, but are able to build public trust and maintain sustainable security stability in Denpasar City.

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