



THE ROLE OF THE POLICE IN OVERCOMING THE CRIME OF BEGAL IN THE MEDAN CITY AREA

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Abstract

In this in-depth study, the creator hopes to understand the criminal sanctions for perpetrators of the wrongful act of Robbery with Brutality (BEGAL), the elements that cause the wrongful act of robbery with brutality, and the duties of the police regarding criminal demonstrations of robbery with brutality. in Medan City and the police. In this examination the author used a strategy of examining the information used which was recorded in hard copy form as a result of this exploration, especially subjective examination. Subjective examination means highlighting more valid and clear investigations and this subjective exploration strategy is also expected to illustrate the examination of information in a narrative manner. Robbery with barbarity (BEGAL) or the danger of brutality is an act of lawlessness that disturbs society. Robbery as a traditional wrongdoing has really turned into a criminal specialty that still disturbs Indonesian culture where this wrongful act of robbery is carried out in the city by seizing or taking motorized vehicles, usually the perpetrators complete their activities by using firearms, weapons. sharp and so on. where executions usually took place in distant streets.

Keywords: *Robbery, Role of the Police, Law Enforcement*

INTRODUCTION

Recently, "BEGAL" incidents have become commonplace in several urban communities in Indonesia and this has caused considerable concern among society in general. This robbery demonstration was carried out by taking or confiscating motorized vehicles accompanied by savagery. Robbery cases often disturb the local community because robberies generally end at night. The thugs are expected to be able to carry out their activities in a quiet area. This is very disturbing, especially for those who work and come home at night. The robbers were free to carry out robbery demonstrations against anyone, whether women, men, or even children. The police, in their obligations as regulatory authorities, must be more firm in taking action against criminal cases of robbery of motorized vehicles through brutality or cheating. . Therefore, the police's job is very important to maintain security and government assistance in the local area.

The word begalia is one of the words that is often used by people on the island of Sumatra, because examples of "BEGAL" are often experienced there. However, cases of motorized vehicle robbery with these two types of crimes occur both on the island of Sumatra and in various regions in Indonesia. So "BEGAL" has now become famous among Indonesian culture. In the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP) there is no specific definition regarding demonstrations of law violations in the form of robbery or burglary. The act of theft can be determined by the conditions contained in article 365 paragraph (1) "Meanwhile, with a maximum period of nine years, robbery that has passed previously, was accompanied or followed by cruelty or danger of barbarity against someone who really intended obtaining ready or committing robbery, or being obtained, to enable the escape of oneself or another member, or to retain possession of the merchandise taken"

In the Criminal Code, this act is not called "BIG" but rather CURAS (Robbery with Atrocities) in accordance with Article 365 of the Criminal Code, because "Packages" in general cannot be separated from brutality and taking. or seize something that does not belong to him. To be honest, cases of theft are committed by both adults and minors. Teenagers who commit offenses depend on several variables, namely family, social and financial factors. Here the role of parents is very important for children, because from parental considerations, children can learn to behave well in the eyes of society and be directed towards things that are beneficial for the child's own growth and development. Guardians should provide appropriate schooling for children. Minors live

in a climate where adults differ greatly in age, so young children may act like adults. Basically financial elements can also cause children to commit criminal acts. It cannot be denied that many children are trapped in violent robbery cases due to the failure to fulfill these three variables. If the perpetrator of the robbery is still a child, then the perpetrator must be protected by paying attention to regulations and material guidelines.

In accordance with Regulation Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Law Enforcement Framework, teenagers who are struggling with the law, especially children who have carried out criminal demonstrations, are called teenagers who are struggling with criminal law. Apart from that, based on Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Law Enforcement Framework, there are differences in the classification of teenagers, namely children who are victims of criminal demonstrations, and children who are observers of criminal demonstrations. What is meant by teenagers who are struggling with the law as intended in Article 1 paragraph (3) of Regulation Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Law Enforcement Framework, hereinafter referred to as Children, are children aged 12 (twelve) years. aged, but not yet 18 (eighteen) years of age who is suspected of committing a crime. Children who struggle with the law may rely on discipline or support as an activity or be punished for wrongdoing if they are found to have ignored criminal regulations.

According to Article 69 (1) Law Number 11 of 2012 Regarding the Juvenile Justice System, a child can only be sentenced to a crime or action based on provisions as regulated in law, whereas in Article 69, children who are not yet 14 (fourteen) years old can only be subject to action and not be sentenced to a crime. The types of punishment that can be imposed on children who are in conflict with the law are Basic and Extra Crimes as regulated in Article 71 paragraph (1) of Regulation Number 11 of 2012 concerning Youth Equity Framework. The meaning of the younger generation who definitely does not like the law is also referred to in Regulation no. 23 of 2002 concerning Youth Security. In Article 64 paragraph (1) it is stated that the younger generation who fight against the law remembers children who fight against the law and children who are victims of criminal demonstrations.

Based on existing positive regulations, there are several organizations or institutions that are obliged to provide protection for children in conflict with the law. These organizations are the Community Freedom Commission, the Indonesian Youth Safety Commission, Community Agencies, BAPAS and the police, especially the Police, Law, and Prosecutor's Office. Especially for children who carry out criminal demonstrations, including robbery, the place of business is obliged to provide insurance. 5 Even though I committed a criminal act, remembering that the younger generation needs their own sense of security when they are involved and carry out criminal demonstrations, on this occasion the creator wants to conduct an in-depth study regarding curbing the criminal act of breaking into motorized vehicles using barbarity committed by children. Therefore, at this event the creator will take an exploration subject entitled: "The Role of the Police in Overcoming Criminal Crimes in the Medan City Area".

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Police

Police (contracted as Polri) general police and state police in Indonesia. Its obligations are directly under the Head of the Republic of Indonesia. Previously, this police force was known as the National Police Organization (BPN), National Police Division (DPN), and the Republic of Indonesia Police Force (AKRI). The General Police have the saying *Rastra Sewakotama* which means Main Workers of the Nusa Nation. The National Police carries out state police obligations throughout Indonesia, maintaining security and protecting local areas; apply the law; also provides security, protection and administration in the local area, the description of the police's obligations is interpreted in the articles of the Police Law of the Republic of Indonesia.

Definition of the Criminal Act of Robbery

Robbery is a demonstration of forcibly holding another person's property, practically equivalent to robbery only because the perpetrator openly harms the person concerned. Begal is an action word, the equivalent of the word begal is the word thief, while the word begalan is a cycle, technique, activity which means looting or robbing. In terms of expression, the word burglary can be interpreted as a wrongful act (criminal, for example theft or robbery committed by someone accompanied by a heinous act by using a sharp weapon and using a motorized vehicle, even with the final result of committing the murder of the person concerned and the victim). The targets are usually motorbike riders. So Begal is a demonstration of seizure, forcible resistance using motorized vehicles and sharp weapons.

On average, according to the English and Western Robbery Acts, a person is declared to have committed extortion when carrying out a robbery or forcible seizure, so that the victim can appreciate it. According to Louise E. Doorman, theft can be directed at obtaining business products (usually more organized and in large quantities) and can also be used for individual merchandise. According to Doorman, criminals who prioritize individual property will generally be more brutal or antagonistic. Muhammad Mustofa said that the term looter has been heard for a long time in the realm of wrongdoing. In fact, burglaries have occurred since the era of Chinese rule or the period of the kingdom in Indonesia. The word begal is often found in Javanese writing. Robbery is theft committed in a peaceful place. Waiting for the individual who gets the property of that place.

METHOD

In this diary research, research was carried out in the Medan city area and through references from libraries and the web so that the creator could obtain comprehensive information.

Data collection technique

This examination was recorded in hard copy form, the information gathering method used was through library research and in this writing it was completed by considering and dissecting various types of reading material related to research articles such as diaries, books, both on paper and on the Web. In this way, more complete information or goals can be obtained.

Data Analysis Methods

Examination of the information used is recorded in hard copy form as a result of this exploration is a subjective investigation. Subjective examination means highlighting more valid and clear investigations and this subjective exploration strategy is also expected to illustrate the examination of information in a narrative manner. The information obtained is collected and compiled, then arranged in examples of essential classification and depiction so that it can answer the problems in this diary.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Theft in Indonesia often occurs in every district in Indonesia. There are several factors that cause criminal demonstrations, one of which is financial factors, especially the rise of commercialization and realism lifestyles, which are also caused by the helplessness of the police, the rise of brutal films, and weak social supervision, and limit the open doors of business value to the lower classes of society. The police play an important role in creating security and comfort in the lives of local communities. The police are an institution that protects the community in all difficult social situations. The police's duties can be said to be related to their position as community defenders. One of the police's duties in protecting the community is to prevent or deal with irresponsible robbery demonstrations. In Article 2 of the Republic Law Indonesia Number 2 of 2002 Regarding the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, it is stated that the police's ability is to carry out state government in the areas of maintaining security and regional activities, policing, security and regional administration.

Robbery is basically the same as theft or oppression of freedom. Robbery is just an extraordinary term to separate because it centers on the capture of a motorized vehicle by a group with the possibility of injuring or even exterminating the existence of the person in question. In the Criminal Code (KUHP) robbery demonstrations are remembered for the wrongful act of robbery in Part XXII which is regulated in Articles 362, 363 and 365. This actually means that when taking action against thugs, the implementers of the regulations should mention these articles. In article 362 of the Criminal Code Regarding this matter, it is understood that anyone who takes an item which is wholly or completely in the possession of another person, with the intention of unlawfully possessing it, is threatened with robbery, with the threat of imprisonment for a maximum of 5 years or a fine of a maximum of 900 rupees. rupiah. This means that the perpetrator of a wrongful act is sentenced to prison for a fairly long period of time.

Police control of criminal demonstrations in Medan, in particular:

1. Directing the inspection

An examination is a series of cycles to decide whether an examination can be carried out according to applicable regulations by first disclosing data relating to the occurrence of a criminal act which is normal.

2. Directing the inspection

After an error occurs, an examination begins to obtain data regarding:

- a. What criminal demonstrations have been carried out
- b. When was the hooking action carried out?
- c. Where the mistake was made
- d. What was the law-violating act carried out with?
- e. How the wrong act was committed
- f. Why the error is complete
- g. Who is the producer/performer?
- h. Catch

Arrest is a stage carried out by the examiner to limit the opportunity for a suspect or defendant within a predetermined period of time in the event that the evidence found is sufficient for the final purpose of the examination or indictment or has the potential to offend criminal procedural regulations in accordance with applicable provisions. styling materials. If the culprit is found in the act, anyone has the option to arrest him. Quoting the MEDAN POLRESTABES Instagram, they trapped the Tawon group on guard to prevent wild demonstrations of robbery. For perpetrators of robbery, Article 365 also states sanctions for violators of the law, namely a maximum prison sentence of 15 years. To be precise, Article 365 paragraph (2) states that the penalty is 12 years in prison if the wrongful act is committed by at least two people and results in serious injury. Then, article 365 paragraph (3) states that the perpetrator is threatened with 15 years in prison if the robbery results in the victim's death. The Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP) also states that if a criminal act is accompanied by an attack on the person concerned, then discipline for the child will be accompanied by the danger of attack. Caught in the crime of assault, Article 285 of the Criminal Code which reads: "Whoever, by force or danger, forces a woman who is not his partner to have sex with him, will be rejected, because of assault, by detention for a maximum of twelve years."

However, there are also several obstacles seen by the police in criminal demonstrations

1. Limitation of activities that do not contain evidence.
2. Lack of character of police officers.
3. Lack of functional devices.
4. There is no support from the local area to provide data on criminal violations.

CLOSING

Conclusion

Considering the conversation understood by the creator above, the objectives that the creator can take from this examination are:

1. The police play an important role in providing a sense of security and entertainment in public activities, and controlling criminals is carried out through inspections, completing requests, and arrests.
2. The obstacles faced by the police in relation to the theft demonstrations were: the large number of witnesses who did not have evidence, the absence of police officers, the absence of functional equipment, the lack of cooperation from the local community to provide data about the incident. there is a criminal violation.

Suggestions

After conducting a study with the discussion above, the author expresses the following suggestions:

1. For law enforcers such as the police to be quicker and more active in carrying out their duties.
2. Law enforcers also need to increase the number of police officers and follow up with sanctions against criminals so that they are deterred and other perpetrators can stop.

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(Moeljatno, 2004: 129)

Muhammad reza tampu bolon penegakan hokum tindak pidana perampasan sepeda motor secara paksa yang dilakukan oleh begal (skripsi)

Rusdan Abdul Gani, dkk. (jurnal) penegakan hokum terhadap begal kejahatan.

Undang-Undang

Kuhp dalam pasal 365 ayat (1)

Pasal 365 KUHP

Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012

Undang-undang No. 23 Tahun 2002

Pasal 14 Undang-Undang Kepolisian Republik Indonesia

Undang – Undang Republik Indonesia No.2 Tahun 2002

Kuhp Pasal 362,365 ayat (2,3), 285.