

The Role Of The National Police In Preventing And Handling The Crime Of Violent Theft (Begal) In The Jurisdiction Medan Police

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Manuscripts received : 12/05/2026, Revision and Review : 02/06/2026, Approved 30/06/2026

Abstract

This study examines the role of the National Police in preventing and handling violent theft (begal) in the jurisdiction of the Medan Police through preventive and repressive efforts. The crime of theft with violence or often referred to as the crime of theft is a criminal act that is preceded, accompanied, or followed by violence or threats of violence against people, with the intention of preparing or facilitating theft. This crime of theft with violence has been expressly regulated in Article 365 of Law Number 1 of 1946 concerning Criminal Law Regulations which is updated by Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code. This research method uses a juridical-normative approach with an empirical method. The data of this study is sourced from the results of direct interviews with law enforcement officials at the Medan Police, namely the Head of the Jatanras Unit and the Jatanras Investigator of the Medan Police which are supported by primary legal sources, secondary legal sources and tertiary legal sources as well as literature studies.

Keywords: Law Enforcement, Crime, Theft, Violence, City of Medan.

A. Introduction

In the daily life of the community, crime is an event that occurs very often in society. Of course, this incident caused unrest in the community. Various forms of crime that often occur are theft, robbery, violence, murder, fraud, embezzlement, and online crime events. In general, criminal acts can be referred to as a form of social *deviance*. Social deviance is a social problem related to the violation of norms and also concerns human relations with values and consequences for people's lives.¹

In the context of criminal law, crime (*misdrijven*) is one of the criminal acts regulated in Book II of the Criminal Code and can be sanctioned.² According to the opinion of A.S. Alam, which emphasizes that the definition of a crime can be seen from the legal point of view, namely an act or behavior that is contrary to the provisions of the law, especially criminal

¹ Muhammad Sultan Maulana, Adenan, Husna Sari Siregar, *Social Deviance in Terms of Morals Among Adolescents in Melati I Village, Perbaungan District*, Triviagram: Journal of Social Sciences, Vol. 11, No. 9, 2025, pp. 1-2

² Lukman Hakim, *Principles of Criminal Law*, CV. Budi Utama, Yogyakarta, 2020, p. 10

law. In this view, no matter how bad an act is, as long as the act is not formulated and prohibited in the criminal laws and regulations, then the act cannot be qualified as a crime. Second, crime is viewed from *the sociological point of view*, which is an act that is seen as deviant and contrary to the social norms that live and develop in society.³

This act is also often referred to as an act that is contrary to the law of *wederrechtelijk*. In a sociological view, crime is a human behavior created by society or it can be said that this crime is a form of speech, deeds, behaviors that are economically, politically and socio-psychologically very detrimental to society, violate moral norms and attack the safety of society (both those that have been covered in the law and those that have not been listed. Then from a criminological point of view, crime is all human actions in the political, economic, and social fields that are very detrimental and result in the fall of victims, both individuals and victims of groups or groups of society.⁴

From this point of view, it can be concluded that crime is a human act that is not only contrary to the law but also contrary to social values and norms in society. Therefore, the state has an obligation to protect its citizens by taking preventive measures and taking action against criminals to maintain public order and security.

In this case, the State of Indonesia is a state of law as stated in Article 1 Paragraph (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945 which states that the State of Indonesia is a state of law which means that the state has the authority to protect the rights of citizens from unlawful acts.⁵ As a State of Law (*rechtsstaat*), Indonesia must of course prioritize the law as a tool to protect the community. In general, law has three main objectives, namely justice, *certainty*, and utility.

In exercising the rule of law, the state has an obligation to provide legal protection to every level of society, both in urban areas and remote areas.⁶ One form of the state's efforts to protect the community is in preventing and handling the crime of theft with violence (*begal*). *Begal* is a crime that targets motorcyclists on the streets who then commit acts of violence and coercion to seize the victim's property. This act is certainly a violation of the rights of legal subjects, especially a sense of security, the right to own a vehicle, and the right to be protected from acts of violence.

In the perspective of the state of law, society is part of the subject of law. In addition, society and law are two things that are very closely related or can be said to be two sides of one currency. Society is also the place where a law applies. Therefore, the law must provide protection and restrictions to create order.⁷ This view is in line with the thinking of Tofik Yanuar Chandra in his book entitled *Criminal Law* which explains that the subject of law is everything that can obtain rights and obligations from the law so that everything that is meant by this meaning is human (*natuurlijke personen*) and legal entity. He further explained

³A.S. Alam and Amir Ilyas, *Criminology of an Introduction*, Kencana, Jakarta, 2010, pp. 30-31

⁴Emilia Susanti & Eko Rahardjo, *Law and Criminology Books*, CV. Anugrah Utama Raharja, Bandar Lampung, 2013, p. 111

⁵Article 1 paragraph (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945

⁶Muhammad Erwin, *Legal Philosophy of Critical Reflection on Indonesian Law and Law (in the dimension of ideas and implications)*, PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2011, p. 400

⁷Fence M. Wantu, *Introduction to Law*, Reviva Cendekia, Gorontalo, 2015, pp. 9-10

that the subject of law is something that is considered by laws and regulations to be able to commit criminal acts and can be criminally accountable or subject to criminal sanctions.⁸

Crime comes from the word *straf* (Dutch) which can basically be referred to as a suffering (*nestapa*) that can be imposed on a person who has been proven guilty of committing a criminal act. In simple terms, the term criminal can also be defined as a suffering that is deliberately inflicted by the state on a person or several people as a result of acts which according to the rules of criminal law are prohibited acts.⁹ Furthermore, according to Moeljatno, it is explained that criminal justice is a part of the entire law that applies in a country, which establishes rules and bases to determine what acts are not allowed to be done and what is prohibited or sanctions in the form of certain penalties for those who violate the prohibition.¹⁰

In the criminal law, the act of theft with violence (*begal*) has been expressly regulated in Article 365 of the Criminal Code.¹¹ Where in Article 365 of the Criminal Code it is stated that theft that is preceded, accompanied or followed by violence or threats of violence with the intention of preparing or facilitating theft can be criminally threatened with a maximum of 9 years. If the act is committed at night, it can be threatened with a maximum of 12 years, if the act results in death, it is sentenced to a maximum of 15 years in prison and if the act results in serious injury or death and is committed by two or more people in alliance, it can be threatened with the death penalty or life imprisonment or for a certain period of time for a maximum of 20 years.¹²

In general, this act of crime has different characteristics from other criminal acts. This is because this act of crime not only causes material losses but also leaves immaterial losses that result in the psychological condition of the victim who is afraid to return to carrying out his activities.¹³ This crime is generally carried out in an organized and carefully planned manner by the perpetrators using motor vehicles, sharp weapons, and even assembled firearms, and targeting victims in certain areas with minimal supervision. This shows that crime is not only a matter of violating the law, but also a real threat to the stability of public security and order.

The act of committing a crime can also be categorized as a behavior that can deviate from society and this action is an organized action that is contrary to the norms that apply in the community (*deviant behavior*).¹⁴ Therefore, law enforcement against this criminal act must be carried out seriously because an act of crime accompanied by violence is an unusual crime that can threaten the stability of state security and public order.

⁸ Tofik Yanuar Candra, *Criminal Law*, PT. Sangir Multi Usaha, Jakarta, 2022, pp. 55-61

⁹ Herlina Manullang, *Introduction to Indonesian Law*, Bina Media Perintis, Medan, 2019, p. 51

¹⁰ Joko Sriwidodo, *Indonesian Criminal Law Review: Theory and Practice*, Kepel Press, Yogyakarta, 2019, p. 3

¹¹ Fitri Yani, Fani Budi Kartika, Erni Darmayanti, Muhammad Ihsan, Edi Kristianta Tarigan, Tonna Balya, *The Role of the Police in the Eradication of Street Crime (Begal) in Klumpang Deli Serdang Village*, Vol. 17, No. 3, 2023, p. 1084

¹² Article 365 of the Criminal Code

¹³ Ade Gunawan, Hudi Yusuf, *Description of the Crime of Motorcycle Seizure and Theft by Violent Means (Begal) on the Highway or Community Environment*, Media Legal Indonesia (MHI) Published by Yayasan Daarul Huda Kruengmane, Vol. 3, No. 2, 2025, pp. 214-217

¹⁴ Ciek Julyanti Hisyam, Zakiyah Rodja, Nuraini Salsabila, Kailla Puti Aisyah, Nufal Aldrian, Syafaa Marwah Auga, *Violence of the Body and Life: An Analysis of Beheading Cases Based on Durkheim's Anomie Theory*, Academic Campus Publishing Scientific Journal Research Student, Vol. 1, No. 2, 2023, pp. 492-495

In this effort, of course, it requires a serious law enforcement effort from law enforcement parties such as the police. Law enforcement is a step in creating security and order in society. Law enforcement can be carried out in a preventive and repressive way that aims to prevent criminal acts and carry out legal proceedings through the imposition of criminal sanctions against the perpetrators if the criminal act has been committed.¹⁵

In the enforcement process, it is carried out by the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia which has a very important position and role in maintaining order and security in the community, namely as the maintenance of public security and order, law enforcement, protection and protection as well as services to the community that uphold human rights as stipulated in Article 4 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia.¹⁶

This task must of course be upheld by law enforcement officials, namely the police in order to achieve a police goal as a tool for the state that has the task of maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, providing protection to the community, protecting and serving the community while still upholding human rights values and of course this task must be carried out independently without interference from the parties any authority, and stand autonomously and independent of the intervention of government power or other forces outside the law.¹⁷

However, in carrying out their duties in maintaining public security and order, law enforcement officials, especially the Medan City Resort Police, are still unable to carry out their duties and responsibilities properly. This is evidenced by the case of beheading that killed a UMSU student on June 16, 2023. Where the incident began when the perpetrator along with 3 other friends carried out a beheading action against the victim who died in the name of Insanul Anshori Hasibuan after the victim's motorcycle which along with his friend was picked up by the perpetrator using two motorcycles which then the perpetrator pulled the victim's body until he fell and thrust a sharp weapon into the victim's body. Although at that time the victim was still taken to the hospital, the victim's life could not be saved.¹⁸

Based on data from 2004 in the year-end reflection of the Medan Police which was held on Friday, December 27, 2024, it was recorded that the Medan Police had received as many as 7,677 reports of general crimes, but only 5,812 cases were successfully handled. From the total data, 367 cases of theft with violence (curas/begal) were recorded. In addition, there were 1,967 cases of motor vehicle theft, with only 1,206 cases successfully resolved. The data shows that criminal acts of robbery and theft of motor vehicles are still a form of crime that is quite dominant in the jurisdiction of the Medan Police¹⁹

¹⁵Okky Irawan, Saverius Nahat, Tetty Nababan, Syafrida, Sufiarina, *Law Enforcement in the Republic of Indonesia*, Federalism: Journal of Legal Studies and Communication Studies Vol. 2, No. 1, 2025, pp. 21-28

¹⁶Kasman Tasaripa, *The Duties and Functions of the Police in Their Role as Law Enforcers According to Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Police*, Journal of Legal Opinion Edition 2, Vol. 1, 2013, p. 2

¹⁷Janitra Giri Satya, Adi Mansar Alpi Sahari, *Police Efforts in Preventing Criminal Acts of Begal in Lalat Regency*, Juris Studia: Journal of Legal Studies, Vol. 5, No. 3, 2024, p. 720

¹⁸Ferdinandus Bani, Theofilla Tasya Oeue, Ignecya Thithania Katoda, Christian Umbu Limu, Benedict Peter Lay, *The Case of Beheading Against Students of the University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatra*, Journal of Law "THE JURIS" VOL. VII, No. 2, 2023, pp. 496-497

¹⁹<https://indofakta.com/News/37566> accessed on Sunday, December 8, 2025, at 23:00 WIB.

Based on this data, it can be emphasized that the handling of criminal acts in the jurisdiction of the Medan Police still requires a comprehensive evaluation. The high number of criminal acts that still occur, accompanied by unresolved cases, indicates that the implementation of investigation, investigation, and preventive and repressive efforts by law enforcement officials still faces various obstacles that require comprehensive evaluation. This condition requires the strengthening of law enforcement strategies through the optimization of prevention and enforcement measures, the expansion of supervision in areas with high crime vulnerability, increased effectiveness and professionalism in the implementation of investigations and investigations, and the strengthening of coordination and synergy between units within the Medan Police, especially the General Crime Unit and the Jatanras Team.²⁰

The city of Medan is one of the largest urban growth centers in Indonesia which is characterized by the high intensity of population mobility in economic, trade, and transportation activities. This situation in fact has consequences in the form of increased vulnerability to various forms of street crime, especially criminal acts, which actually threaten public safety, disrupt public order, and weaken the guarantee of legal certainty. The high number of crime incidents in the jurisdiction of the Medan Police shows that the act has developed into a serious crime problem and requires systematic, measurable, and continuous handling.

As a state institution that by law has the authority to maintain public security and order, enforce the law, and provide protection, protection and services to the community, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, especially the Medan Police, bears a juridical responsibility to ensure that every criminal act is handled quickly, professionally, effectively and accountably. Therefore, the increasing number of criminal acts and the lack of optimal case settlement must be seen as a legitimate basis for evaluating the effectiveness of the implementation of the investigation and investigation functions, as well as preventive measures carried out by the Medan Police. In this context, strengthening law enforcement strategies, increasing supervision in areas with high levels of vulnerability, and optimizing coordination between law enforcement units are urgent steps that cannot be postponed to ensure the realization of legal certainty, justice and a sense of security for the community.

B. Research Methods

In this study, the author uses an empirical research method by collecting direct data through interviews, observations, and document recording at the Medan Police. The data used consisted of three types of legal material. The first is primary data, which is a valid and binding legal source such as laws and regulations. The second is secondary data, namely supporting literature such as books, journals and official websites as well as articles. The third is tertiary data, which serves as an explanation and support for primary and secondary data. This research has a different focus from previous research. If the previous research examined more normative aspects of the authority of the National Police of the

²⁰Yael Argani Saragih, Edi Yunara, Sutiarnoto, *Police Obstacles in Eradicating Perpetrators of Violent Motor Vehicle Robbery (Begal Motor) in Medan City*, Journal of Science and Social Research VIII (2), 2025, pp. 1741-1743

Republic of Indonesia or only described forms of preventive and repressive efforts in overcoming the crime of theft with violence (begal), then this study is directed at assessing the effectiveness of the implementation of these two strategies in law enforcement practices in the jurisdiction of the Medan Police.

Using an empirical legal approach, this study not only examines the suitability of the implementation of police duties with the provisions of laws and regulations, but also evaluates the extent to which the preventive and repressive strategies implemented are able to achieve the goals of law enforcement, which are to provide legal certainty, realize justice, and ensure the protection and security of the community. In addition, this study also identifies various factors that affect the effectiveness of the implementation of the strategy as a basis for formulating recommendations for strengthening policies to combat criminal acts in the jurisdiction of the Medan Police.

C. Results And Discussion

1. What is the role of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, especially the Medan Police in preventing and handling the crime of theft with violence (begal) in the jurisdiction of the Medan Police

The Indonesian National Police is generally a civilian public institution that has a role as a state apparatus in the law enforcement process. In addition, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia also has a duty to maintain peace and order in the community. In Article 30 Paragraph (4) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is stated that the duties of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Polri) are as a state tool in maintaining public security and order as well as protecting, protecting, serving the community and enforcing the law.

In this provision, the law provides authority for the police to carry out law enforcement both with several actions, namely both preventive actions and repressive actions. Then in the process of enforcing the law, the police must carry out law enforcement that is oriented towards fair legal policies and provides benefits in its enforcement.

Basically, the authority of the National Police institution in carrying out its duties and responsibilities is faced with two main things, namely, First, providing protection, protection and comfort to the community. Second, providing protection and protection as well as a sense of comfort for actions against the government against the community itself. Therefore, it can be concluded that the task of the police is not only to maintain public order and security but also to provide protection to the community against government actions.²¹

Based on the results of the research obtained through a direct interview process with law enforcement officials at the Medan Police, namely AKP Eko Sanjaya, S.H., M.,H. (NRP. 82020489) who is the Head of the Mobile Investigation Unit (Kanit) of the Medan Police Criminal Investigation Unit. In addition, this research is supported by the results

²¹Janpatar Simamora & Leonardo David Simatupang, *Strengthening the Position and Authority of the National Police Constitution as a State Tool in the Field of Security and Order*, Journal of the State of Law, Vol. 15, No. 2, 2024, p. 162

of an interview with Aipda Hari Tenang Kurniawan, S.H.I. (NRP. 82041569) as an Investigator of the Subdirector of Crime and Violence (Jatanras), General Crime Unit of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Medan Police. This interview was conducted to explore and understand in depth the role of the National Police, especially the Medan Police in preventing and handling the occurrence of violent theft (begal) in the jurisdiction of the Medan Police.

From the results of the interview with AKP Eko Sanjaya as the Head of the Medan Police Jatanras Office, it shows that the Medan Police have a very strategic position in handling criminal acts that occur in the city of Medan, especially the crime of theft with violence (begal). In the *integrated criminal justice system*, the Medan Police has a legal position because the Medan Police is part of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, especially under the ranks of the North Sumatra Regional Police (Polda) which has institutional duties and responsibilities in organizing the maintenance of public security and order, especially the City of Medan.²²

Then, the Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2018 regulates the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures (SOTK) of the Regional Police (Polda) as a normative guideline in the structuring of the institutional structure of the National Police at the Provincial level. The regulation prevents the overlap of authority between the Police and the Police to strengthen coordination between the two institutions.²³ With this regulation, the Medan Police in carrying out its role as a police institution at the resort level of big cities has a clear, systematic, and integrated structural and administrative foundation with the organizational structure of the Regional Police (Polda).

In addition to being guided by the above provisions, Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2024 concerning the management of Public Complaints (Dumas) within the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia. This regulation regulates guidelines on the organizational structure both at the Police and Police levels, including in the division of duties, functions, and authorities of each work unit. With this regulation, each functional unit within the Police and Police also has clear limits and scope of authority. Therefore, it can avoid overlapping authority between task forces in the structure of the Police and the Police.²⁴

The regulation also provides certainty for the command, division of duties, and coordination mechanisms between sections within the police. Therefore, the Medan Police can carry out their duties and responsibilities to maintain public security and order in the city of Medan, carry out law enforcement, legal protection, provide services and protection to the community.

These duties and responsibilities are mandated by Article 2 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia which essentially

²²Results of Interview with the Jatanras Office of the Medan Police, on Tuesday, February 10, 2026

²³Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2012 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of the Regional Police

²⁴Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2024 concerning the Management of Public Complaints (Dumas) within the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia.

emphasizes that the police have a very important function for the community, especially in maintaining security, order, enforcing the law, providing protection to the community, protection and service to the community. In this criminal justice system, the Medan Police as part of the National Police institution has an important role in carrying out law enforcement efforts against criminal acts that occur in the city of Medan, especially the crime of theft with violence (begal), namely carrying out legal procedures such as investigations and investigations.

Juridically, the authority of the Medan Police in carrying out legal procedures for investigation and investigation of cases of theft with violence (begal) that occurred in its jurisdiction is mandated by laws and regulations, especially formal criminal law (KUHP) and material criminal law (KUHP). Law Number 1 of 1946 concerning Criminal Law Regulations which was later updated by Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code which has officially entered into force since January 2, 2026 is a juridical basis regarding the types of criminal acts and sanctions of criminal acts, including the crime of theft with violence (begal).

If referring to Law Number 1 of 1946 concerning Criminal Law Regulations, namely the crime of theft with violence (begal) has been expressly regulated in Article 365. In this article, the crime of theft with violence is a criminal act that is preceded, accompanied, or followed by violence or threat of violence against a person with the intention of preparing or facilitating theft, or in the event of being caught in the act to allow the escape of oneself or other participants, or remaining in possession of the stolen goods, then it is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of 9 years. The provisions of Article 365 of Law Number 1 of 1946 concerning Criminal Law Regulations were then updated by Article 479 of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code.

If referring to formal criminal law, Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Law which was later updated by Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Law is the juridical basis for the Medan Police in conducting the investigation and investigation process of cases of theft with violence (begal) that occurred in their jurisdiction.

In the process of handling the crime of theft with violence (begal) carried out by the Medan Police, the researcher obtained information from the Jatanras Office of the Medan Police which explained that the Medan Police have several strategic roles in preventing the occurrence of violent theft (begal) in their jurisdiction. In the context of this prevention, the Medan Police through the Wasp Team Patrol unit, the Rapid Reaction Unit (URC) and the Guard Ceprevent Sigap Team (JCS) with the aim of preventing and reducing the occurrence of street crime and providing a sense of security and comfort and order for the people of Medan City.²⁵

The Medan Police Jatanras Office explained that the crime of theft with violence (begal) can be categorized as a serious crime (*extra ordinary crime*). This is because violent crimes (begal) are criminal acts that occur repeatedly and continuously, so that they have a direct impact on environmental security stability. The consequences caused

²⁵Interview Results with the Medan Police Jatanras Office on Tuesday, February 10, 2026

by this crime are not only material and physical losses for the victims. However, it also causes fear, insecurity and discomfort for the people of Medan City to do activities outside the home, so that this condition can result in economic disruption because people are afraid to carry out activities at night until the early hours of the morning (dawn hours).

To anticipate this, the Medan Police plays an active role in preventing the occurrence of violent theft (begal) by conducting routine patrols in several areas that are vulnerable mapping points for violent theft (begal). These efforts are certainly made to provide a sense of security and comfort for the people of Medan City, especially traders who carry out economic activities at night until dawn, so that the economic turnover in Medan City continues to run well.

Based on the results of the research conducted through an interview method with the Jatanras Office and the Jatanras Investigator of the Medan Police, the author obtained information that in the context of efforts to prevent and handle the crime of theft with violence (begal), the Medan Police implemented several preventive and repressive efforts. The implementation of preventive and repressive efforts aims to reduce the incidence rate and prevent the recurrence of violent theft (begal), thereby creating order and security for the people of Medan. The preventive and repressive efforts in question include:

a. Preventive Measures

In general, preventive handling efforts are efforts or forms of action to prevent the occurrence of a criminal act. This effort aims to prevent the occurrence of a criminal act that can cause a negative impact or loss. According to A.S. Alam, preventive measures are preventive measures taken before a crime occurs where in this confectionery it focuses on eliminating subjective and objective opportunities that can allow violations of the law.²⁶

In line with this, the Medan Police Jatanras Office explained that the preventive efforts carried out by the Medan Police in an effort to prevent violent theft (begal) in the jurisdiction of the Medan Police are to carry out routine patrols carried out by the Special Team (Timsus) formed by the Medan Police. In addition to the special team, the Medan Police also carried out other preventive efforts such as mapping areas that are prone to criminal acts such as the Patumbak area, Medan Tuntungan, Medan Sunggal, Pancur Batu, West Medan, Medan Tembung, Medan Kota, Medan Perjuangan and several other areas. To anticipate this, the Medan Police also installed CCTV with the aim of monitoring areas that are prone to criminal acts.

One of the special teams formed by the Medan Police is the JCS Team. The JCS team is a team formed by the Medan Police as a quick response force of the Medan Police in dealing with street crime. The meaning of the JCS Timsus is Guard, Prevent, Alert. This team aims to detect and respond quickly to street crimes in the jurisdiction of the Medan Police. This team has specifically been launched by the

²⁶A.S. Alam & Amir Ilyas, *Criminology An Introduction*, PrendaMedia Group, Kencana Division, Jakarta, 2018, p. 168

Medan Police Chief, Kombes Pol Dr. Jean Calvin Simanjuntak, S.I.K., M.H. on Saturday, December 6, 2025 at the Medan Police Apple field.²⁷

In addition to the JCS special team, in an effort to prevent the occurrence of criminal acts in the jurisdiction of the Medan Police, the Medan Police also has another special unit, namely the Anti-Begal Wasp Team formed by the Medan Police Chief, namely Kombes Pol Valentino Alfa Tatareda, S.H., S.I.K., This Anti-Begal Wasp Team has the duty and responsibility to carry out routine patrols every day starting at 12 pm to 6 am with the aim of eradicating thuggery, motorcycle gangs, gambling, gambling, drugs and strict action against the perpetrators of criminal acts that disturb the security and comfort of the people of Medan City.

Then the Medan Police also has a special team that handles 3C crimes (Curat, Curas and Curanmor), namely the Rapid Reaction Team (URC). This team was specifically formed to handle 3C cases (Curat, Curas and Curanmor) by conducting routine patrols in vulnerable areas using the *hunting system* method, namely direct action against the perpetrators of 3C crimes, motorcycle gangs, brawls, illegal racing, and other crimes. The Rapid Reaction Team (URC) began to carry out its duties from 23.30 WIB to 06.30 WIB.

In addition to forming a special team for patrols, the Medan Police Jatanras Office explained that the Medan Police also carried out several other preventive efforts, including through counseling and education activities to the community and schools, especially to increase public legal awareness as a preventive measure against the potential for criminal acts. This effort is very important to be carried out considering the high level of narcotics spread in Medan City, which in some cases is one of the driving factors for the occurrence of violent theft (begal) in Medan City.

The Medan Police Jatanras Office argued that preventive efforts are not only the task of the Police, but also a shared obligation of all stakeholders. Collaboration between law enforcement officials, especially the police, with local governments, communities and educational institutions is very important to create public safety and comfort and increase legal awareness. This synergy is certainly expected to be effective in preventing criminal acts, especially in the Medan City area.

b. Repressive Efforts

In general, repressive efforts are efforts or actions taken after the occurrence of a criminal act or violation of the law by enforcing the law or taking action against perpetrators who violate the law. In an effort to handle and enforce the law carried out by the authorized authorities to impose criminal sanctions in an effort to act, punish and restore order and justice in society.²⁸

²⁷ <https://humas.polri.go.id/news/detail/2206801-polrestabes-medan-resmi-luncurkan-timsus-patroli-jcs-untuk-perkuat-keamanan-kota> Retrieved on Sunday, February 15, 2026, at 21:00 WIB.

²⁸ Muhammad Akbar-alhadfidz, H. Abd Rahman, and Andi, *Demolition that Occurred at Nightlife Venues from a Criminological Perspective (Study on the Makassar Police)*, Journal of FH UMI, Vol. 1, No. 1, 2025, p. 12

In repressive efforts, Aipda Hari Tenang Kurniawan, namely the Jatanras Investigator of the Medan Police, explained that the Medan Police made repressive efforts as an effort to handle and enforce the law against the perpetrators of criminal acts, especially the crime of theft with violence (begal) that occurred in the jurisdiction of the Medan Police. The efforts to handle and enforce the law are carried out in several stages, namely the stages of receiving reports from the public regarding the alleged occurrence of violent theft (begal). After the report is received, the police from the Medan Police will immediately process the report and develop it through the investigation stage. In the provisions of Article 1 Number 5 of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Law which was later updated by Article 1 Number 8 of Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code, it is stated that an investigation is a series of investigative actions to search and find an event that is suspected of being a criminal act in order to determine whether or not an investigation can be carried out. Furthermore, if in the investigation process an event is found that is suspected of being a criminal act, then the Medan Police will continue the process to the investigation stage.²⁹

In the provisions of Article 1 Number 2 of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Law which was later updated by Article 1 Number 5 of Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code, it is stated that the investigation is a series of investigators' actions to find and collect evidence to shed light on the criminal act, as well as find suspects. This stage of investigation is carried out by the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, civil servant investigators or certain investigators who are authorized by law to conduct investigations.³⁰

The Jatanras investigator of the Medan Police then added that in the repressive effort, the Medan Police continued to prioritize the implementation of legal procedures that had been expressly regulated by the Criminal Procedure Law. The existence of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Law which was later updated by Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Law is a guideline for law enforcement officials to carry out law enforcement processes in accordance with legal procedures and continue to prioritize the human rights of suspects or victims in a criminal enforcement process.

In addition to the law enforcement process through the process of receiving reports from the public, investigation stages and investigation stages. The Medan Police also made repressive efforts against the perpetrators of violent theft (begal) through patrol teams that have been formed by the Medan Police, including the JCS Timsus, URC Timsus and the Anti Begal Tawon Timsus. In addition to taking preventive measures, the special team also has the authority to take direct action against the perpetrators of criminal acts found during patrols. If in the ongoing

²⁹M. Ainul Yaqin, Madiasa Ablisar, M. Hamdan, Mahmud Mulyadi, *The Urgency of Focusing on Investigation and Investigation of Criminal Acts at the Police Level is Associated with the Duties and Functions of the National Police in Protecting, Serving, and Protecting the Community (Study on the Medan Police)*, Locus Journal of Academic Literature Review, Vol. 2, Issue 5, 2023, hlm. 382

³⁰Elok Faikotul Hasana, *Definition of Investigation and Investigation in Criminal Procedure Law*, Journal of Academic Media (JMA), Vol. 2, No. 12, 2024, p. 4

patrol process it is found that there is a suspected perpetrator of a criminal act in terms of being caught, then the patrol team can immediately take the suspected perpetrator of a criminal act to the Medan Police or to the local Police Station for further legal proceedings.

However, if in a desperate condition, the patrol team can also take firm and measured action against suspected perpetrators of criminal acts with the aim of protecting the community or to paralyze, stop and confine suspected perpetrators of criminal acts to be able to escape. However, these actions must also be really considered by law enforcement officials so that in the enforcement process there are no errors in the implementation of legal procedures.

Law enforcement through this repressive effort is used by the Medan Police if preventive efforts are no longer effective to prevent the occurrence of violent theft (begal) in the Medan Police area. This repressive effort is based on the principle of *Ultimum remedium*, namely that criminal law must be placed as the last means in enforcing legal norms.

The application of criminal law carried out by the Medan Police against the perpetrators of the crime of theft with violence (begal) has been expressly regulated in the provisions of Article 365 of Law Number 1 of 1946 concerning Criminal Law Regulations which was later updated by Article 479 paragraph 1 of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code which states that theft that is preceded, accompanied, or followed by violence against persons, with a maximum penalty of 9 years in prison.

From the results of information obtained from the Jatanras Investigator of the Medan Police, the author also found official data from the Medan Police regarding the number of cases of theft with violence (begal) that have been handled by the Medan Police starting from 2024 - 2025.

Curas Data for 2024 - 2025 :

Year	Research	Reveal	Quantity
2024	21	23	44
2025	7	16	33

From this data, it can be seen that the number of violent theft crimes (begal) in Medan City from 2024 - 2025 is quite high, namely 77 cases. However, from the 2024 - 2025 data, there has also been a significant decrease, from 44 cases in 2024 to 33 in 2025. From this data, it can be stated that the role of the Medan Police in preventing and handling the crime of theft with violence (begal) in the city of Medan is very important. Through efforts to prevent and handle the crime of theft with violence (begal) by the Medan Police, it has begun to have a positive impact on the crime rate that occurs in the jurisdiction of the Medan Police.

However, this figure is certainly not always used as a reference for the performance assessment that has been carried out by the Medan Police in an effort

to prevent and handle the crime of theft with violence (begal) in its jurisdiction. With this data, of course, it is a consideration for law enforcement officials, especially the Medan Police, to always continue to improve efforts to prevent and handle violent theft (begal) in the city of Medan.

This is because qualitative data only describes the number of cases that have been handled, but does not fully reflect the complexity of the problems that actually occur in the field, such as public reporting, the modus operandi of criminal perpetrators that are growing, the wider area prone to criminal acts, and other factors that also affect such as economic factors, social factors, education factors and the continued development of technological factors in the midst of society.³¹

2. What are the obstacles faced by the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, especially the Medan Police in preventing and handling the crime of theft with violence (begal) in the jurisdiction of the Medan Police

In practice, the efforts of the Medan Police to prevent and handle the crime of theft with violence (begal) have obstacles, namely in preventive handling efforts. Jatanras investigators emphasized that there are still a number of obstacles faced by the Medan Police in efforts to prevent criminal acts in their jurisdiction. One of the main obstacles or obstacles faced by the Medan Police is the lack of active participation from various *stakeholders*, such as the lack of role of the Medan City Government in building Environmental Security Posts (Poskamling) in the Medan City area, the lack of legal awareness of the community and parents in supervising children, and the lack of role of educational institutions in helping the police to carry out socialization and instilling legal awareness in students.

This was also conveyed by the Jatanras Police Office of the Medan Police who explained that there are several factors that influence the perpetrators to commit criminal acts, especially violent theft (begal), namely:

1) Human Resource Factors

This human resource factor is related to the weak understanding and awareness of the law of the community, for example, when arresting the perpetrators of criminal acts, there is still often rejection from the community or family, resulting in the perpetrators of criminal acts, especially the crime of theft with a degree (begal) underestimating the law enforcement process.

2) Economic Factors

Economic factors are the most frequent factors that cause criminal acts, especially violent theft (begal) in Medan City. This is due to the difficulty of making ends meet, the increasing unemployment rate and other economic pressures that encourage the perpetrators of crimes to earn instant income.

3) Educational Factors

In several cases of violent theft (begal) that occurred in the city of Medan, the perpetrators were almost dominated by teenagers who were still in education. This

³¹Herwan Rizky Pasaribu, Darwin Sinariba, Rica Gusmarani, *Police Efforts in Overcoming the Crime of Motorcycle Beheading in Medan City*, Journal of the Law Of Deli Sumatra, Vol. 6, No. 1, 2026, p. 6

shows that there is a lack of role in educational institutions in providing guidance to the younger generation. This age is also very susceptible to having a high sense of curiosity, searching for identity and unstable emotional states. Therefore, the role of educational institutions is also very necessary to supervise and develop character so that teenagers do not fall into promiscuity such as involvement in motorcycle gangs, brawls and other law-breaking behaviors.

4) Problem Factors with Family

This family problem factor is influenced by the lack of role of parents in educating and guiding their children. Lack of attention, supervision and communication for children is also very influential. This is because children who do not receive attention in the family are looking for an escape in an environment that according to them can provide a sense of security, comfort and can channel all their desires in the environment.

5) Social Factors

In social factors, the surrounding conditions also have a great influence on the growth and development of a person, especially in shaping social mindsets, behaviors and attitudes. One of them is the influence on the social environment which has an important role in a person's behavior. If in these associations tend to be associations that often commit criminal acts such as drugs, theft, brawls and so on, then these conditions also sometimes force a person to do the same actions in order to be accepted in the environment.

D. Conclusions And Recommendations

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the prevention of violent theft by the Medan Police has been carried out through preventive and repressive efforts in accordance with their authority. However, the effectiveness of the two strategies is still not optimal, which can be seen from the still high number of criminal acts and not all cases can be resolved. This study also shows that criminal acts are influenced by various factors, such as economic conditions, education, social environment, low legal awareness, and suboptimal synergy between the police, government, and society. Therefore, countermeasures require a more integrated approach through strengthening preventive strategies based on crime data and increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement in order to provide legal certainty, deterrent effects, and a sense of security for the community. The Medan Police are advised to periodically evaluate and strengthen preventive and repressive strategies in dealing with criminal acts, especially through increasing patrols in vulnerable areas, mapping areas based on crime data, strengthening intelligence functions, and improving coordination between law enforcement units. In addition, closer synergy is needed between the police, the government, and the community so that efforts to counter crime are more effective, adaptive, and oriented towards reducing crime rates.

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