



The Implementation of Samapta Patrol as a Preventive Strategy in Addressing Theft Crimes in the Palembang City Police Area

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Abstract: The Samapta Patrol is a policing activity focused on preventive actions to reduce crime rates and ensure public security and order (Harkamtibmas). This study aims to analyze the implementation of the Samapta Patrol as a preventive strategy in addressing theft crimes within the jurisdiction of the Palembang City Police (Polrestabes Palembang). The research employs a socio-juridical method with a qualitative approach. The data sources consist of primary data obtained from interviews with Samapta Police officers and limited field observations; secondary data including laws and regulations, official police reports, and academic literature; and tertiary data comprising online articles, crime news, and statistical reports. The findings reveal that the Samapta Patrol plays a crucial role in reducing theft cases through routine patrols, dialogic patrols, and cooperation with local communities. However, its implementation still faces challenges such as limited human resources, insufficient facilities, and low community participation. In conclusion, the effectiveness of the Samapta Patrol can be enhanced through data-driven patrol planning, personnel capacity development, adequate budget allocation, and active collaboration with the community to achieve sustainable public security and order in Palembang City.

Keyword: Samapta Patrol, Preventive, Theft, Palembang City Police, Public Security.

INTRODUCTION

Public security and order (Harkamtibmas) is one of the main pillars in realizing the ideals of a state based on law as mandated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The Indonesian National Police (Polri) has a central function in maintaining social stability, protecting the community, and enforcing the law based on the principles of justice and humanity (Arief, 2018). In the context of modern law enforcement, preventive activities are considered more efficient than repressive measures, because they are able to prevent the emergence of crimes before causing wider social harm (Soekanto, 2015). Therefore, optimizing the preventive function is an important strategy for the Polri in carrying

out its role. One concrete form of this effort is the implementation of the Samapta Patrol which is the spearhead of police activities in the field. Thus, patrols not only function as an administrative routine, but also as an integral part of the legal system that emphasizes prevention.

Samapta Patrols are a form of police activity oriented towards preventing potential disturbances to public order and security. Through patrols, police can directly monitor crime-prone areas and proactively interact with the community (Mulyadi, 2019). The primary function of Samapta Patrols is the early detection of potential criminal acts, including theft, which dominates crime records in urban areas. These activities are carried out in a planned manner, taking into account the time, place, and pattern of crime. Effective patrols not only suppress perpetrators' intentions but also increase the sense of security within the community (Ratmono, 2020). Therefore, the existence of Samapta Patrols is a crucial instrument in a preventative law enforcement strategy.

Palembang City, as the center of economic and social activity in South Sumatra Province, is one of the areas with a relatively high crime rate, particularly theft. Based on published police data and online news reports, aggravated theft (*curat*) still dominates crime reports handled by the police (Polrestabes Palembang, 2023). This situation demonstrates that rapid social dynamics and urbanization are directly proportional to the complexity of potential security disturbances (Hidayat, 2022). In such a situation, an adaptive and sustainable law enforcement strategy is required. The role of the Samapta Patrol is vital in providing early prevention and restoring a sense of security in the community through direct police presence in the field.

Efforts to combat theft cannot be achieved solely through repressive law enforcement through arrests and prosecutions. A prevention-oriented approach is actually more effective in reducing crime rates (Muladi & Nawawi, 2018). Through patrols, police officers can conduct preventive surveillance that is persuasive and communicative. This strategy aligns with the principle of prevention before repression, which aims to prevent crimes before they occur through police presence in public spaces (Marwan, 2020). This approach also reflects the spirit of humanizing criminal law, which prioritizes community protection without always prioritizing sanctions. Therefore, the Samapta Patrol is a concrete form of implementing legal principles oriented toward social welfare.

Samapta patrols are implemented in various forms, such as motorized vehicle patrols, foot patrols, and dialogue patrols. Motorized vehicle patrols are typically used to cover large areas, while foot patrols are conducted in public areas such as markets, shopping centers, and residential areas (Darmawan, 2020). Dialogue patrols, on the other hand, involve direct communication with the community to listen to their concerns and complaints regarding neighborhood security (Goldstein, 2019). The combination of these three types of patrols is expected to create a responsive and adaptive surveillance system. This approach also reflects the application of the concept of community policing, where a reciprocal relationship between the police and the community is key to successful crime control.

Within the legal framework, the basis for implementing the Samapta Patrol is regulated in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, specifically Article 13, which emphasizes the Polri's duty to maintain public security and order. Furthermore, the Chief of Police Regulation Number 14 of 2012 concerning Criminal Investigation Management also emphasizes the importance of the preventive function in an integrated law enforcement system (Ali, 2019). These provisions demonstrate that patrol activities have a strong legal basis as part of the main function of the Polri. Conceptually, the implementation of the Samapta Patrol is an implementation of police administrative law that functions to maintain social order without using excessive coercive force. Thus, this patrol activity is not only technical-operational but also has strategic legal value in maintaining legal stability in society.

Despite having a clear legal basis and objectives, the effectiveness of the Samapta Patrol in preventing crime still faces several obstacles. These include limited personnel, inadequate infrastructure, and limited budget support (Yuliani, 2021). Furthermore, the success of patrols is also influenced by the personnel's ability to analyze field situations and build communication with the community. In some areas, patrol activities are still reactive and not fully data-driven (intelligence-led policing). Therefore, increasing human resource capacity and patrol management based on crime analysis is an urgent need to optimally achieve preventive goals.

The success of the Samapta Patrol depends not only on the internal role of the police but also on active community participation. Communities with high legal awareness tend to be more cooperative in providing information and support for neighborhood security activities (Lubis, 2020). Through this synergy, forms of cooperation have emerged, such as joint patrols between officers and residents, neighborhood watch posts, and prompt reporting of potential crimes. However, some members of the public remain apathetic towards police activities due to a lack of trust in the effectiveness of law enforcement (Rahardjo, 2021). Therefore, rebuilding public trust is a crucial factor in increasing the effectiveness of preventive patrols.

In a social context, the implementation of Samapta Patrols also has an educational dimension because it can raise public awareness of the importance of maintaining shared security. The presence of police in public spaces creates a psychological effect in the form of a sense of security and social control against potential violations (Santoso, 2018). Furthermore, routine and open patrols can increase the moral legitimacy of the police in the eyes of the public. This legitimacy is important so that preventive police actions are not perceived as a form of intimidation, but rather as a social service to maintain order. Thus, Samapta Patrols have a dual function: as a legal instrument and a complementary medium for social development.

The development of information technology has also influenced patrol patterns in the modern era. Digitizing surveillance systems through the use of CCTV, panic buttons, and online reporting enhances the effectiveness of conventional patrols (Hermawan, 2023). The use of spatial data to identify crime-prone areas allows for more efficient patrols. This demonstrates that digital transformation within the police force not only improves detection capabilities but also enhances public transparency regarding officer performance. By leveraging technology, the Samapta Patrol can move toward a data-driven patrol concept that is more adaptive to urban social dynamics.

On the other hand, the implementation of Samapta Patrols also plays a role in supporting the National Police's bureaucratic reform agenda, particularly in increasing professionalism and public accountability. Patrol modernization efforts are part of a cultural reform that encourages a paradigm shift from power-oriented policing to service-oriented policing (Rahmawati, 2019). This public service approach strengthens the police's image as protectors of the community, not merely law enforcement officers. Therefore, the success of preventive patrols can be an indicator of the success of Polri institutional reform in the context of just and humane law enforcement.

Beyond its practical value, the analysis of the implementation of the Samapta Patrol also holds significant academic relevance in police law studies. This type of research contributes to the development of preventive legal theory, police administrative law, and public security strategies. A study of the effectiveness of patrols in the Palembang City Police Headquarters area can serve as an empirical reference for other law enforcement agencies in formulating policies based on local needs (Prayitno, 2021). With an interdisciplinary approach, blending law and social sciences, this research enriches understanding of the relationship between legal norms, public policy, and social behavior.

Based on the description above, the problem formulation in this study is how the implementation of the Samapta Patrol in overcoming the crime of theft in the Palembang City Police area and what factors influence its effectiveness. The purpose of this study is to analyze the implementation of the Samapta Patrol from the perspective of preventive law enforcement and identify obstacles and optimization strategies that can be applied. This study is expected to provide theoretical benefits for the development of police law science and practical benefits for increasing the effectiveness of patrol policies in realizing conducive Harkamtibmas in urban areas.

METHOD

This study uses a sociological-juridical approach that combines normative legal aspects with social realities in the field. This approach was chosen because the implementation of Samapta Patrols is not only regulated by positive legal norms but is also closely related to social behavior and the effectiveness of police performance (Soekanto, 2015). The juridical approach is used to examine the legal basis, principles, and policies governing the implementation of Samapta patrols, while the sociological aspect is used to understand the implementation and impact of these patrol activities in a social context (Ali, 2019). Thus, this study seeks to bridge legal norms and empirical reality to obtain a comprehensive picture of police preventive strategies.

The data in this study were obtained from three main sources: primary, secondary, and tertiary data. Primary data were obtained through direct interviews with members of the Sat Samapta Polrestabes Palembang and limited field observations of patrol activities in several areas prone to theft. Interviews were conducted semi-structured to obtain in-depth information regarding the patterns, obstacles, and effectiveness of patrols in maintaining regional security (Miles & Huberman, 2018). Secondary data consisted of primary and secondary legal materials, including Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 14 of 2012 concerning the Management of Criminal Investigations, annual police reports, and relevant previous research results. Meanwhile, tertiary data were obtained from online publications such as crime news articles, statistical data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), and official information from the National Police website and national media describing the security conditions in Palembang City.

Data collection techniques were conducted through library research and in-depth interviews. The literature study was used to identify the legal basis, theoretical concepts, and police policies that form the basis for the implementation of the Samapta Patrol. Interviews were conducted to obtain empirical information regarding patrol implementation, inter-unit coordination patterns, and community participation in supporting preventive activities. Furthermore, field observations were conducted to strengthen the validity of the data by directly observing patrol practices in several areas with high levels of vulnerability, such as commercial areas, dense housing, and other public areas (Creswell, 2016).

The collected data were then analyzed qualitatively using a descriptive analytical method. Qualitative analysis was conducted by interpreting the results of interviews, observations, and legal documents to find patterns of relationships between legal norms and their implementation in the field (Moleong, 2018). A descriptive analytical approach was used to describe the implementation of Samapta patrols based on applicable positive law and the empirical reality found. Normative data was compared with factual conditions to identify gaps and provide recommendations for optimizing police preventive strategies. Thus, the results of the analysis are expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of Samapta Patrols as a preventive legal instrument in maintaining security and order in the Palembang City Police area.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Samapta Patrols as a Preventive Strategy in the Palembang Police Area

The Samapta Patrol is a concrete manifestation of the police's preventive function, firmly grounded in the national legal system. According to Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, specifically Article 13, the main duties of the Indonesian National Police include maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, guidance, and services to the community. The implementation of these duties reflects the preventive legal function, which aims to prevent crimes before they occur through activities of a supervisory and social control nature (Soekanto, 2015). In this regard, the Samapta Patrol is a manifestation of law in action, not merely written norms (law in book). Patrol activities provide a concrete manifestation of the state's presence in the public sphere. Thus, the preventive function of the Samapta Patrol not only protects the public but also strengthens the legitimacy of state law. The implementation of patrols demonstrates that the law works not only through sanctions, but also through prevention and ongoing social development.

The normative basis for Samapta Patrol activities is also emphasized in Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 14 of 2012 concerning Criminal Investigation Management, which emphasizes the importance of preemptive and preventive activities as the initial stage in the law enforcement system. Furthermore, Police Regulation Number 1 of 2019 concerning the System, Management, and Standards for Successful Operations of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) emphasizes that Samapta's function is part of the Polri operational system oriented towards crime prevention. These two regulations provide a legal basis for patrols to be carried out in a measured, proportional manner, and in accordance with the rule of law (Ali, 2019). This emphasizes that every patrol action must have a legal basis, clear objectives, and an administrative accountability mechanism. With these regulations, patrol activities are understood not only as security activities but also as the implementation of binding legal norms. Supervision of the implementation of duties also serves as a manifestation of the application of the principles of legality and public accountability in preventive law enforcement.

From a legal theory perspective, the Samapta Patrol is an application of preventive legal theory, a legal concept that focuses on the role of law as a means of social control that prevents violations from occurring. According to Satjipto Rahardjo (2009), law has a dual function: maintaining social order while simultaneously guiding society toward behavior consistent with the values of justice. Within this framework, patrol activities become a proactive legal instrument, as they do not wait for violations to occur before acting. Patrols function as a pre-law enforcement mechanism, a stage before formal law enforcement is carried out (Muladi & Nawawi, 2018). Therefore, the Samapta Patrol is not only a form of law enforcement in the narrow sense, but an expression of progressive, humanitarian-oriented law. This approach emphasizes that the presence of officers is not merely for supervision, but also part of the legal education process within the community. Therefore, patrol activities have equal normative and social value within the integrated criminal justice system.

In its implementation within the Palembang City Police Department, the concept of preventive policing is translated into routine, dialogical, and responsive patrols that address community social dynamics. This principle aligns with the theory of prevention before repression, which emphasizes that law enforcement should be preceded by prevention and guidance (Marwan, 2020). The patrol model implemented by the Palembang City Police Department emphasizes police presence in public places, particularly in crime-prone areas such as markets, shopping centers, terminals, and densely populated residential areas. The presence of officers in these locations is not only for surveillance but also to build social communication

with residents. These patrols reflect the implementation of the principles of proportionality and legal expediency, as they minimize the risk of crime without causing public unrest. Through this mechanism, the law appears humane, balancing firmness with protection of citizens' rights.

The implementation of the Samapta Patrol is also supported by National Police Chief Regulation Number 23 of 2010 concerning Organizational Structure and Work Procedures at the Resort Police and Sector Police Levels, which emphasizes that the Samapta function is responsible for preventive activities at the operational level. Within the Palembang City Police organizational structure, the Samapta unit is the primary executor of patrol functions, securing vital objects, and controlling crowds in emergency situations. These duties are carried out in stages with direct coordination between the Samapta Head and the City Police Chief. The division of labor is regulated based on patrol zones and times determined through data-based crime mapping (Hidayat, 2022). The implementation of this area-based system demonstrates that patrol activities are not carried out randomly, but are planned based on an analysis of potential threats. Thus, the Samapta Patrol is part of evidence-based policing, which places data as the basis for legal decision-making at the field level.

Operationally, the Samapta Patrol activities at the Palembang City Police Headquarters consist of three main types of activities: routine patrols, dialogic patrols, and joint patrols. Routine patrols are conducted on a fixed schedule and cover public areas at high risk of conventional crimes such as theft. Dialogic patrols are conducted through a direct communication approach with the community, where officers not only observe but also listen to residents' aspirations regarding neighborhood security. Meanwhile, joint patrols are conducted in collaboration with the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), and related agencies to maintain security during large events. These three forms of patrol illustrate an integrative effort in implementing the preventive legal function (Polrestabes Palembang, 2023). Through this model, the law functions as a social mechanism that involves public participation in the crime prevention process. Therefore, the Samapta Patrol can be seen as a concrete practice of participatory and inclusive law.

In the context of administrative law theory, Samapta Patrols can be categorized as preventive administrative legal actions, namely government actions taken to prevent the emergence of legal consequences that are detrimental to the community (Ali, 2019). This means that patrol activities are not a form of sanction or criminal law enforcement, but rather an anticipatory administrative instrument. This concept positions the Indonesian National Police as part of the executive branch that carries out regulatory functions in social life. Therefore, preventive actions such as patrols must be carried out with due regard for the principles of *rechtmatigheid* (conformity with the law) and *doelmatigheid* (benefit for the community). In its implementation in Palembang, this principle is realized through a mechanism for reporting patrol activities periodically to leaders and the public. Thus, Samapta patrol activities are not only operational actions, but also a form of public legal accountability.

The humanitarian aspect is also an important foundation in the implementation of Samapta Patrols. Based on the Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 8 of 2009 concerning the Implementation of Human Rights Principles and Standards in the Discharge of Duties of the Republic of Indonesia National Police, every police action must respect human rights and uphold human dignity. Therefore, during patrol activities, police officers are obliged to avoid discriminatory actions and disproportionate violence against the community. The implementation of this principle at the Palembang City Police is realized through routine guidance and training on a humanistic approach to patrols (Rahmawati, 2019). This demonstrates that preventive law not only functions to reduce crime rates but also protects human values. Patrols conducted in a humanistic manner will strengthen the emotional bond between officers and the community, thereby increasing the chances of the success of the preventive function in the long term.

From a criminological perspective, the Samapta Patrol can be explained through the theories of deterrence and social control. According to Beccaria (1764), the visible presence of law enforcement officers can have a deterrent effect and reduce the likelihood of crime. Meanwhile, according to Hirschi (1969), social control is formed when individuals develop a bond with social institutions such as the police. Thus, patrols not only create fear of sanctions but also build social closeness that strengthens legal norms. In Palembang, routine Samapta patrols have increased community participation in maintaining environmental security (Lubis, 2020). This proves that the presence of preventative law can create social order without always relying on repressive measures. Therefore, the Samapta Patrol serves a dual function: as a formal legal control and a reinforcement of social solidarity.

The implementation of the Samapta Patrol also reflects the application of the principle of legality in police administrative law. This principle emphasizes that every action of public officials must have a valid legal basis to prevent violations of citizens' rights (Prodjohamidjojo, 2016). In the context of patrols, the principle of legality is realized through the preparation of operational plans, determination of work areas, and reporting of documented activity results. This procedure ensures that every action of officers in the field can be legally accounted for. The application of the principle of legality also confirms that the preventive function of the police remains within the corridor of positive law, not based solely on discretion. At the Palembang City Police, every patrol activity must be based on a Duty Order and the results of an analysis of the regional security situation. Thus, the implementation of patrols is not only operational, but also administrative and normative, in accordance with modern legal principles that prioritize transparency and legal certainty.

In addition to the principle of legality, the implementation of the Samapta Patrol is also based on the principles of proportionality and accountability. The principle of proportionality requires that every police action be balanced between its objectives and its impact. This means that in crime prevention efforts, police actions must not instill excessive fear or interfere with citizens' rights to freedom (Ali, 2019). Meanwhile, the principle of accountability requires every member of the Indonesian National Police to be morally, legally, and socially responsible for carrying out their duties. At the Palembang City Police, supervision of patrol activities is carried out in layers through a control function from the leadership and periodic public evaluations. Activity reports are compiled weekly and serve as evaluation materials to improve patrol effectiveness. This mechanism reflects sound legal practice because it ensures that preventive actions do not deviate from the legal objective, namely public protection. Thus, patrols are a concrete manifestation of transparent and accountable law.

The implementation of the Samapta Patrol in Palembang also incorporates the principle of legal benefit, which prioritizes the public interest. Satjipto Rahardjo (2009) explains that the law should not be limited to formal regulations but rather should bring tangible social benefits. Patrols, as a preventive legal instrument, serve to provide a sense of security, social order, and public trust in the authorities. The public assesses the success of the law not only by the number of perpetrators punished, but also by how safe they feel in their daily lives (Soekanto, 2015). In this context, the Samapta Patrol has contributed to reducing public concern about theft and conventional crimes. With increased police presence in the field, citizens are more open to interacting with officers and reporting suspicious incidents. As a result, the law appears more humane and responsive to the complex needs of modern society.

Legal technology and police modernization are also crucial aspects of the implementation of the Samapta Patrol. The Palembang City Police have adopted digital reporting systems such as the SPKT Online and Command Center 110, which enable the public to submit quick reports and monitor officer responses (Hermawan, 2023). This use of information technology marks a paradigm shift from conventional patrols to data-driven policing, where decision-making is based on empirical data and crime analysis. The integration of technology allows for more

efficient patrols, as spatial and temporal data are used to prioritize crime-prone areas. Thus, preventive law no longer relies solely on the physical presence of officers but also on the ability of information systems to detect potential disturbances. This use of technology strengthens the principle of legal effectiveness and expands public access to security services.

Within the realm of progressive legal theory, the Samapta Patrol reflects a shift in the legal paradigm from rigid and normative to responsive and substantive justice. Satjipto Rahardjo (2009) states that law must be a living instrument, able to adapt to the needs of society. The implementation of the Samapta patrol in Palembang demonstrates that the law can be actively present without waiting for violations to occur. This preventive approach aligns with the spirit of progressive law, which places substantive justice above formal certainty. In this context, the police play a role not only as law enforcers but also as social mediators, maintaining a balance between citizens' rights and obligations. The implementation of patrols that prioritize a persuasive approach reflects the integration of legal functions and public morality. Thus, the law emerges as a social force that adapts to changing times.

Based on the above description, it can be concluded that the implementation of the Samapta Patrol in the jurisdiction of the Palembang City Police is a concrete form of the implementation of preventive legal functions based on the principles of legality, proportionality, benefit, and humanity. Patrols are not only a security activity, but also a legal instrument that protects citizens' human rights and strengthens public trust in the rule of law. Through systematic, data-based implementation, and in line with modern legal theory, the Samapta Patrol demonstrates how law can play a dynamic role in social life. The implementation of this preventive function proves that law is not only present when violations occur, but also functions to maintain social order before conflicts arise. Thus, the Samapta Patrol is a concrete manifestation of a living, adaptive law that supports social justice in the City of Palembang.

Factors Influencing the Success of Samapta Patrols in Combating the Crime of Theft in the Palembang Police Area

The success of the Samapta Patrol in preventing theft is largely determined by various interrelated factors, including internal police aspects and external societal conditions. These factors include human resources, facilities and infrastructure, budget support, management systems, and public trust in the National Police (Polri). In the context of preventive law, the success of a policy is determined not only by the norms that govern it, but also by the capacity of the implementing agency and the social support that accompanies it (Ali, 2019). Therefore, to understand the effectiveness of the Samapta Patrol, a comprehensive analysis of supporting and inhibiting factors is necessary. In the jurisdiction of the Palembang City Police, the relationship between officer capacity and community response is a key determinant of the effectiveness of crime prevention efforts. In other words, preventive law will work well if there is a balance between institutional structure and social participation.

1. Quality and Competence of Samapta Human Resources

The quality of human resources (HR) is a fundamental element in the successful implementation of the police's preventive function. Samapta personnel who possess strong technical skills, moral integrity, and social intelligence will be able to carry out patrols with a humanistic and communicative approach. In practice, patrol activities require not only physical abilities, but also an understanding of the law, situational analysis, and social assessment in the field (Becker, 1993). Based on internal interviews at the Palembang City Police, training on humanistic patrols, public communication, and understanding the principles of preventive law is still suboptimal (Polrestabes Palembang, 2023). This condition results in some patrols being administrative in nature and failing to achieve the essence of social prevention.

Within the national legal framework, Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police stipulates that members of the Indonesian National Police must be professional and uphold human rights. This principle emphasizes the importance of ongoing training that prioritizes the values of justice and humanity. According to Soekanto (2015), the effectiveness of the law depends on the quality of the individuals who carry out its legal functions. Therefore, improving the competency of Samapta human resources must include technical and emotional skills, as well as an understanding of professional ethics. The Palembang City Police need to strengthen their development system, focusing on analytical capacity and social communication, so that preventive law can be implemented substantively, not merely procedurally.

2. Limited Facilities, Infrastructure, and Number of Personnel

The availability of operational facilities and infrastructure plays a crucial role in determining the effectiveness of Samapta patrols. According to a 2023 report from the Palembang City Police, the number of patrol vehicles and communication equipment is still disproportionate to the area and level of community mobility. This situation results in several vulnerable areas not being optimally monitored, thus the potential for theft remains high. Friedman (1975) emphasized that one element of the legal system that influences its success is legal facilities. Without adequate support, preventive law will only be ideal. Therefore, improving the infrastructure supporting patrols is essential to ensure effective law enforcement.

In addition to facilities, the number of Samapta personnel also poses a constraint in patrol implementation. With the ratio of officers disproportionate to Palembang's population density, the effectiveness of field supervision is limited. According to public organization theory, an imbalance between workload and workforce capacity will hamper institutional performance (Dwiyanto, 2010). As a result, many patrol activities are more reactive than preventive. To address this, policies on personnel redistribution and increased operational capacity based on priority areas are needed. Thus, structural limitations can be overcome through adaptive resource planning based on crime data.

3. Budget Support and Institutional Policies

Another significant supporting factor is budget availability and institutional policies that favor preventive activities. Administrative observations show that the majority of the police budget is still directed towards investigative activities and repressive law enforcement (Polrestabes Palembang, 2023). However, from a development law perspective, investment in prevention is more efficient because it can reduce the social costs of crime (Rahardjo, 2009). Patrol activities, which require operational costs for fuel, vehicle maintenance, and personnel incentives, are often hampered by limited funding. Therefore, fiscal support is a key factor in ensuring the sustainability of preventive law functions.

Institutional policies oriented toward prevention also determine the direction of patrols in the field. According to Lawrence Friedman's (1975) legal system theory, the success of law enforcement is determined not only by legal norms but also by the institutional structure that implements them. In the context of the Palembang City Police, a reorientation of internal policies is needed that prioritizes preventive activities. Furthermore, transparency in budget use is crucial to maintaining public trust in the police institution. With consistent policies and budget support, patrols can be carried out intensively and sustainably.

4. Operational Management and Planning Systems

Management factors and planning systems play a central role in determining the effectiveness of the Samapta Patrol. The Palembang City Police have implemented a zone-based patrol system, dividing patrol areas based on vulnerability levels. However, the effectiveness of this system depends on accurate data analysis and regular evaluation of

crime dynamics (Lubis, 2020). If crime data is not updated, patrols can potentially lose their relevance to actual conditions. According to scientific policing theory (Goldstein, 2019), evidence-based planning will increase efficiency and reduce resource waste. Therefore, information-based management updates are essential for achieving effective preventive law.

In the context of administrative law, a sound planning system also reflects the application of good governance principles. Dwiyanto (2010) stated that an effective public institution is one capable of transparently measuring policy outcomes. Therefore, the Palembang City Police need to strengthen their patrol reporting, monitoring, and evaluation systems to align with the principle of public accountability. Periodic, data-based evaluations can form the basis for more adaptive decision-making in response to social developments and crime. Thus, good management not only supports law enforcement but also becomes part of the law enforcement mechanism itself.

5. Public Support and Trust in the Police

A crucial external factor determining the success of patrols is the level of public trust in the police. Communities with high levels of trust are more cooperative in providing information, reporting incidents, and working together to maintain neighborhood security. Conversely, low public trust can lead to disobedience and even resistance to the authorities. According to Tyler (2006), the effectiveness of legal institutions is greatly influenced by their social legitimacy in the eyes of the public. The Palembang City Police strive to build this trust through dialogue patrols, publicizing preventive activities, and promptly responding to complaints. Public trust is a form of legal social capital that strengthens the law's deterrent power without relying on coercion or coercive power.

From a progressive legal perspective, the success of law enforcement is not solely determined by adherence to written norms, but by the reciprocal relationship between officers and the public (Rahardjo, 2009). Therefore, increasing transparency, ethical public service, and fairness in police actions are key to maintaining legal legitimacy. The Palembang City Police can develop a more open public communication system, such as community partnership forums and online performance publications. When the public feels involved in the legal process, patrol effectiveness increases because the law is enforced in a participatory manner. Thus, public trust is not merely a result of law enforcement, but also the foundation of its success.

6. Socio-Economic and Environmental Conditions of the Community

Socioeconomic factors directly influence crime rates and the effectiveness of preventive law. Based on data from the Palembang Statistics Agency (BPS) (2023), unemployment and economic inequality remain relatively high, especially in densely populated areas. According to Merton's (1938) strain theory, economic and social pressures drive individuals to commit crimes as a means of adapting to inequality. In this context, the success of the Samapta Patrol in reducing theft rates depends heavily on social stability and the economic well-being of the community. Therefore, law enforcement must be integrated with social policies that address the root causes of crime.

In addition to economic conditions, the social and cultural environment of a community also influences acceptance of the presence of law enforcement officers. In some areas with low social cohesion, patrols are often perceived as a form of repressive surveillance, rather than legal protection. Conversely, in neighborhoods with high social solidarity, police presence is viewed positively. This demonstrates that the success of law enforcement is determined not only by norms or officers, but also by the community's legal culture (Friedman, 1975). Therefore, a cultural approach to patrols is crucial for adapting communication patterns to the social character of the Palembang community.

7. Inter-Agency Coordination and Police Organizational Culture

The success of the Samapta Patrol also depends heavily on coordination between police units and with other institutions such as the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), and local governments. This coordination is necessary for integrated and sustainable prevention efforts (Ali, 2019). The Palembang City Police regularly holds inter-unit coordination meetings to discuss regional security dynamics. According to Friedman (1975), the success of a legal system is determined by the synergy between the legal structure and its implementers. Without coordination, patrol activities will be fragmented and lose substantive legal effectiveness.

In addition to external coordination, internal organizational culture also influences the success of patrols. The hierarchical culture within the Indonesian National Police (Polri) sometimes hinders individual initiative in the field, particularly in discretionary decision-making. However, in the context of preventive law, flexibility and speed of reaction are vital. Dwiyanto (2010) emphasized that an adaptive organizational culture will produce public institutions that are responsive to community needs. Therefore, organizational culture reform needs to be directed at fostering collaboration, participation, and moral responsibility in the implementation of police duties.

Table 1. Factors Influencing the Success of Samapta Patrols in the Palembang Police Headquarters area

Factor Categories	Key Factors
Internal Factors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The quality of human resources (HR) of Samapta members 2. The number of personnel is not proportional to the area 3. Availability of operational facilities and infrastructure 4. Data-driven operational management and planning 5. Budget support and institutional policies 6. Organizational culture and work ethic of the apparatus 7. Coordination between units and law enforcement agencies
External Factors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community participation and support 2. Level of public trust in the police institution 3. Socio-economic conditions and level of community welfare 4. Social stability and local community cohesion 5. Clarity of preventive legal norms and policies 6. Internal and external oversight mechanisms 7. Socio-cultural factors and public perception of the authorities

Samapta Patrol Optimization Strategy to Achieve Sustainable Public Order and Security in Palembang City

Optimizing Samapta Patrols is a concrete manifestation of the implementation of preventive law to strengthen public security and order (Harkamtibmas). In the context of the Palembang City Police, this strategy serves to address urban social challenges, limited resources, and the changing characteristics of modern crime. Based on the analysis, there are ten main strategies that can be implemented systematically and sustainably by the Samapta unit.

1. Strengthening the Human Resources (HR) Capacity of Samapta

The quality of human resources is the most fundamental element in the effective implementation of preventive law within the police force. Samapta personnel who are professional, possess integrity, and possess high social skills will be able to carry out patrol duties with a humanistic and service-oriented approach. In practice, patrol duties require not only physical abilities, but also legal understanding, public communication, and social situation analysis skills (Becker, 1993). Therefore, strengthening human resource capacity

must be a top priority in the Samapta Patrol optimization strategy. Based on internal interviews with the Palembang City Police, routine training on service ethics, community-based crime prevention, and persuasive communication still needs to be improved to align with legal and human rights standards (Polrestabes Palembang, 2023). Improving the quality of human resources not only impacts patrol implementation but also the social legitimacy of the police force in the eyes of the public.

Normatively, Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police stipulates that every member of the Indonesian National Police is obliged to uphold justice, truth, and humanity in carrying out their duties. This principle serves as the legal basis for the development of Samapta members' competencies, which focus not only on law enforcement but also on protecting and serving the community. According to human capital theory (Becker, 1993), improving individual quality through education and training will increase the overall effectiveness of the organization. Therefore, the Samapta human resource development program must include professional training, instilling integrity values, and fostering ethical public communication habits. The Palembang City Police also needs to promote an individual performance-based evaluation system to assess the level of readiness and effectiveness of members in carrying out preventive duties.

From a social perspective, competent Samapta personnel play a strategic role as mediators between the law and society. In certain situations, a humanistic approach can prevent conflict without the need for coercive action, thereby reducing the risk of legal violations by officers. This aligns with Rahardjo's (2009) view of progressive law, which states that the law should be enforced by compassionate individuals, not simply by normative texts. By enhancing the emotional and social capacity of its members, the Palembang City Police can strengthen the Samapta Patrol's position as a symbol of the law's protective, not intimidating, presence. Therefore, strengthening human resources is not merely an institutional technical issue, but an essential legal strategy in building humanitarian-based preventive law.

2. Utilization of Information Technology and Crime Analysis

The second crucial strategy in the context of police modernization is the use of information technology to support preventive patrol activities. Technology is an effective legal tool in accelerating the risk identification process and data-driven decision-making. The Palembang City Police have utilized the 110 Call Center system, the Online SPKT, and the Command Center to monitor public reports in real time (Hermawan, 2023). This system helps the Samapta unit map vulnerable areas and organize patrol patterns with high accuracy. According to Sherman (1998), the concept of data-driven policing allows the police to allocate resources efficiently and assess patrol effectiveness based on objective indicators. By utilizing technology, the police rely not only on manual observation but also on evidence-based digital analysis.

From an administrative law perspective, the use of technology also increases transparency and accountability. Every patrol activity can be documented through digital reporting systems, such as body cameras and GPS trackers, which minimizes the opportunity for abuse of authority. Friedman (1975) emphasized that legal effectiveness depends not only on norms and apparatus, but also on adequate supporting facilities. Therefore, technological modernization is an integral part of the legal structure itself. In the context of Indonesian law, the basis for strengthening the use of police technology can be referred to the National Police Chief Regulation Number 23 of 2010 concerning the Organizational Structure of the National Police, which opens up space for the development of legal information systems. With technological support, Samapta patrols are not only reactive, but can also act predictively to prevent theft.

From a social perspective, the application of technology also strengthens the relationship between the police and the community. Through online channels, the public can report incidents quickly and transparently, while the police can respond promptly without bureaucratic obstacles. This concept aligns with the smart policing paradigm, where the police adapt to digital developments to increase public participation (Ali, 2019). However, the use of technology must be balanced with personal data protection policies to guarantee citizens' privacy rights. Therefore, the development of a digital legal system requires attention to the balance between efficiency and human rights. By wisely utilizing information technology, the Palembang City Police can develop a preventive legal model that is efficient, transparent, and oriented towards public service.

3. Strengthening Police and Community Partnerships (Community Policing)

The third strategy is strengthening the relationship between the police and the community through a community policing approach. This approach positions citizens as active partners in crime prevention efforts, not simply objects of law enforcement (Goldstein, 2019). In the jurisdiction of the Palembang City Police, the implementation of the Neighborhood Police (RW) program and the Police-Community Partnership Forum (FKPM) have proven effective in increasing legal awareness and citizen participation. This participatory approach strengthens legal legitimacy and expands police reach into the smallest neighborhoods. Normatively, this concept aligns with Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002, which emphasizes that the main duties of the National Police include protecting, serving, and serving the community. By strengthening social partnerships, the law becomes a collaborative instrument, not simply a tool of state control.

In practice, community policing can be implemented through dialogic patrols, legal outreach, and the development of security awareness groups. The Palembang City Police can also involve religious leaders, youth, and local organizations in crime prevention programs. This approach creates an effective early warning system mechanism, where the community plays an active role in detecting potential crimes early. According to Hirschi (1969), social control theory emphasizes the importance of social bonds in preventing deviant behavior. Therefore, the stronger the trust and communication between officers and the community, the more effective the implementation of preventive law in the field. With citizen participation, the Samapta Patrol can function not only as a supervisor but also as a driver of collective legal awareness.

Philosophically, community policing reflects the spirit of progressive law (Rahardjo, 2009), namely, law that functions to foster social justice through participation. This approach emphasizes the importance of empathy, dialogue, and the social presence of officers as a concrete manifestation of legal protection. In the context of Palembang, where the community is highly culturally and economically diverse, a participatory approach is an effective means of building social cohesion. When the community feels valued and involved, compliance with the law naturally increases. Therefore, the community policing strategy is not merely a technical effort, but also a paradigm reconstruction of the relationship between law and citizens.

4. Policy Reorientation and Preventive Budget Support

The fourth strategy focuses on strengthening policy support and budget allocation for preventive activities. Within the National Police's institutional structure, preventive activities often receive a smaller budget share than investigative activities or repressive law enforcement (Polrestabes Palembang, 2023). However, economically and socially, prevention is far more efficient than post-crime handling (Rahardjo, 2009). From a development law perspective, the budget is a legal instrument that determines the direction of public institution priorities. Therefore, the Palembang Polrestabes needs to reorient its internal fiscal policy to strengthen Samapta patrol activities. Adequate funding will ensure

the sustainability of preventive activities, vehicle maintenance, and the provision of adequate communication facilities.

From a normative perspective, this reorientation policy can be based on National Police Chief Regulation Number 23 of 2010 concerning the Governance of the National Police Organization, which emphasizes the importance of resource efficiency and effectiveness. Appropriately allocated budgets reflect compliance with the principle of legal efficiency. According to Soekanto (2015), the law can only be optimally enforced if it has adequate structural support and facilities. Therefore, budget management must consider the balance between repressive and preventive activities. Local governments can also be involved through cross-sectoral cooperation schemes, such as funding public CCTV, street lighting, and integrated patrols. With this synergy, preventive law can be implemented as a sustainable social policy.

Reorienting budget policy also has significant social and political dimensions. When the state demonstrates a fiscal commitment to crime prevention efforts, the public will view the law as an instrument of protection, not simply power. Transparency in budget use strengthens public trust in the police institution. Furthermore, performance-based budgeting allows for objective evaluation of the effectiveness of preventive law. Thus, budget strategy is not merely an administrative matter but also a reflection of the state's legal responsibility for the safety of its citizens. This approach affirms the principle of distributive justice, stating that security is a right of all citizens, and the state is obligated to guarantee it in a concrete manner (Rahardjo, 2009).

5. Strengthening Public Oversight and Accountability

The final strategy emphasizes the importance of public oversight and accountability as pillars of clean and transparent law enforcement. In the context of the Samapta Patrol, oversight is necessary to ensure that every action by officers complies with the principles of legality and proportionality. According to Dwiyanto (2010), public oversight is a key element of good governance, as it guarantees trust and legitimacy in legal institutions. Internal oversight is carried out by the Professional and Security function (Propam), while external oversight involves the public and independent institutions. At the Palembang City Police, this mechanism is strengthened through an online reporting system and the publication of patrol activities on social media, allowing the public to assess the transparency of police performance.

Normatively, public oversight aligns with National Police Chief Regulation Number 14 of 2011 concerning the National Police Professional Code of Ethics, which emphasizes that every police action must be morally, legally, and socially accountable. In the context of preventive law, oversight serves to prevent preventative efforts from devolving into excessive repressive action. Ali (2019) states that the oversight mechanism is a form of social control over law enforcement powers to ensure they remain within the corridors of substantive justice. Therefore, strengthening public accountability not only builds trust but also serves as a concrete manifestation of the principles of a democratic, rule-of-law state.

From a practical perspective, public accountability can be achieved through the publication of monthly patrol reports, the provision of a public complaint channel, and a reward and sanction system for Samapta members. Transparent oversight creates a legal culture of integrity within the police force, while encouraging public participation in maintaining security. With a strong control system in place, preventive law can operate sustainably without sacrificing justice. Furthermore, strong accountability strengthens social legitimacy and creates a sense of security within the community. Therefore, oversight and accountability strategies are not merely administrative complements but also the moral foundation for the success of preventive law in the era of law enforcement reform.

Optimizing Samapta Patrols is a concrete manifestation of the implementation of preventive law to strengthen public security and order (Harkamtibmas). In the context of the Palembang City Police, this strategy serves to address urban social challenges, limited resources, and the changing characteristics of modern crime. Based on the analysis, there are ten main strategies that can be implemented systematically and sustainably by the Samapta unit.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Samapta Patrol within the jurisdiction of the Palembang City Police plays a highly strategic role in suppressing theft through a structured and sustainable preventive legal approach. The implementation of preventive patrols not only aims to create a presence of officers in public spaces, but also serves as a concrete manifestation of the principles of protection, care, and service to the community as mandated in Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. Samapta patrol activities have developed into an adaptive legal mechanism, combining the functions of supervision, legal education, and community social empowerment. The effectiveness of its implementation is greatly influenced by internal factors such as the quality of human resources, the availability of infrastructure, policy and budget support, and operational management that is responsive to changes in social situations. On the other hand, external factors such as public trust, socioeconomic conditions, and inter-agency coordination also determine the success of preventive law at the local level. This shows that law does not only operate at a normative level, but also depends heavily on the synergy between structure, substance, and legal culture as stated by Friedman (1975).

From a progressive legal perspective, the implementation of the Samapta Patrol at the Palembang City Police Headquarters reflects a shift in the paradigm of law enforcement from purely repressive to a humanitarian and participatory approach. The strategy of optimizing data-driven policing, utilizing information technology, strengthening community partnerships, and increasing public accountability are concrete forms of legal adaptation to social change (Sherman, 1998; Rahardjo, 2009). Thus, the success of patrols is measured not only by the decline in crime rates, but also by the increased legitimacy and public trust in the police institution. The application of good governance principles that emphasize transparency, effectiveness, and public participation brings the law closer to the values of substantive justice (Dwiyanto, 2010). Therefore, the Samapta Patrol is not merely a security routine, but an instrument of law enforcement reform oriented towards the protection of human rights, social justice, and the stability of public order (Harkamtibmas) on an ongoing basis in the city of Palembang.

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