

Performance of Ngawi Police Criminal Investigation Unit Investigations in Disclosing Crimes Aggressive Theft

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Abstract

There was a decrease in the percentage of solving theft crimes with aggregation compared to the previous year; in 2021, there were 32 cases, with 25 cases solved or 78.2%; in 2022, there were 38 cases, with 27 cases solved or 71.1%. In 2022, there was a decrease in the percentage of case completion, which was 7.1%. This research used a qualitative study approach because it aligns with the understanding of the qualitative approach above. The research is closely related to a dynamic society, which is poured with descriptive data that can be observed and definite by the reality that occurs in the field. The results of observations made by the author found differences in mechanisms between regulations in perkap and implementation related to reporting. Officers do not immediately make people who come to report a crime to SPKT a Police Report. Only reports that have met two sufficient pieces of evidence will be made a police report by the officer, while reports that have not met two enough pieces of evidence will be made a certificate of receipt of the report. In addition, there are findings related to operational members who do not make Investigation Results Reports, which can hinder the investigation process. The performance of Criminal Investigation Unit investigators in disclosure theft crimes has not been optimally reviewed; it is still found that members who carry out investigation and investigation activities are not according to predetermined laws and procedures.

Keywords: Criminality, Management, and Qualitative

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INTRODUCTION

Based on the 2021-2022 Crime Data, the total number of crimes was 596,826, with the most common crimes including aggravated theft, fraud, drugs, assault, common robbery, motorcycle theft, embezzlement, ganging up, and common theft (Central Bureau of Statistics Indonesia, 2022). Here is a figure of the National Crime Data for 2021-2022:



Figure 1 Data Crime National year 2021- 2022

Based on the data above, in the 2021-2022 period, aggravated theft crimes occupied the top position with the number of crimes, with a figure that is as tall in Indonesia as 36,184 cases. From the data, the crime with the fewest cases is theft with violence, with a total of 4,184 cases.

Based on Basic Intelligence Data from the Ngawi Police, the number of crimes in Ngawi Regency reached 287 cases in the year 2022, Which means experiencing an improvement of 7.1% or 19 cases compared to 2021, which was 268 cases. The highest crime cases in the Ngawi Police jurisdiction in 2021-2022 were Gambling, Aggravated Theft, Fraud, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Ordinary Theft. The following is a table of the highest crime cases in the Ngawi Police area:

Table 1 Police Crime Case Data in 2021-2022

	CASE TYPE	2021		2022	
		L	S	L	S
1	Gambling	28	29	22	16
2	Nozzle	32	25	38	27
3	Fraud	19	16	30	28
4	motorcycle theft	25	21	22	13
5	Curb	32	19	11	16

Based on Table 1 Ngawi Police Crime Case Data in 2021-2022, aggravated theft is the highest amount compared to the case act criminal others. In the data, there was a decrease in the percentage of completion of aggravated theft crimes compared to the previous year; namely, in 2021, there were 32 cases with the completion of 25 cases or 78.2%; in 2022, there were 38 cases with the completion of 27 cases or 71.1%. In 2022, there was a decrease in the percentage of completion cases, namely 7.1%.

The purpose of this study is to describe the mechanisms of investigation and inquiry. Criminal Investigation Unit in disclosure act criminal theft in Police Station Ngawi and describe the performance of Satreskrim investigators in uncovering criminal acts of theft in Police Station Ngawi (ilham, et al, 2024). The results of this study are expected to provide the following benefits. This study is expected to add theoretical perspectives and enrich the treasury of knowledge about the police, especially the performance of investigators of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Ngawi Police in disclosing criminal acts of aggravated theft and can be an evaluation of the performance of investigators in implementing investigations by the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Ngawi Police (Maha Putra, et al, 2024).

Theory Management

The management activities of the organization influence the success of an organization (Luthans et al., 2019; Durst et al., 2019). Proper and mature organizational cooperation is required to achieve goals in modern life (Child et al., 2019; Castañer & Oliveira, 2020). Organizational goals will be achieved more effectively and efficiently if the manager works the same way with employees from work through employees (Ulber, 2011). Ulber stated 7 (seven) function management that is:

a. Planning (Planning)

Planning is an activity prepared before an action is carried out to achieve a specific goal. Planning is needed to optimize the work to be more targeted and optimal. Planning is the process of considering the goals to be achieved, the resources available, and the steps needed to achieve those goals. The planning process involves identifying problems or opportunities, developing objectives, selecting strategies or steps to achieve goals, allocating resources, and determining schedules or sequences of activities.

b. Organizing (Organizing)

Organizing is arranging people, resources, and organizational structures to achieve predetermined goals. Organizing involves dividing tasks, coordinating activities, and creating structures that are clear. In context management, organizing covers design structure organization, placement of people in appropriate positions, and division of authority and responsibility. Organizing aims to create an efficient, effective work environment that can provide maximum contribution to achieving organizational goals. Organizing has 3 (three) essential meanings in organizational goals, namely:

1. Organizing can add optimality to the work of the organization. When the organization of the tasks is shared precisely, it will create opportunities to achieve group synergy.
2. Organizing determines the business That will do.
3. Focus on communication.

c. Source Power Arrangement (Resourcing)

Arrangement source Power in the process manages and allocates resources owned by an organization or individual so that they can be used in a way that is efficient and effective in achieving the goals that have been set. These resources can be in the form of personnel, budget, time, facilities, and infrastructure. Resource management involves planning, organizing, directing, and controlling the use of these resources to suit the needs and priorities of the organization; by doing source settings Power Which Good, an organization can increase productivity, reduce waste, and achieve desired results more efficiently.

d. Communication (Communicating)

Communication is exchanging information, ideas, feelings, or messages between individuals or groups. Communication can be done through various ways, including oral, written, visual, and body language. Effective communication is key in organizations, personal relationships, and everyday life because it clarifies information, builds good relationships, and achieves common goals. The components of communication include communicator, message, media, communication, effect, and feedback.

e. Leadership (Leading)

Leadership is influencing and arranging a person, another, or a group to achieve a specific goal. A leader is responsible for providing direction, inspiring, and guiding team or organization members in reaching a vision or objective together. A leader can effectively motivate, build trust, and direct people to achieve desired results.

The function of a leader is to act as a decision-maker and task-giver to his members. Meanwhile, his subordinates are tasked with carrying out all the instructions that their leader orders. Leaders are expected to be wise enough and know what they are doing so they can direct their subordinates well. Leaders can activate the participation of their members so that they also participate and take the initiative in a project. Leadership can control all subordinates' activities so that they effectively carry out their duties to achieve goals according to predetermined targets.

f. Motivation (Motivating)

Motivation is encouraging or moving a person or group to act to achieve a specific goal. Motivation can be done through various ways, like giving incentives, providing recognition, creating a positive work environment, or providing goals. Motivation is a source of individual self-power based on the individual's behavior in a certain way to reach an objective agency. Managers give inspiration, enthusiasm, and passion as a stimulant in working or encouraging employees to want to carry out their work and responsibilities. Motivation is an organizational context where a manager encourages members to carry out their duties to satisfy their desires.

g. Control (Controlling)

Controlling is the process of monitoring and evaluating the performance of an organization, project, or individual against established goals and plans. The purpose of controlling is to ensure that established plans carry out activities and identify and resolve problems. Controlling involves collecting information about actual performance, comparing it to established standards, and taking corrective action. Action corrective If required. With

effective control, an organization can ensure that resources are used efficiently and achieve desired goals.

METHOD

This research was conducted using a qualitative approach because it aligns with the definition of a qualitative approach above. Qualitative research methodologies are the specified philosophical and theoretical frameworks applied in a systematic inquiry into social phenomena in a natural setting (Creswell & Poth, 2018, as cited in Urcia, 2021). The research conducted is closely related to society, which is dynamic and poured into descriptive data that can be observed and specific, which means it is by facts in the field (Prasetyo et al., 2022; Alifuddin et al., 2021; Siregar et al., 2021). This type of research is a case study and field research related to problems in the subject and object of research (Hancock et al., 2021; Schwartz, 2024). The purpose of case studies and field research is to intensively study the background of the current situation and the interaction of the environment of a social unit, individual, group, institution, or community (Narbuko, 2018; Qu, 2020).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the observation field, which was done, the writer finds differences in mechanisms between regulations and implementation related to reporting. People who come to report a crime to the SPKT, do not immediately make a Police Report by officers. This lack of support can discourage individuals from pursuing immediate documentation of their reports (Mbewu et al., 2021; Xie et al., 2019;). Only reports that have fulfilled two sufficient pieces of evidence will be made a Police Report by officers. This requirement is intended to ensure transparency and protect human rights by allowing suspects to provide a balanced statement before being formally accused (Dedi et al., 2021; Güss et al., 2020). In comparison, reports that have not fulfilled two adequate pieces of evidence will be made a statement letter of receipt of the report.

Based on the interview results, the Head of the Unit considers the level of complexity of a case that will be handled when carrying out the investigation and inquiry. Addressing complexity requires a nuanced approach that considers the unique configurations and conditions of each case (Toni & Pessot, 2020; Flick & Platania, 2022). Then, the unit head appoints members who are deemed capable of handling the case based on their abilities and level of experience, which owned members with the hope a matter can be handled well. Organizational resources include human resources, expertise, soft skills, hard skills, and

competencies that can be utilized to achieve objective organization (Akinyemi, 2023; Natsir et al., 2024). Source Power is more than just raw materials or raw materials.

Based on the research results, it was found that the unit leaders, in this case the Head of Criminal Investigation Unit and the Head of Criminal Investigation Unit, carried out an assembly leader on Monday and Wednesday (Aditya Pamungkas, et al, 2024). This suggests that effective leadership can lead to improved outcomes in criminal investigations (Ginting & Surya, 2022; Calderoni & Superchi, 2019). As the unit leader, the Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit provides influence, motivation, and direction to members regarding tasks in uncovering criminal acts, especially aggravated theft, and monitoring members who have problems (Solekhah, 2023; Masekan, 2021). In addition, the Head of Police Criminal Investigation conveys evaluations related to activity a week last, plan an activity for a week to come forward.

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers, it was found that members of the criminal investigation unit conducted fundraising against recidivist suspects of theft cases and receivers of theft proceeds. The social relationship established between members of the criminal investigation unit and recidivists can facilitate the disclosure of aggravated theft cases (Daud et al., 2024; Tandesa, et al., 2024). In addition, investigators from the Criminal Investigation Unit also establish good cooperation with related agencies, such as the prosecutor's office. The established good relationship will facilitate the process of transferring files from the police to the prosecutor's office.

Based on the results of research carried out by the author, it was found that the policy determined by the Head of Police Criminal Investigation and KBO Criminal Investigation, an investigator Who has a service period of more than 15 years is given the task of conducting examinations of victims, witnesses, and suspects of aggravated theft. Investigators with good communication skills will find it easier to gather information from victims and perpetrators (De Sousa Mata et al., 2021; Dossybekov & Abilezov, 2024). This ability is essential for investigators in examination activities to reveal criminal acts, especially aggravated theft.

CONCLUSION

The author obtained conclusions from the research results based on observations, interviews, documentation, discussions, and analysis. The author found differences in the mechanisms between the regulations in the regulation and the related implementation. Reporting. Public Who comes to report an act criminal to SPKT, no direct made Report to Police by an officer. Report: If there are two sufficient pieces of evidence, an officer will

make a police report, while if there are not enough pieces of evidence, a receipt statement will be made for the report. Besides That, there are findings related to member opsnal, Which No making Investigation Result Reports that can hinder the investigation and inquiry process, and the Performance of Satreskrim investigator members in disclosing criminal acts of theft has not been optimal when reviewed; members are still found who carry out investigation and inquiry activities that are not by laws and regulations and procedures that have been determined. Other aspects such as leadership, social networks, communication, and integrity have been implemented well enough to improve member performance in disclosing criminal acts of aggravated theft.

The author analyzes the shortcomings in research related to investigator performance in disclosure act criminal theft with weighting and proposes Some suggestions: The author provides suggestions to the Ngawi Police Chief regarding members who have not received investigator certification to be allowed to participate in the training program. Use increase quality self as well as ability in doing disclosure of the crime of aggravated theft. The author provides suggestions for the Ngawi Police Chief To submission procurement to the Chief of Police related tool needed in the Criminal Investigation Unit Police Station The Great Wall, namely Direct Finder, Which applicable to support investigation activities And investigation of criminal direct Finder functioning For tracking down the perpetrator criminal with fast And accurate, Writer suggest Head of Police Criminal Investigation for facilitate guidance counseling in scope Criminal Investigation Unit to investigator those who have problems, whether obstacles in handling cases or household problems, can deliver to leader so that quick completed so that No bother performance member in disclosure act criminal theft with weighting, The author provides advice to the police chief to make recommendations to the Regent regarding the CCTV installation project in community environments that are prone to criminal acts, and the author provides advice to the Head of the Ngawi Police Community Development Unit to appeal to shop owners, supermarkets, or places that are prone to being targeted for criminal acts related to the installation of CCTV to make it easier for investigators to uncover criminal acts of aggravated theft. The perpetrators recorded on CCTV will be more easily identified, and implemented profiling will facilitate the disclosure of criminal acts of aggravated theft.

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