

THE EFFECT OF POLISI RW IMPLEMENTATION IN ACCELERATING SETTLEMENT OF CRIME/ POLICE REPORT: METRO JAYA POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPERIENCE

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of Polisi RW in accelerating the process of handling crime cases handled in the jurisdiction of the Metro Jaya Regional Police, the reason for choosing the quantitative study is because the concept of Polisi RW has been supported by several concepts, namely Community Policing, Hotspot Policing and Predictive Policing so that quantitative measurements need to be made so that it is clearly visible its effectiveness in certain periods. This study uses quantitative methods with pseudo-experiments, data collection techniques using secondary data on crime handling reports in all areas of the Metro Jaya Resort Police in the January-February 2023 period as pre and as post period March-April 2023. In addition to the difference between the pre and post ranges, researchers also took measurements in the period March-April 2022 with March-April 2023 as comparison data. This study was analyzed using paired sample t-test and cohen's effect size. Test results on differences in the number of crime reports for the period before and after the implementation of RW Police p-value = 0.043, cohen's effect size of 0.541; The number of crime reports for the period March-April 2022 with March-April 2023 found p=value 0.037, Cohen's d= 0.507. There is an influence of RW police on accelerating the process of handling cases and Polisi RW can effectively be used as one of the steps in facilitating case handling in the community, especially Polda Metro Jaya. Re-measurement is required after 6 months of application.

Keywords: *Polisi RW; Case Handling; Crime Report Settlement; Polda Metro Jaya*

INTRODUCTION

The International Police Executive Symposium in 1994 agreed on the concept of partnership between police and the community in crime prevention efforts. This partnership is referred to as community policing (Verma, Das, & Abraham). Purdy (2012) explained that community policing is the answer to police reform and modernization oriented to community needs (Verma, Das, & Abraham). On this basis then in Indonesia

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adopted it since 2005 (see. Regulation of the Chief of Police of Indonesia number 7 of 2008). In its development, community policing in Indonesia was renewed three times, namely in 2005, 2008 and 2015.

The journey of community policing in Indonesia that has changed on the basis of adjustments to the development of policing in the world. In 2015, one village/kelurahan and one policeman were born. The goal of one village one policeman is none other than the adoption of community-oriented policing. The implementation of community policing in an increasingly complex era, especially the arrival of the industrial revolution 4.0 and society 5.0 era, spurred the police to follow existing developments. The aims and objectives of the police always adapt and transform the methods of carrying out their duties are none other than crime prevention efforts, improving police services which is also one of the points that exist in the Indonesian Police Chief program with the slogan "presisi". Presisi is an acronym for predictive, responsibility, transparency and justice (Hasibuan, 2021).

In the context of completing police / crime reports, many people consider that the police seem slow. This is widely reported in the media in Indonesia. The Indonesian Ombudsman itself in 2020 received reports of the slowness of this process by placing the police in first place with 699 reports, mainly on allegations of procedural and service process violations (Ombudsman, 2021). Even the President of the Republic of Indonesia revealed it on the 77th Bhayangkara Anniversary. The President requested that this public perception not occur again by improving the performance of the National Police in serving the community, especially the Settlement of police reports (Firdaus, 2023).

To alleviate allegations and improve these services, the Police, especially Metro Jaya Departement Police, initiated the "Polisi RW" which is equipped with a "ada polisi" application. Polisi RW are police assigned to the Rukun Masyarakat (hamlet) area. RW police are part of the community police which in its history has existed in 2011 where its implementation has been tested in RW 012 Pegangsaan Village, two Kelapa Gading Districts (Jauhari, 2011); and in Kebayoran Lama District (Ardana, 2011). Furthermore, in Jauhari's research (2011), the implementation of Polisi RW in RW 012 Pegangsaan Dua Kelapa Gading Village is still not in accordance with ISO 9001-2008 (service quality standards), while Ardhana (2011) found that implementation has not been achieved as a result of the unavailability of standard parameters to measure its success.

Polisi RW, which was re-initiated after the Covid-19 pandemic in the Metrojaya Regional Police area, has the essence of creating security and order among smaller community groups, bringing police services closer. Polisi RW is a development of Bhabinkamtibmas which is adopted from community policing whose operations are at the village / village level. Getting closer to community service is a productive thing in overcoming the problem of kamtibmas disorders in the community (Braga, 2005;

Weisburd, Braga, Groff, and Wooditch, 2017). In addition, in the context of the problem of orienteed policing in the bhabinkamtibmas program, it is maintained as an effort to bring police services closer to the community by creating a mobile application with the name "ada polisi" (Sani, 2022; Nugroho, 2022). This application is expected to be an innovation in accelerating the process of solving crime reports by cutting the space and time of reporting from the community.

The concept of community policing referred to here is that the RW police will later serve in the Rukun Masyarakat area (hamlet area) which by getting closer to the community as Braga revealed that it can establish closeness to the community which leads to the willingness and ability of the community to then be able to cooperate with the police in relation to police services (Braga, 2005). In particular, the duties and responsibilities of a Polisi RW include: Security and Order Supervision; Coordination with Citizens; Prevention and Education; Reporting and Cooperation with Village/Village Governments and Community Pillars (Polda Metro Jaya, 2023). Meanwhile, the "no police" application is also adopted from applications such as the Crime Anticipation System / CAS (Hardyns & Anneleen, 2018). CAS is aside from being a crime control application by speeding up the process of reporting indications of crime in certain areas.

Currently, research related to the effect of RW Police implementation in Indonesia only focuses on how the concept of RW Police is adopted from community policing, hotspot policing and predictive policing. Based on the above, the purpose of this research to identifikasi the effect of Polisi RW implementation on accelarating the process of settlement police/ crime report at Metro Jaya Police Departement. This article focuses on evaluating the process of implementing Polisi RW in the context of solving crime reports before and after they are implemented in the Metro Jaya Police Departement.

METHOD

The design of this study is quantitative research using a quasi-experimental approach of one group, namely measuring the Settlement rate of crime reports in the period before and after the intervention of Polisi RW in Metrojaya Departement Police.

Table 1 Quasi-experimental pre-intervention experimental research design 2 months before and after implementation

	Before Implementation (January-February 2023)	Intervention (implementation polisi RW*)	After Implementation (Marct-April 2023)
Number of Police/ Crime Report	01	X	02

*The implementation of RW police will be carried out as of March 1, 2023

Information:

- O1 : Results of measuring the Settlement of crime/ police reports in the January-February 2023 period (Before)
- O2 : Results of measuring the Settlement of crime/ police reports in the period March-April 2023 (after)
- X : Implementation "Polisi RW"

In addition to the above design, to examine data on the the Settlement of crime/ police reports on vulnerable after the implementation of Polisi RW, namely the period March-April 2023, researchers also conducted a comparative analysis of this range with the vulnerable of the previous year, namely in March-April 2022. The purpose of testing with the previous year is to ensure that the number of crimes and the Settlement of crime reports in that period are not the same as the period that occurred in that month. The quasi-experimental pre-post chart is as follows:

Table 2 Quasi-experimental pre-intervention experimental research design (March-April 2022 versus March-April 2023)

	Before (Maret-April 2022)	Intervention (implementation polisi RW*)	After (Maret-April 2023)
Number of Police/ Crime Report	O3	X	O4

* The implementation of RW police will be carried out as of March 1, 2023

Information:

- O4 : Results of measuring the Settlement of crime reports in the period March-April 2022 (before the implementation of Polisi RW)
- O5 : Results of measuring the Settlement of crime reports in the period March-April 2023 (after the implementation of Polisi RW)
- X : Implementation "Polisi RW"

The hypothesis in this study is that RW Police are effective in the process of solving crime reports in the Metrojaya Regional Police area. The samples in this study are all crime data (crime reports) in the Resort Police in Polda Metrojaya, namely West Jakarta Resorts, North Jakarta, East Jakarta, South Jakarta, Thousand Islands, Tanjung Periok, Soekarno Hatta Airport, Depok, Bekasi, Tangerang, South Tangerang, and Bekasi regency (attached). The data analysis used was paired sample t-test with an error rate of 5% and the effect of RW police implementation was measured using Cohen's d (Cohen, 1969).

$$d = \frac{\bar{X}_t - \bar{X}_c}{S_{pooled}} \times 100\%$$

Information:

Cohen's d = *effect size*

X_t = mean treatment condition
 X_c = mean control condition
 S_{pooled} = Standard deviation

Cohen's measurement result is that if the resulting d value is ≤ 0.2 , then the influence of the variable is considered non-existent. If the value is between 0.2 to 0.5, then the effect is considered small. Whereas if the value of d is more than 0.5 to 0.8, then the effect is considered. Whereas if the value of d is more than 0.8, then the effect is considered large

RESULT

1. Differences in the Number of Crime Report Settlements two months Before (January-February 2023) and After implementation (March-April 2023)

Hypothesis testing is performed using the Paired Sample T-Test. The results of the difference test in average crime reports before and after are presented in the following table.

Tabl3 T-Test Settlement crime/ police report before anda after

Group	Mean	t_{count}	Significance	Description	Conclusion
Before	56.5357	2.244	0.043	Sig. < 0,05	Significant
After	41.8571				

Based on the information in the table above, it was found that testing the difference in the average crime report before and after resulted in a significance value of 0.043. It is known that the significance value (0.043) < alpha is 0.05, so there is an influence on solving the number of crime reports in the implementation of Polis RW in the Metro Jaya Police Departement. While the value of Cohen's d was obtained at 0.541 < 0.5 which means its effectiveness is moderate.

2. Differences in Settlement of crime/ police reports for the period March-April 2022 and March-April 2023

Hypothesis testing is carried out using Paired Sample T-Test. The results of the LP average difference test for March-April 2022 and March-April 2023 are presented in the following table.

Table 4 T-Test Settlement crime/ police report Period Marct-April 2022 and Marct-April 2023

Group	Mean	t_{count}	Significance	Description	Conclusion
Marct-April 2022	54.7143	2.33	0.037	Sig. < 0,05	Significant
Marct-April 2023	41.8571				

Based on the information in the table above, it is found that testing the average difference between SL March-April 2022 and March-April 2023 produces a significance value of 0.037. It is known that the significance value (0.037) < alpha of 0.05, so H₀ is rejected and H₁ is accepted. Therefore it can be stated that SL March-April 2022 and March-April 2023 are significantly different. Judging from the average, the SL of March-April 2023 (41.8571) is lower than the SL of March-April 2022 (54.7143). While the value of Cohen's D was obtained at 0.507 < 0.5 which means its effectiveness is moderate.

DISCUSSION

The duties of the Polisi RW include (1) Supervision of security and order. Polisi RW police are responsible for maintaining security and order in their RW area. They supervise day-to-day activities, address minor issues that may arise, and report more serious problems to higher authorities, such as the local police force. (2) Coordination with Residents: Polisi RW interact with local residents, listen to their complaints, and work with them to address issues that arise. They can also coordinate social and security activities in the RW area. (3) Prevention and Education: Polisi RW can educate residents about the importance of security and order. They can also provide advice on crime prevention measures. (4) Reporting: In the event of a crime incident or a more serious security issue, the Polisi RW has an obligation to report it to the local police force so that further action can be taken. This reporting is aided by the "ada Polisi" application. (5) Cooperation with Village/Village Government: Polisi RW cooperate with village or kelurahan governments in an effort to maintain security and order at the local level. They can attend meetings or meetings related to security and order issues in their area (Polda Metro Jaya, 2023).

Furthermore, in the context of crime reports, RW police aim to collect information from local residents about suspicious events or unusual activities. They can communicate with citizens and dig up useful information for further investigation; (2) Contacting the Regional Police: When RW police detect a crime or emergency situation, their duty is to immediately contact the regional police or the competent authorities to handle the case. They must provide accurate and immediate information to the police for further action; and (3) Support Law Enforcement: RW Police may also provide support to authorities in crime investigations. This may include giving testimony or providing additional information needed in the investigation.

In the context of solving this crime report, the Polisi RW can escort the process in the police both at the resort and regional levels. In addition, the Polisi RW because it is close to the community also makes it easier for the public to get information related to the process. This is an amalgamation of the concept of community and hotspot policing as

initiated by Braga. In addition, the application of Polisi RW from the t-test calculation results found that there was a significant relationship with the medium strength value from the results of cohens d which indicates that the application of Polisi RW in the Metro Jaya Police Department was successful. The establishment of it was carried out by the Metro Jaya Police Department as a step of personal approach and emphasized problem solving rather than just fixating on rigid legal formalities. The concept of Polisi RW comes from the first and foremost function of the police force, ideally to prevent crime and speed up the process of service to the hamlet community.

These results are supported by research by Kocak Deniz, (2018) who says the stated purpose of the community policing approach is to reduce the fear of crime in society, and to overcome mutual mistrust between police and the communities they serve by promoting citizen partnerships. Community policing itself has become a policy and strategy. The context of community policing reflects the efforts of the National Police to make the community its partner to prevent crime and solve various social problems that occur in society, which in its further goal is to realize the implementation of self-initiative security in the community (Humberto, 2012).

In United States, most police departments claim to practice community-oriented policing (COP). Similarly, statements share the same goals of building partnerships between police and communities, maintaining order and quality of life, and solving problems that contribute to crime and fear of crime. In addition, the role of the Polisi RW is actually a manifestation of problem oriented policing which by bringing police services closer to the community is expected to establish a close relationship between the police and the community. One form of activity carried out is *sambang* activities by visiting police partners and other stakeholders. In other words, the policing activity aims to prevent crime from happening (Gau & Paul, 2019).

In addition, Polisi RW as a form of hotspot policing that aims to bring services closer can prevent crime and speed up services by focusing on deviant places. Focus limited resources on a small number of high-activity crime scenes. It aims to assess the effects of crime prevention interventions and accelerate police services will focus on crime hot spots (Braga et al, 2019). The boomerang effect is the goal of evidence strong enough to show that hotspot policing is an effective crime prevention strategy. As Ariel, Barak and Henry Partridge study, the findings illustrate the role of limited rationality in day-to-day policing, with crime reduction based on improved risk perception of fear. However, hotspot policing can also become a boomerang when actors systematically and accurately predict temporal and spatial patterns of long-term targeting in a single location, Braga & Partridge, 2017).

Further by looking at experiments conducted by David, Braga, Groff, and Wooditch (2017). revealed that police hotspots are an effective strategy to prevent violence. Agent-

based models are used to estimate the area-wide impact of hotspot policing on street robberies. By testing two hotspot policing implementations, and comparing them with two control conditions, one with a constant random patrol model and the other model without police officers. These experiments revealed statistically significant effects for hotspot surveillance beyond random patrol models and unattended landscapes.

In addition, Polisi RW not only have a form of community policing and hotspot policing but also as a form of predictive policing where Polisi RW with mobile application "ada polisi" as the first step in a form of predictive policing. It can also be juxtaposed with several mobile-based applications of predictive policing that have been created in some countries. The applications include Predpol (Egbert & Lesse, 2021); Precobs (Hardyns & Rummens, 2018); Harm Assessment Risk Tool / HART (McDaniel & Pease, 2021); Offender Assessment System (OASys); Crime Anticipation System/CAS; Hunchlab (Hardyns & Rummens, 2018). Preedpol, precobs, CAS, Hunchlab map crimes that have occurred in a particular location which is then used to predict the likelihood of repeat crimes in the area in the form of maps. While HART is a machine learning algorithm that assigns an individual 'risk score' that matches the prediction of the likelihood of the criminal to repeat. While the Offender Assessment System (OASys), a risk assessment tool to measure the likelihood of individuals committing re-violations and to develop individual risk management plans (McDaniel & Pease, 2021).

While "ada polisi" besides being predictive can also monitor the process of the development of police reports (Metro Jaya Police Department, 2023). With the help of this application, it makes it easier for Polisi RW to monitor the report process in their respective areas and can also provide information about the process to communities in need / affected.

LIMITATION

This measurement was only carried out for two months after the implementation of the RW police which according to some literature that the follow-up study on the application research was carried out for at least 6 months (Powell & Janssen, 2012; Ariel & Partridge, 2017).

CONCLUSION

The implementation of Policsi RW significantly with a moderate degree can speed up the process of Settlement police reports at the Metro Jaya Police Department as evidenced by the results of t-test and cohens'd calculations. Based on this, the Polisi RW should be applied to areas other than the Metrojaya Police Departement.

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