

PENAL AND NON-PENAL POLICIES AGAINST THE CRIME OF THEFT WITH VIOLENCE (STUDY AT THE BELAWAN PORT POLICE)

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ABSTRACT

This research is entitled Non-Penal Policy Against Violent Theft (Study at Belawan Police). The formulation of the problem is (1) What are the factors that cause perpetrators to commit violent theft? (2) How is the non-penal policy made by Belawan Police in overcoming violent theft? (3) What are the obstacles faced by Belawan Police in implementing non-penal policies for perpetrators of violent theft? The research method used is normative legal research, with a descriptive analysis research type. The problem approach uses a normative legal approach. The data used are primary and secondary data. The results of the study show that (1) the factors that cause perpetrators to commit violent theft are economic factors, low education factors, unemployed factors, victim negligence factors, social factors, and lifestyle factors. (2) The non-penal policy made by Belawan Police is a preventive policy, namely by always conducting routine raids in areas prone to violent theft. And a repressive policy, namely by enforcing the law in accordance with statutory regulations. (3) The obstacles faced by the Belawan Police in implementing non-penal policies are obstacles from victims who died, children who are still minors, perpetrators who fled, and limited human resources at the Belawan Police. The suggestion from this thesis is for parents to always look after and educate their children in religious values so that they do not get involved in committing violent theft.

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INTRODUCTIONS

Theft under the threat of violence is the part of theft by hitting the victim and tying him up or pointing a sharp weapon at the victim so that the victim is silent and does not resist. Looking at the current situation of society, of course, they want the person to find a shortcut with the act of theft, in a violent way like this. Various mass media and electronic media see that there is always theft that occurs with violence caused by the economy, so that the public and law enforcement officials are obliged to overcome this crime of violent theft. (Sariyono et al., 2026)

The crime of theft in the law is divided into ordinary theft, theft with aggravation, petty theft, and theft with violence. The four types of theft, the most troubling form is violent theft, because these forms of theft not only cause

losses to goods but can also cause injury, disability or even death for the victim. The crime of theft with violence is a crime against property that is not illegal and occurs in many developing countries. Furthermore, it is said that the crime of theft with violence and its contents is the nature of the criminal act that accompanies development. (Fitrian et al., 2026)

As is well known, violent theft occurs in big cities, especially in the city of Medan. The city of Medan is one of the largest cities in Indonesia, with the status of a Metropolitan and the Largest City in Indonesia, the level of social mobility of the people of Medan City is included in the high category. Of the 21 sub-districts in Medan City, it is inseparable from the problem of crime that occurs. One of the sub-districts with the highest crime rate is Medan Belawan District, North Sumatra Province, whose area is getting more and more dense, and there are technological developments and advances, economic developments, and coupled with an increasing population. In connection with this, there will automatically arise a complex problem in relation to violent theft that often costs lives and property. Medan Belawan District has a high crime rate, where on January 13, 2025, the Belawan Police managed to arrest two perpetrators of theft with violence in a sadistic manner that occurred in the early hours of the morning on the Belawan station road. The incident befell IS (40), a resident of Belawan I Village, who suffered a stab wound to the face as a result of the crime. The second suspects arrested were MRK (24), a resident of Belawan I, and MW (20), a resident of Rengas Island. (Amalia et al., 2026; Rahmalillah & Hajairin, 2026)

Law enforcement is an effort to tackle crime rationally, fulfill a sense of justice and be effective. In order to overcome crime against various means as a reaction that can be given to the perpetrators of crime, in the form of criminal and non-criminal law means, which can be integrated with each other. If criminal means are called to tackle crime, it means that criminal law politics will be implemented, namely holding elections to achieve the results of criminal legislation in accordance with the circumstances and situations at a certain time and in the future. Talking about law enforcement, of course there are those who enforce the law, namely law enforcers. Each law enforcer has its own position and role. One of them is the National Police which is a state tool that plays a role in maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, protection, protection, and service to the community in the context of maintaining domestic security as stated in Article 5 paragraph (1) of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, the National Police is pressured to continue to have the skills to become professionals.

The police is one of the parts of law enforcement whose duties are not related to the process of enforcing a law, but there will be a step in preventing criminal events or crime. To prevent this crime, it is necessary to have a concoction pattern in dealing with crime that continues to develop today. Crime with the continued increase from last year must be prevented from crime, especially by the police in order to minimize it for the following year. (Caprita et al., 2025; Sakti et al., 2022)

The crime of theft with violence certainly has bad consequences for the community, by disturbing the order, peace and security of the community and can also cause great losses to the community, both physical and material losses. Crime is a product of society, so complex are the consequences caused by violent crime, it is almost certain that law enforcement officials, especially the police, have difficulties in revealing the facts, therefore it is permissible to grow legal awareness in society itself. Through Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia and the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) it is regulated that the Belawan Police have the duty and authority to maintain security and order, legalization, security, guarantees, and benefits for the community, Article 4 also explains that the National Police has a commitment to realize internal security which includes security support and open order, prudence and maintenance of the law, the use of security, security, and the benefit of the community, as well as the basis of public order by safeguarding human rights. (Hartanto, 2021; Lubis et al., 2023)

The formulation of the problem in this thesis research is focused on three main aspects that are interrelated. First, this study examines the factors behind the perpetrators committing the crime of theft with violence. Second, this study examines the penal and non-penal policies formulated and implemented by the Belawan Police in an effort to overcome the crime of theft with violence. Third, this study analyzes the various obstacles faced by the Belawan Police in implementing penal and non-penal policies against perpetrators of violent theft.

In line with the formulation of the problem, the purpose of this research is directed to provide a comprehensive analysis of three main things. This study aims to examine and analyze the factors that encourage perpetrators to commit the crime of theft with violence. This study also aims to review and analyze the penal and non-penal policies prepared by the Belawan Police in overcoming these criminal acts. This study is directed to analyze the obstacles faced by the Belawan Police in implementing penal and non-penal policies against perpetrators of violent theft, so that a systematic picture can be obtained of the effectiveness of the policies implemented.

The problem of this study shows that there is a gap between the increase in cases of theft with violence and the effectiveness of its countermeasures at the police level. The driving factors for crime are not only individual, such as economic motives and low self-control, but also related to social conditions, the environment, and weak supervision. Penal policies that are oriented towards law enforcement are often not fully balanced with non-penal strategies that touch on preventive and participatory aspects of society. This situation demands a more in-depth analysis of the integration of the two policies as well as the structural and cultural obstacles that affect their implementation at the Belawan Police. This study seeks to unravel these problems to assess the extent to which penal and non-penal approaches are able to provide a comprehensive response to the crime of violent theft.

As a law enforcer, the Belawan Police is based on the principle of "functional differentiation" as stipulated in the Criminal Code. The Belawan Police are also given a "role" in the form of "*general policing in criminal matter*", especially in the Medan City area. Thus, in carrying out their duties, the Belawan Police can make arrests, detentions, and investigations, the police have work guidelines especially to be able to overcome the crime of theft with violence. Based on the background of the problem that has been described, the author is interested in conducting research where this thesis research is a requirement that must be carried out in order to complete the study in the Master of Law postgraduate program at the University of Medan Area. Therefore, the author raised the title of the thesis, namely "Penal and Non-Penal Policies Against the Crime of Theft with Violence (Study at the Belawan Port Police)".

METHOD

This research was carried out at the Belawan Port Police which is located at Jalan Raya Pelabuhan Belawan, Bagan Deli, Medan, North Sumatra. This research uses a normative juridical approach that is oriented towards the study of legal norms, legal principles, legal systems, vertical and horizontal synchronization of laws and regulations, legal comparison, and legal history. This approach focuses on the analysis of the provisions of laws and regulations, especially those related to criminal law and policies for dealing with the crime of theft with violence. This research is descriptive-analytical, which provides a systematic and comprehensive picture of the problems being researched as well as conducting an in-depth analysis of applicable norms and policies. (Rosidi et al., 2024; Heroes, 2024)

The subject of this study is penal and non-penal policies against the crime of theft with violence at the Belawan Port Police. Research informants are determined based on certain criteria, namely being physically and spiritually healthy, having insight and experience related to the problems being researched, and willing to be informants. The main informant in this study is the Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit (Kasat Reskrim) of the Belawan Police who is considered to have authority and competence in explaining the policies and practices of law enforcement applied. The information collection process is carried out through interviews to obtain relevant and in-depth data on the implementation of penal and non-penal policies.

Data collection in this study was carried out through literature studies or documentary *studies* using secondary data. Secondary data is obtained from various sources that have been available in the form of laws and regulations, books, scientific literature, and other official documents. The legal materials used consist of primary legal materials in the form of norms and laws and regulations relevant to the Criminal Code, secondary legal materials in the form of literature and scientific works that support explanations of primary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials such as legal dictionaries and encyclopedias that provide additional explanations of the two types of legal materials.

Data analysis is carried out qualitatively by focusing on the meaning and interpretation of the norms and policies being studied. All data obtained is collected, edited, classified, and compiled systematically to facilitate the analysis process. The reasoning process is carried out by the deductive method, which is to draw conclusions from general statements to conclusions that are specific in accordance with the research problem. This approach allows

researchers to formulate solutions and recommendations that are argumentative and in line with the applicable legal framework.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Penal and Non-Penal Policies Made by the Belawan Police in Overcoming the Crime of Theft with Violence

Theft by force is a criminal act of theft accompanied by violence against the victim by using physical force to hit with hands or hit with weapons, confinement, binding, restraint, and so on. Violent theft is very unsettling for society, because violent forms of theft not only cause loss to goods but can also cause injury, disability and even death for the victim. Acts of violence committed in theft can be in the form of tying up the victim, injuring or even killing the victim. The losses arising from theft with violence are quite large, so law enforcement actions against these criminal acts must be carried out firmly.

In the Belawan Police area, cases of theft with violence often occur. From the data taken by the author at the Belawan Police, the crimes of theft with violence are as follows:

Table 1. Number of cases of theft with violence

No	Moon	Year 2023		Year 2024	
		JTP	RJ	JTP	RJ
1	January	8	0	10	0
2	February	16	0	4	0
3	March	12	0	6	0
4	April	7	0	9	0
5	May	7	0	6	0
6	June	12	0	7	0
7	July	9	0	11	1
8	August	2	0	8	1
9	September	7	0	5	0
10	October	4	0	6	0
11	November	0	0	6	0
12	December	5	0	7	0
Quantity		89	0	85	2

Data Source: Data on Violent Theft Cases in 2023 and 2024 Belawan Police

The penal policy is one of the efforts to deal with crime conceptually taken after the crime occurs. Countermeasures with repressive efforts are intended to take action against the perpetrators of crimes according to their deeds and repair them so that they are aware that the actions they do are unlawful and detrimental to society, so that they will not repeat it and others will not do it considering that the sanctions they will bear are very severe.

In discussing the repressive system, of course, it is inseparable from our criminal justice system, where in the criminal justice system there are at least 5 (five) sub-systems, namely the judicial sub-system, prosecutor's office, police, correctional, and lawyer, which are a whole that is functionally linked and related. Repressive efforts in its implementation are also carried out by *treatment* and punishment methods. The description is as follows:

Treatment Treatment Based on the application of the law, according to Abdul Syani, which distinguishes in terms of the severity and severity of a treatment, namely:

Treatment that does not apply criminal sanctions means that the mildest treatment is given to people who have not already committed crimes. In this treatment, an aberration is considered not so dangerous as a preventive measure.

Treatment with indirect criminal sanctions means that it is not based on a decision that declares a law against the perpetrator. (Badaru & Sutiawati, 2023; Zulfikar et al., 2023)

What is expected from the application of these treatments is a good response from law breakers to the treatment they receive. This treatment is focused on the efforts of the perpetrator of crime so that he can be aware of his mistakes and mistakes, and can return to associate in society as before. So it can be concluded that this treatment contains two

main purposes, namely as an effort to prevent and raise awareness of the perpetrators of crimes so that they do worse things intended so that the perpetrators of this crime in the future will no longer commit violations of the law, both from violations that may be greater detrimental to the community and the government. (Rahmalillah & Hajairin, 2026)

Penghukuman (*Punishment*)

If there is a violator of the law who does not allow to be given treatment, perhaps because of the chronicness or too severe of the mistake that has been committed, then it is necessary to give punishment in accordance with the laws in criminal law. Because Indonesia has adhered to a correctional system, no longer a prison system full of suffering, the correctional system of punishment imposed on law violators is the maximum possible punishment (not retribution) with an orientation towards coaching and improving the perpetrators of crimes. (Koesumoadmadja & Rochmani, 2023)

Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Aiptu.G.C Daely as the Head of the Operational Team of the Belawan Police Pidum Unit, the penal efforts that will be carried out by the Belawan Police are:

Arrest perpetrators of theft with violence;

Provide measurable decisive action if the perpetrator attempts to escape;

Conducting investigations, investigations, examining witnesses, and experts and detaining perpetrators of violent theft.

Delegate the case file to the Prosecutor's Office for legal processing. (Caprita et al., 2025; Nurjatsiyah et al., 2025; Zulfikar et al., 2023)

Mr. Aiptu.G.C Daely as the Head of the Pidum Unit Operations Team said that this countermeasure effort was a direct action taken by the Belawan Police in taking legal action against the perpetrators of crimes. The act is part of a comparable punishment that can even be heavier arising from the act. The action taken by the Belawan Police is also if during the arrest process, the perpetrator flees, then the Belawan Police personnel will give a warning shot upwards, and if the perpetrator still escapes, the Belawan Police personnel will shoot the perpetrator towards the body part, namely on his legs so that the perpetrator can be paralyzed. This shooting aims to prevent the perpetrator from quickly fleeing from the police chase because the perpetrators of this violent theft crime are very quick to escape.

Mr. Aiptu.G.C Daely as the Head of the Operational Team of the Belawan Police Pidum Unit also said that the criminal investigation has a cooperative relationship with the intelligence department and will strive for the perpetrators of the crime of theft with violence to be arrested immediately and will complete the file to be immediately processed at the prosecutor's level and the prosecutor's office so that it is immediately forwarded to the court level. And if the victim who has lost the goods and goods is found again, it will be returned to the owner of the goods.

Furthermore, in the case of pungli, Mr. Aiptu.G.C Daely as the Head of the Operations Team of the Belawan Police Pidum Unit said that pungli can also result in theft with violence. This is because if someone commits pungli and the person who is a victim of pungli does not give it, then there can be acts of violence committed by the person who commits pungli. Pungli (illegal levies) and theft with violence (*curas*) are closely related as criminal acts that are against the law with the aim of benefiting oneself/others, often involving elements of extortion (Article 368 of the Criminal Code). Pungli can be accompanied by threats of physical or psychological violence, making him have a slice of behavior with the act of robbery.

Here are some important points related to pungli and theft with violence, namely:

Elemental Similarities (Extortion): Pungli often uses the threat of violence or coercion to get the victim to hand over money/goods, which is included in the category of extortion (Article 368 of the Criminal Code).

Threats of Violence: In practice, pungli (especially on the streets or public services) is often accompanied by threats of physical violence or psychological intimidation to frighten the victim and hand over goods.

Connection with Article 365 of the Criminal Code: Acts of extortion involving violence or threats of violence are directly related to the crime of theft with violence (robbery) as stipulated in Article 365 of the Criminal Code.

Economic Objectives: Both actions are driven by economic motives to obtain material instantly and illegally. (Badaru & Sutiawati, 2023; Hasibuan et al., 2025)

Penal efforts made by the Belawan Police by arresting perpetrators who have been proven to commit the crime of theft with violence where the information comes from the victim who experienced the incident and the results of the investigation of the Belawan Police in revealing the identity of the perpetrator and the network of violent theft syndicates in collaboration with the Belawan Police Intelligence Department, And after the perpetrator is successfully caught, and the investigator submits the file of the suspect and the suspect and the evidence to the investigator so that an investigation is immediately carried out and if the investigation has been completed, then the investigator will submit the file to the prosecutor's office for immediate trial. (Arkan et al., 2024; Zaini & Rifky, 2023)

Based on the above description that has been described, the author takes an analysis related to the efforts of the Belawan Police in overcoming violent theft, namely with non-penal efforts, namely by making notices to the public and conducting socialization such as community counseling in the Belawan Police area to remind the public of the importance of legal awareness, alert status, and remind the public to be careful in luggage such as gold and others so on, as well as for Belawan Police personnel to always carry out routine patrols or raids in prone areas where violent theft often occurs, especially in the Belawan area. And then in the penal effort, namely arresting the perpetrators to the imposition of criminal sanctions that will be imposed by the Court. (Lubis et al., 2023; Prasetyo et al., 2026; Zaini & Rifky, 2023)

Non-Penal Policy Made by the Belawan Police in Overcoming the Crime of Theft with Violence

In tackling crime preventively, this is to prevent the emergence of early crimes. Preventing crime is better than trying to educate criminals to be better again, as the motto in criminology, namely efforts to improve criminals, need to be considered and directed so that crimes do not happen again. It is very reasonable that preventive efforts are prioritized because preventive efforts can be carried out by anyone without a special and economical skill.

Barnest and *Teeters* point out several ways to tackle crime, namely:

Realize that there will be needs to develop social impulses or social pressures and economic pressures that can influence a person's behavior towards evil deeds.

Focus on individuals who show criminal or social potential, even if these potentialities are caused by biological and psychological disorders or lack of good socioeconomic opportunities so that they can be a harmonious unit.

From the opinions of *Barnest* and *Teeters* mentioned above, it is shown that we can overcome crime if the economic situation or the social environment that influences a person towards criminal behavior can be returned to a good state. In other words, improvements in the economic situation must be carried out. While biological and psychological factors are secondary factors. (Fanoel & Agung, 2024; Hadi et al., 2022; Kurniadi, 2022)

In dealing with the crime of theft with violence, preventive efforts are the basic efforts in overcoming the crime of theft with violence in the jurisdiction of the Belawan Police. Preventive efforts are efforts to prevent actions that can have an impact on committing crimes such as violent theft. Therefore, in dealing preventively is an effort made for a change in the situation in society and is passive in nature which is carried out systematically and in a directed manner.

The benefits in handling criminal acts in the implementation of Restorative Justice are:

Contribute to the savings of the state budget;

Accelerating the law enforcement process;

Do not worsen the condition of overcapacity prisons/prisons;

Improving the overall performance of the National Police

Mr. Aiptu.G.C Daely as the Head of the Pidum Unit Opsnal Team is of the opinion that the non-penal efforts that will be carried out by the Belawan Police to counter the crime of theft with violence are:

Always carry out routine patrols or raids in prone areas where violent theft often occurs, especially in the Belawan area.

Making notices to the public and conducting socialization such as community counseling in the Belawan Police area to remind the public of the importance of legal awareness, alert status, and remind the public to be careful in luggage such as gold and so on.

Teaching the community or parents to immediately apply religious values to their children so that the child does not fall into committing crimes, one of which is the crime of theft with violence.

If there has been a crime of theft with violence, the efforts made by the Belawan Police are to provide a quick response if there are reports from the public, both those who have been victims and people who already know about the occurrence of theft with violence, so that action can be quickly carried out by Belawan Police personnel and the community can be safe and calm. (Arkan et al., 2024; Azzam et al., 2024; Manao et al., 2026)

Obstacles Faced by the Belawan Police in Implementing Penal and Non-Penal Policies for Perpetrators of Violent Theft

The Belawan Police is part of the Police institution under the auspices of the Indonesian National Police and under the auspices of the North Sumatra Police which has positions and authorities in the Regency / City area, especially Belawan City. The Belawan Police have handled many cases of violent theft under the criminal investigation unit (Satreskrim). From the data taken by the author from the Belawan Police, the cases of violent theft that have occurred in the jurisdiction of the Belawan Police since 2023 are 89 cases and in 2024 there will be 85 cases, which means that even though there will be a slight decrease in 2024 compared to 2023, of course, the Belawan Police in resolving cases of theft with violence still cannot be resolved optimally. (Nurroffiqoh et al., 2022; Sariyono et al., 2026)

Efforts to counter the crime of theft with violence is the main task of the Belawan Police, especially so that the planned case carried out by the suspect is revealed. The professionalism of the Belawan Police and there is a wide network, of course, the Belawan Police are expected to be able to reveal cases of theft with violence by arresting and the perpetrators can be punished. However, the fact is that the Belawan Police have not done their best in overcoming violent theft. This is still a case of theft with violence that cannot be followed up with various reasons, until the impact of these various reasons the perpetrators of the crime of theft with violence are increasingly free to roam and continue to carry out their actions to other victims who are targeted. (Amalia et al., 2026; Zulfikar et al., 2023)

The efforts that have been made by the Belawan Police are both preventive and repressive, but in fact, in the field, of course, the Belawan Police face obstacles in implementing non-penal policies for perpetrators of violent theft, namely:

Obstacles from the lack of lighting at the crime scene and clue evidence. Street lights and clue evidence are indispensable for the Belawan Police in enforcing the law on the crime of theft with violence. This is because the means of illumination and clue evidence are central parts to find out who the perpetrator is, the characteristics of the perpetrator, and what actions are taken by the perpetrators of the crime of theft with violence. Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Aiptu.G.C Daely as the Head of the Operational Team of the Belawan Police Pidum Unit stated that the obstacles faced by the Belawan Police related to the problem of lighting and evidence of this clue are that there are limited funds managed by the government in lighting infrastructure and clue evidence so that lighting lights and cctv cameras are not complete to be made in the jurisdiction of the Belawan Police.

obstacles from the perpetrators who fled. Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Aiptu.G.C Daely as the Head of the Operational Team of the Belawan Police Pidum Unit, of course, in this obstacle, the Belawan Police personnel faced obstacles because of the perpetrators who fled. If the perpetrator escapes, the law enforcement process will be an obstacle, because Belawan Police investigators cannot hand over the case file to the public prosecutor together with the perpetrator. On the other hand, there is a time when the perpetrator is designated as a suspect and his status will be unclear because it has expired.

Obstacles from the loss of evidence carried out by the perpetrator. Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Aiptu.G.C Daely as the Head of the Operational Team of the Belawan Police Pidum Unit, in this obstacle, of course, Belawan Police personnel faced obstacles because evidence in the crime of theft with violence was eliminated by the perpetrator. This is because of the obscuration and disappearance of traces of evidence carried out by the suspect at the time of the crime of theft with violence. This can certainly be an obstacle for Belawan Police personnel in conducting investigations and it is possible that the victim does not know the face of the perpetrator.

Obstacles from the limited human resources of the Belawan Police. Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Aiptu.G.C Daely as the Head of the Operational Team of the Belawan Police Pidum Unit, of course, in this obstacle, Belawan Police personnel face obstacles due to the limited human resources in the Belawan Police. This is because of course personnel will not be able to patrol every location of the area due to the lack of personnel.

Obstacles from lack of public awareness. Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Aiptu.G.C Daely as the Head of the Operational Team of the Belawan Police Pidum Unit, the occurrence of the crime of theft with violence was clearly seen directly at the scene of the incident, and no one dared to report it to the Belawan Police because of their lack of concern between fellow citizens who were indifferent to fellow citizens. Of course, this is an obstacle for the Belawan Police in handling cases of theft with violence. (Damhudi, 2021; Kamila, 2025; Vicantari et al., 2023)

CONCLUSION

This study shows that the crime of theft with violence is influenced by various interrelated factors. Economic factors are the main drivers when the needs of life are not balanced with adequate financial capabilities. Low levels of education and unemployment (unemployment) conditions narrow the chances of earning a legitimate income, thus increasing the risk of involvement in crime. The victim's negligence, social influence, and the encouragement of a consumptive lifestyle also strengthen the perpetrator's motive in committing the crime.

The policies implemented by the Belawan Police in overcoming the crime of theft with violence include penal and non-penal approaches. The penal policy is realized through repressive actions in the form of arresting perpetrators, providing measurable firm action if the perpetrator escapes, conducting investigations and investigations, examining witnesses and experts, detaining suspects, and handing over case files to the Prosecutor's Office to be processed in accordance with applicable legal provisions. Non-penal policies are carried out through routine patrols and raids in vulnerable areas, especially in the Belawan area, as well as preventive efforts by encouraging the cultivation of religious values in the family as an early preventive measure against potential crimes.

This study also found a number of obstacles in the implementation of the policy. The limited lighting infrastructure and the lack of surveillance cameras (CCTV) at the scene make it difficult to disclose the case, especially in the collection of evidence. Obstacles also arise when the perpetrator flees or loses evidence, thus hindering the process of transferring the case to the public prosecutor. The limited number of human resources in the implementation of patrols and the low public awareness and concern for environmental security also affect the effectiveness of handling violent theft crimes in the Belawan Police area.

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