



## Prevention of Beating Case against the Police Personnel Handling Illegal Racing Case on Jalan TB Simatupang, West Cilandak, the Jurisdiction of the South Jakarta Metro Police

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### **Abstract**

The present study was motivated by the act of beating carried out by a group of illegal racers against the Law Enforcement Task Force personnel of Cilandak Police who were conducting patrols in the jurisdiction of the South Jakarta Metro Police, more precisely on Jalan TB Simatupang, West Cilandak. This study aimed to explain the handling of the police against the beating and explain the factors that influence the prevention of beating against the police personnel who were handling illegal racing case on Jalan TB Simatupang, West Cilandak in the jurisdiction of the South Jakarta Metro Police. The data analysis used law enforcement theory, predictive policing theory, crime prevention theory, and SWOT analysis theory. This study employed a field research method that applied a qualitative approach. The results of the study found that the handling efforts of the police, against acts of beating against the police personnel who were handling illegal racing cases, were carried out through conventional steps, which included the stages of reporting, summoning, arresting, detaining, seeking witness statements, and determining suspects. Efforts to prevent acts of beating against the police personnel who were handling the illegal racing case on Jalan TB Simatupang, West Cilandak in the jurisdiction of the South Jakarta Metro Police, had many weaknesses. In particular, it was not in accordance with the SOP for security and crowd control and had not implemented crime prevention efforts. Thus, to overcome this issue, it is necessary to apply a predictive policing approach combined with a situational crime prevention strategy implemented through CPTED.

**Keywords:** *Prevention; Beating; Illegal Racing; Predictive Policing; CPTED*

### **Introduction**

This research was motivated by the act of beating a group of illegal racers against the Law Enforcement Task Force of the Cilandak Police when patrolling Jalan TB Simatupang, West Cilandak in the jurisdiction of the South Jakarta Metro Police. This act of beating was caused by the influence and psychological condition of a person in a group. Thus, making individuals in the group tend to perform behaviors that are different from their personal values, such as committing violence and taking the law into their own hands (Kristanto, 2017). In line with this explanation, Ramadhan (2021) also explained that irregularities committed by illegal racing actors are caused by a lack of awareness of the perpetrators of

the norms and regulations that apply in society. Furthermore, she also explained that the action was capable of disrupting public order and peace. Thus, appropriate prevention efforts are needed, so that the potential for similar threats does not recur.

Criminal acts in the form of beatings were carried out by a group of illegal racing actors against police who were conducting routine patrols to prevent crowds from occurring during the COVID-19 pandemic. The incident occurred because of the inactive role of the community in supporting the implementation of police duties in the field. This indicates that the practice of community policing, which was expected to be able to activate the role of the community to work together with the police to secure the area around the community, was not optimal. Therefore, it requires educational activities to make citizens aware of their role in maintaining the security of their respective areas. This can be implemented by providing assistance to the police who carry out security in the area as well as support from the community in order to disperse and prevent illegal racing in the area so that such cases of beatings can be prevented and even never happened (Suharyanti & Sutrisni, 2020).

Efforts to prevent beatings by illegal racers against the police are important because the function of the presence of the police in the midst of the community is to be able to fulfill the wishes of the community in obtaining protection, protection, and services. So that the public is able to obtain peace of mind over security guarantees (Article 1, Paragraph 6, Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police). Based on these interests, Arief, (2014) also explained the benefits of implementing crime prevention efforts as illustrated by the strategies applied in overcoming the actions of groups of illegal racers who beat the police which is aimed at providing protection to the community so that community welfare is achieved.

Evaluation of the implementation of crime prevention strategies aims to make the implementation of future strategies more effective in tackling similar problems that exist in the area and in the surrounding areas. Thus, the correlation factor that supports the causes of crime against the behavior of mobs, which is particularly perpetrated by illegal drivers against the police in charge of providing security in the area, can also be anticipated earlier (Aryani & Triwanto, 2021). With this effort, it is expected that crime victims can be avoided so that the guarantee of security and public order can be realized without any obstacles. The objective of this study was to answer the existing problems, namely to explain the handling efforts carried out by the police in cases of beating the police, explain the design of preventing cases of beatings against the police and explain the factors that influence the prevention of cases of beatings against the police who handle cases of illegal racing on Jalan TB Simatupang, West Cilandak in the jurisdiction of the South Jakarta Metro Police Resort.

## ***Theoretical Basis***

### **Law Enforcement Theory**

According to Macmillon (1970), there are four steps in law enforcement as follows:

1. Arrest of the suspect.
2. The verdict of guilt or innocence of the suspect.
3. Sentencing, if the suspect is proven guilty.
4. Execution of punishment or sentencing.

Reviewing from the law enforcement currently in effect, not a few people related to legal cases are caught in fatal mistakes and result in the collapse of the pillars of a country's law. If this happens often, it will lead to abuse of the law. The steps and strategies that are urgently needed to be done at this time as a solution to these problems are to reform and restructure existing laws (Nitibaskara, 2006).

### **Predictive Policing Theory**

Broadly speaking, predictive policing utilizes information technology, data, and analytical techniques to identify possible places and times of future crimes or individuals who are at high risk of becoming perpetrators or victims in the future (Perry, 2013). Predictive policing theory aims to increase vigilance to perform self-protection and prevent crime through prediction. Rosenbaum et al., (2011) suggest that communication between criminal justice institutions and the public via the internet is an important predictive police action. It is an effective way for police agencies to use available technology, demonstrate transparency, respond to community demands, and obtain information on crimes. This predictive policing can also be used to share crime prevention models, publish crime maps and crime statistics. Studies show that the physical distance between crimes and the length of time between incidents can reveal common patterns of perpetrators. In this regard, the online publication of crime maps and statistics is a valuable tool for citizens who wish to use preventive measures. The goal is to have the best practice in predictability.

### **Situational Crime Prevention Theory**

At the heart of situational crime prevention is the concept of opportunity. In contrast to the crime prevention-based approach that focuses on the disposition of the criminal, situational crime prevention begins by removing the opportunity structure of the crime situation. Through the opportunity structure, adherents of this viewpoint do not lead to the broader societal structure of opportunities that underlie individual motivations for crime, but to the situational component that exists at the time of the crime context; that is, by trying to reduce the opportunities for crime in certain situations. Based on assumptions about the large number of crime opportunities in modern society and the highly motivated nature of many offenses, crime prevention scholars have traditionally assumed that most of the benefits of crime control from situational prevention strategies will be lost due to displacement factors (Dermawan, 2012). Displacement may not be considered a problem for situational crime prevention as long as the approach abandons assumptions that simplify the relationship between opportunity and crime.

### **SWOT Analysis Theory**

SWOT analysis is one of the most extensive management methods and is an instrument used by managers in creating strategies (Kurttila et al., 2000). SWOT is also commonly used as a tool for internal and external factor analysis in order to achieve a systematic approach and support to address the situation. Internal and external factors are the most important for the future of the business. They are called strategic factors and are presented in a SWOT matrix. The ultimate goal of the strategic planning process, in which SWOT is one of the initial phases, is to develop and adopt a strategy that results in a good relationship between internal and external factors. SWOT can also be used when an alternative appears suddenly and it is necessary to analyze the decision context with respect to it.

SWOT analysis is actually a method to help formulate strategies. The analysis aims to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the organization as well as the opportunities and threats that exist in the organizational environment. SWOT analysis is an important tool that functions as a decision supporter and is often used as a tool for systematic analysis of the organization, its internal and external influences (Yüksel & Dagdeviren, 2007).

## **Discussion**

### **Analysis of Police Handling in Cases of Police Beatings Who Handled Illegal Racing Cases on Jalan TB Simatupang, West Cilandak, in the Jurisdiction of South Jakarta Metro Police**

Beating is an act of violating the law as described in Article 170 of the Criminal Code which states that whoever publicly commits violence against people or goods, he/she is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of five years and six months. Based on this explanation, the beatings carried out by illegal racers to members of the Cilandak Sector Police who carried out security in the jurisdiction of the Cilandak Sector Police were an act of persecution or a criminal act. There are weaknesses in handling cases of illegal racing so that cases of security officers who were victims of this beating can be analyzed. In this case, the response of law enforcement (police officers on duty) to violent behavior by illegal racers, the majority of whom are teenagers, has not been studied. Thus, this results in a lot of limited understanding about the problem of beatings committed by teenagers against the police officer. This was not well understood by the police officer so he was not prepared to deal with the problem. As a result, there is a weakness in the understanding of members of the police as law enforcers when carrying out their duties in handling the problem of illegal racing. Therefore, it requires steps to deal with this problem. In this case, the police or law enforcement must understand the unique characteristics of these types of acts of primitive mass violence.

Based on these findings, the most appropriate step to solve this problem is to understand the characteristics of the crime of beating and understanding the characteristics of the illegal racing action especially for the handling of cases of illegal racing. Thus, it does not cause victims such as the case of beatings experienced by the police who carried out security for the location of illegal racing on Jalan TB Simatupang. The objective of studying the characteristics of the crime of beatings is none other than the selection of the right way to enforce the law that is applied to the perpetrators of the beating so that the perpetrators are aware. Determining the method applied in this form of law enforcement needs to be studied, because this is related to the age of the perpetrator who is a teenager and the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim (i.e. between the teenager and police officers who are parents). Thus, it must be able to provide the right solution from the application of the criminal justice system in responding to this problem.

This study of the characteristics of the crime of beatings also serves to point out some key elements that need to be considered, including when and why an event may occur, how certain problems can be handled, and which crime prevention approach may be more suitable for a particular place or group of people. The acquisition of much information can be used to increase awareness in self-protection and prevent crime through these predictions.

Based on an explanation of the importance of implementing a predictive policing system for handling the problem of the crime of beatings carried out by illegal racers, it is important to increase vigilance in providing self-protection, and preventing crime through prediction. Practically, this can be carried out through communication between the police and the location of local residents who are vulnerable to becoming a wild racing arena which can be done through various communication media. In accordance with this explanation, this predictive policing step can also be applied as a model for preventing the crime of beatings in the future. Thus, the police can carry out best practices in handling cases of beatings against police officers on duty in the field, especially in handling cases of illegal racing in the future.

### **Design Analysis of Prevention of Police Beating Cases Handling Illegal Racing Cases on Jalan TB Simatupang, West Cilandak, in the Jurisdiction of South Jakarta Metro Police**

In accordance with the explanation above, the design of preventing cases of beatings by illegal drivers should be carried out through the implementation and implementation of predictive policing for

the prevention of future crimes. This is also in accordance with one of the situational crime prevention methods that are applied through the use of information technology. The use of this information technology can function to detect threats of illegal racing cases that trigger acts of violence against residents of the surrounding community, as well as incidents of beatings against police in charge of securing the area by these illegal racers.

The purpose of this hazard detection activity is to function in the intelligence aspect on the results of the threat assessment analysis which can serve as a report to the leadership which can then be used for taking further steps in the future. It includes the process of gathering and assessing information about people who may have interests, motives, intentions, and abilities to commit crimes. This assessment is obtained from the results of measuring the potential threats and vulnerabilities of individuals which are key targets in preventing crime.

After the results of the assessment of the application of the predictive policing model are obtained, as described in the steps of identification, assessment, examination of sources of information and application of case management as described above, the next step is to prevent the crime of beatings that may recur in the future in the same location or in different locations but in cases caused by illegal racing actions (or other mass actions) are:

### 1. Conducting Investigations and Investigations

The steps in this investigation include:

- a. Conducting interviews
- b. Pay attention to the content of the investigation
- c. Gather corroborated information and evidence

### 2. Evaluate

After the information is obtained, the next step is to evaluate the information as follows:

- a. Examine information for evidence of behavior and conditions consistent with potential threats of violence against the public or specific targets.
- b. The investigator can determine the observed target (individual within the group) performing a specific movement activity aimed at carrying out an attack and a predictable attack speed.

The results of this evaluation can then be a product of information collected during the investigation. It serves to lead to conclusions that can indicate whether the subject poses a threat or vice versa. To carry out this action, investigators certainly need serious investigative efforts and considerations. This decision-making certainly cannot be done independently but by consulting with other professionals before drawing conclusions about whether a subject poses a threat or not.

### 3. Provides Protection

Police officers who observe cases of mass action illegal racing have a responsibility to provide protection to the public against these potential threats, especially the potential threats caused by mass aggressive actions against the public around the area. Therefore, information obtained by investigators and police officers in the field must be included in aspects of protection activities.

The next step is that the organization must establish organizational structures and operations that can determine how threat assessment data is linked to protection activities. For example, an organization may have one unit responsible for providing protection and one unit for the threat assessment function.

This can often be achieved through intramural guidance. A protection briefing usually includes an identifying description of the subject, behavior, interests, and current location and situation. However, such briefing should be a two-way exchange of information.

#### 4. Monitoring, Controlling, and Ending Control

In general, in carrying out predictive policing activities on potential threats, these predictions can be made based on the information collected. The next step, investigators can determine that a person poses no risk to the public. Where such facts are found, most cases are closed after investigation, unless the person poses a risk to the public or gives rise to a criminal offence. In addition, that is also if the public feels that the observed subject may harm anyone other than the original target. If a criminal offense occurs, the case can be submitted to the prosecutor's office so that the suspect can be charged.

Therefore, in order to successfully carry out case management, it must involve a lot of time and effort consisting of two functions. The first is an effort directed at protection, so that the target is protected from possible attacks. The second is efforts directed at monitoring, controlling, and diverting the subject so that potential threats can be prevented. For these control activities to be effective, investigators must identify social systems that may be able to assist them in managing people who are potential threats. Social systems, which may work cooperatively with investigators to engage, neutralize, and direct potential attackers, can be obtained from communities around sites that are vulnerable to threats (communities around illegal racing sites on Jalan TB Simatupang), or the community that has several recordings of events around the illegal racing location.

#### 5. Closing the Case

An investigator in the field conducting monitoring to obtain predictive results for a potential threat, can close a case when he or she is able to:

- a. Articulate why the subject was initially perceived as a threat.
- b. Document changes in the subject's thinking and behavior that negate the original concern.
- c. Explain the reasons why the subject is unlikely to pose a future threat to protected persons.

If the post-assessment contact has been made, the next action that can be taken is to close the case. That includes ensuring that the subject understands that the investigator will not initiate further contact. For some subjects, stopping contact with the investigator may be a desirable goal and a relief. For others, it is a difficult thought to end contact with officials they find helpful. Therefore, in most cases, it makes sense for the disconnection to be gradual, not sudden. Ongoing contact with other organizations, such as social service agencies, can help subjects function after their contact with law enforcement or security personnel ends.

Based on the explanation of the strategies that can be applied to solve the problem of preventing cases of police beatings who are handling illegal racing cases, it can be applied through a situational crime prevention approach that is applied with a predictive policing approach. The design of the two approaches can be implemented in the CPTED strategy to prevent the occurrence of criminal acts of beatings and the prevention of other crimes around the TB Simatupang road area. It can be carried out with the following steps:

##### 1. Natural Surveillance

Natural surveillance can serve to deter criminal activity to ensure that public spaces are easy to observe. Natural surveillance techniques may use designs that have physical features that maximize visibility (a state of being easily seen and observed) by people, parking areas, and building entrances which can be just as effective. For example, they include: doors and windows overlooking the street and

parking areas; sidewalks and open roads will invite pedestrians; unobstructed line of sight; open design concepts (e.g. not creating hidden spaces); front porches and activity areas in front of the building to encourage a visual connection to the road; and, providing adequate nighttime lighting.

By creating such a space, this natural surveillance will increase the overall sense of security where one can easily see other people and others can see them again easily (sufficient visibility). With the proper use of natural surveillance, formal surveillance implemented through the use of technology such as CCTV or hidden cameras, and the use of security personnel, it may only be necessary in vulnerable locations such as elevators and interior corridors. In accordance with the explanation above, most of the areas around TB Simatupang road have implemented a natural surveillance system. This can be seen in the use of lighting systems at night. However, the area does not provide sidewalks for pedestrians.

## 2. Natural Access Control

Natural access control is a design concept primarily geared towards reducing the opportunities for crime by preventing access to the target of crime and creating a perception of risk for the perpetrator. Natural access control is a logical extension of the idea of territorial reinforcement. The purpose of implementing natural access control is to reduce the opportunity for crime by denying access to the target of the crime and creating a perception of risk for violators. The design element is a very useful tool for clearly showing public routes and preventing access to private areas. It does so by designing streets, sidewalks, building entrances and neighborhood gates to clearly indicate public routes, and by narrowing access to private areas with structural elements. There is a positive way to achieve this without building a fort with walls and gates. Based on these findings, the environmental design of the existing highway around Jalan TB Simatupang has implemented a natural-access control system which can be seen in the design of the road, building entrances, and environmental gates that clearly face public routes.

## 3. Strengthening the Region

Strengthening this area appears based on the concept to meet the need to defend the environment from attacks. This area reinforcement concept includes features that define property lines and differentiate between private and public spaces, using landscape plantings, sidewalk designs, gate treatments, appropriate signage and “open” fences that create boundaries without compromising natural stewardship.

Reinforcement of territory can also be created through the creation of property lines that must be defined by landscapes or fences that do not create visual barriers; the creation of low bushes and fences should allow visibility from the road; building entrances should create a strong sense of identity and presence on the street with the use of architectural, lighting and/or landscaping elements; all buildings and residential units must be clearly identified with a street address number that is at least five inches (12.5 cm) high, and well lit at night. While publicly accessible, separation is provided by using design features, such as landscapes, which define definite transition boundaries. A private zone is a restricted entry area. Access is controlled and restricted to certain individuals or groups.

## 4. Maintenance

Maintenance is intended to prevent security disturbances in the surrounding environment. Such maintenance can be carried out through a combination of conventional approaches, such as conducting a traffic user check on the highway, which is combined with some of the design concepts above. Traffic user inspections can be carried out by the traffic police on duty in the field, for example, in the implementation of zebra operations, routine traffic patrols, security system activities, and other activities. The purpose of this activity is to prevent crime through a direct inspection system to traffic users entering the TB Simatupang road area in order to balance the application of prevention methods that have been

carried out previously. Based on these findings, the step that must be improved to strengthen this maintenance system is collaboration between various elements of society together to improve security maintenance around the area which is carried out with the help of security officers, community members, and the police.

In order to support all the implementation of the CPTED strategy and prevent crime around the location of Jalan TB Simatupang, it is further necessary to apply the following principles:

1. Implementing a natural surveillance system aimed at conducting natural surveillance, which can be implemented through the design of zoning, landscape and placement of windows and doors that lead to public zones, so that they are easy to implement for monitoring the surrounding environment.
2. Implementing a mechanical surveillance system aimed at conducting surveillance using technology, such as lighting, CCTV, safety glass, security alarms, and so on.
3. Implementing an organized surveillance system aimed at conducting surveillance in an organized manner through patrol activities carried out by the police, security guards, and community members around the TB Simatupang road location.

With the application of the CPTED environmental security design as described above, it will obtain maximum results to prevent crime around the TB Simatupang road environment. Thus, this will be able to minimize the occurrence of beatings as in the case of beating police officers who have served before, and can be used for savings in the use of budgets to prevent future crimes.

### **Analysis of the Factors Affecting the Beating Case against Police Handling Illegal Racing Cases on Jalan TB Simatupang, West Cilandak, in the Jurisdiction of South Jakarta Metro Police**

In terms of the factors that affect the police beating case who is handling the illegal racing case on Jalan TB Simatupang, West Cilandak, in the jurisdiction of the South Jakarta Metro Police, the factors that affect the handling of the beating case, as well as the factors that influence prevention of the crime of beatings by the South Jakarta Metro Police and the Cilandak Sector Police, to obtain a strategy to prevent the crime of beating the police by illegal racers or mobs that will be secured by the police in the future, it can be analyzed starting from the identification of internal and external factors which are explained as follows:

#### 1. Internal factors

##### a. Strength

- 1) The legal and policy framework that forms the basis for the security performance of the South Jakarta Metro Police and the Cilandak Sector Police
  - a) The legal basis for the implementation of security by the police, as stated in Article 2 of Law no. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police.
  - b) Telegram Letter No. ST/1098/IV/HUK.7.1/2020 concerning Handling Potential Crimes during Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), which regulates guidelines for the police in carrying out law enforcement actions.
  - c) Cooperation between the police and the COVID-19 Task Force in the South Jakarta Metro Police area, in controlling the masses during the Large-Scale Social Restrictions period.
- 2) The existence of organizational infrastructure for the South Jakarta Metro Police and Cilandak Police for security



- a) South Jakarta Metro Police and Cilandak Sector Police implemented socialization activities and took physical distancing measures in several zoning.
  - b) The South Jakarta Metro Resort Police and the Cilandak Sector Police carry out routine patrols at points prone to street crime.
  - c) The South Jakarta Metro Police and the Cilandak Sector Police will map out areas that are prone to crime.
  - d) The South Jakarta Metro Police and the Cilandak Sector Police took action to optimize the role of non-uniformed police officers to monitor conditions in certain areas, and to improve routine activities that were already running.
- 3) Availability of environmental resources Jalan TB Simatupang
- a) Availability of security guards on duty around Jalan TB Simatupang, Human Resources of the South Jakarta Metro Resort Police who are tasked with conducting traffic patrols around the area, assistance from the TNI on duty around the Kodam Jaya area.
  - b) Cooperation with the community and stakeholders in the implementation of security in the area around Jalan TB Simatupang.
  - c) Cooperation with the community and stakeholders in the implementation of information technology-based security systems.
- 4) The availability of various flagship programs for the South Jakarta Metro Police, providing a platform that is ready to be used to support the implementation of regional security during the pandemic around the TB Simatupang road location.
- a) Availability of a digital policing program "Smart Police Resort Metro Jaksel", which can be used to communicate between citizens and the Police Resort Metro South Jakarta in order to cooperate in providing information on disturbances in security and public order in the area.
  - b) The implementation of the E-Polmas program to empower the community to overcome social problems in the community.

#### b. Weakness

- 1) Lack of readiness of Community Resources of the Police of the Cilandak Sector in securing and controlling crowds, which can be seen from the non-compliance with SOPs for security and crowd control, which requires the use of personnel force of 1 company accompanied by adequate security equipment.
- 2) Decisions between the policy relationship for the implementation of the security system and security practices in the field.
  - a) Limitations on the application of non-physical surveillance systems (use of CCTV), which are not matched by the application of physical surveillance systems in the field.
  - b) The use of non-physical surveillance systems by external parties is not coordinated in reporting and is less integrated with the Cilandak Sector Police and the South Jakarta Metro Police. This makes it difficult to implement predictive policing for crime prevention in the region.
  - c) Lack of community empowerment to jointly protect the environment around Jalan TB Simatupang.
  - d) Lack of readiness of Human Resources of the Police who carry out security in the TB Simatupang area
  - e) Lack of information on potential threats around the location of Jalan TB Simatupang.
- 3) The main focus is on disaster response, and the lack of attention to reducing the risk of disturbances to public security and order.

- a) The lack of socialization of response to threats and disasters carried out to all levels of society around the TB Simatupang location
- b) The lack of positive response from the community in supporting the orderly implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the vicinity of Jalan TB Simatupang.
- c) There is no SOP for Crowd Control who beats.

## 2. External factors

### a. Opportunity

- 1) Various national flagship programs provide a ready-to-use platform.
  - a) Availability of a Security Service Business Entity that is used by several stakeholders in charge of securing buildings around the location of Jalan TB Simatupang, which has the ability of reliable human resources of security guards.
  - b) Implementation of cooperation with various external agencies to implement Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Jalan TB Simatupang area.
  - c) Implementation of tiered training and coaching for members of security guards directly by the Metro Jaya Regional Police.
  - d) Availability of the Civil Service Police Unit from the South Jakarta City Government which can assist the implementation of environmental security around the South Jakarta City area.
- 2) Development of institutional capacity that is developed and available in the infrastructure of Jalan TB Simatupang, which can be seen from the implementation of the construction of a physical security system in all zoning (fulfillment of visibility around the Jalan TB Simatupang area).
- 3) Strong and experienced network of civil society organizations
  - a) Implementation of good cooperation from various parties, especially between the Security Service Business Entity and companies in the office area on Jalan TB Simatupang.
  - b) All members of the security guard receive professional recognition in the form of a certificate of appreciation from the Polda Metro Jaya institution.
- 4) The movement of community organizations is growing rapidly and can become the basis for efforts to increase national capacity.
  - a) Implementation of various trainings on basic security systems to the general public.
  - b) Stakeholders compete to produce security tools/technology with a competitive level of reliability.
- b. Threat
  - 1) The community is individualistic and tends to be less concerned about environmental conditions on Jalan TB Simatupang.
  - 2) Lack of parental and government control in educating the influence of the environment on individual adolescents.
  - 3) Lack of availability of game facilities, especially wild racing games that are free and easily accessible by teenagers to channel their hobbies, which are provided by the government to overcome the negative impact of the masses who carry out these racing actions.
  - 4) Lack of parental control over the attachment of relationships between adolescents and distrust of the values, norms, morals that apply in society so that they ignore the values, norms, morals that apply in that society.
  - 5) Lack of rational thinking skills so that teenagers are easy to provoke.
  - 6) Negative influence of mass media, which often shows scenes of bullying and beatings.

- 7) Investments in long-term disaster risk reduction are overshadowed by the opportunity costs of short-term projects with a desire for immediate profit
  - a) There is no long-term planning related to the development of security guard members from each Security Service Business Entity
  - b) Stakeholders do not consider the long-term quality of the production of security system technology
- 8) The unsustainable trend of sustainable development creates risks faster than risk reduction efforts, this can be seen when the Security Service Business Entity recruits security guards who do not take psychological tests first. As a result, the personality values of security guards are not understood so that they have the potential to commit crimes in their former workplaces.

Based on the results of the SWOT analysis, it obtained an appropriate strategy for the prevention of beatings and a strategy for securing the highway area, as follows:

1. SO strategy can be formulated through the following policies:
  - a. Carrying out joint patrols on a scheduled and regular basis between the Police, the Civil Service Police Unit, the Indonesian Armed Forces, and the COVID-19 Task Force at regular intervals to strengthen the regional security system during the Large-Scale Social Restrictions period.
  - b. Strengthening the existing security system which is supported by strengthening coordination to activate the early detection system through existing technology or means. Thus, predictive policing can be applied optimally for crime prevention.
  - c. Intensifying environmental security measures in an integrated manner, by implementing a traditional security system supported by the strengthening of community networks to prevent crime in the surrounding environment.
  - d. Socializing and activating the South Jakarta Metro Police Resort flagship program on various platforms, as a means of active collaboration in creating a safe and orderly situation so that crime prevention can be carried out more optimally.
2. The WO strategy can be formulated through the following policies:
  - a. Conducting training and coaching for all members of the police so that all members are always ready and alert in dealing with potential threats around the community.
  - b. Increasing cooperation with various parties in carrying out regional security and crime prevention, as well as controlling the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions through the use of regional security monitoring systems from various available media platforms.
  - c. Optimizing the performance of security in the community environment by conducting intensive coordination, so that the police and the community can be active and routinely carry out regional security operations.
  - d. Educating community members and various community organizations in order to increase awareness of aspects of national security, especially security in the vicinity of community residents.
3. ST strategy can be formulated through the following policies:
  - a. Providing an appeal to make the public aware of the safety of the community environment which is a shared responsibility. Therefore, to realize a strategy to prevent disturbances of security and public order in the community, synergy between the police and the community is needed to jointly make efforts to prevent disturbances of security and public order.
  - b. Providing an appeal to the public that is carried out directly or through public communication media owned by the South Jakarta Metro Police and the Cilandak Sector Police to educate parents to always

- strengthen control over their families, especially to their children accompanied by the inculcation of moral values and norms prevailing in society. Thus, adolescent aggressiveness that leads to actions that violate these rules can be prevented as early as possible.
- c. The police must cooperate with the government and the private sector to provide child/youth friendly space facilities that can be used to channel their hobbies. Thus, the problem of illegal racing can be handled appropriately and the potential of children/teenagers can be channeled properly and juvenile delinquency efforts (wild racing action) can be prevented as early as possible.
  - d. Implementing a CPTED-based environmental security system to reduce the security budget issued by the police and the community.
4. The TW strategy can be formulated through the following policies:
- a. Providing guidance to members of the police, especially the *bhabinkamtibmas* so that they carry out community policing programs in an orderly manner, which is aimed at making the public aware of the importance of community care and support, as well as making the public aware of the importance of family control so that it can be applied to all family members in realizing the PAM SWAKARSA system in the community.
  - b. Creating a framework that can be used as a guideline and operational standard of performance in collaborating on environmental security between the police, the community, the private sector and stakeholders which becomes the guideline for the implementation of security jointly by each party.
  - c. The police can cooperate with various institutions such as social services and various stakeholders, which are aimed at making approaches to youth programs, to accommodate various positive activities for adolescents and can build a generation of achievers in order to divert the negative social environment of adolescents, and conduct campaigns to develop productive youth attitudes. and achieve. So that the impact of negative associations can be suppressed and the negative culture that exists in the community can be changed.

## Conclusion

Handling the case of a police beating who was handling a case of illegal racing on Jalan TB Simatupang, West Cilandak, in the jurisdiction of the South Jakarta Metro Police carried out directly by the South Jakarta Metro Resort Police using an investigation method carried out through conventional handling steps through stages of reporting, summoning, arresting, detaining, seeking witness statements, and determining suspects. However, it was considered that this handling step had not been able to be applied to prevent the crime of beating the police on duty in the future.

The design for preventing cases of police beatings who was handling a case of illegal racing on Jalan TB Simatupang, West Cilandak, in the jurisdiction of the South Jakarta Metro Police, had many weaknesses. In particular, it has not been in accordance with the SOP for security and crowd control in the field and has not implemented a crime prevention design. Therefore, in order to overcome this problem, a predictive policing approach needs to be applied which is then combined with a situational crime prevention strategy implemented through CPTED.

The factors that influence the case of police beating who was handling a case of illegal racing on Jalan TB Simatupang, West Cilandak, in the jurisdiction of the South Jakarta Metro Police were caused by two factors, among others: from the factor of the police not complying with the security and control SOPs the mass and the perpetrators of the beatings were influenced by their young age, the character of teenagers who were affected by a negative environment, the attachment of teenagers to illegal racing gangs, the involvement of provocateurs, the absence and distrust of the values, norms, morals that apply in society so that they ignore values, norms, morals that apply in society. It was also supported by a lack of family control, negative environmental influences and the influence of mass media.

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