Criminal Policy for Combating Crime Against Property in the Perspective of Renewing Indonesian Criminal Law

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Abstract. This study aims to examine the policy of preventing crime against property in Indonesia, which has not yet realized public security and order, the concept of overcoming crime against property in Indonesia as a reform in criminal policy. In this study, two things will be explained, namely the practice and idea of criminal policy in dealing with criminal acts against property in reforming Indonesian criminal law. This research uses a normative juridical approach which refers to the written law in the legislation. The study results show that law enforcement practices in Indonesia have not been effective, which can be seen from the lack of a well-coordinated judicial process, the imposition of unfair sanctions, an unintegrated database, and labeling as a result of court decisions. In this study, the author offers the concept of a criminal policy of non-penal and non-penal countermeasures.

Keywords: Criminal Policy; Crime Against Property, Criminal Law, Legal Reform.

INTRODUCTION

As a country based on the law (rechtstaat), Indonesia makes law the highest authority, including playing the function and purpose of the law (Sumarsono, 2007; Hamzani, 2014). The functions of law include achieving order in human life in society, while the purpose of the law is to maintain and ensure order and order (Van Apeldoorn, 2015; Kusumaatmaja & Sidartha, 2016).

Furthermore, relating to the order is a fundamental aspect of life in society. But in reality, currently, people's lives cannot be said to be orderly because there are still disturbing crimes, including crimes against property (Chazawi, 2021; Kurnia, 2018). Disruption of this order has implications for the loss of public trust in the state, especially law enforcement officials, because it is not optimal for dealing with criminal acts, especially at the level of law enforcement in question (Utama, 2018; Nurdin, 2021).

The not yet optimal handling of criminal acts at the level of law enforcement has an impact on the effectiveness of law enforcement (Muladi, 2002; Arliman, 2020). A justification for law enforcement’s ineffectiveness is that there are still criminal acts every year (continuously) (Rahardjo, 2010; Aritonang, 2021). Another reason is that criminals still commit repeated crimes (recidivists) after being released from prison (Hairi, 2018). In law enforcement, legal subjects are carried out by law enforcement officers consisting of the police, prosecutors, judges, and correctional institutions as a criminal justice system. The regulation in the criminal justice system emphasizes that the investigation tasks are carried out by the police, prosecution by the prosecutor, the court carries out the trial, and retributive (criminal punishment) is carried out by the penitentiary institution.

The facts show that handling criminal acts against property is currently still repressive. It is repressive because it is carried out after the crime occurs, not before it happens (Arief, 2011). Law enforcement officials act to underlie positive law (Adolf & Candrawulan, 2019) by prioritizing sanctions for perpetrators of crimes according to punishment (Hamzah, 2014). Criminal charges against a property following book II of the Criminal Code (referred to as the Criminal Code). Crime against property is in the form of rape/attack on the legal interests of people on property.
belonging to other people (not private property). The crimes against property are contained in the second book of the Criminal Code, including criminal acts of theft, extortion, embezzlement, fraud, destruction, and collection.

Crime against property is a severe concern of law enforcement officials and the public. Almost every day, this crime becomes interesting news (trending topic) by the media (Rahmanto et al., 2019). Several cases are often broadcast repeatedly from various media because they have a high selling price. This news has become consumption and negative opinion by the public towards the performance of law enforcement officers who seem unprofessional. The police, as law enforcement officers at the forefront, have received negative reviews from the public (Febrianti & Maulana, 2013; Farleni & Widayatmoko, 2016). Unlike other law enforcers, even though they take an essential role in the law enforcement process, they are not a concern. Negative public opinion on the unprofessionalism of law enforcement officers is a severe introspection of tackling criminal acts against the property.

In line with that, the presence of the state in tackling criminal acts against property is manifested in criminal politics reform or so-called criminal policy (Zaidan, 2021). According to Muladi (2002), unlawful policy is a rational and organized society’s effort to tackle criminal acts. Furthermore, it is said that criminal procedure can be carried out repressively through the criminal justice system employing “penal” can also be carried out employing “non-penal” through various efforts to prevent criminal acts without having to use the criminal justice system, for example, efforts to improve community mental health, legal counseling, renewal of civil law and administrative law, and so on (Muladi, 2002). Barda Nawawi Arief expressed another opinion that criminal policy is an effort or policy to prevent and overcome criminal acts, including the field of criminal policy (criminal policy). Furthermore, it is explained that criminal policy cannot be separated from broader policies, namely policies (policy) which consist of policies for welfare efforts (welfare policy) and policies for community protection efforts (defense policy) (Arief, 2018).

Therefore, the prevention of criminal acts against property needs to be synchronized with government policies to reform the law through criminal politics or criminal policies. Sudarto said that criminal politics, in a narrow sense, is a reasonable effort from society to overcome crime. In a broad sense, it is stated that criminal politics includes efforts made by making laws and actions from official bodies aimed at enforcing the basic norms adopted by the community (Sudarto, 1980).

The facts on the ground show that the prevention of criminal acts as part of the prevention of criminal acts against property is only carried out by law enforcement officers. It has not been integrated and still prioritizes their respective institutional functions and is sectoral. Therefore, through this research, the policy of dealing with criminal acts against property in Indonesia is studied, which has not yet realized public security and order. The concept of overcoming criminal acts against property in Indonesia is a renewal in criminal policy.

This research hopes that it will be used as input to determine the direction of the policy of overcoming criminal acts against property to realize security and order in society. The intended policy is a concept for tackling criminal acts against property, which is still not optimal. It has an impact on the realization of security and public order. It is also hoped that this research can illustrate to the government and the public that the prevention of criminal acts against property that prioritizes a repressive approach (action) needs to be improved; besides, it also requires other techniques to overcome criminal acts against the property. The goal to be achieved is to create security and order in society.

**METHOD**

This study uses a normative juridical approach. This approach refers to the law written in legislation (law in books) or legal concepts as rules, norms, and values as a benchmark for human behavior that is considered appropriate (Amirudin & Askin, 2016). Normative legal research is legal research conducted by examining library materials (secondary data) which include: legal principles, legal systematics, legal synchronization, legal comparisons, legal history, and so on (Sukanto & Mamudji, 2001). This is emphasized by Wigyosubroto (2002), who gives the term normative legal research or doctrinal research, namely research on the law conceptualized and developed based on the doctrine adopted by the conception or the bearer. For this reason, this study looks at the extent to which the application of laws and regulations to prevent criminal acts against property is currently following the above understanding.
RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Policies for Law Enforcement of Crime Against Property in Indonesia

Acts against the law that violate the rules or norms are actions that are not following the rules of law, which are the concern of criminal law. Disgraceful acts or behavior are the leading causes of violations of law and order, which are called criminal acts (feit). The outrageous act fulfills the element of being against the law, which is done intentionally, negligently, or in other relevant circumstances. Therefore, regulation is needed to provide sanctions for perpetrators who violate the law in the form of a law.

Laws are made by the legislature together with the executive. In the process, input from other elements is needed to perfect the law. One of these essences is the need for a policy regarded as a criminal policy. If viewed from the definition, criminal policy (criminal policy) or criminal politics and criminology politics has various meanings according to the views of legal experts. Muladi said that criminal policy is a rational and organized effort of a society to tackle crime (Muladi, 2002). Barda Nawawie Arief said that criminal policy is an effort or policy to prevent and overcome criminal acts, including the field of criminal policy (criminal policy). Furthermore, Barda Nawawie explained that criminal policy could not be separated from broader policies, namely policies (policy) which consist of policies for welfare efforts (welfare policy) and policies for community protection efforts (defense policy) (Arief, 2018).

Furthermore, G.P. Hoenfagels argues that criminal policy is the science of crime prevention. The criminal policy also includes a study to influence humans and their society, using the results of criminology research. The impact of knowledge on society is not only an object of learning but science. The criminal policy is a rational organization in the social reaction. The opinion is intended that criminal policy as a science of crime prevention cannot be separated from the attention of other sciences that study crime. The criminal policy includes a study of how to influence humans and their environment, so it is said that the impact of knowledge in the community as an object is organized rationally as a social reaction to the cause of crime.

Furthermore, it is also known as criminal law policy in a narrower sense. Synonyms in the above definition can be criminal law politics, legal reform, statutory politics, or formulating policies. Barda Nawawie Arief emphasized that criminal law policy is an effort to reorient and reform criminal law following Indonesian society’s socio-political, socio-philosophical, and socio-cultural values that underlie social policies, criminal policies, and law enforcement policies in Indonesia. (Zaidan, 2021). In addition, criminal law policy means holding elections to achieve the best results of criminal legislation in the sense of having the requirements of justice and efficiency. In this sense, criminal law policy means efforts to realize criminal regulations following the circumstances and situations at the time and for the future. Criminal law policy protects the community against crime through law enforcement (Bakir, 2010).

Furthermore, criminal law policy requires an approach to the criminal justice system. This approach is intended to include (Bakir, 2010):

1. Starting point on the coordination and synchronization of the judicial component;
2. Supervision, control, use of power by the judicial member;
3. The effectiveness of crime prevention is more important;
4. Use of law as an instrument to strengthen the administration of justice.

The background for the emergence of criminal law policies as part of the branch of criminal law is that the statutes inherited in Indonesia were previously considered incomplete. Along with the times, therefore, to fill the legal vacuum, a policy or legal policy is needed. Legal politics in its development has various meanings from various expert opinions. Padmo Wahijono (1983), in his book Indonesia Based on Law, defines legal politics as a basic policy that determines the direction, form, and content of the law to be formed. Will be formed and about what are the criteria for punishing something. Thus, legal politics is related to the law that applies in the future (ius constitutendum).

Mahfud MD said that legal politics is a legal policy or official line of law that will be enforced either by making new laws or replacing old laws to achieve state goals. Law is positioned as a tool to achieve the purposes of the rule of law as a tool, means, and steps used by the government to create a national legal system to achieve the nation’s ideals and the goals of the state (Mahfud MD, 2009).

The criminal policy can be carried out repressively through the criminal justice system employing “penal” can also be carried out utilizing “non-penal” through various efforts to prevent criminal acts without having to use the
Criminal justice system, such as efforts to improve public mental health, legal counseling, renewal of civil and legal laws administration, and so on (Muladi, 2002).

Combating criminal acts by using penal means the prevention of criminal acts is by prioritizing law enforcement. In law enforcement, it is essentially a policy of applying legal substance by the authorities or regimes following the social guidelines that have been outlined (Arief, 2018). In law enforcement, criminal acts against property are carried out in an integrated manner through the criminal justice system, which consists of investigations by the police, prosecution by prosecutors, trial by courts, and coaching of convicts by correctional institutions. However, in reality, by prioritizing criminal law, law enforcement has not yet reached the people’s desire because there are still weaknesses.

Meanwhile, the prevention of criminal acts by using the "non-penal" route focuses more on the preventive nature (prevention/deterrence/control) before the crime occurs. It can be said that this non-penal tool is a crime prevention tool, not prioritizing criminal law, law enforcement, or coercive actions against the community. This approach focuses more on crime prevention. Efforts to prevent criminal acts without using the criminal justice system include measures to improve public mental health, legal counseling, renewal of civil and administrative law, and so on.

To overcome it, employing "non-penal" is more preventive in nature. The non-penal policy is part of the criminal policy. The non-penal policy includes prevention without punishment (without punishment) and influencing the public’s perspective through mass media (controlling society’s views on crime and punishment), and combating crimes carried out in a non-penal manner through preventive actions such as patrols, community education, cultivating community mental problems, public health, family welfare, utilization of mass media, utilization of technological advances, and utilization of potential preventive effects from law enforcement officials (Hoefnagels, 2013).

The criminal policies implemented still need improvement, given society’s dynamic development and times. This condition has made the legislature and executive as the policymakers and field implementers in applying criminal law a whip. Therefore, there is a need for a constructive breakthrough that does not violate the rules in using criminal law that is just, with certainty, and has benefits.

Concerning the regulation of criminal acts against property, they are as follows: 1) Theft (diefstal), is regulated in chapter XXII; 2) Extortion and Threats (efpersing and afdreiging), regulated in chapter XXII; 3) Embezzlement (verduistering) is regulated in chapter XXIV; 4) Fraud (bedrog), set out in chapter XXV; Destruction and destruction (vernieling of bes chatiging van goederen) is set out in chapter XVII; and Penahahan (heling) is regulated in chapter XXX (Santoso, 2020).

In this study, the articles related to criminal acts against property and their arrangements following the Indonesian Criminal Code are as follows:

1. Article 362 is known as the ordinary crime of theft;
2. Article 363 is known as the crime of theft by weight;
3. Article 365 is known as the crime of violent theft;
4. Article 368 is known as the crime of extortion and threats;
5. Article 372 is known as the crime of embezzlement;
6. Article 378 is known as the crime of fraud;
7. Article 406 is known as the crime of destruction and destruction, and;
8. Article 480 is known as the crime of detention.

Furthermore, the regulation regarding the process of law enforcement against property in the criminal justice system includes investigation (police), prosecution (prosecutor), trial (court), and correctional institution (Lapas).

1. Indonesian republic police

In Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, it is explained that the police function as one of the functions of government in the field of maintaining security and order, law enforcement, protection, shelter, and service to the community. The development of society today requires the presence of the police, along with the shift in values in life that impact deviations in social behavior. So with the presence of the police, it is very urgent to maintain security and public order so that the destructive behavior of criminals does not damage it. Concerning the handling of criminal acts against property, the investigator’s task is to file a case until it is transferred to the public prosecutor. The
filing begins with a report by the victim in a police report. The information was followed up by making coercive measures against the suspect.

2. Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia

The Indonesian Prosecutor's Office has a central role concerning law enforcement in Indonesia as a sub-system within a legal system (Sirahudin et al., 2007). The primary function of the Prosecutor's Office includes delegating cases to court and executing the convict in correctional institutions after being decided by the judge. Furthermore, the handling of criminal acts against property and property at the high prosecutor's level is handled by the assistant in general crimes (Aspidum). The task of carrying out and controlling the handling of cases at the pre-prosecution stage, additional examination, prosecution, implementation of judge's determinations and court decisions that have permanent legal force, assessment and supervision of the implementation of conditional crimes, supervision crimes, maintenance of the implementation of parole decisions and policies and legal actions other. At the district attorney's office, the handling of criminal acts against property is carried out by the head of the general criminal section (Kasipidum), who has the same duties and authorities as assistants for general crimes.

3. Court/Judge

The role of the judge is the bearer of applicable law, which is the backbone of legal reasoning activities. The primary key in the judicial system is the judge's decision. The judge's decision is absolute (inkrah), but if the defendant is not satisfied, he can take other legal remedies regulated by law. The basis for a judge to make a decision is legislation that has been written (codified). The judge's trial process is divided into 2 (two) categories, namely the ordinary and fast categories. The standard or simple variety of cases is rather complicated, with the chairman of the trial consisting of the presiding judge, member judges, and secretaries. Meanwhile, in the fast category trial, the presiding judge is a single judge in cases of minor crimes. The handling of criminal acts against property is carried out by an ordinary examination and has never been carried out by a rapid analysis.

4. Correctional Institution

Correctional Institutions are a place for convicts to carry out what the judge decides. The final result of the criminal justice process is prisons. Prison is the starting point for convict training. The detention center is limited in practice, so the prison functions as a detention center. In a penitentiary, a coaching system based on protection, treatment and education, guidance, respect, human dignity and worth, loss of independence is the only suffering and guaranteed the right to keep in touch with family and confident people.

Handling Crime Against Property in the Perspective of Indonesian Law Reform

Law enforcement officers carry out preventing crime against property in the criminal justice system (Loqman, 2002). The law enforcers who are members of the criminal justice system include investigators from the police, prosecutors from the prosecutor's office, judges from courts, and prison personnel. The roles and duties of each law enforcement officer in the judicial system are regulated in the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP).

The research findings on the practice of the judicial process have not been adequate. Giving verdicts against defendants is carried out through the stages of an investigation, prosecution, and trial is still a concern. As a result, applying sanctions against perpetrators of criminal acts against property has not fulfilled a sense of justice. Criminal acts are still ongoing, and there is no deterrent effect and even repeat criminal acts (recidivism). As a result, people feel insecure, anxious, afraid to travel, and so on, which are inadequate indicators of public safety and order. The lack of conducive security and order has not yet resulted in the achievement of legal objectives. Certainty and benefits have not been appropriately implemented (Rahardjo, 2009).

Combating criminal acts against property in law enforcement is still not adequate. This ineffectiveness must be answered with the right policy. Countermeasures are the primary requirement in the said policy line. Apart from the means of criminal law policy (penal), it also uses policies outside of criminal law (non-penal). Policies outside of criminal law (non-penal) are part of the policy of overcoming criminal acts. Barda Nawawi said that efforts to carry out countermeasures and prevention include the field of criminal policy (Arief, 2018). According to the United Nations congress, one of the crime prevention/prevention policy strategies is to eliminate the causal factors that lead to crime. The crime prevention strategy examines the factors that cause it, such as economic, social, educational factors, and so on (Muliadi, 2012).
Muladi (2002) emphasized efforts to prevent criminal acts without using the criminal justice system, for example, efforts to improve community mental health, legal counseling, renewal of civil law and administrative law, and so on. In line with the above opinion, crime prevention can be carried out in a non-penal manner (without criminals). The methods used are through preventive actions, namely patrols, community education, cultivating community psychological problems, public health, family welfare, mass media utilization, technological advances, and potential preventive effects from law enforcement officers.

Furthermore, in this study, the scope of non-penal policies that are of concern relates to infrastructure, education, crime prevention, the community’s mental health, and overcoming other factors that cause crime. As conveyed by Indra Perwira, in his lecture on Political Law, regarding infrastructure, one of the things that need to be considered in legal development is adequate infrastructure. Infrastructure as a means and infrastructure for the use of integrated database technology impacts success in legal development.

What is meant by infrastructure in this research is related to the database of criminals who are integrated between law enforcement agencies and associated departments. With the preparation of an integrated criminal database, the Netherlands and Singapore have implemented a single integration number (SIN). Valid data is intended as a basis for coordination and appropriate decision-making. If the information is complete, investigations, prosecutions, courts, and correctional facilities will make it easier to make decisions and conduct supervision after the convict has finished serving his sentence.

The integrated background data is in the form of personal data and trade record data for criminals. The data contains identity, moral and social aspects, and other data that can be accessed for the public interest. Furthermore, to avoid leakage and confidentiality of data access, it is necessary to make separate arrangements. Data leaks harm individuals and law enforcement confidentiality. Empirical facts and data on perpetrators of crimes have not been integrated. It revealed that data regarding crime (criminal records) in Indonesia are still not connected (Hairi, 2018) and are not integrated.

This is because the pattern of data collection from each law enforcement agency is different; the police are based on reports received from the public, the prosecutor’s office gets a piece of information from the police (if there is a case that is resolved at the police, there is a reduction), the court receives a request from the prosecutor’s office (if the issue is fixed at the prosecutor’s office, there is a reduction) and the correctional institution (receives a correct decision from the court) so that there is a shrinkage in every case (Atmasasmita, 1984).

Furthermore, another effort in supporting non-penal policies is public education. The education in question is the socialization of legal education. Tackling criminal acts against property is through education manifested in the socialization of law in society. Socializing the law is very important for people who are not familiar with the law (Ali, 2020).

The research findings that criminals rarely receive socialization from the authorities about the law and their low average education. Socialization about the law is only accepted by parents and, in general, in elementary schools. In detail, what the law is and its material has not been fully understood. Meanwhile, law enforcement officers such as the police, prosecutors, and courts are also limited in socializing education about the law. Based on information from the police, prosecutors, and courts, it was stated that socialization was carried out at the school level only a few times during the year. Currently, the material provided is related to the latest regulations such as the ITE Law, the Narcotics Law, the Law on Ormas, and the socialization of the internal rules of each agency.

It can be said that the legal education socialization program carried out by law enforcement officers to the community is not optimal and does not touch the right target. This lack of legal education socialization impacts the current ineffectiveness of overcoming criminal acts against the property. Many actors do not know, realize, and understand the meaning and function of the law. The program of legal socialization activities has been implemented and succeeded in the last year (Saleh, 1989). In line with the critical points of Mohtar Kusumaatmaja’s opinion in development law theory, that law is not only a complex of rules and principles that regulate but also includes institutions and processes. What are needed to realize the enactment of the law in reality (Wigjiosoebroto, 2012) means that the enactment of the law cannot be separated from the role of the apparatus or institution and the process in society.

The exciting thing about the concept of legal socialization is that the community is not only an object in the law enforcement process, but the community is a subject in law enforcement. The activities carried out are fostering and
fostering compliance and legal awareness of the community through lectures at village halls and door-to-door visits. Furthermore, the community as subjects needs to be involved and actively participate in legal counseling so that the community itself is expected to be able to educate itself. The community is encouraged to achieve self-reliance and self-reliance in legal counseling by holding a Legal Awareness Meeting.

Indeed, legal education for the community contains 3 main elements, namely elements of change, progress, and renewal. As an element of renewal, it is intended that there is a change in human values, attitudes, and behavior. The essence of progress is meant not to be left behind by other nations. The element of renewal is intended as the nation’s efforts to develop its personality and adjust to the demands and needs of modern society (Indonesia, 1982).

Furthermore, in tackling criminal acts against property, it is necessary to support policies outside of criminal law, namely crime prevention. Crime prevention has been regulated in the disciplinary procedure, as in relative theory, one of the goals of punishment is to prevent crime (Koeswadji, 1995). It is said that the purpose of discipline is to prevent crime, which includes 2 (two) types of prevention, as General Preventie (Algemeene), namely prevention that is aimed at the general public. Thus, the nature of prevention in general. Special Preventive, namely prevention aimed at the criminal himself (unique prevention).

The prevention results from the enforcement of laws and regulations in the community. This is in line with the classical school, which says that punishment is only justified if the sentence is intended to maintain a social agreement. Therefore the purpose of discipline is to prevent crimes in the future (Atmasumita, 2007). In contrast, G.P. Hoefnagels said that one of the efforts to overcome corruption could be taken through prevention without punishment. 79 An essential thing in crime prevention cannot be separated from social defense as its primary goal. Mark Ancel explained that the essence of community security contains the basic concept of protecting the community by the state (Hoefnagels, 2013).

As for the main points of social defense, it can be said that crime prevention is understood as a system that does not merely punish or impose criminal sanctions on criminal offenders but is community protection against criminal disturbances. Community security is a step to protect the community through various measures outside of criminal law, fostering law violators as individuals so that they do not commit acts and pay attention to the public interest and pay attention to crime as a personal behavior from the community (Darmawan, 1994).

Brangthiam & Faust (1976) classifies 3 (three) crime prevention strategies, including primary prevention, secondary prevention, and tertiary prevention. First, primary prevention is a crime prevention strategy through social, economic, and other fields of public policy, especially as an attempt to influence criminogenic situations and the fundamental causes of crime. Second, secondary prevention is a crime prevention strategy found in criminal justice policy and its implementation. Third, tertiary prevention is a strategy to pay attention to the role of officers in preventing recidivists. Attention and supervision of repeat offenders/recidivists are significant in crime prevention.

In tackling criminal acts, it is inseparable from the criminal policy. The criminal policy for dealing with property crimes is a penal and non-penal policy. Based on the author's analysis, penal and non-penal policies cannot run alone, so they are expected to support each other. Therefore, an integrated criminal procedure is needed in tackling criminal acts against the property.

In line with this policy, it is hoped that the handling of criminal acts against property follows the purpose of punishment, namely certainty, justice, and social benefits. Mohtar Kusumaatmadja emphasized that the essence of development in the broadest sense includes all aspects of people’s lives which are not limited to one part of life. The characteristic of a developing society is changing. Therefore the role of law in development is intended as a guarantor that changes occur regularly. This regular change can be helped by legislation or court decisions, or even both, which say that the law is a tool that cannot be ignored in the development process (Salman & Damian, 2002).

Romli said that good law is the law that follows the living law in society, which, of course, is also appropriate or reflects the values that apply in that society. Implementing the above legal functions can only be realized if legal assistance is carried out by power, but the power itself must run within the limits of the signs found in the law. In this reform, it can be interpreted that the highest authority is the law. Following article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it reads that the State of Indonesia is a state based on the law (rechstaat), not based on sheer power.
Furthermore, as a country based on Pancasila, philosophically, Indonesia is a legal state based on Pancasila. This is reasonable considering that the Founding Fathers formulated a concept of the rule of law following the conditions of the Indonesian people. Integrated criminal policies in preventing crime against property are expected to be more effective in overcoming crime. The right policies will have an impact on maintaining public security and order. This policy is part of the means of legal reform in Indonesia because, as a state of law, we continue to uphold positive law and the law that lives in a society based on the Pancasila state law.

CONCLUSION
The practice of law enforcement of criminal acts against property has not been effective. The ineffectiveness of law enforcement impacts decisions that do not provide a sense of justice; criminal acts against property are still happening. The perpetrators of crimes against property are still in prison, and there is no deterrent effect on repeat offenders (recidivists). The ineffectiveness of law enforcement is correlated with the success of overcoming criminal acts. Combating criminal acts is the state’s responsibility, which law enforcement officers carry out. The failure to overcome criminal acts against property impacts increasing disturbances in public security and order so that public trust in the state is reduced.

In the penal policy, what needs to be done is to reform the Criminal Procedure Code strictly so that it does not lead to different interpretations, which include setting up pre-prosecution duties, the role of the BAS in collecting background data on suspects, affirming legal aid procedures and coordinating supervision patterns for each agency. In addition, in line with the process of ratifying the Criminal Code Bill, it is necessary to make changes to the basic criminal by optimizing fines, enforcement of actions, reformulating the number of criminal sanctions, and restorative justice arrangements for minor crimes they do not impose state costs. Offered to tackle crime against property is an integrated criminal justice policy. In a non-penal policy approach, the primary thing that needs to be done is to improve infrastructure in the form of an integrated criminal database system, optimize the socialization of legal education and integrate crime prevention which is the responsibility of all law enforcement officers, government agencies, the private sector, and the community.

REFERENCES