

**Review Article****JURIDICAL REVIEW OF THE CRIME OF THEFT WITH VIOLENCE IN THE JURISDICTION OF THE ROKAN HILIR POLICE;**¹ Mujiono, ²Muhammad Yusuf, ³Wahyu Simon TampubolonEmail : ¹. mudjiono12@gmail.com, ². yusufsiregarshimh@gmail.com,
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Received: 29.01.2024

Accepted: 16.02.2024

Published: 30.02.2024

Journal homepage:<https://jurnalarjunajusticia.com/index.php/ijeck>**Abstract:**

This research aims to find out and analyze the application of the law to criminal acts of violent theft and determine the factors that influence the occurrence of violent theft in the Rokan Hilir Police Legal Area and efforts to overcome them. Results of the discussion: 1. The conclusion is that the application of the law carried out based on decision number: 39/Pid.B/2021/PN Rhl, has been deemed to be in accordance with the legal provisions that should be enforced, considering that the elements of the actions carried out by the defendant have fulfilled including: Ad.1. Whoever; Ad.2. Taking an item which wholly or partly belongs to another person; Ad.3. With the Intent to Possess It Unlawfully; Ad.4. Preceded, Accompanied or Followed by Violence or Threats of Violence Against People, With the Intent of Preparing or Facilitating the Theft Or If Caught Red-handed (Caught) So There is an Opportunity for Him to Escape or Remain in Control of the Stolen Items; Ad.5. Performed by Two Persons or Allied; Furthermore, with the judge's consideration of the aggravating and mitigating circumstances of the Defendants, the judge decided to adjudicate that the defendants were legally and convincingly proven guilty of committing the crime of Theft with Violence as stated in the single indictment of the Public Prosecutor; Sentenced defendant I. Zulkifli Alias Izul Bin Bahrin (deceased) to prison for 3 (three) years and 6 (six) months, and defendant II. Herman Pelani Alias Herman Bin Bahrin (deceased) with a prison sentence of 3 (three) years; Determining that the period of arrest and detention that the defendant has served is deducted entirely from the sentence imposed. 2. The factors that influence the occurrence of violent theft in the Rokan Hilir Police Legal Area and efforts to overcome it are as follows: a. economic factors and unemployment, b. educational factors, c. social and lifestyle factors, d. victim negligence factor. Efforts to overcome this are through preventive and repressive efforts;

Keywords: *Crime, Theft, with Violence.*

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is known as a country of law. Any action that violates the law in Indonesia will definitely be subject to sanctions, both criminal sanctions and administrative sanctions. Recognizing Indonesia as a country of law does not mean that Indonesia is free from crime or criminality. In fact, with this term we often understand that in Indonesia there is no longer any crime occurring. However, in reality, criminals in Indonesia have increased from year to year. To reduce the crime rate in Indonesia, every region is making efforts, even though it will not eliminate crime, at least the crime rate can be minimized as best as possible. The factors that influence crime to occur are very diverse. One of the crimes that often occurs is theft with violence. The act of theft with violence falls into the category of unlawful acts, namely acts such as criminal acts that harm other people or the victim.

The Republic of Indonesia Police (Polri) reported that there were 137,419 crime cases that occurred in Indonesia during the January-April 2023 period. This number increased by 30.7% compared to January-April last year (cumulative-to-cumulative/ctc) which was 105,133 cases. According to the National Police, the majority of crime cases in Indonesia occur at night, namely between 18.00-21.59 with a total of 15,703 cases. This number is equivalent to 11.42% of the total crime cases in Indonesia in January-April 2023. Crime cases in Indonesia also occur frequently at 08.00-11.59 (15,501 cases), followed by 15.00-17.59 (14,884 cases), and 04.00-04.59 (14,634 cases).¹

Data tersebut dapat kita lihat sebagai berikut:

Tabel 1: 10 Crimes that occur most frequently in Indonesia (January-April 2023)

Note: from data on 10 crimes that occurred in Indonesia, violent theft was ranked 8th with a total of 3,124 cases. This means that in just 4 months, violent theft crimes have reached more than 1,000. What if you calculate it for almost 1 year? Maybe the numbers will be even more fantastic.

No.	Data Name	Nilai
1	Aggravated Theft	30.019
2	Ordinary Theft	20.043
3	Fraud	6.425
4	Persecution	6.374
5	Narcotics	5.287
	Embezzlement of origins	3.516

¹ <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2023/07/18/pencurian-kejahatan-paling-banyak-di-indonesia-sampai-april-2023> diakses pada tanggal 1 Februari 2024 pukul 17.09 wib.

6		
7	Two-wheeled robbery	3.136
8	Violent theft	3.124
9	Beating	1.953
10	Embezzlement	7

Based on the description above, the author formulates the problem as follows: How is the law enforced against criminal acts of theft with violence in the jurisdiction of the Rokan Hilir Police and what are the factors that influence the occurrence of theft with violence in the jurisdiction of the Rokan Hilir Police? So the aim of the research is to find out and analyze the application of the law to criminal acts of violent theft and to find out the factors that influence the occurrence of violent theft in the Rokan Hilir Police Legal Area and efforts to overcome them..

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses normative-empirical legal research. Normative-empirical research is used to analyze or find out to what extent regulations or laws and laws are operating effectively.² Normative-empirical legal research is often used to conceptualize what is written in the law (law in book) and also the law is conceptualized to be used in rules or norms so that humans can behave appropriately.³

To support the approach, primary data and secondary data are needed. The results of this approach are expected to produce an understanding of the reality of implementing normative legal provisions, whether the process is running well or not..⁴ The method used is through a descriptive approach where the researcher will explain clearly the legal event or legal condition. A legal event is an event that must have legal aspects that apply in certain places and at certain times.⁵

² Ronny Hanitijo Soemitro, 1990, *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum dan Jurimetri* (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia) hlm. 52

³ Jhonny ibrahim, 2013, *Teori dan metodologi penelitian hukum normatif* (Malang: Bayumedia) hlm. 118

⁴ Abdulkadir Muhammad, 2004, *Hukum dan Penelitian Hukum Cet-1*, (Bandung: PT Citra Aditya Bakti) hlm. 52

⁵ I Made Pasek Diantha, 2016, *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Normatif dalam Justifikasi Teori Hukum* (Jakarta: Prenada Media Group) hlm. 152

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. REGULATIONS CONCERNING DEATH CRIME OFFENSES IN INDONESIA

A. Definition of Criminal Acts

A criminal act is an act that is prohibited by a legal regulation, which is accompanied by a threat (sanction) in the form of a specific crime, for anyone who violates the prohibition.⁶ In Dutch, a criminal act is known as strafbaar feit, which means criminal act, delict, criminal act or criminal act.

According to Lamintang, every criminal act in the Criminal Code can generally be broken down into 2 (two) types, namely subjective elements and objective elements. Subjective elements are elements that are inherent in the perpetrator or are related to the perpetrator and include everything that is contained in his heart. Objective elements are elements that are related to circumstances, namely the circumstances in which the action of the actor must be carried out.⁷

Wirjono Projodikoro uses the term "criminal act", namely an act whose perpetrator can be subject to criminal punishment.⁸

So it can be concluded that criminal acts are actions that are prohibited in a legal rule, and can be subject to criminal penalties for anyone who violates these rules.

B. Violent Theft

The definition of violence can be interpreted as any act that uses body force that is not light. Body power is physical strength. The use of violence is manifested in hitting with only hands, hitting with weapons, holding, binding, restraining, and so on.⁹

According to A.S. Naturally, the definition of crime can be seen from two points of view, namely: From a legal point of view (a crime from the legal point of view), crime is behavior that violates criminal law, no matter how bad an act is as long as it is not prohibited in criminal legislation, the act is considered an act that is not a crime. Then from the perspective of society (a crime from the social point of view), in society. so that Article 89 of the Criminal Code states that, "making someone faint or helpless is equated with using violence".

The conclusion is that violence is an unlawful act that can result in other people being injured/injured or even dead.

Furthermore, the term theft is known in criminal law. Theft is an act with the aim of taking someone else's property illegally without permission from the owner. Theft with violence is a deviant act. Deviant means that an act is not in accordance with the norms that apply in the social order system so that the perpetrator can be subject to sanctions. Article 362 of the Criminal Code confirms that, "taking an item, which wholly or partly belongs to another person, with the intention of possessing it unlawfully is threatened with theft."."

The crime of violent theft is slightly different from the crime of ordinary theft. Both want to control other people's property without the owner's permission. However, the substance of violent theft is accompanied by an act of wanting to injure the owner, which is different from ordinary theft. Theft with violence is regulated in Article 365 of the Criminal Code.

⁶ Moeljatno, 2008, *Asas-Asas Hukum Pidana*, PT Rineka Cipta, Jakarta, hlm 59

⁷ Lamintang, 1984, *Dasar-Dasar Hukum Pidana Indonesia*, Sinar Baru, Bandung, hlm. 183

⁸ Wirjono Projodikoro, 1986, *Asas-Asas Hukum Pidana Indonesia*, Bandung, Eresco, hlm. 55.

⁹ H.A.K Moch Anwar, 1989, *Hukum Pidana Bagian Khusus (KUHP Buku II)*, Cet. 5, Bandung, Citra Aditya Bakti, hlm. 25.

2. APPLICATION OF LAW TO THE CRIMINAL ACT OF THEFT WITH VIOLENCE

Analisis Kasus berdasarkan Putusan nomor 39/Pid.B/2021/PN Rhl

- Menyatakan terdakwa I. ZULKIFLI Als IZUL Bin BAHRIN (Alm) dan terdakwa II. HERMAN PELANI Als HERMAN Bin BAHRIN (Alm) terbukti secara sah dan meyakinkan menurut hukum bersalah melakukan perbuatan pidana “pencurian dengan kekerasan”, sebagaimana diatur dan diancam pidana di dalam Pasal 365 ayat (2) ke-2 KUHP sesuai dakwaan Tunggal kami.
- Menjatuhkan Pidana terhadap terdakwa I. ZULKIFLI Als IZUL Bin BAHRIN (Alm) dan terdakwa II. HERMAN PELANI Als HERMAN Bin BAHRIN (Alm) dengan pidana penjara masing-masing selama 5 (lima) tahun penjara dikurangi selama terdakwa berada dalam tahanan, dengan perintah terdakwa tetap dalam tahanan.
- Menyatakan barang bukti berupa :
 - 1 (satu) helai baju kaos lengan panjang warna abu-abu milik tersangka HERMAN
 - 1 (satu) bilah senjata tajam berbentuk sabit
 - 1 (satu) buah kaos lengan panjang warna coklat kombinasi merah putih
 - 1 (satu) buah celana jenas warna hitam
 - 1 (satu) pasang sepatu boot merk Yumeida Dirampas untuk dimusnahkan
 - 1 (satu) buah kotak atau Laci tempat penyimpanan uang
 - 1 (satu) helai baju warna putih bercak darah milik korban
 - Uang sejumlah 120.000,- (seratus dua puluh ribu rupiah)

dikembalikan kepada saksi NATALIA Als MEIRI

- Membebani kepada para terdakwa dengan biaya perkara masing-masing sebesar Rp.2.000,- (dua ribu rupiah).

The defendants brought to trial by the Public Prosecutor were charged based on the indictment as follows: That the defendant I. ZULKIFLI Als IZUL Bin BAHRIN (deceased), and the defendant II. HERMAN PELANI Als HERMAN Bin BAHRIN (deceased) committed the crime of theft with violence on Sunday, October 4 2020 at approximately 08.00 WIB on Jalan Lintas Sekolah Rt. 001 / Rw.001 Kep. Sinaboi District. Sinaboi District. Rokan Hilir, or at least in a place that is still included in the jurisdiction of the Rokan Hilir District Court, has committed a criminal act: "taking something, which wholly or partly belongs to another person, with the intention of unlawfully possessing it, which is preceded by, accompanied by or followed by violence or threats of violence, against a person with the intention of preparing or facilitating theft, or in the event of being caught red-handed, to enable the escape of themselves or other participants, or to retain control of the stolen goods, committed by two or more people in alliance" , which the defendants did in the following way:

That on Sunday, October 4 2020, at around 08.00 WIB, it started when defendant I and defendant II were at a house on Jl. Syuhada Rt.007 / Rw.003 Kep. Sinaboi District. Sinaboi District. Rohil, defendant I, started the conversation by scheming to get defendant II to rob the witness NORLANI's stall by saying, "THIS BAG IS A CAN" defendant II, "CAN WHAT" defendant I, "THAT'S A BAG WARUNG MEI-MEI" defendant II, "LIGHT AFTERNOON LIKE THIS, IF YOU REALLY WANT TO STEAL THE NIGHT" Defendant I, "IF I DON'T WANT TO LET ME ALONE" Defendant II "WELL COME ON," then Defendant I gave a sharp weapon in the shape of a sickle to Defendant II, saying "THIS IS BAG, ABAG HOLD THE

KNIFE" then Defendant II took the sharp, sickle-shaped weapon and then kept it at Defendant II's waist. Then, at around 13.00 WIT, Defendant I and Defendant II went to witness NORLANI's stall to carry out the robbery, then when they arrived at Witness NORLANI's stall, Defendant I and Defendant II first sat on a bench in witness NORLANI's shop while looking at the situation, then when defendant I felt that the situation was safe and quiet, defendant I immediately entered the shop and went straight to the drawer where witness NORLANI's shop money was stored, which at that time was witness. NATALIA Als MEIRI, who was guarding the shop, witness NORLANI, at that time witness NATALIA Als MEIRI saw from outside the shop come a man wearing a mask, which witness NATALIA Als MEIRI recognized, this person was defendant I, who at that time walked towards the cash drawer. then witness NATALIA Als MEIRI chased and tried to detain defendant I but defendant I pushed witness NATALIA Als MEIRI and then defendant II came, who was not known to witness NATALIA Als MEIRI, wearing a face covering mask, grabbed witness NATALIA Als MEIRI and threatened witness NATALIA Als MEIRI by saying " SHUT UP" while pointing a sharp, sickle-shaped weapon at witness NATALIA Als MEIRI's neck, but when defendant II pointed the weapon, witness NATALIA Als MEIRI resisted defendant II's actions and shouted "HELP, HELP" but at that time defendant II immediately strangled witness NATALIA Als' neck. MEIRI and again pointed a sharp, sickle-shaped weapon at witness NATALIA Als MEIRI's neck, but when she resisted, the sharp weapon hit witness NATALIA Als MEIRI's hand so that witness NATALIA Als MEIRI's hand suffered a laceration from the sharp weapon's cut, then witness NATALIA Als MEIRI was picked up by defendant II and then thrown to the floor where witness NATALIA Als MEIRI was no longer powerless to resist the defendants so that defendant I managed to freely take the money in the drawer amounting to Rp. 700,000 (Seven hundred thousand rupiah) then put the money in a plastic bag and then left with the money.

That after defendant I and defendant II managed to escape and took Rp. 700,000 (Seven hundred thousand rupiah) from the proceeds of the crime of violent theft, the defendants divided in half, of which defendant I received Rp. 300,000 (Three hundred thousand rupiah) and defendant II received Rp. 300,000 (Three hundred thousand rupiah) and the rest the defendant spent on cigarettes and food for the defendant. That the way the defendant found out where the money was kept at witness NORLANI's shop was when defendant I was at witness NORLANI's shop, he often saw everyone shopping at the shop, witness NORLANI or witness NATALIA kept money in the drawer and before the crime of violent theft occurred on Friday 02 October 2020 at around 01.00 WIB in the morning defendant I had tried to enter witness NORLANI's shop by prying open the window of the shop but was unsuccessful in getting in. because there were still people guarding the house or shop and going out to the window that the defendant had pried open.

That then on Monday 05 October 2020 an arrest was made by members of the Sinaboi Police for further processing. Based on post mortem et repertum number 007/UM-PK/2020/1076 dated 17 October 2020 which was issued by the Sinaboi District Health Center and signed by Dr . JUMERIATI MANHUSNI where the patient examiner named witness NATALIA Als MEIRI concluded that a victim had been examined with: The back of the right hand on the inside, parallel to the thumb, 8 cm from the tip of the right thumb, 2 cm from the wrist, there was a wound that had been stitched for 5 stitches 2.5 cm long. Then on the inside of the right forearm 2 cm from the right wrist 23 cm from the bend of the elbow there is a 2 cm long scratch. Then on the instep of the right foot 1.5 cm from the right ankle 11 cm from the fourth toe of the right foot there is a deep torn wound. with a length of 0.5 cm.

That as a result of the actions of the defendant, defendant I. ZULKIFLI Als IZUL Bin BAHRIN (deceased), and defendant II. HERMAN PELANI Als HERMAN Bin BAHRIN (deceased) witness NATALIA Als MEIRI suffered a laceration on her right hand and also a small laceration on her right leg so that witness NATALIA Als MEIRI could not carry out her usual activities and also witness NORLANI suffered a material loss of Rp. 1,500,000 (One million five hundred thousand rupiah). The actions of defendant I and defendant II as regulated and punishable by crime violate Article 365 paragraph (1), 2nd of the Criminal Code. Considering that regarding the Public Prosecutor's indictment, the Defendants expressed no objection;

Considering, that regarding these elements the Panel of Judges considers the following:

- Ad.1. Whoever;
- Ad.2. Taking an item which wholly or partly belongs to another person;
- Ad.3. With the Intent to Possess It Unlawfully;
- Ad.4. Preceded, Accompanied or Followed by Violence or Threats of Violence Against People, With the Intent of Preparing or Facilitating the Theft Or If Caught Red-handed (Caught) So There is an Opportunity for Him to Escape or Remain in Control of the Stolen Items;
- Ad.5. Performed by Two Persons or Allied;

Considering, that in order to impose a crime against the Defendants, it is necessary to first consider the aggravating and mitigating circumstances of the Defendants;

Aggravating circumstances:

- The actions of the Defendants disturbed the community;
- The actions of the Defendants could cause trauma to the victim and lacerations and scratches to witness Natalia Alias Meiri;
- Defendant I has previously been convicted of assault;

Extenuating circumstances:

- The defendants admitted and regretted their actions;
- Defendant II has never been convicted;
- Considering, that because the Defendants were sentenced to crime, they must also be burdened with paying court costs;
- Pay attention to Article 365 paragraph (2) 2 of the Criminal Code and Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law as well as other relevant laws and regulations;

MENGADILI:

1. State that defendant I. Zulkifli Alias Izul Bin Bahrin (deceased) and defendant II. Herman Pelani alias Herman Bin Bahrin (deceased) as mentioned above, was legally and convincingly proven guilty of committing the crime of Theft with Violence as stated in the single indictment of the Public Prosecutor;

2. Sentenced defendant I. Zulkifli Alias Izul Bin Bahrin (deceased) to prison for 3 (three) years and 6 (six) months, and defendant II. Herman Pelani Alias Herman Bin Bahrin (deceased) with a prison sentence of 3 (three) years;
3. Determine the period of arrest and detention that the defendants have served to be deducted entirely from the sentence imposed;
4. Determine that the defendant remains in detention;
5. Determine evidence in the form of:
 - 1 (one) gray long-sleeved t-shirt;
 - 1 (one) brown long-sleeved t-shirt with a combination of red and white;
 - 1 (one) pair of black jeans;
 - 1 (one) pair of Yumeida brand boat shoes

Annihilated

- (one) sharp sickle-shaped weapon blade;

Damaged so it can no longer be used

- 1 (one) box or drawer for storing money;
- 1 (one) piece of white clothing with blood spots;
- The remaining money from the theft amounted to Rp. 120,000.00 (one hundred and twenty thousand rupiah);

Returned to witness Natalia Alias Meiri

6. Charge the Defendants to pay court costs each in the amount of Rp. 5,000.00 (five thousand rupiah);

The conclusion is that the application of the law based on decision Number 39/Pid.B/2021/PN Rhl, is deemed to be in accordance with the legal provisions that should be enforced, considering that the elements of the actions carried out by the defendant have fulfilled, including: Ad.1. Whoever; Ad.2. Taking an item which wholly or partly belongs to another person; Ad.3. With the Intent to Possess It Unlawfully; Ad.4. Preceded, Accompanied or Followed by Violence or Threats of Violence Against People, With the Intent of Preparing or Facilitating the Theft Or If Caught Red-handed (Caught) So There is an Opportunity for Him to Escape or Remain in Control of the Stolen Items; Ad.5. Performed by Two Persons or Allied; Furthermore, with the judge's consideration of the aggravating and mitigating circumstances of the Defendants, the judge decided to adjudicate that the defendants were legally and convincingly proven guilty of committing the crime of Theft with Violence as stated in the single indictment of the Public Prosecutor; Sentenced defendant I. Zulkifli Alias Izul Bin Bahrin (deceased) to prison for 3 (three) years and 6 (six) months, and defendant II. Herman Pelani Alias Herman Bin Bahrin (deceased) with a prison sentence of 3 (three) years; Determining that the period of arrest and detention period that the defendant has served is deducted entirely from the sentence imposed.

3. FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE OCCURRING OF VIOLENT THEFT IN THE JURISDICTION OF THE ROKAN HILIR POLICE AND EFFORTS TO OVERCOME THEM

Adapun faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi terjadinya pencurian dengan kekerasan di Wilayah Hukum Polres Rokan Hilir serta upaya penanggulangannya yaitu sebagai berikut:

1. Economic factors and unemployment
Economic factors are the main factor in the occurrence of violent theft, with the community's economic level below the poverty line, making someone reckless to commit this crime. Coupled with the insufficient availability of jobs, this means that many people have no income, so they can only rely on their profession as thieves to make ends meet. Economic factors and unemployment are two things that are interrelated because they relate to income. Someone who has an improving income or economy does not necessarily want to pursue a profession as a thief. So, the theft that has occurred so far is because all the necessities of life are not met for both himself and his family.
2. Educational factor
Education is the second factor that influences someone to commit violent theft crimes. This happens when a person does not have education, both moral and religious, even though the perpetrator lives well, but because of the lack of morals and religion that he obtained through education, the perpetrator of the crime makes every effort to take other people's property by coercion so that the other person's property is transferred. into his hands to be controlled by taking advantage of other people's goods.
3. Social factors and lifestyle
The third factor is a factor that is often experienced by criminals. Relationships that do not reflect an attitude of kindness can influence criminals to carry out their actions because their social environment includes the same perpetrators of crimes, so the percentage influenced by committing crimes is 85%. Apart from that, the pressure of a lifestyle that wants to obtain luxury by taking shortcuts is the main factor in perpetrators carrying out acts of theft with violence. Criminals do not hesitate to carry out their actions without compassion and even hurt their victims until they finally get what they want.
4. The victim's negligence factor.
There is a factor of negligence on the part of the victim regarding his belongings, making it an easy target for criminals to commit theft. The actions of criminals see the target situation in victims who are negligent in securing their belongings. so that the perpetrator can easily control the criminal goods.

The efforts made by the police to tackle violent theft in the downstream Rokan jurisdiction include:

1. Preventive Efforts

This effort was carried out as a benchmark to prevent violent theft. This effort is carried out by: conducting outreach, training and education regarding the prevention of violent theft, legal counseling regarding the impact of theft and law enforcement for perpetrators of theft crimes.

2. Repressive Efforts

This effort is carried out by providing strict sanctions against perpetrators of crimes of violent theft. The threat of criminal sanctions for criminals is expected to provide a deterrent effect for criminals not to repeat their actions.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is that the legal application carried out on P U T U S A N Number 39/Pid.B/2021/PN Rhl, has been deemed to be in accordance with the legal provisions that should be enforced, bearing in mind that the elements of the actions carried out by the defendant have fulfilled, including: Ad.1. Whoever; Ad.2. Taking an item which wholly or partly belongs to another person; Ad.3. With the Intent to Possess It Unlawfully; Ad.4. Preceded, Accompanied or Followed by Violence or Threats of Violence Against People, With the Intent of Preparing or Facilitating the Theft Or If Caught Red-handed (Caught) So There is an Opportunity for Him to Escape or Remain in Control of the Stolen Items; Ad.5. Performed by Two Persons or Allied; Furthermore, with the judge's consideration of the aggravating and mitigating circumstances of the Defendants, the judge decided to adjudicate that the defendants were legally and convincingly proven guilty of committing the crime of Theft with Violence as stated in the single indictment of the Public Prosecutor; Sentenced defendant I. Zulkifli Alias Izul Bin Bahrin (deceased) to prison for 3 (three) years and 6 (six) months, and defendant II. Herman Pelani Alias Herman Bin Bahrin (deceased) with a prison sentence of 3 (three) years; Determining that the period of arrest and detention that the defendant has served is deducted entirely from the sentence imposed. The factors that influence the occurrence of violent theft in the Rokan Hilir Police Jurisdiction Area and efforts to overcome it are as follows: a. economic factors and unemployment, b. educational factors, c. social and lifestyle factors, d. victim negligence factor. Efforts to overcome this are through preventive and repressive efforts

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