

Research Article

Digital Transformation Strategy for Managing Motorcycle Crime Evidence at the Bandar Lampung District Prosecutor's Office

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Abstract.

The aim of this research is to analyze the digital transformation strategy for managing motorcycle crime evidence at the Bandar Lampung District Prosecutor's Office using the flow model in digital transformation, which includes digital resources, organizational structure, growth strategy, and metrics and goals. This study uses the literature review methodology. The results of the study show that the management of motorbike crime evidence at the Bandar Lampung District Prosecutor's Office is still not optimal, as many crime evidences in the form of motorbikes are damaged or lost as a result of a lack of professional guarding. In addition, the management of evidence in the form of motorbikes still has many crucial problems, ranging from the number of incompatible units and problems with facilities and infrastructure to staff who are unprofessional and irresponsible in managing evidence properly. Given that the Bandar Lampung District Attorney's evidence management is not optimal, it is imperative to move forward with the digital transformation of technology, which not only improves acceleration, convenience, and accuracy but also ensures that information is accessed by the public easily, transparently, objectively, and without convolusion. Because the globe is now borderless, much like an aquarium, the Prosecutor's Office is obligated to simplify and expedite access to information for the media and the public.

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1. Introduction

Indonesia is the country with the third-largest number of motor vehicles in the world. According to data from the AISI (Asosiasi Industri Sepeda Motor Indonesia), With such a large number of motor vehicles in a developing country, the crime rate against motor vehicles has also increased. One of the regions with the highest number of motorized vehicles in Indonesia is the province of Lampung. In 2019, the number of motor vehicles reached 3,187,035 units, making it the eighth-most-used province in Indonesia [1].

In terms of the volume of motorcycle vehicles in the province of Lampung in 2022, it will occupy the ninth largest position in Indonesia.

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TABLE 1: Regions with number of vehicles in Indonesia.

No	Provinsi	Number of vehicles
1	East Java	20.038.439
2	DKI Jakarta	16.734.986
3	Central Java	15.846.499
4	West Java	11.737.547
5	North Sumatera	6.062.939
6	Bali	3.874.311
7	South Sulawesi	3.661.385
8	Riau	3.485.246
9	Lampung	3.330.039
10	South Sumatera	3.129.889

Source: *Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022*

In the number of vehicles number nine most, not only will it generate motor density and traffic violations, but it will also create a variety of crimes, one of which is robbery, theft, and even the crime of motorcycles. Crime is committed in various places, such as office parking areas, traditional markets, shops, places of worship, school or college educational areas, at-cost places, and other public parking places. Besides, there are other forms of crime involving motorcycle vehicles, up to the crime of fraud or blindness.

The high crime rate in the motorcycle field in the city of Bandar Lampung becomes one of the responsibilities of the government in punishing the crime, one of them through the Government Agency of the Indonesian State Prosecutor's Office. The government agency has not only the duty and authority to prosecute but also the role and responsibility to keep evidence of crime. In this case, as long as the prosecution proceedings are in progress, the evidence of the crime must remain in the custody and authority of the prosecutor. In other words, the evidence held by the prosecution is categorized as a form of state litigation.

According to the Indonesian Prosecutor's Procedure Regulations No. 7 of 2020 on the Second Amendment to the Procurator-General's Ordinance No. Per-027/A/Ja/10/2014 on Asset Recovery Guidelines, it is known that the Chief of the State Prosecution has by order appointed several officers in the work units of the management of evidence and robbery goods to be officers of evidence goods, which have the duty and obligation to carry out administrative and legal security activities against the goods and carry out the activities of handling such goods as long as they are used for the interests of justice or investigation.

Dozens of rusted motorcycles riding in the backyard of Rupbasan Jakarta South. The six vehicles parked on the front porch of the office have a similar fate, some of which are almost rubbish. The whole vehicle is evidence of a crime that is still under investigation. [2]. This is a problem that has not yet been found because of the limitations of management.

In the study, Hibnu, Budiono, and Pranoto gave advice in efforts to optimize the utilization of the assets of state property, which was then carried out by more intensive coordination and cooperation between Rupbasan and the Ministry of Finance through the Directorate-General of State Property [3].

The State Prosecutor's Office of Bandar Lampung, like other state prosecutors in Indonesia, in managing evidence that has been established, stored, and managed in the State Depository of Crime, has constraints and problems in implementing policies for keeping and managing crime evidence. Criminal acts, especially in the field of motorcycle management, are often abandoned, damaged, and frequently occur under the name of missing motorcycles, copied one by one from motors. Worse than that, such losses occur relatively often, so that the case of mistaken evidence is a motorbike that is missing from its storage. In fact, the location of a motorcycle and the role it plays during the trial process are very important. This, in the end, indicates that the management of the evidence carried out by the State Prosecutor's Office of Bandar Lampung is not optimal and requires an advanced policy of the Chief of the Prosecution in addressing this problem. Based on the above issues, it is important to analyze the digital transformation of motorcycle crime evidence management at the State Prosecutor's Office of Bandar Lampung.

2. Methods

This research uses a qualitative approach with a level of descriptive explanation. The type of data used in this research includes qualitative data obtained from interviews with informants related to the digital transformation of motorcycle crime evidence management at the State Prosecutor's Office of Bandar Lampung, as well as books, regulations, documents, journals, and other literature considered relevant to this research. The data collection techniques used include interviews, observations, and documentation. The data analysis technique used in this study is analytical, using an interactive model that covers three components of the analysis: condensation, data display, and conclusion/verification. [4]

3. Results and Discussion

Evidence is a material, moving or non-moving thing that can be used as evidence, and its function is to be shown to the accused or to the witnesses in the trial in order to contest the judge's conviction and determine the defendant's guilt. The characteristics of objects that can be evidence are [5]:

- 1) Is it a material object
- 2) Speaking for yourself
- 3) The most valuable means of proof compared to any other
- 4) It must be identified with the witness and the accused's testimony.

According to the Regulations of the Prosecutor-General of the Republic of Indonesia No. PER006/A/JA/07/2017 Article 979, the Proof and Seizure Management Section has the task of conducting the management of proof and seized goods derived from general and special criminal offenses.

Digital technology allows consumers to create value together by designing and customizing products, conducting remote distribution activities, and helping other customers by sharing product reviews [6].

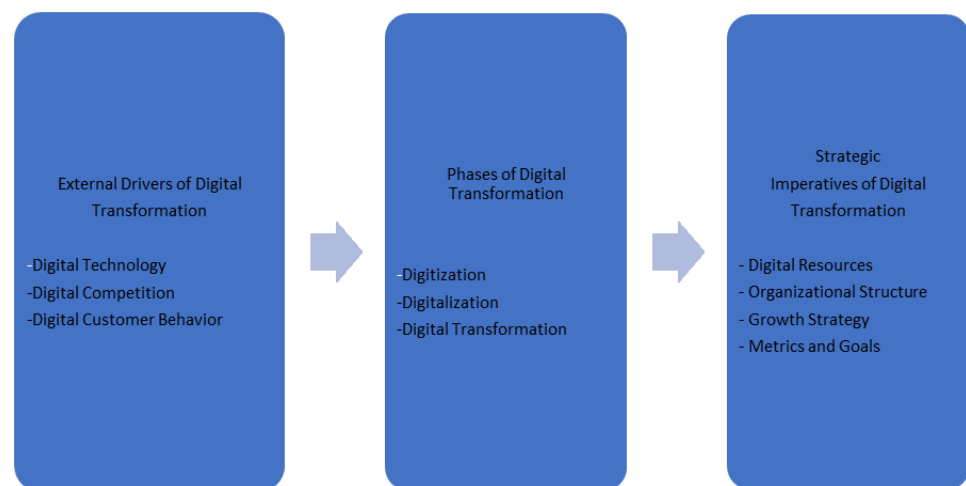


Figure 1: Flow Model in Digital Transformation. *Source: dikutip dari, [7].*

In the phase of digital transformation, we can see that there are three things: digitization, digitalization, and digital transition. Digitization is the action of transforming analog information into digital information. Examples include using digital forms in the booking process, using digital surveys, or using digital applications for internal financial statements. Typically, digitization mainly digitizes internal and external documentation processes but does not alter value-creation activity.

Digitalization explains how IT, or digital technology, can be used to transform existing business processes [8]. For example, the creation of a new online or mobile communication channel that allows all customers to connect easily with the company changes the traditional corporate-customer interaction [9]. In digitization, IT serves as a key enabler to capture new business possibilities by changing existing business processes, such as communication, distribution [10], or re-management of business relationships [11]. Through digitization, companies apply digital technology to optimize existing business processes by enabling more efficient process coordination and/or by creating additional customer value through an improved user experience [12]. Therefore, digitization not only focuses on cost savings but also includes process improvements that can improve the customer experience.

The digital transformation is the most devastating phase and describes the change across the company that leads to the development of a new business model [12]. Digital transformation affects the entire company and the way it does business and goes beyond digitization-changing processes and simple organizational tasks. Therefore, digital transformation is inherently linked to the strategic change of business models as a result of the application of digital technology [13]. In short, digital transformation is a phenomenon across enterprises with broad organizational implications in which, in particular, the core business model of a company can change through the use of digital technology.

This study would like to look at the application of digital transformation in motorcycle crime evidence management to the State Prosecutor's Office of Bandar Lampung, which will be analyzed through the flow model in digital transformations [14]: digital resources, organizational structure, growth strategy, and metrics and goals, respectively.

3.1. Digital Resources

Motorcycle Crime Evidence Management at the State Prosecutor's Office of Bandar Lampung is still done manually or using Microsoft Office, so it can be said that the management of motorcycle crime evidence at the state prosecutor's office is still not optimal.

In this case, the Unit for the Care of Prisoners and Evidence (Sattahti) has been regulated in Chapter No. 10 of 2010 on the Procedure for the Management of Evidence in the Environment of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia. However, in terms of the management and maintenance of motorcycle evidence in the State

Prosecutor's Office of Bandar Lampung, there are some impediments. Below are two major factors obstructing the proper management of motorcycles, namely:

(1) Comparison of Technical Execution Units

In the provisions of the policy issued by the government through PP No. 27 of 1983, in Article 26 paragraph I, it has been determined and established that Rupbasan technical enforcement units are formed in each capital district or county. But the facts show that by 2022, the number of RUPBANS in 32 provinces in Indonesia will be 63, consisting of 36 classes I and 27 classes II. Accordingly, the number of technical enforcement units in Rupbasan is approximately 530 districts or cities in Indonesia. So far, the city of Bandar Lampung has only one technical enforcement unit of RUPBASAN, which is a class I unit. Meanwhile, the number of crimes in the motorcycle field in the city has reached 3.046 cases in 2020 and 2.523 in 2021. Through the data, we see a very unbalanced burden of responsibility. In the city of Lampung, a new unit should be added in order to accommodate a technical enforcement unit that is not computable.

(2) Lack of facilities and room for the storage of evidence (motorcycle)

The proof of the motorcycle is a proof, although it does not have an easy-to-damage nature. As long as the trial proceedings are in progress, the aspects of its management must be kept well guarded, and the aspects of its maintenance must be carried out very carefully and safely in the place that has been provided by the Supreme Prosecutor's Office of the State of Bandar Lampung, so that the proofs of motorcycles will remain guaranteed in their quality and quantity and guarantee security without any damage or even loss. However, the crime of theft, robbery, and bustle of motorcycles in the territory of Bandar Lampung made the facilities of the RUPBASAN facility suffer restrictions on the building that, in the end, could not accommodate the kind of evidence.

Restrictions on facilities and facilities relating to buildings and budgets in support of the implementation of Rupbasan functions The preparedness of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights to establish RUPBASAN throughout the district or city in accordance with the mandate of KUHAP until now has not been implemented. Although the jurisdictional storage of the state is in the state depository, its existence and quantity are not comparable to the number of law enforcement agencies that carry out the seizure and who are juridically responsible for the object, in this case, the police, the prosecutor's office, and the court.

According to the data, there are 63 units of Rupbasan, not a single Rupbasan that meets the ideal standard as a Rupbasan, which must have 5 types of warehouses: closed public warehouses, open public warehousing of valuable storage, hazardous storage, and cages for animals and plants, as well as utilities and environmental supplies.

It became a problem with the placement of citanic objects in the neighborhood of Rupbasan's office. (Laporan Tahunan Direktorat Jendral Pemasyarakatan: 2017)

(3) Responsible staff

Consideration should be given to the assurance of the availability of the budget required to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the officer, as well as the quality and quantity of the human resources. (Petugas Rupbasan). As far as human resources are concerned, the number and quality of officers who have special expertise in assessing goods and objects to date is insufficient. It can even be said that there are many Rupbasan who do not have an expert assessor or a researcher at all. Rupbasan only assigns officers (general staff) to conduct research and assessments in general due to limited human resources (officials) who have expertise as researchers and assessors.

Various issues continue to be the challenge of the State Prosecutor's Office of Bandar Lampung in addressing this problem, whether from insufficient facilities, supplies, staff, or responsible parties to uneven unit facilities with the high level of crime dealt with by the State High Prosecutors' Office. So, in the context of theft, blindness, and motorcycle crashes in the territory of the prosecutor's authorities, a lot of motorcycles were used as evidence—not awake, not even a loss.

3.2. Organizational Structure

One of the important aspects of the management of motorcycle crime evidence in the State Prosecutor's Office of Bandar Lampung is still not optimal due to the preparedness of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights to establish a RUPBASAN throughout the district or city according to the mandate of KUHAP to this day, which is still not implemented. Despite this, the government regulations in principle are intended to give clear direction and guidelines to the region in organizing an efficient, effective, and rational organization according to the needs and capabilities of the respective prosecutor's office, as well as the coordination, integration, and synchronization of policies.

3.3. Growth Strategy

According to the Regulations of the Prosecutor-General of the Republic of Indonesia No. PER006/A/JA/07/2017 Article 979, the Section for the Management of Evidence and Seizure has the task of conducting the management of evidence and seizure proceeds derived from general and special crimes.

Preparation of materials for the preparation of plans and programs of work

Analysis and preparation of legal considerations of the management of evidence and robbery

The management of evidence and robbery includes the recording, investigation, storage, and classification of the evidence; the storage, maintenance, security, provision, and return of evidence before and after the trial; and the settlement of the robberies.

Preparation and implementation of coordination and cooperation in the management of bull and loot goods

Management and presentation of data and information

Implementation of monitoring, evaluation, and preparation of reports on the management of evidence and robbery.

3.4. Metrics and Goals

The Chief Prosecutor of the State of Bandar Lampung needs to evaluate and issue new provisions by providing clear and detailed provisions on the retention of evidence. The parties are physically responsible for the evidence. So the digital transformation application of motorcycle crime evidence management can run well in order to manage and keep the goods from being lost. At the same time, in order to prevent inefficiency and ineffectiveness in policy implementation, special monitoring is needed for all forms of problems that impede such policies. Such actions are taken to monitor every policy that has been implemented, continuously correct what has been achieved, and evaluate and impose corrective measures, if necessary, to ensure that everything is as planned.

4. Conclusion

The results of the Digital Resources, Organizational Structure, Growth Strategy, Metrics, and Goals Flow Model in Digital Transformation [14] show that the management of motorcycle crime evidence at the State Prosecutor's Office of Bandar Lampung is still not optimal, so that much of the motorcycle crime evidence is damaged or lost due to a lack of professional care. Moreover, the management of motorcycle crime evidence still has many crucial problems, ranging from the number of incompatible units, obstacles, and facilities to the staff who are unprofessional and irresponsibly managing the evidence. Thus, the management of the evidence carried out by the City of Lampung State Prosecutor's Office is not optimal. Therefore, it is necessary to make an effort to digitally transform motorcycle crime evidence management at the State Prosecutor's Office of Bandar Lampung. The digital transformation of technology is not

only acceleration, ease, and accuracy, but also how the information is accessed by the public easily, transparently, objectively, and without overlapping. Because, nowadays, the world is boundless and unrestricted, even like an aquarium, the prosecution is obliged to facilitate and accelerate access to information for the media and society.

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