



The Role of The Police in Disclosing Cases of Motorcycle Theft at Medan City Police Station

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Abstract

This article aims to handle motorcycle theft in the jurisdiction of the Medan City Police and its surrounding areas. The purpose of this study is to examine and analyze the role of the Indonesian National Police in revealing motorcycle theft cases. The problem is focused on maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, protection, shelter and service to the community. This type of research uses normative legal research, meaning that this study tends to use secondary data, both primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. Data were collected using document studies and analyzed. Analysis for qualitative data was carried out by selecting articles containing legal principles. This study concludes that the Role of the Indonesian National Police in revealing motorcycle theft cases in the jurisdiction of the Medan City Police and its surrounding areas & Obstacles to the Indonesian National Police in providing security protection to motorized vehicle users occur due to 2 factors, namely legal factors and non-legal factors.

Keywords: *Role of the Police; Motorcycle Theft Cases; Law Enforcement.*

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INTRODUCTION

Law enforcement, security, and community guarding are the police's main duties as a noble profession, and their performance must respect applicable laws, human rights, and legality. In other words, they must behave professionally and adhere to a strong code of ethics to avoid doing things that the public finds repugnant. (Chryshnanda, 2004)

The sustainability and development of law in Indonesia is greatly influenced by the characteristics of diverse society, even the characteristics that are typical of Indonesian society can also cause difficulties, including: first, the diversity of uniform systems, legal traditions, pluralism, which originate from the legacy of the colonial system, differences in education and welfare levels, traditional attitudes that tend to reject changes in habits of obedience to local traditions, are some of the reasons that complicate the process of legal condification and unification. Second, customs are regulated by customary law which always considers the sense of law and justice, is another reason that also has a strong influence on this process. Third, the lack of a smooth communication system in conveying aspirations is another cause that also has an equally big influence on the quality of the laws that are formed. (Rasidi, 1993)

Law enforcement for those who cause disruptive public disturbances, such as protecting possible targets of police disturbances in order to find motorcycle theft cases within the Medan Police's jurisdiction and the surrounding areas, is part of the police's responsibilities.

In the development and progress of Science and Technology and the conditions of globalization, it greatly contributes to the increasing use of transportation that is useful for facilitating the mobility of people and goods, so that the increase in motorized vehicles (two-wheeled and four-wheeled) in quality and quantity. Of course, this

development has a double impact, both positive and negative, as well as the development of businesses related to motorized vehicles such as factories, buying and selling spare parts, rentals, insurance, workshops, banking, taxes, and financial services, as well as parking.

The problem of motorcycle theft in the Medan Police area and its surroundings is an important problem that must be addressed in addition to economic, health and other problems. Victims of motorcycle theft can suffer great losses such as losing their cars, motorbikes. In addition, victims of crime suffer from trauma brought on by their fear of crime. (Nonet & Selznick, 2009)

The police are solely responsible for upholding domestic security. As a governmental apparatus, the police perform a variety of duties, including upholding public safety and order. These duties must involve the community. The police's function as a state apparatus in maintaining public order, enforcing the law, and safeguarding and assisting the community gives them complete authority to develop all policies pertaining to law enforcement and public order. The Police are a hierarchical organization because they are the State Police, and lower-level personnel are held responsible for their acts.

The purpose of the Motor Vehicle Unit is to reduce the number of crimes related to motorcycle theft cases while the target is to find out the modes of crime development related to Motor Vehicles, both theft, embezzlement and falsification of documents. Based on data from 2022, cases of motorcycle theft in the jurisdiction of the Medan Police and its surroundings reached 7 cases, while in 2023 cases of motorcycle theft in the Medan Police area with 16 incidents were revealed 10 cases.

Considering the increasing number of motorbike theft cases in Medan and the surrounding areas, researchers need to look into how the Republic of Indonesia

National Police is involved in detecting instances that fall under the purview of the Medan Police.

According to Abdul Hakim, in the context of good governance, the Police should naturally implement principles that are accountable, transparent, respect equality, obey the law and are democratic. The crime of theft that occurs in society today is not only committed by adult perpetrators (legally competent) but is also often committed by minors.

Previous research on the Role of the Police in Revealing Curanmor Cases has been conducted by various researchers. The following are some relevant studies that serve as a foundation for further study of the Role of the Police in Disclosing Curanmor Cases at Medan Police Station:

Research conducted by Jaya Syah Putra, Rizkan Zulyadi & M. Citra Ramadhan with the title "Law Enforcement By The Police Against The Criminal Actors of Motorcycle Theft". The results showed that law enforcement efforts were carried out, after the personnel received a complaint report from the victim regarding the occurrence of theft with weighting proceed to the stage of investigation and investigation, against the perpetrators of theft with the weight of a motorcycle subject to Article 363 of the Criminal Code with a maximum penalty of 9 years imprisonment depending on the the method used by the perpetrator to commit theft by weight. Barrier factors include the identity of the perpetrator is not clear, the perpetrator does not have an ID card, the perpetrator does not admit his actions, there are no witnesses at the crime scene. The perpetrator lost evidence, the victim did not want to report it to the police, there were no supporting witnesses. Countermeasures include carrying out preventive measures by carrying out patrols in suspected places, conducting socialization and community approaches in order to create synergistic coordination and cooperation in creating security.

Repressive efforts by increasing efforts to take action against perpetrators of theft by weighting motorbikes by providing strict sanctions and having a deterrent effect on perpetrators and providing guidance to the community to comply with the law. (Putra et al., 2021)

Research conducted by Ujang Rusmana, Tinggi Sembiring, and Syamsul Bahri Siregar with the title "The Role of Police Investigators in Revealing Motorized Vehicle Theft Cases (Curanmor) in the Percut Sei Tuan Sector Police Area". Research results in the form of: The theft of this motorized vehicle is included in the relative complaint, where the complaint can be filed by the injured party and the complaint can be revoked if there are new things found in the case where the complainant in this case is the injured party. It is said to be a relative complaint, because the theft of motorized vehicles can also be followed up by the police even though there is no complaint in certain cases such as being caught red-handed. (Rusmana et al., 2001)

Research conducted by Dwi Astutik with the title "Juridical Analysis of the Role of the Indonesian National Police in Preventing Curanmor Crime as a Form of Fulfillment of Community Rights Based on Law Number 2 of 2002 in the Semarang Police Area". The results of this study are: The role of the Indonesian National Police in preventing criminal acts of motorcycle theft as a form of fulfillment of community human rights based on Law No. 2 of 2002 in the jurisdiction of the Semarang Police Station The role of the police, especially the Semarang Police Station, in overcoming criminal acts of motor vehicle theft is carried out through several things including integrated security with the community, improving police performance, installing appeal banners, counseling to the public, counseling to parking attendants, improving the performance of Criminal Investigation in investigations and investigations as well as supervision of

recidivists, and cooperation with the government. Obstacles in carrying out the role of the Indonesian National Police in preventing curamora crimes as a form of fulfillment of community human rights based on Law No. 2 of 2002 in the Semarang Police jurisdiction: Community Factor, Evidence Factor, Organized Offender Factor, and Modus Operandi Factor. Solutions to overcome obstacles in carrying out the role of the Indonesian National Police in preventing curamora crimes as a form of fulfillment of community human rights based on Law No. 2 of 2002 in the jurisdiction of Semarang Police Station: Determining vulnerable points, studying the modus operandi, conducting routine raids, inviting the public to actively participate in the prevention of motor vehicle theft crimes, conducting investigations and detention at the Semarang Police Station of motor vehicle theft perpetrators, and increasing public awareness by conducting legal counseling and socialization to the public regarding criminal acts of motor vehicle theft. (Astutik, 2024)

The purpose of this research is to study and analyze the role of the Republic of Indonesia National Police in revealing cases of motorcycle theft in the jurisdiction of the Medan Police and its surroundings.

RESEARCH METHODS

This kind of study is known as normative legal research, which means that it frequently makes use of secondary data, including primary and secondary legal sources. Laws and rules pertaining to the police's participation in investigating motorcycle theft cases within the Medan Police's jurisdiction and the surrounding area serve as primary legal materials. By using criminal law policies cited from literature that supports the framework of thought and analysis of the Research Object, secondary legal materials-the opinions of legal experts and experts in the

field of the role of the police-found in papers, journals, and other publications-help the Medan Police and its surrounding areas uncover motorcycle theft cases. (Sunggono, 1998)

This study, which is descriptive-analytical in nature, attempts to clarify by examining the different social vulnerability influences that arise in the security area that is vulnerable to motorcycle theft. These influences can interfere with the conducive conditions related to the legal provisions found in the laws and regulations pertaining to the implementation of security. Along with outlining legal information, this also describes how the police work to find motorbike theft cases within the Medan Police's jurisdiction and the neighboring areas.

The study methodology is normative legal in character, meaning that the information gathered is examined lawfully without removing any non-legal components. In order to provide tangible support for the legal analysis, this approach leads to laws and regulations as the primary study and legal behavior from behavior that uses legal regulations that disrupt the security situation in the Medan Police's jurisdiction and its surroundings and influence the activities of foreign investors when they invest in an area.

The data collection strategy for this thesis research is document study, which entails tabulating secondary data from literature searches and then classifying legal documents that are relevant to the research topic. Following that, all of this data is utilized to obtain a theoretical basis in the form of official manuscripts, expert or other party opinions or writings, and favorable legal documents. Another technique used in this thesis research is interviewing informants both inside and beyond the authority of the Medan Police.

After that, all of the information that has been collected and obtained will be

thoroughly analyzed. In qualitative data analysis, publications that contain legal regulations governing the role of the police in identifying motorcycle theft cases within the jurisdiction of the Medan Police and its neighboring areas are chosen as an indicator of favorable conditions and available legal instruments. These articles are then systematized to produce a specific classification based on the issues covered in this study. The qualitatively examined data will be given in the form of a systematic description by clarifying the connections between various data kinds, in addition to outlining and exposing the issues in this study. After then, every piece of data will be chosen, processed, and subjected to descriptive analysis. (Soekanto & Mamudji, 2010)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Role of the Police as Law Enforcers

In order to maintain a society's equilibrium between rights and obligations, laws must be enforced by law enforcement. Since enforcing the law is the goal of the law, law enforcement plays a significant role in daily communal life. Only until the law is enforced can order and peace be truly achieved. Otherwise, the laws are just a string of words that have no bearing on the community's life and will undoubtedly disappear on their own. (Syahrani, 2004)

In order to maintain a society's equilibrium between rights and obligations, laws must be enforced by law enforcement. Since enforcing the law is the goal of the law, law enforcement plays a significant role in daily communal life. Only until the law is enforced can order and peace be truly achieved. Otherwise, the laws are just a string of words that have no bearing on the community's life and will undoubtedly disappear on their own. (Syahrani, 2004)

Making concepts of justice, legal clarity, and societal benefit a reality is the aim of law enforcement. Advantage, equity,

and legal certainty are these three legal objectives. The cornerstone of law enforcement is putting these concepts into effect. (Syahrani, 2004)

Law enforcement's primary role is to balance the connection of values as articulated in explicit, embodied norms and attitudes as a collection of final stage value descriptions in order to create, maintain, and defend peaceful social interactions. (Setiadi, 2018) Since the necessity for laws is recognized, laws are created, and laws are enforced, law enforcement is a system that encompasses more than just the application of the law and court decisions.

In order to assist the execution of Polri's obligations as the bearer of domestic security functions, the organization manages the application of its strengths and the development of its capabilities. The purpose of these obligations is to protect the state, society, and property from criminal activity and natural calamities.

In all facets of social, national, and state life, a new paradigm emerged throughout the Reformation era. This paradigm essentially consists of improvements to the previous order and corrections to the new, better Indonesian order. The new paradigm applies the principles of democracy, human rights, law, accountability, and transparency to state government, including the operation of the police force.

In criminal law cases involving motor vehicle theft, the perspective of law enforcement must also be taken into account. Criminal law enforcement is the term used to describe the responsibilities of law enforcement officers who are a component of the criminal justice system. The National Police Institution is one of the elements of the criminal justice system that are governed by the Criminal Procedure Code, sometimes referred to as Law Number 8 of 1981. When performing their duties as law enforcement officers, the police must always respect the law and human rights.

The viewpoint of criminal law enforcement must also be considered in criminal law instances involving motor vehicle theft. The duties of law enforcement personnel who are part of the criminal justice system are referred to as criminal law enforcement. In addition to being a law enforcement organization, the National Police Institution is an apparatus of the criminal justice system that is subject to the Criminal Procedure Code. It also serves as an order maintenance officer, maintaining public safety and order. Another method separates the duties of the police into two groups: prevention and repression. The police use a series of criminal case investigative operations to carry out repressive actions, but they also implement preventive measures in an effort to stop crimes that cause disruptions to the community. The goal is to apprehend criminals so they can be punished appropriately (if verified). The illegal procedure law, also referred to as Law Number 8 of 1981, states that repressive actions are intended to restore the equilibrium that illegal activity has upset (restitutio in integrum). When performing their duties as law enforcement officers, the police must always respect the law and human rights. (Sadijono, 2007)

The integrated criminal justice system's main law enforcement organization is the police. By carrying out investigations and inquiries, the police are entrusted with sifting through the complex web of criminal activity. To be able to apprehend the criminals, police professionalism is necessary when performing this duty. Because else, the abnormal conduct of criminals will continue to pose a threat to society.

The police function includes both inquiry and investigation. The police perform a law enforcement role in examining the trend of addressing motorcycle theft crimes through criminal justice procedures. The police's role as law

enforcement officials is to protect the public from becoming victims of crime and to solve crimes by apprehending and prosecuting those responsible. The public urges the police to act swiftly in order to fulfill their law enforcement responsibilities in the fight against motorbike theft crimes. (Ismail et al., 2023)

The Role of the Medan Police in Revealing Motorcycle Theft Cases in the Medan Jurisdiction Area and Surrounding Areas

The police are an agency that plays a role in enforcing the law and norms that live in society (police as an enforcement officer). In such implementation, the police are an agency that can enforce the law.

The police are essential in restoring order (resstitutio in integrum) and holding the criminal accountable when the law is broken, especially when it is committed with criminal intent. Without having to look at official institutions like the court or prosecutor's office, the conduct of the police, who are the first responders to the law, might reveal information about how the law is applied. Police officers must be law-aware, honest, clean, and brave enough to act responsibly in order to enforce the law. (Sumaidi, 2020)

The Republic of Indonesia Police's command structure at level I regions, like provinces or special regions, is known as the Regional Police. The North Sumatra Regional Police is one of the regional police that directly report to the National Police Headquarters.

The Resort Police is the command structure of the Republic of Indonesia Police at level II regions such as in cities or districts. The Resort Police in cities is usually abbreviated to Polresta, which is an abbreviation of the City Resort Police. In big cities such as Medan, the resort police are in the form of the Big City Police.

There are at least 30 cases of motor vehicle theft every month in the jurisdiction

of the Medan Police. The party also indicated a change in the pattern of motorcycle theft perpetrators from locations with lots of vehicle parking such as campuses, to the streets. In addition to increasing supervision, the public is advised to add security equipment to their vehicles so as not to become victims of motorcycle theft practices. The police also routinely and periodically conduct patrols to minimize motorcycle theft practices in Medan City.

Using a baiting system, which involves putting motorcycles in specific locations that can be watched to entice motorcycle thieves, is one of the actions police do as part of their duties to find cases of motorcycle theft. Putting in place a hunting strategy that involves examining the documentation of suspected cars, Investigating auto shops and motorcycle businesses that may be used to alter vehicles' colors, chassis numbers, and engine numbers In an attempt to find motorbike theft cases, a network of informants is established to supply information. Every member lives in a ring that is thought to be vulnerable to motorbike theft. In collaboration with parking officials, Using running text in the city center to engage the population in socialization.

Up until now, the police had prevented motorbike theft in Medan City by investigating and investigating motorcycle theft cases before taking them to the next level. An investigation is a set of steps taken by investigators to look for and locate an alleged criminal incident in order to decide whether or not to conduct one. Investigation, on the other hand, is a sequence of steps taken by investigators in accordance with the legal procedures in order to discover the suspect and gather evidence that may provide insight into the crime that was committed. Following the completion of the evidence, the suspect may be taken into custody and dealt with in accordance with the law.

The police officer must act right away to investigate the matter in question following a report, complaint, or being caught red-handed regarding an incident that is suspected of being criminal. To rapidly and accurately unearth a case in compliance with applicable procedural legislation, the operations must be targeted and methodical.

Enforcing the law and protecting the interests of the public are the police's primary duties. One could argue that the police's role is to safeguard the public and deter crime. Being at the forefront of Indonesian law enforcement, it is crucial that police officers possess a comprehensive understanding of the country's laws and regulations. This broad knowledge is important so that law enforcers in handling a case of crime or violation of the law can act appropriately by knowing which articles of which regulations can be used as a basis for their investigation. For this reason, it is important for the police to know matters relating to theft, robbery and legal instruments, especially in handling cases involving motorcycle theft.

Legal Obstacles

The establishment of legal order in society is one of the goals of the legislative process. Laws are the primary source of law because legislators (lislasi) write down the law in various laws and record it in the law book.

According to Solly Lubis, there are three pillars or basis upon which all regulations, regardless of their nature or level, are built: When incorporating the goal for policy (government) into a plan or draft of state regulations, the philosophical basis is the viewpoint or concept that serves as the foundation for ideals. Since the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is founded on Pancasila, Pancasila serves as the philosophical foundation for legislation, and in theory, no regulations are made that go against this foundation. The legal

foundation consists of the legal provisions that serve as the legal foundation (*rechtsgrond*) for regulations. The 1945 Constitution, which serves as the legal foundation for the development of organic legislation, governs the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Two components make up the legal basis: the formal basis, which is the foundation of authority (*bevoegdheid*) for agencies to enact specific rules, and the material basis, which is the foundation for the content (material) of regulations pertaining to specific topics. The political foundation is a line of political policy that serves as the subsequent foundation for the policies and guidance of the state government's administration. (Hasibuan & Shanty, 2021)

Since legislative policy is the most strategic stage of efforts to avoid and defeat crime through penal policy, mistakes or flaws in legislative policy are strategic mistakes that can impede efforts to prevent and defeat crime during the stages of implementation and execution. In reality, users and law enforcement personnel in the field frequently engage in polemics over legislation created and passed by the central legislative body. (Rouf, 2014)

Article 2 of Law Number 2 of 2002 about the Indonesian National Police says: "The police are part of the state government's role in preserving public safety and order, enforcing the law, protecting the public, and providing community service."

Article 4 explains the Police's mission: "The Republic of Indonesia National Police seeks to achieve domestic security, which includes preserving public safety and order, enforcing the law, implementing protection, providing community service, and establishing public peace by respecting human rights."

Based on the results of the interview by Brigadier Gita Sihotang in handling motorcycle theft cases by providing support for the implementation of the

national program for securing civil society and the police role program in uncovering motorcycle theft cases in the jurisdiction of the Medan Police and its surroundings.

Non-Legal Obstacles

One of the difficulties police officers encounter in performing their daily tasks is the disconnect between the public's perception of police responsibilities and the realities of society. To accomplish the execution of these police responsibilities, the police take a variety of actions in line with their assigned responsibilities and powers, which include law enforcement, community service, and upholding order and security at all times. Increasing high professional standards and professional responsibilities as role models who understand the law and behave in accordance with the laws that have been implemented, beginning with the police "recruitment and training" system in accordance with the needs of the times, science, and technology, are ways that police professionalism can grow. (Maryani & Gazali, 2023)

In law enforcement efforts, the role of the apparatus is very important because the implementation of existing legal instruments is very dependent on the legal structure. No matter how good a legal instrument is, it will not be useful if the law enforcement officers do not apply it properly in the field. As Herman Mannheim said that: "It is not the formula that decided the issue, but the man who has to apply the formula" (no matter how good the legislation is if the enforcer has a bad character, the results will also be bad). (Mannheim, 1946)

Beginning with the aforementioned statement, it is anticipated that law enforcement personnel would act in compliance with laws and regulations and possess a strong commitment to bringing justice to the victim during field implementation. One can examine the legal

system from a number of angles. First, everything had to do with the way justice was administered. The aforementioned institutions, resources, processes, infrastructure, and facilities are all part of the justice system. Second, the process of trying—that is, reviewing and making decisions—is how the justice system is understood.

The reason criminal justice is referred to as a system is because it has subsystems that support its operations, such as a crime control system that includes the police, prosecutor's office, court, and convict correctional institutions. One way for a society to deal with the issue of crime is through the criminal justice system. By addressing the majority of public reports or complaints from victims of crime and bringing the offenders to court to be found guilty and sentenced, combating crime aims to keep it within acceptable bounds. Furthermore, preventing crime victims from occurring and offenders from committing the same crimes again are equally crucial.

The police's primary duties are to uphold the law and protect the public interest. Thus, it is possible to say that the police's job is to safeguard the public and prevent crime. In an effort to protect the community, the police engage the community through a number of programs that include spreading knowledge about crime in the residential area of the community, educating the public about community responsibility, and providing up-to-date information on crime prevention initiatives through community self-help security. Furthermore, by processing suspected criminals and presenting them to the court prosecution procedure, the police formally play a significant role in the criminal justice system's operation.

In the criminal justice system, the public prosecutor's job is to bring charges against offenders in order to hold them accountable. From incarceration to

sentencing, this role involves the public prosecutor in the criminal justice system. In the meantime, the court is an organization that concentrates on enforcing criminal penalties against criminals through its tiers (Lower Courts, Trial Courts, Appellate Courts, and Supreme Court). It is anticipated that the court procedure will accomplish its objective, which is to ascertain the defendant's bounds of guilt or innocence. Whether the offender receives a probationary term or is imprisoned in a correctional facility prior to being released back into society, the court's final judgment will have an impact.

The justice system can be viewed from several aspects. First, everything related to the administration of justice. Here, the justice system will include as stated above institutions, resources, procedures, infrastructure and facilities, and others. Second, the justice system is interpreted as the process of trying (examining and deciding cases). (Manan, 2005)

Criminal justice is said to be a system because within the system there are subsystems that support the implementation of criminal justice, namely crime control consisting of the Police, Prosecutor's Office, Courts and Corrections for convicts. (Reksodiputro, 1997)

In addition to outlining the rights and responsibilities associated with a criminal process, Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Indonesian Criminal Procedure Code, also known as the Criminal Procedure Code, also outlines the procedures for the criminal process, which are the responsibilities and powers of every law enforcement agency. In order to create an integrated criminal justice system, the law enforcement process based on the Criminal Procedure Code that we currently have follows the principle of division of function or compartment system, which strictly separates the duties and authorities of investigation, prosecution, and examination in court hearings as well as the implementation of decisions and court

decisions that are integrated. However, in practice, this has not yet resulted in synergy between related institutions.

Because the Criminal Procedure Code itself has not yet clearly defined what is meant by an integrated criminal justice system, sectoral egos frequently contribute to the emergence of issues in practice in addition to differences in perception. These egos become barriers to fostering cooperation between components of the criminal justice system.

Ironically, it appears that these challenges persist despite several attempts to eradicate them in practice. These agreements have drawn a lot of attention and harsh criticism from different organizations, particularly during the reform era, because they are perceived as a platform that may allow law enforcement to collude.

All elements of the criminal justice system must work toward the same overall objective as a system in order to assist one another in performing their responsibilities and avoid conflict. In practice, each subsystem frequently operates independently with a variety of work-related objectives. This leads to a disregard for the necessity of obtaining a criminal policy, often known as a crime prevention policy. This condition significantly affects how the legal system and law enforcement operate.

The subsystem's ego-sectoral barriers to this integration make it impossible to implement crime prevention in the best possible way. The criminal justice system's definition of integration does not equate to a system that functions as a single department or unit or as a single, independent organization. The goal of integration in the criminal justice system is to foster collaboration and coordination throughout subsystems while adhering to the idea of unity in diversity.

Through the mobilization of all available resources and individuals, each

subsystem within the criminal justice system contributes to the fight against crime. Nonetheless, this subsystem's operations must be focused on accomplishing shared objectives as outlined in the criminal policy (or crime prevention policy).

The purpose of this integrated approach is to develop a plan that will enable each component to perform more effectively while also collaborating with other components to accomplish shared objectives. The logical conclusion is that in order to preserve the continuity of their tasks, one element must be structurally related to another. The integrated criminal justice system cannot effectively combat crime if there is a lack of close collaboration and a common understanding of the objectives to be met.

The closeness of the police's existence with the community can actually be used as a means to facilitate the police's duties in crime prevention. If the police can embrace the community with their image, then the success of the police's work cannot be denied, because the police and the community are an inseparable configuration. In this case, there is a mutually beneficial cooperation (mutual symbiosis), because on the one hand the police can carry out their duties well and the community gets a sense of security from the success of the police's duties. (Widyani, 2015)

The main role of the police is as a criminal law enforcer, in addition to that as an additional role is also as a guardian of order. Because of the increasing complexity of urban society, the function of police officers also increases, the police must also enforce administrative regulations in addition to that there are additional tasks; namely carrying out crime prevention activities (preventive and pre-emptive) through community activities. Finally, it is concluded that the function and duties of the police which began as a passive and

reactive security guard (watchman) have changed into an aggressive and reactive crime fighter (crime fighter) and an aggressive and pro-active law enforcer (law enforcer).

It can be said that the police have a great responsibility and also greatly determine the success of the criminal justice system as a whole. Direct interaction between the police and the community can have a good or bad influence. Therefore, a coordinated approach is needed between the police and the community so that they can understand each other and can become one of the police's strategies in dealing with crime.

Law enforcement personnel frequently oppose victims in the field due to the rigid structure and procedures, which also hinders them from coming up with innovative solutions, even when it comes to humanitarian concerns. This is due to a lack of understanding and perspective among law enforcement personnel. Even while written legal goods still have a lot of flaws, law enforcement officials understand that justice is in their hearts and should evaluate the situation more than only legally.

A structure's viability does depend on adherence to the policies and guidelines. But more than that, the issue is in the way law enforcement views the law and their preconceived notions about it. It is challenging for legal experts to offer alternative interpretations or make the required advancements because of their predominant legalistic viewpoint, particularly among those working in the subject of criminal law. (Delmiati, 2016)

CONCLUSION

In order to detect motorbike theft events under the authority of the Medan Police and the surrounding area, the Indonesian National Police is responsible for maintaining public safety and order, law enforcement, protection, patronage, and community service. By upholding human rights and handling legal issues, the

Indonesian National Police carries out its responsibilities in a professional manner. The way this duty is being carried out demonstrates the application of values, the objective of a professional Indonesian National Police acting as the protector and guardian of a community, and the Indonesian National Police's purpose.

Two factors—legal and non-legal—make it difficult for the Indonesian National Police to provide security protection to the community of motorized vehicle users. The legal element is the absence of legal coherence between laws and regulations; for instance, the role of the police in law enforcement is intertwined with the roles of other law enforcement agencies, including the judiciary and the prosecutor's office. On the other hand, the absence of integration among law enforcement officials as part of the criminal justice system is the non-legal component.

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