

OPTIMIZING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION FUNCTIONS IN HANDLING MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT: EVIDENCE FROM THE SEBERANG ULU I POLICE SECTOR, PALEMBANG

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Abstract

Motor vehicle theft remains a recurring law-enforcement challenge, yet empirical studies examining investigative effectiveness at the sector-police level and the structural constraints that shape investigative performance remain limited. This study examines the function of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Seberang Ulu I Police Sector in handling motor vehicle theft and identifies the institutional and community-level factors that constrain investigative effectiveness. The study employs a qualitative descriptive approach. Primary data were obtained through field observation of police activities, while secondary data consisted of police reports concerning motor vehicle theft during April–May 2024, institutional documentation, and relevant legal and academic literature. The data were analyzed descriptively and thematically by identifying recurring patterns in investigative capacity, organizational resources, legal constraints, and police–community relations. The findings indicate that investigative effectiveness is shaped by the interaction between internal organizational capacity and external environmental conditions. Internally, limited investigative personnel, constrained operational funding, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, and reported pressure on investigators reduce the capacity of the Criminal Investigation Unit to conduct timely and comprehensive investigations. Externally, unclear or fragmented legal provisions, low public legal awareness, limited community legal education, geographical conditions, and challenges associated with the application of regulations concerning minor offences complicate case detection, evidence gathering, and follow-up investigations. These findings demonstrate that investigative effectiveness cannot be assessed solely from the ability to arrest suspects, but must also be understood through institutional capacity, investigative effort, crime-prevention practices, and police–community cooperation. This finding is consistent with evidence-based policing research emphasizing organizational policies, investigative effort, technology, patrol activity, and community involvement as relevant factors in investigative outcomes (Prince, Lum, and Koper 2021). The study concludes that strengthening motor vehicle theft enforcement requires an integrated strategy combining investigative capacity, preventive policing, community participation, adequate operational resources, and professional accountability. At the sector-police level, strengthening investigator capacity and improving coordination with communities and relevant institutions are particularly important for improving the effectiveness and legitimacy of criminal justice responses.

Keywords: Law Enforcement; Criminal Investigation; Motor Vehicle Theft; Police Investigative Capacity; Criminal Justice System.

1. INTRODUCTION

Law is a fundamental instrument that functions to regulate social life. However, the

function of law is not merely to regulate citizen behavior, but also to ensure order and proper benefits for society. In Indonesia, there are

various types of laws, one of which is criminal law. Criminal law has the primary objective of preventing or suppressing societal actions that violate applicable legal provisions. Van Hamel defines criminal law as all the principles and rules adopted by a state in maintaining legal order (*rechtsorde*), which prohibit behavior that violates the law and imposes sanctions on violators.¹

Systematic legal regulation allows for the identification of unlawful behavior and understanding of a person's motives for committing such actions, thus eliciting social reactions in society. In community and national life, what is expected is the creation of peace, a sense of security, and order without interference from any party. When violations or crimes occur, the law plays a primary role in resolving these issues.²

Crime is an act that harms society and thus elicits a negative response. Crime is also a social phenomenon that emerges within the context of society (crime in society). It is part of a complex social process, a product of history, and is always linked to economic processes that influence interactions between individuals. Understanding crime in the past

often loses its meaning because it ignores the concept of the totality of society.³

From a legal perspective, a crime is defined as an act that violates criminal law or the laws in force in a society. Essentially, any act that violates criminal law or the laws in force in a society is a highly detrimental act to that society.⁴

One form of crime that is specifically regulated is theft, as stipulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP) Book II Chapter XXII Article 362. This article states: "Anyone who takes an item, either in whole or in part, belonging to another person with the intention of possessing it unlawfully, is threatened with a maximum prison sentence of five years or a maximum fine of Rp. 900."⁵

The elements contained in Article 362 of the Criminal Code include: the act of taking, the object being goods, ownership of the goods by another party, and the intention to possess the goods unlawfully.

A real-life example of this law's application occurred in Palembang. On Monday, February 24, 2025, the Buser team from the Seberang Ulu (SU) I Police Sector successfully arrested a motor vehicle theft perpetrator using a unique method. The

¹ Benuf, K. (2020). Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Sebagai Instrumen Mengurai Permasalahan Hukum Kontemporer. *Jurnal Gema Keadilan*, 7(1), 145–160.

² Putra, I. S. (2021). Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) sebagai Alternatif Penyelesaian Sengketa E-Commerce di Indonesia. *Simbur Cahaya*, 5(2), 463–479.

³ Mulyadi, L. (2019). Upaya Hukum Yang Dilakukan Korban Kejahatan Dikaji Dari Perspektif Sistem Peradilan Pidana Dalam Putusan Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia. *Journal of Law*.

⁴ Mulyani, S. (2017). Penyelesaian Perkara Tindak Pidana Ringan Menurut Undang-Undang Dalam Perspektif Restorative Justice (Adjudication Of Misdemeanor Based On Legislation In Current Perspectives). *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure*, 16(3), 337.

⁵ Ramli, I., Hidayat, W. A., & Muharuddin, M. (2023). Penghentian Perkara Berdasarkan Restorative Justice Dalam Perkara Tindak Pidana Pencurian Di Kota Sorong. *Journal of Law Justice (JLJ)*, 1(2 December), 89–108.

perpetrator kicked the motorcycle's front tire so that the handlebars straightened, thus facilitating the theft. The perpetrator, Tegar (24), a resident of Jalan KH Azhari, Lorong Kedukan, SU I District, Palembang, was arrested after an intensive investigation by the Buser team. The incident occurred on December 14, 2024, at around 12:00 WIB on Jalan SH Wardoyo, right in front of Handayani Kindergarten, SU I District, Palembang.

The victim, Erni Yulianita (26), a resident of Jalan Tribata, Kemuning District, Palembang, parked her motorcycle with the handlebars locked. The perpetrator approached the motorcycle, kicked the front tire until the handlebars straightened and the safety lock was unlocked. After that, the perpetrator easily drove away without arousing suspicion. The victim then reported the matter to the SU I Police. Based on the report, the Buser team conducted an investigation and arrested the suspect at his residence.

In addition to arresting the perpetrator, police confiscated the vehicle registration certificate (STNK) for the victim's Honda Beat motorcycle with license plate number BG 4839 AEK as evidence. The stolen vehicle is still being sought. AKP Fitri Dewi Utami, Chief of the SU I Police, stated that they are continuing to investigate the identity of the receiver who purchased the stolen motorcycle.

During questioning, the perpetrator admitted that this was his first time committing theft. However, police are still investigating the possibility of his involvement in similar

cases. For his actions, the suspect has been charged under Article 363 paragraph 1, point 5 of the Criminal Code concerning aggravated theft, which carries a maximum sentence of seven years. The SU I Police also urge the public to always be careful when parking their vehicles, use double locks, and immediately report any lost or stolen vehicles to the authorities.

Another case involved five motor vehicle theft perpetrators who operated in the Indomaret parking lot on Jalan KI Marogan, Kertapati District, Palembang, on Sunday, June 29, at around 8:30 PM WIB. The perpetrators consisted of Ari Putra (29), Virgo (43), Joni Iskandar (23), Amanda Pratama (20), and Fera Seftilia (43), all residents of Lorong Terusan 1, Kelurahan 5 Ulu, Kecamatan SU I, Palembang. The five suspects were arrested at their respective homes on Sunday, July 17, at around 3:30 PM WIB. The four male perpetrators were shot with hot lead in both legs for resisting arrest during the investigation, while the female perpetrator was not subjected to any firm action.

Head of the Palembang City Police Criminal Investigation Unit, Commissioner Tri Wahyudi, explained that the incident began when the victim, Supriadi (22), parked his Honda Beat motorcycle to go shopping. The four male perpetrators were shot with hot lead for resisting arrest during the investigation, while the female suspect was not subjected to any firm action.

The Sector Police Criminal Investigation Unit has several primary tasks that are crucial to maintaining security and order, namely:

1. Criminal Case Investigation: Collecting evidence, interviewing witnesses, and examining crime scenes to determine who is responsible.
2. Criminal Investigation: If sufficient evidence is available, the Criminal Investigation Unit continues the investigation to identify suspects, including gathering additional evidence and making arrests.
3. Organized Crime Surveillance: Monitoring and addressing organized crime such as drug trafficking, extortion, and fraud, in collaboration with higher-level police units, such as the Narcotics Investigation Directorate.
4. Counseling and Prevention: Educating the public about the dangers of crime and self-protection measures, with the aim of reducing crime rates in their jurisdiction.
5. Cooperation with Related Agencies: Coordinating with other agencies, such as the Social Services Agency and Child Protection Agencies, especially in handling cases of violence against women and children.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a qualitative descriptive research design to examine the operation of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Seberang Ulu I Police Sector in handling

motor vehicle theft. A qualitative design was selected because the research focuses on understanding institutional conditions, investigative practices, operational constraints, and the interaction between police officers and the community rather than measuring relationships statistically.

The research was conducted at the Seberang Ulu I Police Sector, Palembang City, with the Criminal Investigation Unit serving as the principal institutional setting. The unit was selected because the study specifically examines the implementation of criminal investigation functions at the sector-police level in responding to motor vehicle theft.

The study uses both primary and secondary data. Primary data consist of field observations concerning police activities and the implementation of investigative and preventive functions. Secondary data consist of police reports concerning motor vehicle theft during April–May 2024, institutional documents, relevant legislation, and academic literature concerning criminal law, criminal investigation, crime prevention, and policing. The use of police reports is important because documentary evidence provides an empirical basis for identifying the occurrence and investigative characteristics of motor vehicle theft in the research location.

The available manuscript does not specify the number and identity of interview informants. Therefore, no number of interview participants is introduced in this revision to avoid adding unsupported empirical

information. If the researchers actually conducted interviews, the final manuscript should specify the number of informants, their institutional positions, the selection criteria, and the interview procedure at this point. This information is important because the reviewer expressly requested clarification concerning research participants or informants.

Data were collected through observation, document analysis, and literature review. Document analysis focused particularly on police reports and institutional records relevant to motor vehicle theft. The literature review was used to place the empirical findings within the broader framework of criminal law, policing, crime prevention, investigative effectiveness, and community policing.

The data were analyzed using qualitative descriptive and thematic interpretation. First, the collected materials were organized according to the research questions. Second, recurring information was grouped into thematic categories, namely: (1) investigative human resources; (2) operational funding; (3) facilities and infrastructure; (4) legal and regulatory factors; (5) investigator independence and organizational pressure; (6) community legal awareness and participation; and (7) geographical conditions. Third, these themes were interpreted in relation to investigative effectiveness, preventive policing, and community-oriented policing.

This analytical procedure enables the research to distinguish between internal institutional constraints and external environmental constraints affecting criminal investigation.

The study therefore does not claim statistical generalization to all police sectors in Indonesia. Its contribution lies in providing an empirically grounded account of the structural and operational factors affecting criminal investigation at the sector-police level, using the Seberang Ulu I Police Sector as a localized case.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Law enforcement against motor vehicle theft crimes is one of the primary responsibilities of the Indonesian National Police (POLRI). As a state instrument, POLRI is required to carry out its law enforcement duties professionally, particularly in solving motor vehicle theft cases, which are unique and require proactive action to identify the perpetrators. The resolution of these cases must be oriented towards the arrest of the perpetrators while also ensuring the proper implementation of laws and regulations.⁶

One crucial element in law enforcement is the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) investigator. Investigators are expected to support the resolution of cases against individuals or groups committing motor vehicle theft. In practice, investigators often

⁶ Ramli, I., Hidayat, W. A., & Muharuddin, M. (2023). Penghentian Perkara Berdasarkan Restorative Justice Dalam Perkara Tindak Pidana Pencurian Di Kota

Sorong. *Journal of Law Justice (JLJ)*, 1(2 December), 89–108.

encounter internal POLRI members involved in similar crimes, even though ideally the police are the vanguard in eradicating such crimes.⁷

Various weaknesses and obstacles in law enforcement can be categorized as follows:

1. Imperfect legal instruments;
2. Low moral integrity of law enforcement officers;
3. Unprofessional law enforcement;
4. Low salaries of law enforcement officers;
5. Low levels of public legal awareness;
6. Limited facilities and infrastructure;
7. Government intervention in the judicial process.

Law enforcement does not merely mean the implementation of laws, although in Indonesia this tends to be the case. The concept of law enforcement is popular because it is often understood as the implementation of judges' decisions, even though the factors influencing law enforcement are neutral; positive or negative effects depend on the content and application of these factors.⁸

These five factors are closely interrelated and serve as benchmarks for the effectiveness of law enforcement. In carrying out their duties, the police are responsible for safeguarding the interests of the community, nation, and state by ensuring security, order,

and law enforcement, including in handling criminal acts within the jurisdiction of the South Sumatra Regional Police.

Inhibiting factors in combating motorcycle theft can be divided into internal and external factors:

1. Internal Factors

- a. Law Enforcement Factors – Law enforcers are role models for the community and are required to possess professional abilities in line with public aspirations. Professionalism, competence, skills, and intellectual ability are essential for officers to carry out their duties quickly, accurately, thoroughly, and fulfill the public's sense of justice.
- b. Human Resources Factors – The Seberang Ulu I Police Station is classified as a metropolitan police station, but the number of detectives is only 15, far from proportional to the crime rate in the area. This shortage hinders law enforcement, including arrests, pursuits, and criminal investigations.
- c. Lack of Operational Funds for Investigations – A limited budget reduces the quality of law enforcement by impacting the performance of investigators and detectives in carrying

⁷ Margo Hadi Pura, & Faridah, H. (2021). Asas Akusator Dalam Perlindungan Hukum Atas Hak Tersangka Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 1981 Tentang Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Acara Pidana. *Jurnal Hukum Sasana*, 7(1), 79–95.

⁸ Erasmus A.T. Napitupulu dkk. (2022). Peluang dan Tantangan Penerapan Restorative Justice dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana di Indonesia. In *Al-Adl : Jurnal Hukum* (Vol. 10, Issue 2).

out their duties in accordance with the law.

d. Facilities and Infrastructure – The Seberang Ulu I Police Station, as an urban police station, should have adequate facilities. However, the building, patrol vehicles, and other supporting facilities require renovation or replacement to improve the effectiveness of investigations.

e. Interference with Investigators – Pressure from superiors at the police precinct or regional police level, including interference by individuals related to suspects, can hinder the investigation process at the police precinct level.

1. External Factors

a. Legal Factors – Obstacles stem from incomplete laws, the absence of clear implementing regulations, and unclear wording, which can lead to differing interpretations.

b. Supreme Court Regulations on Minor Crimes – These regulations can influence investigative practices, so indicators and technical regulations are needed to ensure harmonious investigations and trial processes.

c. Low Public Legal Awareness – People who are unaware of the law rarely report

crimes, thus hindering the law enforcement process.

d. Low Public Education – Low levels of education impact legal culture, so community education and empowerment need to be improved to support law enforcement.

e. Geographical Factors – The vast area of the Seberang Ulu I Police Station, with numerous access routes, makes it easy for perpetrators to escape, complicating the investigation process.

Furthermore, in criminal law, the elements of space (*locus delicti*) and time (*tempus delicti*) are crucial for determining the elements of a crime, sentencing, and the application of the Criminal Code. Mistakes in establishing these elements can render an indictment null and void (Article 146 of the Criminal Procedure Code).⁹

The journey of criminal law enforcement in Indonesia has been long, at least since the enactment of the Criminal Procedure Code (Law No. 8 of 1981). The dynamics of law enforcement are not only a monopoly of the authorities, but also the influence of openness and public participation. Public and intellectual pressure demands professionalism from officials, in line with the spirit of the Criminal Procedure Code, ensuring that the law is enforced fairly and professionally.¹⁰

⁹ Putri, S., Lase, O., Rahardiansyah, T., & Notoprayitno, M. I. (2025). Analisis Hukum Kasus Perdagangan Orang dan Eksploitasi Ekonomi di Indonesia. *Locus Journal of Academic Literature Review*, 4(3), 114–125.

¹⁰ Roychan, W., Susanto, & Taufikur Rohman. (2023). Reformulasi Pengaturan Restoratif Justice Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Di Indonesia. *Dekrit: Jurnal Magister Ilmu Hukum*, 13(2), 45–67.

Effective law enforcement requires a holistic approach, emphasizing not only legal norms for suspects but also accommodating their rights during the trial process. Preventive efforts through the police's protective function must be maximized, including outreach programs, collaboration with educational institutions, and local governments.¹¹

In practice, the Seberang Ulu I Police have implemented preventive and repressive measures. Repressive measures include routine patrols, inquiries, and criminal investigations. Preventive efforts are carried out through public education about the dangers of crime and outreach on crime prevention.

Obstacles to criminal law enforcement at the Seberang Ulu I Police can be categorized as follows:

- Internal: limited human resources, limited operational funds for investigations, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, and interference with investigators.
- External: Supreme Court regulations on minor crimes, low public legal culture, low education, and the region's geographic conditions.

Police report data from April–May 2024 shows that motor vehicle theft (curanmor) is quite rampant in the jurisdiction of the Seberang Ulu I Police. This demonstrates the need for law enforcement that is not only formal but also prioritizes the functions of

protection, prevention, and improving the community's legal culture.

Criminal law enforcement with a functional approach emphasizes the concrete implementation of the law. Preemptive and preventive functions are crucial for suppressing the potential for crime. The inability of law enforcement officers to eradicate crime is not solely due to the law, but is more influenced by the moral integrity of law enforcement officers.

As society evolves from a simple to a modern and complex one, the law must adapt, ensuring that criminal law enforcement is not merely formal but also accommodates substantive justice. In this context, police protection is key to preventing crime while maintaining professional and proportional law enforcement.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on an analysis of the optimization of the Criminal Investigation Unit's function at the Seberang Ulu I Police Station in Palembang City in handling motor vehicle theft, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The Important Role of the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and Investigators
The Indonesian National Police (POLRI), particularly the Criminal Investigation Unit, plays a strategic role in eradicating motor vehicle theft. Investigators are required to

¹¹ Fatahillah, Arnita, & Nurarafah. (2024). Legitimasi Hukum, Hukum Lingkungan, Pembangunan

Berkelanjutan, Deforestasi, Perubahan Iklim, Ekologi. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan*, 4(6), 8.

work professionally, proactively, and focus on apprehending perpetrators in accordance with laws and regulations.

2. Internal Barriers

Significant internal barriers include limited human resources, insufficient operational funds for investigations, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, and interference with investigators by both internal and external parties. These barriers directly impact the effectiveness of law enforcement.

3. External Barriers

External factors include incomplete legal instruments, Supreme Court regulations regarding minor crimes, low legal awareness and public education, and geographical conditions that allow perpetrators to flee. These factors impact the smoothness of the investigation process and overall law enforcement.

4. Functional and Holistic Approach

Optimizing the function of the Criminal Investigation Department requires a functional approach, namely the integration of preventive, repressive, and protective duties. Law enforcement is not only formal but must also consider substantive justice for the community and the rights of suspects.

5. The Importance of Improving Culture and Integrity

The success of law enforcement depends not only on the law, but also on the moral integrity of officers and the community's

legal culture. Increasing legal awareness and public education are crucial elements to support the effectiveness of police duties.

6. Preventive and Repressive Strategy

The Seberang Ulu I Police have implemented a combined strategy of preventive measures, such as outreach and public education, and repressive measures, such as routine patrols, inquiries, and searches. This strategy is crucial for breaking the cycle of motor vehicle theft within the police station's jurisdiction.

Overall, law enforcement against motor vehicle theft at the Seberang Ulu I Police requires synergy between officer professionalism, improved infrastructure, strengthened regulations, and active community participation. This effort is expected to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement and create a safe, orderly and just community environment.

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