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Article Title

The Effectiveness of Law Enforcement by the Police in Addressing Motorcycle Theft Crimes: A Study at the South Sulawesi Regional Police

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of police functions in law enforcement against motorcycle theft within the jurisdiction of the South Sulawesi Regional Police. The research employs an empirical juridical approach by examining the implementation of law in practice through field data and legal analysis. Data were obtained from interviews with police investigators, documentation studies, and relevant legal materials. The findings indicate that police functions, including preemptive, preventive, and repressive measures, have been implemented but have not yet achieved optimal effectiveness. This is reflected in the gap between the number of reported cases and the rate of case resolution. Several factors influence this condition, including the consistency of legal regulations, the professionalism and integrity of law enforcement officers, limitations in facilities and infrastructure, low community participation, and the level of legal culture within society. The study emphasizes the importance of strengthening institutional capacity, utilizing technology, enhancing community involvement, and reformulating adaptive law enforcement strategies. These efforts are expected to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement and contribute to maintaining public security and order.

Keywords: Police effectiveness, law enforcement, motorcycle theft, criminal justice

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is recognized as a state based on the rule of law as affirmed in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution. The consequence of this principle is that all aspects of social life must be governed by applicable law. Law functions as an instrument for regulating social behavior as well as a means of protecting citizens' rights (Usman, 2014). Criminal law holds an important position in maintaining public order through sanction mechanisms. The criminal law system consists of substantive law and procedural law which complement each other. Both serve as the primary foundation in the process of effective law enforcement (Saputra, 2025).

The existence of law in society cannot be separated from daily human activities. Legal norms regulate behavior through commands and prohibitions that are coercive in nature (Angraeni, Mamonto & Girsang, 2025). The main objective of such regulation is to create a safe and orderly condition. Violations of legal norms will result in sanctions. Crime remains a recurring phenomenon as part of social dynamics. This condition indicates that law enforcement still faces various challenges (Isnawan, 2023).

Crimes against property represent one of the most common forms of criminality. Motorcycle theft is a type of crime that significantly disturbs the public. The losses incurred are not only material but also psychological (Kurniadi, 2022). The high rate of such crimes indicates gaps in the security system. Economic and social factors often trigger the occurrence of these crimes. This situation demands serious handling by law enforcement authorities (Mantili, 2019).

Empirical data show that motorcycle theft follows a fluctuating pattern. Case increases can occur significantly within certain periods. Decreases can also occur

within a short time. These fluctuations reflect the dynamics of law enforcement effectiveness. Social and environmental factors also influence crime rates. Analysis of such data is essential to understanding criminal phenomena (Syahrir, 2025).

Theft as an unlawful act has a strong normative prohibition. From the perspective of positive law, theft is classified as a criminal offense subject to sanctions. From a religious perspective, theft is also considered a reprehensible act. Moral values and justice form the basis of this prohibition. Theft damages social order and public security. Crime prevention efforts are therefore urgently needed (Milla, *et al*, 2025).

Justice in law enforcement is not solely derived from written regulations. Moral and ethical principles also play an important role. Law enforcement must be carried out fairly and proportionally (Burhanudin, 2018). Every law enforcement officer bears moral responsibility in performing their duties. Public trust heavily depends on the integrity of law enforcement. This condition requires professionalism in every legal action.

The Indonesian National Police have a strategic role in law enforcement. This institution is responsible for maintaining public security and order. The police also provide protection and services to the community. These duties are regulated in Law Number 2 of 2002. Police functions include preventive and repressive actions. The success of these functions determines social stability (Arif, 2021).

Police performance is not measured solely by formal legal aspects. Substantive justice and quality of service are also important indicators. Effective law enforcement must reflect real justice. A purely formal approach is insufficient to address legal complexities. Integrity and commitment are required in performing duties. This remains a challenge in law enforcement practice.

The police have broad authority in law enforcement processes. These authorities include investigation and inquiry of criminal acts. The process is regulated under the Criminal Procedure Code. Every police action must be based on applicable legal provisions. Such authority must be exercised responsibly. Proper use of authority increases law enforcement effectiveness.

Investigation is the initial stage of law enforcement. It aims to determine whether a criminal event has occurred. Investigators are authorized to collect information and evidence. These actions must be carried out professionally and objectively. Investigation results form the basis for further legal processes. Accuracy at this stage determines overall success (Munib, 2018).

Inquiry is the next stage in law enforcement. Investigators are authorized to take legal actions against suspects. These actions include arrest, detention, and seizure. Each action must comply with procedural rules. Procedural violations may affect the validity of legal processes. Compliance with law is therefore essential (Karna, *et al*, 2024).

Field realities show a gap between norms and practice. This discrepancy is often referred to as the difference between *das sollen* and *das sein*. Police duties are not always carried out in accordance with regulations. Some cases indicate deviations in public service. This condition can reduce public trust. Evaluation of law enforcement practices is therefore necessary (Ardhan & Dadek, 2026).

The phenomenon of refusal to accept reports by officers illustrates one of the problems. Such actions contradict the legal obligations of the police. Citizens have the right to legal services. Refusal of reports may harm victims of crime. This reflects weaknesses in the supervision system. Institutional improvements are urgently needed (Hapsoro & Rezaldy, 2023).

Law enforcement problems are not solely individual in nature. Institutional factors also influence police performance. Weak internal supervision can create opportunities for misconduct. The professional code of ethics must be consistently enforced. Professionalism is a key factor for success. Institutional reform becomes a strategic necessity (Rudihartono, Sinala & Afrita, 2025).

Motorcycle theft has broad impacts on society. Public sense of security is significantly affected. Social stability may be disrupted by rising crime rates. The role of the police becomes crucial under such conditions. Preventive and repressive efforts must be balanced. A comprehensive approach is required in crime control.

The effectiveness of law enforcement is a key indicator of police performance. Case resolution rates are one measurable aspect. Public satisfaction also serves as an important indicator. Effective law enforcement must deliver justice. Transparency and accountability must be maintained. Continuous evaluation is necessary.

Factors influencing law enforcement effectiveness are diverse. Legal factors include clarity of regulations. Apparatus factors relate to professionalism and integrity. Facilities include infrastructure and human resources. Community factors involve legal awareness and participation. Interaction among these factors determines outcomes (Karimullah, 2024).

An empirical approach is necessary to understand real conditions. Research should not focus solely on written norms. Analysis of behavior among law enforcement and society is important. Field data provide a more objective perspective. This approach allows comprehensive problem identification. Research findings can support policy improvement.

The jurisdiction of the South Sulawesi Regional Police has unique characteristics. Crime rates are influenced by social and economic conditions. Regional distribution also affects crime patterns. Police must adapt their strategies accordingly. A localized approach is essential. This becomes the focus of the study.

Analysis of police effectiveness is important to undertake. This research aims to measure law enforcement performance. Identifying obstacles is part of the analysis. Improvement efforts can be formulated based on findings. Scientific approaches are used to ensure objectivity. The results are expected to contribute to legal development.

This study employs an empirical juridical method. Primary data are obtained through interviews and observations. Secondary data include relevant legal materials. Analysis is conducted descriptively and qualitatively. This approach provides a comprehensive overview. The findings are expected to answer the research questions.

This study is expected to provide both academic and practical contributions. The findings can serve as references for legal development. Recommendations can be utilized by law enforcement agencies. Improving the quality of law enforcement is the primary goal. Public protection must remain a priority. The study is expected to offer broad benefits.

METHOD

This study employs an empirical legal research type with a juridical-empirical approach that views law not only as written norms but also as actual behavior occurring within society. This approach combines analysis of statutory regulations with direct observation of law enforcement practices in the field. The research was conducted within the jurisdiction of the South Sulawesi Regional Police, focusing on the processes of investigation and arrest of motorcycle theft offenders. The research was carried out over a two-month period, from February to March 2026. The data used consist of primary data obtained through interviews with police investigators and related parties, as well as secondary data derived from statutory regulations, legal literature, scientific journals, and official documents. The legal materials analyzed include primary legal materials in the form of legislation and police regulations, as well as secondary legal materials that support theoretical and conceptual studies.

The population in this study includes all cases of motorcycle theft handled by police authorities within the jurisdiction of the South Sulawesi Regional Police. The sampling technique was conducted using purposive sampling by considering cases that have undergone stages of reporting, investigation, inquiry, and arrest. Data collection techniques were carried out through in-depth interviews and documentation studies of case files, police reports, and investigation results. The data obtained were then analyzed using a descriptive qualitative method by linking applicable legal provisions with law enforcement practices in the field. The analysis was conducted through an empirical approach to examine the conformity between *das sollen* and *das sein*. A comparative approach was used to compare law enforcement policies with practices in other countries. A conceptual approach was applied to analyze the concept of law enforcement effectiveness from a legal theory perspective.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. The Effectiveness of Police Functions in Law Enforcement Against Motorcycle Theft Crimes within the Jurisdiction of the South Sulawesi Regional Police

The police as a state institution hold a strategic position within the law enforcement system in Indonesia. The function of the police is regulated under Law Number 2 of 2002, which emphasizes its role in maintaining public security and order. These duties include law enforcement, protection, guidance, and service to the community. The existence of the police serves as a key indicator of the success of a rule-of-law state. The implementation of these functions must be based on the principles of legality and professionalism. This condition highlights the importance of the effectiveness of police functions in addressing crime.

The effectiveness of police functions can be assessed based on the conformity between legal norms and their implementation in practice. Effective law enforcement must be able to significantly reduce crime rates. Empirical reality shows that motorcycle theft remains relatively high. This condition reflects challenges in the implementation of police duties. The rate of case resolution becomes an important indicator. A comprehensive analysis is therefore necessary.

Police functions have both juridical and sociological dimensions that are interconnected. The juridical dimension relates to formal authority regulated by statutory provisions. The sociological dimension relates to the role of the police within society. Both dimensions must operate in balance. Imbalance will affect the quality of law enforcement. Integration of both dimensions is essential for success.

The preemptive function constitutes the initial step in crime prevention. This activity is carried out through public education and awareness programs. The main objective is to increase public legal awareness. These efforts include socialization on vehicle security. Community involvement plays a crucial role in preventing crime. The success of the preemptive function depends on public participation.

The preventive function plays a direct role in preventing crime. Patrol activities represent the primary implementation of this function. The presence of police officers in the field creates a deterrent effect on potential offenders. Patrols are conducted in crime-prone areas. Patrol strategies must be systematically designed. Their effectiveness depends on proper planning.

Patrol implementation requires analysis of crime-prone areas. Identification of hotspots is a key element in preventive strategies. Determination of patrol locations must be based on crime data. A data-driven approach enhances patrol effectiveness.

Variation in time and routes is necessary to avoid predictable patterns. This increases the deterrent effect.

The integration of technology in patrol activities enhances law enforcement effectiveness. The use of CCTV and public reporting systems accelerates response time. Real-time data supports decision-making processes. Technology serves as a supporting tool in crime prevention. Coordination between field officers and data centers is essential. This system improves operational efficiency.

Documentation of patrol activities forms an important part of evaluation. Patrol data are used to assess strategic effectiveness. Evaluations are conducted periodically to improve policies. The results serve as the basis for decision-making. A proper evaluation system enhances patrol quality. This condition supports sustainable law enforcement.

The repressive function represents the final stage of law enforcement. Enforcement actions are carried out through investigation and inquiry processes. The main objective is to identify and apprehend offenders. The process must comply with criminal procedural law. Procedural compliance is essential. Violations may affect the validity of cases.

Investigation is conducted to determine whether a criminal event has occurred. This stage involves the collection of preliminary information. Investigators must act professionally and objectively. Investigation results form the basis for further legal processes. Accuracy at this stage determines success. This process is crucial in law enforcement.

Inquiry aims to collect evidence and identify suspects. Actions include arrest and seizure. Each action must comply with legal provisions. The use of forensic technology supports investigations. Coordination with prosecutors is necessary. This process determines the success of law enforcement.

Empirical data indicate that case resolution rates remain low. The number of cases in 2025 reached hundreds. The resolution rate was only around one-third of total cases. This reflects an imbalance in performance. Law enforcement efforts have not been optimal. Analysis of contributing factors is necessary.

The increase in cases in 2026 indicates greater challenges. Projections show higher case numbers compared to the previous year. Resolution rates tend to remain stagnant. This condition reflects a performance gap. Law enforcement has not kept pace with crime growth. Strategic evaluation is urgently required.

Limited human resources constitute one of the main factors. The number of personnel affects police performance. High workload reduces case handling effectiveness. Limited facilities and infrastructure also present challenges. These

conditions affect law enforcement quality. Resource improvement becomes a strategic solution.

The complexity of criminal *modus operandi* also affects effectiveness. Offenders often operate within organized networks. Division of roles increases difficulty in detection. Crime patterns become more complex. Conventional approaches are less effective. New strategies are required.

Community participation is an important factor in law enforcement. Public awareness in reporting crimes remains low. Information from the public greatly assists investigations. Public trust in the police influences participation. Public education becomes essential. Synergy between the community and police is necessary.

Interview results indicate that police efforts have been relatively effective. This is supported by the active implementation of police functions. Patrols and public outreach have been conducted regularly. However, crime rates remain high. This indicates suboptimal effectiveness. Innovation in strategy is required.

A criminological perspective shows that motorcycle theft is organized crime. Offenders operate in networks rather than individually. These networks include field actors and receivers of stolen goods. Such patterns require a more complex approach. Law enforcement must target entire networks. This strategy enhances effectiveness.

The utilization of technology and intelligence becomes essential. Criminal data assist in identifying perpetrators. Inter-regional cooperation improves enforcement effectiveness. Cross-sector approaches are necessary. Technology becomes a key tool in case resolution. Innovation is crucial for success.

The effectiveness of police functions can be summarized in the following table:

Table 1: Analysis of Police Function Effectiveness

Aspect	Empirical Condition	Problem	Solution
Preemptive	Socialization ongoing	Low participation	Continuous education
Preventive	Routine patrols	Limited variation	Hotspot & technology
Repressive	Enforcement ongoing	Low resolution rate	Strengthening investigation
Human Resources	Limited	High workload	Personnel increase
Technology	Not optimal	Limited integration	Digital policing

Overall analysis shows that police effectiveness remains partial. Efforts have been implemented but not yet optimal. A gap persists between case numbers and resolution rates. Internal and external factors influence performance. Comprehensive strategies

are required to improve effectiveness. Synergy between law enforcement and the community is essential.

B. Factors Influencing the Effectiveness of Police Functions in Law Enforcement Against Motorcycle Theft Crimes

The effectiveness of police functions in law enforcement against motorcycle theft is influenced by various interrelated factors. The implementation of investigation and inquiry duties constitutes the core of the law enforcement process. These authorities are regulated under the Criminal Procedure Code and reinforced by the Law on the Indonesian National Police. These provisions provide the legal foundation for law enforcement officers in carrying out their duties. Field realities show that effectiveness is not solely determined by legal rules. Internal and external conditions also influence the success of law enforcement.

The process of handling cases begins with the receipt of public reports through the Integrated Police Service Center (SPKT). This stage serves as the entry point for law enforcement processes. It is followed by investigation to ensure the existence of criminal elements. The process continues with inquiry if sufficient preliminary evidence is found. These stages reflect a systematic legal mechanism. The implementation of these procedures becomes an initial indicator of effectiveness.

Legal factors constitute a primary element in law enforcement. Clarity of legal norms provides guidance for police officers. Consistency in law application becomes a key factor for success. Clear regulations facilitate the process of proof. Legal certainty provides direction in handling cases. These conditions enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement.

Clarity of legal provisions enables investigators to determine appropriate steps in handling cases. Uniform interpretation avoids discrepancies in legal understanding. Consistent application of the law accelerates investigation processes. Obstacles often arise when regulations are unclear. Ambiguity in norms can slow down case handling. This condition highlights the importance of regulatory harmonization.

Investigators' perspectives indicate that law serves as the primary foundation in law enforcement. The Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code serve as references for all actions. Legal certainty ensures justice for society. Clear norms help investigators work systematically. Consistency in legal application enhances professionalism. This strengthens the effectiveness of law enforcement.

Law enforcement officers constitute an essential factor in determining success. Professionalism of investigators determines the quality of investigations. Integrity forms the basis of public trust. Investigative skills are crucial in uncovering cases. Criminal modus operandi continues to evolve. This condition demands increased competence among officers.

Investigators' ability to conduct crime scene processing is crucial. Accuracy in collecting evidence determines the success of investigations. Proper analysis of information assists in identifying perpetrators. Modern investigative methods are required. Adaptability to evolving crime patterns is essential. This reflects the need for capacity building.

Internal obstacles often affect the performance of law enforcement officers. Limited ability to understand community perspectives becomes a challenge. Low levels of aspiration influence performance. Lack of innovation hinders response to evolving crime. Material interests may affect professionalism. This condition requires internal reform.

Police officers also serve as role models in society. Communication skills become an important factor. Good interaction enhances public trust. Public participation depends on relationships with officers. Exemplary conduct influences community compliance. This reflects the importance of integrity.

Facilities and infrastructure significantly influence law enforcement effectiveness. Availability of operational resources supports police performance. Vehicle identification technology facilitates tracking. Criminal databases assist in case analysis. Investigative equipment serves as a primary tool. These conditions enhance effectiveness.

Limitations in facilities and infrastructure become obstacles in investigations. Limited operational vehicles hinder mobility. Outdated equipment affects investigation quality. Access to technology remains suboptimal. Tracking processes become slower. This reduces law enforcement effectiveness.

Technological advancement contributes significantly to investigations. Vehicle databases support identification. Matching chassis and engine numbers accelerates processes. Information technology links related cases. Data analysis becomes more accurate. This improves effectiveness.

Community factors play a crucial role in law enforcement. Public participation supports investigation processes. Information from the community serves as initial clues. Legal awareness influences success. Public trust in police is essential. This demonstrates a strong relationship.

Negligence among the public contributes to crime occurrence. Unsafe parking practices increase risk. Use of additional security systems remains low. This creates opportunities for offenders. Public awareness must be improved. Education becomes essential.

Public participation in reporting still faces challenges. Lack of legal knowledge becomes a barrier. Economic and social factors affect access to law. Negative

experiences with authorities reduce trust. This condition affects effectiveness. Efforts to improve legal awareness are needed.

Legal culture plays an important role in law enforcement. Cultural values influence societal behavior. Discipline levels affect crime rates. Moral values underpin legal compliance. Positive culture supports law enforcement. This enhances effectiveness.

Materialistic values may trigger criminal acts. Material orientation often neglects legal norms. This increases the potential for violations. Balance between moral and material values is required. Culture influences crime levels. This highlights the importance of cultural development.

Cultural changes are influenced by modernization. Value shifts affect perspectives on law. Innovation must be balanced with tradition. Value equilibrium is important in law enforcement. Legal adaptation is necessary. This becomes a challenge.

Law enforcement strategies must adapt to evolving crime. Motorcycle theft is often organized. Conventional approaches become less effective. Technology utilization becomes strategic. Cross-regional cooperation is required. This enhances effectiveness.

Obstacles in case disclosure frequently occur. Difficulty in identifying perpetrators becomes a major challenge. Limited CCTV reduces surveillance effectiveness. Lack of public information delays investigations. Case disclosure becomes more complex. Comprehensive solutions are required.

Law enforcement effectiveness is influenced by synergy among various factors. Legal, institutional, infrastructural, societal, and cultural factors are interconnected. Imbalance in one factor affects the entire system. An integrated approach is required. Cooperation between police and community is essential. This determines the success of law enforcement.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The effectiveness of police functions in law enforcement against motorcycle theft within the jurisdiction of the South Sulawesi Regional Police indicates that the implementation of preemptive, preventive, and repressive functions has been carried out, but has not yet reached an optimal level due to the existing gap between the number of cases and the case resolution rate. This condition is influenced by various factors, including legal factors that require regulatory consistency, law enforcement factors related to professionalism and integrity, limited facilities and infrastructure, community factors that have not fully demonstrated active participation, and legal culture factors that affect the level of public legal awareness. Therefore, strategic and comprehensive efforts are required through enhancing the capacity and

professionalism of police personnel, strengthening technology-based facilities and infrastructure, optimizing the use of digital systems and intelligence, and increasing public education and legal awareness to encourage more proactive involvement in crime prevention and reporting. A collaborative approach between the police and the community must be strengthened to create synergy in maintaining environmental security. The reformulation of law enforcement strategies that are adaptive to the evolving modus operandi of crime also becomes an urgent necessity. Thus, it is expected that law enforcement against motorcycle theft can be conducted more effectively, fairly, and capable of ensuring sustainable public security and order.

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