

Law Enforcement and Police Discretion in Handling Motor Vehicle Theft Crimes within the Jurisdiction of Bathin VIII Sector Police

I Gede Kari Prasanthi

Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA) Semarang, Indonesia,
E-mail: gdek452@gmail.com

Abstract. *This study is motivated by the increasing incidence of motor vehicle theft in Indonesia, including within the jurisdiction of Bathin VIII Police Sector, which poses significant challenges to law enforcement. Although normatively regulated under the Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP) and the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP), practical implementation reveals a gap between legal provisions and field realities, particularly concerning the effectiveness of investigations and the application of police discretion. This research aims to analyze the implementation of law enforcement against motor vehicle theft cases in the jurisdiction of Bathin VIII Police Sector and to examine the forms and legal basis of police discretion in handling such cases. The study employs a socio-legal (juridical-empirical) approach with case and statutory approaches, utilizing primary data from interviews and secondary data from legal materials and relevant literature. The findings indicate that law enforcement practices have generally followed procedural rules under KUHP; however, several obstacles remain, including limited human resources, inadequate facilities, and difficulties in identifying perpetrators and recovering evidence. Furthermore, police discretion is exercised through operational policies such as prioritizing patrols, accelerating arrests, and applying restorative approaches in certain cases. Nevertheless, the use of discretion is not yet systematically documented, potentially leading to inconsistencies and accountability issues. Therefore, strengthening institutional capacity and establishing clearer guidelines on the use of police discretion are essential to improve law enforcement effectiveness and ensure legal certainty, justice, and societal benefit.*

Keywords: *Investigation; Law Enforcement; Motor Vehicle Theft; Police Discretion.*

1. Introduction

Motor vehicle theft remains one of the most prevalent forms of conventional crime in Indonesia, particularly in urban and semi-urban areas. This crime not only causes material loss but also creates a sense of insecurity within society. The increasing number of theft cases reflects the complexity of criminal behavior influenced by economic, social, and situational factors. In this context, law enforcement agencies, especially the police, play a crucial role in maintaining public order and ensuring justice through effective and responsive actions. Previous studies have emphasized the importance of preventive and repressive strategies in tackling motor vehicle theft. For instance, situational crime prevention has been widely regarded as one of the most effective approaches to reduce opportunities for crime by modifying environmental conditions. However, these approaches often rely heavily on structural and technical interventions, which may not always be adaptable to dynamic field situations encountered by law enforcement officers.

In addition, the concept of police discretion has been widely discussed in legal and criminological studies as an essential element in law enforcement practices. Police discretion allows officers to make decisions based on situational judgment when applying the law. Prior research highlights that discretion can improve efficiency and responsiveness, especially in handling minor offenses or complex field conditions. However, it also raises concerns regarding potential abuse of power and inconsistency in law enforcement practices.

Despite these discussions, there are still limitations in existing research. Most studies tend to focus either on crime prevention strategies or on the theoretical aspects of police discretion, without adequately integrating both aspects in the context of motor vehicle theft. Furthermore, empirical analyses that examine how discretion is practically implemented by police officers in theft cases remain limited. This gap indicates the need for a more comprehensive approach that combines legal theory with practical law enforcement dynamics.

This study aims to analyze the role of police discretion in handling motor vehicle theft cases and to examine how such discretion contributes to effective law enforcement. By addressing the limitations of previous studies, this research seeks to provide a more integrated understanding of the relationship between discretion and crime control.

The novelty of this research lies in its focus on the practical application of police discretion specifically in motor vehicle theft cases, as well as its effort to bridge the gap between theoretical frameworks and real-world practices. At the end, this study is expected to contribute to the development of more adaptive and accountable law enforcement strategies, particularly in addressing conventional crimes.

2. Research Methods

This study employs a qualitative research method with a descriptive-analytical approach to examine law enforcement and the exercise of police discretion in handling motor vehicle theft cases within the jurisdiction of the Bathin VIII Sector Police, Sarolangun Regency, Jambi Province, Indonesia. The research utilizes both primary and secondary data sources. Primary data are obtained through interviews with police officers and relevant stakeholders, as well as direct observations of law enforcement practices in the field. Secondary data are collected from legal documents, including statutory regulations, official reports, and relevant scholarly literature such as journal articles and books. Data analysis is conducted using a qualitative approach by interpreting and comparing legal norms with actual practices to identify discrepancies, challenges, and patterns in the implementation of police discretion. This method aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how discretion is applied in practice and its implications for effective and accountable law enforcement.

3. Results and Discussion

Before discussing the specific aspects of law enforcement and police discretion, it is important to first understand that the handling of motor vehicle theft cases within the jurisdiction of the Bathin VIII Sector Police reflects a dynamic interaction between formal legal procedures and practical field conditions. The findings of this study indicate that law enforcement is not only influenced by the existence of legal norms but also by institutional capacity, availability of evidence, and community participation. In addition, the role of police discretion emerges as an essential component in addressing limitations that cannot be fully resolved through rigid application of the law. Therefore, this section is divided into two main discussions, namely the implementation of law enforcement and the forms as well as legal basis of police discretion, in order to provide a comprehensive and systematic analysis of the research findings.

3.1. Implementation of Law Enforcement in Handling Motor Vehicle Theft Crimes within the Jurisdiction of Bathin VIII Police Sector

Law enforcement against motor vehicle theft within the jurisdiction of Bathin VIII Sector Police demonstrates that the police have formally implemented criminal procedure in accordance with the Indonesian Criminal Procedure Code. The handling process begins with receiving reports, registering police reports, conducting preliminary investigations, and proceeding to full investigation when sufficient indications of crime are found. The thesis shows that, at the normative level, the legal framework is already available through the Penal Code provisions on theft and aggravated theft, as well as procedural authority under KUHAP. However, the actual implementation of these rules remains highly dependent on field conditions. The study therefore confirms that law enforcement

effectiveness cannot be measured solely by legal completeness, but must also be viewed in relation to institutional capacity and field realities. This finding supports the thesis argument that there is a gap between *das sollen* and *das sein* in the handling of motor vehicle theft cases at the local police level.

The empirical data in the thesis indicate that motor vehicle theft cases in Bathin VIII fluctuated between 2021 and 2025. In 2021, five cases were reported, but only two were completed, while three remained unresolved. In 2022, four cases were reported and none were completed. In 2023, two cases were reported and both were solved, while in 2024 one of two cases was solved. In 2025, four cases were reported and all four were completed. These fluctuations show that the quantity of reports does not automatically determine the rate of case completion, because institutional and social variables also influence the outcome.

The 2021 findings suggest that the police were still facing substantial practical obstacles in dealing with motor vehicle theft cases. The fact that more than half of the reported cases were unresolved indicates that investigative work encountered limitations in evidence collection, witness availability, and operational follow-up. This result reflects the problem often found in local policing, where formal authority exists but cannot always be exercised effectively because of field constraints. Compared with prior studies at the district police level, the Bathin VIII case confirms that the challenge is not merely legal but also managerial and operational. In this sense, the thesis strengthens earlier findings that weak completion rates are frequently tied to investigative bottlenecks rather than to a lack of legal authority. The result is therefore consistent with broader empirical research, but more specific because it is grounded in one sector police jurisdiction.

The 2022 results are particularly significant because they represent the lowest level of case completion in the observed period. Although there were four reports, none of them could be completed. The thesis interprets this as evidence of a serious imbalance between institutional burden and institutional capacity. The inability to bring any case to completion suggests the existence of cumulative barriers, such as shortage of investigators, broad territorial coverage, limited facilities, and weak evidentiary support. Earlier studies from other regions also reported low clearance rates, but the Bathin VIII data show an even sharper local manifestation of the same structural problem. This makes the research valuable because it demonstrates how national or regional law enforcement problems become more severe at the grassroots level.

In contrast, the 2023 results show a major improvement in law enforcement performance. Although only two cases were reported, both cases were successfully resolved. This 100 percent completion rate indicates that police performance is capable of improving when structural, procedural, and social

factors align more effectively. The thesis suggests that better coordination, more effective investigative strategy, and stronger evidentiary support may explain this result. Compared with previous publications that emphasize persistent inefficiency in theft investigations, this finding shows that improvement is possible even at the sub-district police level. Therefore, the Bathin VIII case adds an important nuance to existing research by demonstrating that local success is not impossible, even in a resource-limited setting.

The 2024 data again reveal that law enforcement outcomes were unstable. Of two reported cases, only one was solved, while one remained unresolved. This decline from the 2023 performance indicates that improvement in criminal law enforcement was not yet institutionalized in a stable form. Rather, it suggests that gains in effectiveness remained vulnerable to changes in case complexity, resource availability, or local cooperation. The thesis therefore argues that police performance at Bathin VIII was still fluctuating because the legal system had not yet reached a balanced condition across all of its components. This is an important analytical point because it distinguishes short-term success from long-term systemic strength. Compared with previous studies, this thesis is stronger in showing year-to-year variability rather than treating performance as static.

The 2025 findings provide the strongest evidence of institutional improvement in the thesis. Four cases were reported, and all four were completed successfully. This suggests not only better case handling but also a more effective combination of investigative practice, police coordination, and operational responsiveness. The thesis also notes concrete examples from 2025 in which suspects were apprehended rapidly, including arrests within only a few hours after reports were received. Such outcomes indicate that policing in Bathin VIII had developed certain tactical strengths, especially in rapid response and local intelligence use. Compared with earlier research that often emphasizes low clearance rates in motor vehicle theft, the 2025 result highlights that rapid-response policing can significantly improve law enforcement outcomes in local settings.

From the perspective of Lawrence M. Friedman's legal system theory, the thesis finds that law enforcement effectiveness in Bathin VIII is shaped by the interaction of legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture. The structure refers to the police institution itself, including investigators, organizational arrangements, and operational facilities. The substance refers to the legal rules governing theft, investigation, and evidence. The culture refers to public participation, public trust, and the working attitudes of officers themselves. The findings show that whenever one of these components weakens, the effectiveness of law enforcement also declines. This theoretical framework allows the thesis to move beyond mere descriptive statistics and explain why similar legal norms can produce different outcomes in different years.

With regard to legal structure, the thesis identifies institutional limitations as one of the main obstacles to effective law enforcement. The Bathin VIII Sector Police covers a relatively broad territory with multiple villages, road networks, plantations, and public spaces that create opportunities for vehicle theft. In such conditions, a shortage of personnel and facilities has direct consequences for response time, investigative follow-up, and case completion. The thesis argues that the low completion rates in 2021 and 2022 illustrate structural strain rather than simple negligence. This differs from some earlier publications that focus more heavily on doctrinal or procedural issues while giving less attention to the concrete institutional burdens faced by local police units. The Bathin VIII findings therefore enrich prior research by showing how structural weakness translates into practical delay and incomplete enforcement.

The thesis also emphasizes the technical aspect of legal structure, especially the ability of investigators to conduct crime scene examination, identify evidence, trace vehicles, and coordinate across jurisdictions. These technical capacities are essential in motor vehicle theft cases because stolen vehicles are mobile assets that can quickly be moved, sold, dismantled, or hidden. When technical capacity is weak, the window of opportunity for investigation narrows rapidly. This helps explain why unresolved cases remained high in certain years. Compared with previous studies at the district police level, the Bathin VIII thesis shows more clearly how local technical limitations affect the quality of law enforcement at the earliest stages of investigation. Thus, the study not only confirms structural problems but specifies how those problems operate in practice.

Regarding legal substance, the thesis confirms that the legal norms themselves are relatively clear. Theft and aggravated theft are regulated under the Penal Code, while investigative powers and evidentiary procedures are set out in KUHAP. The legal basis for police action is therefore not absent. Yet the findings show that clear rules alone do not ensure effective law enforcement. In practice, investigators still face difficulty in meeting evidentiary requirements, connecting facts to legal elements, and bringing cases to completion. This supports Friedman's view that substance must be supported by structure and culture before legal norms can operate effectively. Compared with some normative studies that imply legal reform alone is the answer, the Bathin VIII thesis suggests that implementation problems are often more decisive than normative gaps.

One of the most important findings concerns the problem of proof. The thesis shows that evidentiary weakness is a major reason why theft cases remain unresolved. In motor vehicle theft cases, there may be no eyewitnesses, delayed reporting, missing physical evidence, or suspects fleeing across jurisdictions. These conditions complicate the task of investigators, who must still meet legal standards before a case can proceed. The thesis interprets the zero-completion

rate in 2022 largely through this evidentiary lens. Compared with previous research, this study more clearly demonstrates how due process requirements can become difficult to satisfy in local field conditions, especially when evidence is fragile and the crime is mobile in nature.

The role of legal culture is equally central in the findings. Public attitudes toward law, trust in the police, willingness to report, and readiness to provide testimony all affect the success of criminal investigation. The thesis indicates that low completion rates may partly reflect weak public cooperation, while higher completion rates likely reflect better cooperation and stronger trust. In rural or semi-rural communities, informal information may circulate quickly, but it only becomes useful for formal law enforcement if it is actually communicated to investigators. This means that public participation is not a peripheral factor but a core component of law enforcement effectiveness. Compared with prior publications that focus on police performance alone, the Bathin VIII study offers a more integrated perspective by showing that successful law enforcement depends on institutional and societal interaction.

The thesis further explains that policing in Bathin VIII cannot be reduced to a simple count of incoming reports and completed cases. Instead, it must be understood as a dynamic process shaped by internal institutional conditions and the surrounding social environment. This is particularly important because the same number of cases can produce different outcomes depending on how the legal system functions in a given year. The findings show that years with fewer cases do not automatically yield better completion rates, and years with more cases do not necessarily produce worse performance. This contradicts a simplistic assumption that case volume alone determines investigative success. Compared with earlier studies, the thesis offers a more nuanced explanation by emphasizing systemic interaction rather than linear causation.

An especially valuable contribution of the thesis is its insistence that law enforcement effectiveness must be judged not only quantitatively but also qualitatively. A completed case is not merely an administrative number; it represents state presence, victim reassurance, and a measure of deterrence. Unresolved cases, by contrast, may reduce public trust and weaken the symbolic authority of law. The thesis therefore interprets the 2025 success rate as having both practical and symbolic significance. This perspective extends beyond prior research that often treats case clearance primarily as an institutional performance indicator. In Bathin VIII, clearance is also linked to public legitimacy and the social credibility of police authority. This makes the discussion richer and more socio-legal in character.

3.2. Forms and Legal Basis of the Use of Police Discretion in Handling Motor Vehicle Theft Crimes at Bathin VIII Police Sector

The thesis then shifts to the second major issue, namely police discretion. It finds that law enforcement in Bathin VIII does not rely solely on rigid formal procedure, but also involves discretionary decision-making in response to uncertain and complex conditions. This finding is consistent with Carl J. Friedrich's theory of discretion as rational judgment under conditions of uncertainty. The police must often choose between multiple possible actions when the law does not specify a single operational answer for every situation. In Bathin VIII, this discretion appears in operational priorities, rapid tactical responses, and restorative approaches in particular cases. Compared with earlier studies that discuss discretion mostly at a theoretical level, this thesis provides an empirical picture of how discretion is used in the handling of motor vehicle theft cases at the sector police level.

According to the thesis, the most visible form of police discretion in Bathin VIII is mediation or restorative justice. The yearly data show that mediation was used in six cases in 2021, eight cases in 2022, six cases in 2023, four cases in 2024, and seven cases in 2025. This pattern indicates that restorative handling is not incidental but repeatedly employed as an operational choice. The police appear to use mediation when social restoration, conflict reduction, and pragmatic resolution are considered more beneficial than exclusive reliance on formal punitive mechanisms. Compared with prior publications that mainly discuss restorative justice in juvenile or minor criminal matters, this thesis shows its practical extension into theft-related policing at the local level. The finding therefore broadens the empirical map of police discretion in Indonesia. The use of non-formal settlement also appears in the thesis, though less frequently than mediation. The data show two cases in 2021, one case in 2022, two cases in 2023, one case in 2024, and one case in 2025 resolved through non-formal means. This suggests that such measures are used cautiously and do not dominate police practice. The thesis interprets this restraint as a sign that officers are selective in using more flexible forms of discretion. Compared with earlier discussions that often portray non-formal settlement as a gray area, this study suggests that in Bathin VIII it functions as a limited and situational mechanism rather than a routine substitute for legal process. This helps refine the debate on discretion by showing variation in frequency and function among different discretionary tools.

Another significant finding is that deferred detention was not used at all during the 2021–2025 period. This is notable because deferred detention is often one of the more controversial forms of police discretion due to its direct connection with suspects' liberty and equality before the law. The thesis interprets its non-use as evidence that Bathin VIII police were more comfortable applying socially

oriented discretion than coercive discretion. This finding is analytically important because it shows that police discretion in practice is not monolithic; some forms are embraced, while others are avoided due to legal, ethical, or public-perception concerns. Compared with prior theoretical literature, the Bathin VIII case offers a more differentiated picture of discretionary practice. It reveals a tendency toward caution and social legitimacy rather than toward expansive discretionary power.

The thesis also explains that the legal basis of police discretion lies in the authority granted to police under the Police Law and KUHAP to take responsible action according to law. However, the research stresses that legal basis alone is not sufficient; discretion must also satisfy the principles of necessity, proportionality, accountability, and public interest. In Bathin VIII, the preference for mediation and limited non-formal settlement suggests that officers interpret their discretionary authority selectively and contextually. This differs from studies that emphasize discretion mainly as a danger of abuse. While the risk of misuse remains real, the Bathin VIII findings show that discretion may instead function as a mechanism for social stabilization when exercised carefully. Therefore, the thesis contributes a more balanced perspective to the literature on police discretion.

A particularly important insight from the thesis is that discretion is closely tied to police organizational goals. The police are not only expected to investigate crimes but also to maintain order, calm tensions, and preserve community stability. In communities with strong social ties, formal prosecution may not always be the most constructive response to every dispute surrounding theft-related incidents. Mediation and restorative handling may reduce conflict escalation and better align with the police's peacekeeping function. Compared with earlier studies that frame discretion mainly as a legal exception, this thesis emphasizes its institutional and social rationale. This makes the Bathin VIII case especially useful for understanding discretion as part of everyday policing rather than as an extraordinary deviation.¹

The moral and ethical dimension of discretion is another theme highlighted in the thesis. Following Friedrich, the study argues that discretionary judgment must be guided not only by law but also by the personal integrity and ethical awareness of police officers. In practice, the same legal authority can produce very different outcomes depending on how it is exercised. The dominant use of mediation, the restrained use of non-formal settlement, and the absence of deferred detention suggest that discretion in Bathin VIII was generally directed toward socially acceptable and comparatively accountable options. Compared

¹ Jurnal Manajemen et al., "Tinjauan Kriminologi Terhadap Pencurian Sepeda Motor (Studi Di Polsek Torgamba Labuhan Batu Selatan)" 2, no. 1 (2024): 32–40, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30596/jmhs.v2i1.44>.

with prior scholarship that tends to polarize discretion as either useful or dangerous, this thesis shows that its quality depends on the ethical framework within which officers operate. That finding adds an important normative layer to the discussion.²

The relationship between law enforcement and discretion is one of the thesis's core analytical contributions. The study finds that discretion does not replace formal law enforcement but operates alongside it as an adaptive mechanism. Formal rules provide legal certainty, while discretion allows the police to respond to conditions that rigid procedure alone cannot fully address. This is particularly relevant in local environments where mobility, territorial size, and limited evidence create investigative uncertainty. Compared with some earlier studies that appear to set formal legality and discretion in opposition, the Bathin VIII thesis shows that the two are often complementary in practice. Such a conclusion strengthens socio-legal understandings of policing in Indonesia.

The thesis also underscores the geographical and social specificity of Bathin VIII. The area includes plantation zones, strategic transport routes, village settlements, and cross-regional mobility that can facilitate theft and escape. These contextual features affect both criminal opportunity and police response. The study argues that this local context distinguishes Bathin VIII from many previous studies conducted at the district level or in more urbanized areas. As a result, the findings are not merely repetitive of earlier research but offer a new empirical angle. They show how local geography and social structure shape both law enforcement outcomes and discretionary choices.

Another important finding is that Bathin VIII police appear to have developed a relatively strong rapid-response practice in certain cases, especially in 2025. The thesis refers to examples of suspects being arrested within a matter of hours after the incident was reported. This suggests that quick response, local intelligence, and patrol prioritization can significantly enhance investigative effectiveness. Compared with previous publications that focus heavily on failure, the Bathin VIII case offers evidence that tactical success can be achieved through operational adaptation even in local police stations with limited means. Thus, the study contributes not only a critique of limitations but also an example of practical institutional learning.

The thesis repeatedly notes that limited human resources, limited facilities, and difficulties in identifying perpetrators and recovering evidence remain central challenges. These findings align with prior empirical studies from Mataram, Kampar, and other areas that similarly report low case resolution because of

² Muh Fachrur, Rasy Mahka, and Karman Jaya, "Indonesian Journal Of Legality Of Law Bermotor Diwilayah Hukum Polisi Sektor Tamalate Kota Makassar The Police Efforts In Handling The Crime Of Motor Vehicle Theft In The Jurisdiction Of The Makassar City Tamalate Police" 6, no. 1 (2023): 178–84, <https://doi.org/https://10.35965/ijlf.v6i1.3896>.

structural and evidentiary barriers. However, the Bathin VIII study differs by integrating those barriers with the issue of police discretion. Rather than treating law enforcement obstacles and discretionary practice as separate themes, the thesis shows that they are connected. Structural weakness often creates the conditions in which discretion becomes more necessary. This integrative approach is one of the study's main strengths.

Another point of difference from previous publications lies in the level of analysis. Much earlier research on theft law enforcement and police discretion focuses on the level of Polres or on broader city contexts. By contrast, this thesis concentrates on a Polsek, which is institutionally closer to the community and often under greater operational pressure. This micro-level focus makes the findings more grounded in day-to-day police work. It also reveals how the same legal framework can produce distinct challenges and strategies when implemented at the lowest active level of investigation. Therefore, the Bathin VIII thesis fills a real empirical gap identified in its literature review.

The findings also imply that improving law enforcement against motor vehicle theft requires more than doctrinal clarity. Strengthening investigative infrastructure, increasing personnel capacity, improving coordination with higher police units, and enhancing community cooperation are all necessary steps. In this sense, the thesis supports a systemic rather than narrowly legalistic view of reform. Earlier literature often points to the same structural deficits, but the Bathin VIII research reinforces the point with local empirical evidence and shows how these weaknesses affect actual annual case performance. This makes its recommendations more concrete and practice-oriented. The thesis therefore offers both theoretical and policy relevance.

From the perspective of victims and society, the thesis suggests that effective law enforcement in theft cases has symbolic and preventive value. Completed cases do not only punish offenders; they reassure victims, strengthen social order, and increase trust in the police. Unresolved cases may do the opposite by encouraging public frustration, fear, or even extra-legal reactions. The Bathin VIII findings therefore support a broader understanding of law enforcement as a process that combines punitive, preventive, and legitimacy-building functions. Compared with purely doctrinal studies, this socio-legal emphasis is one of the thesis's main contributions. It situates criminal law enforcement within the wider question of social order.

In summary, the thesis concludes that motor vehicle theft law enforcement in Bathin VIII has generally followed KUHAP procedures, but its effectiveness remains shaped by structural limitations, evidentiary difficulty, and community participation. Police discretion has been used mainly in the form of patrol prioritization, rapid tactical action, restorative mediation, and limited non-formal settlement, while more controversial discretionary forms such as deferred

detention were not used. The findings differ from much previous research by focusing specifically on a sector police jurisdiction, by integrating annual case-resolution data with discretionary practice, and by situating both within Friedman's and Friedrich's theoretical frameworks. As a result, the research does not merely repeat existing conclusions about police weakness or discretionary risk, but offers a more balanced picture of local policing as both constrained and adaptive. The most important implication is that clearer discretion guidelines, stronger institutional capacity, and greater public cooperation are all required to improve accountability, consistency, and effectiveness in the handling of motor vehicle theft cases. Thus, the Bathin VIII study contributes meaningfully to the development of criminal law enforcement policy at the grassroots level in Indonesia.

4. Conclusion

This study concludes that the implementation of law enforcement in handling motor vehicle theft within the jurisdiction of the Bathin VIII Sector Police has formally followed applicable legal procedures; however, its effectiveness remains influenced by structural limitations, evidentiary challenges, and community participation. The findings demonstrate that fluctuations in case resolution are closely related to the interaction between legal structure, substance, and culture, rather than merely the existence of legal norms. Furthermore, police discretion plays a crucial role as a complementary mechanism to formal law enforcement, enabling officers to respond adaptively to practical constraints in the field. The dominant use of mediation and limited non-formal settlement reflects an effort to balance legal certainty with social justice and public order. These results highlight that effective law enforcement at the local level requires not only compliance with procedural law but also institutional adaptability, professional judgment, and strong community engagement.

5. References

Journals:

- (Disitasi anonim / Bermotor Roda et al.). 2021. "Pencurian Dengan Kekerasan Terhadap Pengendara Law Enforcement Efforts Against Theft By Force Against Two-Wheeled Motorists In Balikpapan City." *Jurnal Seikat*, III, 582–98.
- (Disitasi anonim / Curanmor Di et al.). 2024. "Analisis Kasus Tindak Pidana Pencurian Sepeda Motor (Curanmor) Di Tangerang Banten." *Jurnal Rectum*, 6(2), 291–97.
- (Disitasi anonim / Jurnal Manajemen et al.). 2024. "Tinjauan Kriminologi Terhadap Pencurian Sepeda Motor (Studi Di Polsek Torgamba Labuhan

- Batu Selatan)." *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Humaniora Sains (JMHS)*, 2(1), 32–40.
- (Disitasi anonim / Nomor Pid). 2024. "Penjatuhan Pidana Pada Pelaku Tindak Pidana Pencurian Kendaraan Bermotor (CURANMOR) Dan Penadahan." *Jurnal Innovative*, 4, 9998–10011.
- Al Zahra, Fitria. 2024. "Pidana Pencurian Sepeda Motor Dengan Kekerasan (Studi Di Polresta Bandar Lampung)." *Jurnal Review Pendidikan dan Pengajaran (JRPP)*, 7, 4642–49.
- Alessandro, Nelssen, & Rahaditya, R. 2024. "Implikasi Yuridis Putusan Nomor 596 / Pid . B / 2023 / PN Jkt . Brt Terhadap Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Pencurian Kendaraan Bermotor." *Rayah Al-Islam Jurnal / RRJ*, 7(1), 174–83.
- Dariani, Depy. 2025. "Tugas Dan Wewenang Kepolisian Dalam Menanggulangi Kasus Pencurian Motor." *Indonesian Journal of Criminal Law Studies (IJCLS)*, 03(03), 79–91.
- Darmawan, Dastin, et al. 2024. "Legal Review of the Application of the Principle of Legality in the Crime of Theft." *Amendment: Indonesian Journal of Defense, Politics, and Law*, 1(3), 325.
- Friedrich, Carl J. (Disitasi sebagai "Public Policy..."). 1940. "Public Policy and the Nature of Administrative Responsibility." *Public Policy*, 1, 3–24.
- Gulo, Herman Supriyanto, & Margaret, Monica. 2024. "Faktor Penyebab Pencurian Kendaraan Bermotor (Curanmor) Dan Upaya Penanggulangan Oleh Ditreskrim Polsek Metro Kebayoran Baru Jakarta Selatan." *Unes Law Review*, 6(4), 10787–94.
- Hasan, Zainudin, et al. 2023. "Kriminalitas Pencurian Sepeda Motor Di Desa Gandri." *Jurnal Rectum*, 5(2), 245–52.
- Jibril, Anya, et al. 2024. "Tinjauan Yuridis Terhadap Kejahatan Harta Benda Berdasarkan Pasal 365 KUHP Tentang Pencurian Dengan Kekerasan." *Jurnal Review Pendidikan dan Pengajaran (JRPP)*, 8, 16222–28.
- Khairul Affan, et al. 2022. "Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Pencurian Kendaraan Bermotor Berdasarkan Pasal 362 Kuhp Di Wilayah Kepolisian Resor Kampar." *Jurnal Pendidikan (JP)*, 5(3), 25–36.
- Muh Fachrur, Rasy Mahka, & Karman Jaya. 2023. "The Police Efforts In Handling The Crime Of Motor Vehicle Theft In The Jurisdiction Of The Makassar City Tamalate Police." *Indonesian Journal Of Legality Of Law*, 6(1), 178–84.

- Ni Ketut & Sari Adnyani. 2021. "Kewenangan Diskresi Kepolisian Republik Indonesia Dalam Penegakan Hukum Pidana." *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Sosial*, 7(2), 135–44.
- Nugraha, Ariakta Gagah, et al. 2018. "Kewenangan Diskresi Dan Pertanggungjawaban Hukum Dalam Pelaksanaan Tugas Dan Fungsi Kepolisian." *Jurnal Hukum Prasada*, d(2), 507–16.
- Pandensolang, Leonardo O.A. 2015. "Kajian Terhadap Tindak Pidana Ringan Dalam Proses Peradilan." *Lex Crimen*, IV(1), 25–34.
- Permata, Karina, et al. 2024. "Analisis Kasus Pencurian Motor Di Kota Bogor Dari Tahun 2020-2023 Menggunakan Perspektif Ilmu Kriminologi." *Comserva: Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 3(9), 3464–76.
- Program Studi, et al. 2017. "Diskriminasi Penegakan Hukum Dalam Penanganan Pencurian Arus Listrik Di Distrik Dili." *Masalah-Masalah Hukum (MMH)*, 46(2), 163–69.
- Rahmadani, Nadia Nuzhuli. 2023. "Pidana Pencurian Kendaraan Bermotor (Studi Kasus Di Polres Gresik)." *Jurnal Pendidikan (JP)*, 4, 141–57.
- Rohman, Tri Fahtur, & Trisna, Wessy. 2021. "JUNCTO: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum Sepeda Motor Criminological Study of Criminal Acts of Motorcycle Theft." *Juncto: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum*, 3(1), 71–78.
- Seidman, David, & Couzens, Michael. 1974. "Getting the Crime Rate Down: Political Pressure and Crime Reporting." *Law & Society Review*, 8, 457-493.
- Simamora, Anggiat Pardamean. 2023. "Pencegahan Tindak Pidana Curanmor Perspektif Economic Analysis of Law." *Jurnal Seikat: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Politik dan Hukum*, 2(4), 416–26.
- Sugiarto, Agus. 2022. "Faktor Penyebab Dan Upaya Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Pencurian Kendaraan Bermotor (Curanmor) Di Kota Denpasar." *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai (JPTAM)*, 6, 14719–24.
- Universitas Stikubank, Unisbank Semarang (Disitasi anonim). 2023. "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Pencurian Sepeda Motor Di Semarang (Studi Di Pengadilan Negeri Semarang)." *Comserva: Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 2(10), 2193–99.

Books:

- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldaña, J. 2014. *Qualitative data analysis: A methods sourcebook* (3rd ed.). Sage Publications.

Soekanto, Soerjono. 2012. Pengantar penelitian hukum. Jakarta: UI Press.

Sugiyono. (n.d.). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R & D.