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## Article Title

### Factors Influencing the Effectiveness of Motor Vehicle Theft Investigations: A Study of the Bone Resort Police

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## ABSTRACT

*This study aims to examine the effectiveness of the investigation of the criminal offense of motor vehicle theft within the jurisdiction of the Bone Resort Police, as well as the factors that influence this effectiveness. Employing a quantitative descriptive approach, this empirical legal research was conducted at the Bone Resort Police. Data collection methods included questionnaires, documentation, and literature study. The collected data were analyzed using quantitative data analysis techniques. The research findings indicate that the effectiveness of the investigation of motor vehicle theft at the Bone Resort Police is influenced by several factors, namely: the law enforcement structure factor; the legal culture factor; the public legal awareness factor; and the facilities and infrastructure factor. Furthermore, it is assessed that these factors exert a significant influence on the investigation of motor vehicle theft at the Bone Resort Police. It is recommended that police investigators enhance their professionalism to further improve the execution of their duties and authorities in the future.*

**Keywords:** Bone Resort Police; Investigative Effectiveness; Motor Vehicle; Theft.

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## INTRODUCTION

Experience demonstrates that as nations develop, life necessities increase, and one consequence of this can compel individuals to commit crimes (Kristiani, 2014). The crime of theft is often influenced by the quality of society, customs, and the law enforcement system within a country (Razi, 2016). Theft cases frequently occur within communities, often involving perpetrators who use tools specifically designed for committing theft, such as the theft of two-wheeled motor vehicles (Panjaitan & Wijaya, 2018). In line with technological and informational advancements, countermeasures must be taken against perpetrators of motor vehicle theft to prevent public unrest. Consequently, law enforcement officials, specifically the police, must undertake actions such as preliminary investigation and investigation against perpetrators of motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle theft is generally committed by more than one person and tends to be somewhat organized. This act causes public anxiety, thereby hindering national development aimed at improving public welfare (Fachry, 2019).

Various events occur, including crimes, across different places and times, and images and news about them can be presented instantly; some are even presented in real-time or continuously on television (Muzakkir, 2015). The heavy flow of crime news from multiple sources results in an accumulation of crime reports, cumulatively creating the impression that crime is increasing.

When crime reporting becomes an industry, the media seeks out crime events with high news value (Sukarno, 2011). Consequently, an impression arises that crime is genuinely increasing and becoming more alarming in nature. The impact of this intense crime reporting is twofold: first, increased public anxiety about the incidence of crime; second, an increase in copycat crimes, whereby operating criminals feel guided by the news reports appearing in the mass media (Delia, 2009). Crime news

does not always deter criminals; perhaps the opposite occurs, as they seem guided by these reports to commit crimes, consequently leading to a continued increase in crime (Wihartono, 2017).

Crime, as a human problem disrupting social welfare, represents a significant reality (Rizanirarli, 2014). Therefore, it is essential for every society to possess an accurate perspective on humanity (Bello, 2013). Crime is the antithesis of the good deeds that community members should perform to live together in safety and prosperity. This sense of safety and prosperity is constantly disturbed by its counterpart, crime, in its various patterns, manifestations, and ever-evolving *modus operandi*. Crime constitutes human actions that meet the criteria defined by criminal law provisions to be punishable, such as theft, as regulated in Articles 362 to 368 of the Penal Code.

The acts mentioned above are crimes that inflict harm upon their victims and cause unrest, thus requiring prevention and resolution through the criminal justice system (Yulia, 2016). The formulation of crime and deviant behavior varies widely depending on individual perspectives and their methodological affiliations, leading to prolonged ideological disputes. Therefore, understanding crime must include efforts to identify human rights violations, such as motor vehicle theft, which harms the community (Runturambi, 2017).

Crime results from interaction, stemming from the interrelation between existing phenomena, influencing both perpetrators and victims who participate actively and passively, each playing a significant and determining role. Theft is one crime that perpetually exists in society, representing a real threat or a threat to social norms, which can cause individual or social tension and poses a real or potential threat to the maintenance of order within the community.

One case of motor vehicle theft in Bone Regency, specifically in the parking area of Cafe D'Basalama, has been processed by the authorities. Following a preliminary investigation, the perpetrator was indicated to be Aldian. The Mobile Reserse Unit of the Bone Resort Police immediately proceeded to Pallette Sub-district to apprehend the suspect (Muhammad, 2019).

Such disturbances of interests or conflicts, as discussed above, should not be allowed to persist, as they disrupt the balance of the social order. Humans constantly strive for a balanced social order that fosters an atmosphere of order, peace, and security, which guarantees the continuity of community life.

Based on the preceding description, the objectives of this research are to further understand the effectiveness of the investigation of motor vehicle theft in Bone Regency, and the factors that influence it.

## **METHOD**

This study employs empirical legal research, which examines law within its social context (Sampara & Husen, 2016), and pertains to the criminal offense of theft. This research was conducted at the Bone Resort Police institution, based on the consideration that this location frequently handles cases of motor vehicle theft. The population for this study comprises Police Investigators, Perpetrators, Victims, and Advocates who frequently handle cases of motor vehicle theft. The sample size consisted of 25 respondents, selected proportionally as follows:

1. 10 Police Investigators;
2. 5 Perpetrators;
3. 5 Victims; and
4. 5 Advocates.

The types of data used in this research are as follows (Irwansyah, 2020):

1. Primary Data: data obtained directly from respondents based on the defined population and sample;
2. Secondary Data: data obtained through the review of legal literature materials, including official documents from relevant institutions, laws and regulations, references, legal scientific journals, legal encyclopedias, and official texts or publications.

To obtain the necessary data for this study, the following data collection techniques were employed (Qamar & Rezah, 2020):

1. Questionnaires/Interviews: conducting direct interviews by posing questions to be answered by respondents regarding the issues examined in this study;
2. Documentation: carried out by formally requesting documents related to the implementation of investigations;
3. Literature Study: conducted by inventorying and analyzing legal literature materials relevant to the issues studied in this research.

The collected data were then quantified using a quantitative descriptive analysis model and subsequently elaborated using frequency distribution tables.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **A. Effectiveness of the Investigation of Motor Vehicle Theft in Bone Regency**

To understand the role of police investigators in handling the criminal offense of motor vehicle theft, reference is made to Article 6 section (1) of Law

Number 8 of 1981, which stipulates that an investigator is:

- a. an official of the state police of the Republic of Indonesia;
- b. certain civil servant officials granted special authority by law.

Based on this provision, only the police and/or civil servants designated by law are authorized to conduct investigations into general criminal offenses such as motor vehicle theft. Furthermore, from a functional differentiation perspective, for an official of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia to be appointed as an investigator, the requirements stipulated in Article 2A section (1) of Government Regulation Number 58 of 2010 must be met. This regulation states that to be appointed as an investigator official of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia..., a candidate must satisfy the following requirements:

- a. hold a minimum rank of Second Police Inspector and possess at least a bachelor's degree (strata satu) or equivalent education;
- b. have served in the investigation function field for a minimum of 2 (two) years;
- c. have attended and passed specialized education for the criminal investigation function;
- d. be physically and mentally healthy, evidenced by a doctor's certificate; and
- e. possess high capability and moral integrity.

From the provision above, in principle, the minimum rank requirement for an investigator official is Second Police Inspector. However, Article 2C of Government Regulation Number 58 of 2010 stipulates that:

*"In the event that a police sector does not have an investigator who meets the requirements..., the Head of the Police Sector holding a Non-commissioned Officer rank below Second Police Inspector is, by virtue of their position, an investigator."*

Furthermore, the Police have been granted authority as stipulated in Article 14 section (1) point g of Law Number 2 of 2002, which states that:

*"In carrying out its primary duties..., the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia is tasked with conducting preliminary investigation and investigation into all criminal offenses in accordance with criminal procedure law and other legislation."*

Based on the description above, the Bone Resort Police have conducted investigations into various criminal cases, such as motor vehicle theft, occurring in Bone Regency from 2016 to 2018, as shown in the following table.

**Table 1. Number of Motor Vehicle Theft Cases Handled by Bone Resort Police from 2016-2018**

Year	Frequency	Percentage (%)
2016	10	26.32
2017	13	34.21
2018	15	39.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Processed from Bone Resort Police Data, 2019

Based on the data above, it shows that the number of motor vehicle theft cases investigated over the last three years totalled 38 cases. When detailed annually, there was an increase each year: 10 cases (26.32%) in 2016, 13 cases (34.21%) in 2017, and 15 cases (39.47%) in 2018. According to one investigator at the Bone Resort Police, *“There is an annual increase in motor vehicle theft, caused by the growing number of motor vehicle users and owners among the public.”*<sup>1</sup>

The success of investigating motor vehicle theft is highly influenced by police proficiency without compromising professional ethics, which is strongly affected by police performance reflected in their attitude and behavior, as stipulated in Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002. This article outlines the primary duties of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia as:

- a. maintaining public security and order;
- b. enforcing the law; and
- c. providing protection, refuge, and service to the community.

Police professionalism is crucial when carrying out duties as investigators and law enforcers, considering the evolving modus operandi of crimes and the complexities of traffic incidents due to increasing vehicle density, alongside technological developments and the progress of the times (Husen et al., 2020). If the police are not professional, the investigation and law enforcement processes will be flawed, consequently threatening public security and order. The duties of the police encompass being both a law enforcement agency and an order maintenance officer.

The police are the spearhead in the integrated criminal justice system. It is primarily in the hands of the police to initially unravel the complexities of criminal cases occurring in society. Considering the continuous increase in crime, both in quantity and quality, the Police have sought ways to anticipate failures in the initial stages of preliminary investigation and investigation of motor vehicle theft. While

<sup>1</sup>Interview with an Investigator of the Bone Resort Police, in 2019.

this activity cannot yet be carried out optimally, the Police strive to implement changes and improvements in handling the investigation of such motor vehicle theft cases.

This highlights the need for creativity and innovation among police officers in prioritizing order, determining what should take precedence under certain conditions, and what should be prioritized under other conditions within a specific community. According to [Soekanto \(2012\)](#), regarding the role of law enforcers, in this case the police, *“sociologically, every law enforcer has a status and a role”*. Status is a specific position within the societal structure, which may be high or low. This status is essentially a container filled with specific rights and obligations. These rights and obligations constitute the role. Therefore, when someone holds a certain position, in an organization they are called a role holder. Rights based on position and duty are essentially the authority to act or not act, while obligations are burdens or tasks that must be performed. A role can be broken down into the following elements:

- a. The ideal role;
- b. The expected role (role as it should be);
- c. The role as perceived by oneself;
- d. The role actually performed.

The role actually performed is sometimes also called role performance or role playing. It can be understood that the ideal role and the expected role originate from others, whereas the self-perceived role and the actual role performed originate from the individual. Naturally, in reality, these roles function when an individual interacts with another party or several parties. An example of the gap between the expected role and the actual role performed concerns the intended role of the police.

Generally, the expected role of the police is the ideal role as a law enforcer optimally realizing justice and truth. Furthermore, some people desire police officers to also participate in social change. However, in reality, due to factors such as limited facilities and available budget, low quality of service among some police officers is still found. Additionally, conflicts between the police role as law enforcers and their role as maintainers of public order and security make it difficult for the police to meet public expectations. Consequently, this creates a gap, resulting in public disappointment towards police personnel, their roles, and the institution itself.

Based on the roles described above, the police authorities encourage all levels of society to participate in assisting the police in efforts to combat crimes



occurring in Bone Regency by promptly reporting any criminal acts they witness, such as motor vehicle theft, which significantly harms the community itself.

When such incidents occur, a preliminary investigation process is required, during which the Police Officer must take necessary actions. These actions are intended to subsequently determine whether an investigation can be conducted. Furthermore, a Police Officer who is not an investigator but becomes aware of, receives a report, or a complaint about an event suspected to be a criminal offense can immediately decide to undertake investigation actions.

The preliminary investigation process demands specific actions, except in cases of *in flagrante delicto* (caught red-handed), allowing the event to be handled quickly and precisely through actions for which the preliminary investigator is limitatively authorized. For every preliminary investigation, including those involving being caught red-handed, an official report must be created and reported to the investigator. The preliminary investigation report will serve as the basis for the investigator during the investigation, primarily in determining the necessary actions to search for and gather the required evidence to clarify the criminal offense and identify the suspect responsible for the occurred crime. Furthermore, Article 106 of Law Number 8 of 1981 stipulates that:

*“Investigators who become aware of, receive a report, or complaint about an event reasonably suspected to be a criminal offense must immediately take the necessary investigation actions.”*

Moreover, Article 108 section (1) of Law Number 8 of 1981 states that:

*“Every person who experiences, sees, witnesses, and/or becomes a victim of an event constituting a criminal offense has the right to submit a report or complaint to a preliminary investigator and/or investigator, either orally or in writing.”*

As an investigator, in practice, several procedural stages must be carried out as follows:

1. The stage of receiving a report or complaint from someone regarding the occurrence of a criminal offense. For example, in a motor vehicle theft case where the police receive a report from the vehicle owner (victim).
2. The stage of taking action at the crime scene. The first action taken by officers involves examining the crime scene where the motor vehicle theft occurred.
3. The stage of ordering a suspicious person to stop and examining their identification or identity documents. This includes checking the completeness of the vehicle owner's documents regarding the motor vehicle.
4. The stage of making an arrest and detention, conducting searches, and seizing items from someone suspected of being the perpetrator of the criminal offense.



- Once identified based on reports and evidence (such as the stolen vehicle), the police may proceed with detention and place the individual on the wanted list.
5. The stage of creating the official report by police investigators. In such cases, the report is typically made by officers from the Police Sector where the crime occurred, which is then transferred to the Bone Resort Police for further investigation processing.
  6. The stage of transferring the suspect's case file from the police to the public prosecutor, namely the prosecutor's office. After the investigation process is completed by the investigator and the case file is declared complete by the prosecutor's office, the next step is the transfer of the case file to the public prosecutor.

Based on the description above, these are the stages concerning the investigation of motor vehicle theft occurring at the Bone Resort Police.

## **B. Factors Influencing the Effectiveness of the Investigation of Motor Vehicle Theft in Bone Regency**

As a state based on the rule of law, Indonesia requires law enforcement in all aspects, including the enforcement of laws against the criminal offense of motor vehicle theft within the criminal justice system. Essentially, the effectiveness of law enforcement against motor vehicle theft depends on the factors influencing it, such as the execution of police investigators' authority in handling motor vehicle theft cases. According to [Friedman \(1975\)](#), three components (factors) influence law enforcement, namely:

- a. substance, concerning the legal materials themselves;
- b. structure, concerning the legal structure, which in this context is the criminal justice system; and
- c. culture, concerning the legal culture of the community in the context of law enforcement against criminal offenses like theft.

Meanwhile, [Soekanto \(2012\)](#) proposed five factors that influence law enforcement, namely:

- a. the factor of the law itself;
- b. the factor of law enforcers;
- c. the factor of facilities and infrastructure;
- d. the factor of legal culture; and
- e. the factor of public awareness.

The following is an analysis of the factors influencing the effectiveness of the investigation of motor vehicle theft.

## 1. Legal Structure Factor

Legal structure encompasses the entirety of law enforcement institutions, including the police, prosecution, courts, and advocates (Bunyamin, 2021). The key to fair and authoritative law enforcement lies in the mentality or personality of the law enforcers, due to a strong tendency among the public to equate the law with its officers or enforcers. This means the law is often identified with the actual conduct of officers or law enforcers, including judges, prosecutors, investigators, and legal counsel.

Law enforcers and the public seeking justice still need to understand their rights, such as the right to legal aid, the right to provide statements freely, the right to obtain suspension of detention, and the right to refuse to provide statements. The professionalism of law enforcers in assessing expert evidence, such as a *visum et repertum*, is highly determined by their diligence in evaluating it.

The data obtained from interviews with respondents regarding the effectiveness of the investigation of motor vehicle theft at the Bone Resort Police, based on the legal structure factor, can be seen in the table below.

**Table 2. Influence of the Legal Structure Factor on the Investigation of Motor Vehicle Theft**

Indicator	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Influential	15	60.00
Less Influential	6	24.00
Not Influential	4	16.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Processed from Questionnaires, 2019

The table above shows that 15 respondents (60.00%) stated it was influential; 6 respondents (24.00%) stated it was less influential; and 4 respondents (16.00%) stated it was not influential. It can be assessed that the legal structure factor influences the investigation of motor vehicle theft at the Bone Resort Police.

## 2. Legal Culture Factor

Legal culture can encompass the attitudes and values of the community (Hariyadi, 2020). Whether the community will interpret judicial institutions or various cases is strongly influenced by attitudes and values termed legal culture. Legal culture comprises the entirety of values, attitudes, feelings, and

behaviors of community members, including government officials, concerning the law.

Legal culture is increasingly recognized as a valid element of the legal system. Legal culture relates to the attitudes and behaviors of community members; all these aspects are elements that cannot be ignored in legal discussions. This becomes particularly evident when projected onto the backdrop of contemporary legal life. It highlights the importance of legal culture and legal behavior as determining factors. Legal ideals and the objectives of legal development cannot be achieved by ignoring the role and contribution of legal culture. Legal culture is an element naturally inherent in the legal system. Societal change is normal. Likewise, the law used within a society reflects the social life of that society.

Observing the character of the law prevailing in a society reveals the character of social life within that society. Law, as a system governing social interaction, with all its roles and functions, will change following the social changes encompassing it. The pace of legal change in society is largely determined by the dynamics of societal life itself. If social life changes rapidly, the law will also change rapidly; however, if change is slow, the law will change slowly, aligning with and following social changes within that society.

An important part of legal culture is legal awareness, as noted by [Sidharta \(2009\)](#) regarding the theory of legal effectiveness: *“Legal awareness (legal ideal) is part of legal culture. Besides the term legal awareness, the term legal feeling is also known.”* Essentially, legal awareness constitutes the awareness or values present within individuals regarding existing law or desired law. In other words, legal awareness is an individual’s perception within society concerning the law.

When discussing legal awareness, it cannot be separated from legal compliance or public obedience to the law. Actual behavior manifests as legal compliance, but this does not automatically mean the law enjoys public support. Public support can be obtained if legal compliance is based on satisfaction, as satisfaction results from achieving desires and justice. In other words, the law will gain public support if it aligns with the values that grow and develop within the society.

Legal awareness is often linked to legal effectiveness. In other words, legal awareness concerns the issue of whether a specific legal provision actually functions or not within society. The relationship between legal awareness and legal compliance can be depicted in a hypothesis: high legal awareness leads

to legal compliance, whereas low legal awareness results in non-compliance with the law.

The willingness of the public to voluntarily obey the law is also a crucial prerequisite for law enforcement. Without the willingness to voluntarily follow what the law commands or prohibits, no sanction, however severe, can fully control subject behavior. There will always be loopholes and opportunities, however small, that individuals might exploit to evade legal control, despite calculated risks. This willingness to obey the law indeed contributes as a determining factor for the sociological effectiveness of law.

Legal culture reflects the close relationship between legislation, public legal awareness, and law enforcement officials. The pattern of interaction among these three cannot be detached from the values existing within society, including perceptions manifested through legal behavior.

The data obtained from interviews with respondents regarding the effectiveness of the investigation of motor vehicle theft at the Bone Resort Police, based on the legal culture factor, can be seen in the table below.

**Table 3. Influence of the Legal Culture Factor on the Investigation of Motor Vehicle Theft**

Indicator	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Influential	16	64.00
Less Influential	6	24.00
Not Influential	3	12.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Processed from Questionnaires, 2019*

The table above shows that 16 respondents (64.00%) stated it was influential; 6 respondents (24.00%) stated it was less influential; and 3 respondents (12.00%) stated it was not influential. It can be assessed that the legal culture factor influences the investigation of motor vehicle theft at the Bone Resort Police.

### **3. Public Legal Awareness Factor**

Public legal awareness in every society is strongly demanded in the current era of development (Manangin et al., 2022). If every individual understands their rights and obligations as legal subjects, public legal awareness will increase. According to Lubis (1990):

*“Legal awareness is a combination of mental attitude and behavior towards issues with legal aspects, encompassing knowledge of legal intricacies, justice values, and obedience to applicable law.”*

The investigator’s role in uncovering criminal offenses is significantly determined by their ability to provide analysis to resolve the cases they handle, as well as by public awareness and knowledge in assisting law enforcement during the investigation of criminal offenses. An understanding of proving a criminal case is highly expected from law enforcers to carry out their respective duties and functions so that a criminal offense can be uncovered.

Law enforcement is strongly influenced by the character and nature of society because, fundamentally, law serves as a necessary provision for society to ensure that societal needs can be met in an orderly manner. In the theory of legal purpose, it is stated that law as a system must be capable of providing policies for the realization of tranquility. [Rahardjo \(2003\)](#) argued that the presence of law creates utility and order in human endeavors, and provides a social framework for societal needs.

Based on the above, it can be stated that firmness and supervision by law enforcers are necessary to support the proper functioning of a good criminal justice system. The results obtained from interviews with respondents regarding the effectiveness of the investigation of motor vehicle theft at the Bone Resort Police, based on the public legal awareness factor, can be seen in the table below.

**Table 4. Influence of the Public Legal Awareness Factor on the Investigation of Motor Vehicle Theft**

Indicator	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Influential	18	72.00
Less Influential	5	20.00
Not Influential	2	8.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Processed from Questionnaires, 2019*

The table above shows that 18 respondents (72.00%) stated it was influential; 5 respondents (20.00%) stated it was less influential; and 2 respondents (8.00%) stated it was not influential. It can be assessed that the public legal awareness factor influences the investigation of motor vehicle theft at the Bone Resort Police.

#### **4. Facilities and Infrastructure Factor**

Facilities and infrastructure are supporting factors among the several factors previously explained (Purnawati & Ilham, 2022). Thus, facilities are one of the supports in the law enforcement process. The meaning of facilities relates to achieving objectives. Their scope primarily covers physical facilities where legal infrastructure functions as a supporting factor.

The availability of adequate facilities significantly aids in the execution of tasks by law enforcement officials. For example, the police cannot work effectively if not equipped with facilities such as vehicles with adequate communication tools. It often occurs that a regulation is enacted while its supporting facilities are not yet fully available.

Legal facilities and infrastructure encompass all hardware, software, and brainware that must support the smooth and continuous functioning of the legal system effectively, including:

- a. All facilities and infrastructure related to judicial bodies and other law enforcement agencies;
- b. All facilities and infrastructure in legal bureaus of departments and non-departmental government institutions, including legal documentation and information network systems;
- c. Facilities and infrastructure for legal research, development, and education;
- d. Facilities and infrastructure for legal services, and so forth.

Based on the description above, legal system theory posits that facilities are a crucial supporting factor in law enforcement. This is because the functioning of a legal rule depends on the three components of law enforcement [referring implicitly to Friedman's or similar models] functioning according to their respective duties and authorities, as they form one system that cannot be separated. If one part does not function, the system itself will falter. Therefore, legal counseling is necessary so that the public can understand the enacted legal regulations.

The results obtained from interviews with respondents regarding the effectiveness of the investigation of motor vehicle theft at the Bone Resort Police, based on the facilities and infrastructure factor, can be seen in the table below.

**Table 5. Influence of the Facilities and Infrastructure Factor on the Investigation of Motor Vehicle Theft**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Influential	15	60.00
Less Influential	7	28.00
Not Influential	3	12.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Processed from Questionnaires, 2019*

The table above shows that 15 respondents (60.00%) stated it was influential; 7 respondents (28.00%) stated it was less influential; and 3 respondents (12.00%) stated it was not influential. It can be assessed that the facilities and infrastructure factor influences the investigation of motor vehicle theft at the Bone Resort Police.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

Based on the elaborated research results and discussion, a fundamental conclusion can be drawn that the effectiveness of the investigation of motor vehicle theft at the Bone Resort Police is not determined by a single element but rather results from the interaction of various factors. This study specifically identifies and confirms the significant influence of the legal structure factor, the legal culture factor, the public legal awareness factor, and the availability of facilities and infrastructure on the success of the investigation process within the jurisdiction of the Bone Resort Police. These four factors collectively form the framework that determines the level of effectiveness in handling motor vehicle theft cases.

Following this conclusion, the primary suggestion formulated is the need for continuous enhancement of the professionalism of police investigators within the Bone Resort Police environment. Considering the central role of law enforcers (who are part of the legal structure factor) and how they interact with other factors, improving the capacity and integrity of investigators is crucial. It is hoped that with higher professionalism, investigators can execute their duties and authorities more optimally, which, in turn, will contribute positively to improving the effectiveness of the investigation of motor vehicle theft in the future, while also responding to the dynamics of the other influencing factors.



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