

The Role of Police Institutions in the Handling of Criminal Actions

Doris Hadiana

Student Master of Legal Studies Postgraduate Program of Muslim University of Indonesia

Abstract: *The purpose of this study is to know and analyze the role of police investigators in the handling of general criminal acts, and to identify and analyze the factors that influence the role of police investigators in the handling of general criminal acts. This research method, when viewed the type of empirical research and conducted in the city of Makassar precisely in the Makassar City Police Resort Agencies, and respondents are the police, as well as victims and their families as well as perpetrators. Then the data needed in this research is primary data and secondary data and data collection technique is using questionnaires and interviews for primary data and review the relevant documents and books concerning secondary data. Thus the data that has been collected will be analyzed in a discrete or expose the data as it is then concluded. The results of this study illustrate that the role of police investigators in the handling of public crimes is less effective or less well run due to obstacles such as facilities and infrastructure. Factors affecting the role of police investigators in the handling of criminal acts are the legal structure, legal culture of legal awareness of society and the facilities and infrastructure. It is recommended that the need for facilities and infrastructures, especially the addition of operational costs of criminal investigation. Police investigators always coordinate with the public prosecutor (prosecutor) and do not be passive or waiting and are expected to be more proactive in order to successfully resolve the crime.*

Keyword: Police Institutions, Criminal Actions

1. Introduction

Social change is a challenge that must be faced by the police because of the development of science and technology. The position of the police in the midst of changing society always swarms with various challenges and no change does not pass through the police, especially if it is done through the law. This is because it is now very common to say that law is an important tool in social engineering. So every new law is almost certain, that the police work will increase.

Observing the development of the idea of police reform, from 1998 to the present, nothing has changed about the spirit of police reform. The police continue to play an important role, responsible for maintaining peace and order by upholding the rule of law and carrying out duties with sensitivity and attention to community members

The police are defined as a civilian force of a state responsible for crime prevention and detection and maintaining public order. As a professional and responsible organization, implement a police force that responds to the needs of the community.

On the other hand, the police function that expands one of the functions of government implies that the government held by the President as the holder of governmental power (eksikatif) delegates some of his power to the police, especially the duty and authority in the field of security and order. Thus, in carrying out the function of government, the police are under the president in his position as Head of Government and as Head of State, this is where double meaning can influence in positioning the police, because the two positions have different implications.

Several legislation regulating the police functions such as Article 30 Paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution, Article 6 Paragraph (1) of MPRRI Decree No.VII / MPR / 2000, and

Article 5 paragraph (1) of Law No.2 Year 2002 are mentioned that the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia as a state instrument that carries out one of the functions of government, especially in the field of maintaining security and public order through the provision of protection, protection and service to the community and law enforcement.

The consequence of the execution of the function of the government, the position of the police under the president who is in charge of governmental duties is the task of a sksikatif institution headed by the president, and when viewed from the constitutional system based on the 1945 Constitution, the police institution is a government institution. The separation of Polri from TNI hence institutionally can be said police as administrative institution, because task of security and public order is duty and authority of administration. Logical consequences as an institution of this government, then the police institution position is placed under the President as head of government.

Good governance will be created if the government can define their duties and functions, so it should be assumed that many governments in this case bureaucrats do not understand exactly or do not understand the philosophy of service that will be given, so that public services dreamed by society far from reality.

Based on the above, the police investigator has tried to take action against the perpetrators so as not to take the vigilante. Therefore, the role of police investigators in criminal proceedings is needed to reveal who the perpetrators of criminal acts occurred in the community. Police investigators should provide protection, protection and service to the community, especially criminal investigations because it is one of the functions and duties of the police.

Problem Formulation

Based on the description of the background then it can be formulated as follows:

- 1) What is the role of police investigators in the handling of public crimes?
- 2) What factors affect the role of police investigators in the handling of public crimes?

2. Theoretical framework

Theory of Legal Functions

To achieve the desired legal objectives then the legal function must be empowered. The function of the law is not identical with the objective of the law refer to Sudikno Mertokusumo's opinion (1986: 5) Why is that? because the purpose of the law is operational as a task and role that is divided into several parts.

Achmad Ali (1998: 97) distinguishes the function of law as follows: (a) The function of law as a tool of social control, (b) the function of law as a tool of social engineering (c) The function of law as a symbol, (d) as a political instrument, and (e) legal function as integrator.

These five functions of law are very popular in relation to the attainment of legal objectives is the function of law as a tool of social control and a tool of sociology. The function of a tool of sociopolity is a passive function that is as a tool of social control to establish the position of an attitude and behavior toward a rule of law. While the function of law as a tool of social engineering is a renewal in society to achieve the objectives of the law.

The sociology of law view of the effectiveness of the law encompasses a number of approaches which are certainly not uniform, but generally use the approach that law is an empirical phenomenon that is only understandable, if the law is viewed in relation to society. Although the purpose of the law has been determined but still loaded with alternatives or various options, because in dealing with the rule of law there are various possible rules of law that are commands or prohibitions of possible addressed by obeying, the possibility of saving or evasive. Similarly, the rule of law that governs the possibility of being addressed by using the rule of law, the possibility of not using and possible misuse.

The process of legal effectiveness is very significant with the level of awareness and legal obedience. The flow of consciousness and legal obedience according to Achmad Ali (1998: 191) that is very closely related but not exactly the same both elements are very decisive effective or not the implementation of legislation in society.

In relation to the legal awareness, there are four indicators according to Soerjono Soekanto (2005: 35), namely: Knowledge of regulations, Knowledge of the contents of the rules of law, Public attitudes toward law, and Pattern of legal behavior. While concerning legal obedience as described in the previous section that is the most ideal is the compliance of internalization law. The lawyer and awareness is a strong foundation in supporting the real effectiveness of the law

either institution or agency or private field even in society. It is hoped that the network of documentation and legal information can function and act as a means of legal information in the framework of the granting of national law.

Theory of Law Enforcement

The nature of law enforcement, always related to the lazy awareness, obedience and law-enforcement-oriented law enforcement. While law enforcement is important because Indonesia is a legal state (rechtstaat). This is contained clearly in the formulation of the 1945 Constitution in Article 1 paragraph (3) that the Republic of Indonesia is a rule of law. Law enforcement is a prerequisite of a state law and as an effort to apply the law. It means that through law enforcement efforts it is expected that the transfer of land rights can be implemented in accordance with the legal objectives in the community.

Soerjono Soekanto (2008: 5) suggests that there are five factors that influence law enforcement as follows:

- a) The legal factor itself, namely the laws and regulations that apply;
- b) Law enforcement factors are the parties that make up and apply the law;
- c) Factor means or facilities that support law enforcement;
- d) The community factor is the environment in which the law is enacted or applied;
- e) Cultural factors that are as a result of works, inventions and phrases based on human initiative in the social life.

These five factors are closely interrelated, as they are the essence of law enforcement as well as a benchmark of the effectiveness of law enforcement.

Satjipto Rahardjo, (2009: 24) argues that "law enforcement is a process for realizing the wishes of the law into reality". Intended with legal wishes are the minds of the legislatures formulated in the laws of law, so that the law enforcement process extends also to the making of the law. When it is associated with law enforcement in the criminal justice system, it means that the effectiveness of law enforcement in the criminal justice system can be realized in accordance with the wishes of the legislators and the community.

The use of the concept of effectiveness is to use in general to describe the achievement of goals in accordance with the plan. According to Poerwadarminta (1985: 133) states that "effectiveness is a state that contains a sense of a realization of what is desired". If a person performs an act with the intent as desired then the effectiveness of human work is the state or ability to succeed a work done is expected to be achieved.

Effectiveness is not a qualitative measure as efficient, but rather a qualitative measure. Effectiveness is a level of achievement of the organization in achieving or achieving the goal, meaning the extent to which goals have been established can be achieved the law itself.

According to Ahmad Ali (1998: 193) argued that: When is a law deemed invalid? the answer is of course if most of the

people do not obey. However, if most of the people who obey the rules in the law then the rule or the quality of the effectiveness of the rule of law itupun can still be questioned why is that?

This is because the legal obedience itself can still be distinguished in three types of qualities as proposed by H.C Kelman (Ahmad Ali, 1998: 193) namely:

- a) Compliant obedience is that if one is obedient to something just because he is afraid of getting sanctioned.
- b) Obedience that is identification is that if a person is obedient to a rule simply for fear of good relations with someone to be damaged.
- c) Internalization of compliance is that if a person obeys to a rule because he really feels the rules are in accordance with the values of intrinsic that he embraced.

To examine the above law enforcement theory, the measure of the effectiveness of a statutory or regulatory law depends on the amount of each agency or individual who follows it. But even then it should be measured the level of quality and obedience in implementing a law or regulation which of the three opinions Kelman is used it is recommended otherwise and ideally, the observance of internalization is adhered or considered good.

The Theory of the Legal System

If the law is viewed as a system, then the law has a strategic and dominant role. Munurut Lawrence M. Friedman, law as a system will be able to play well in society if the instrument of implementation is equipped with authority in the field of law enforcement. Lawren Friedman's legal system theory states that as a legal system of the social system, the law includes three components:

- a) The substance of law is the rules of norms and legal principles and patterns of actual human behavior residing within the system including the products produced by those within the legal system, including the decisions they make or the new rules they form.
- b) Legal structure (legal structure); all existing legal institutions, along with their apparatus, include among others police with personnel. In Indonesia which is the structure of the legal system, among others; institutions or law enforcers such as police, prosecutors, judges and others.
- c) Legal culture (legal culture); is the mood of the system and the social forces that determine how the law is used, avoided or misused by society.

The three components in the system that affect each other, then can be studied how the work of law in everyday practice. The law is a culture of society, therefore it is impossible to study the law in one or two systems, regardless of the strengths of the existing system in society. Thus the theory of this legal system analyzes the problems of applying legal substance, legal structure and legal culture. The legal system is composed of legal sub-systems in the form of; legal substance, legal structure and legal culture. These three elements of the legal system will ultimately determine whether a legal system is running or not. Legal substance is usually derived from legislation. While the legal

structure is the legal apparatus, facilities and infrastructure. The legal culture is the behavior of the members of the society itself. (Muh Hatta, 2009: 1)

The structure refers to institutions and processes within the legal system; the legal structure is a long-lasting body, framework and system. This system includes the court system, legislature, banking and corporate systems. The law of substance refers to the procedural rules of law and the substance and norms used in an institution and binds the legal structure together.

Structures and substances are a problem because they are both static; both are like images of the legal system. The portrait has no motion and no such truth as the examination room or the courtroom that is beautified, frozen, stiff, prolonged illness. According to Friedman the missing element of giving life in the legal system is a legal culture. The legal culture refers to attitudes, values and opinions in society with an emphasis on law, the legal system as well as some legal parts. The legal culture is part of the general culture of habits, opinions, ways of working and thinking that bind people to approach or away from the law in a special way. Of the three components above, legal culture is the most important component.

3. Discussion

The Role of Police Investigators in General Crime Handling

To understand the role of police investigators in the handling of criminal offenses, it can not be separated from the authority granted by the law as stipulated in Article 6 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code that the Investigator is the Police Officer of the Republic of Indonesia and certain Civil Service Officers who are given special authority by Constitution. In the article has been stated explicitly and transcendent agency and the rank of an investigator. Based on the provisions of Article 6 of the Criminal Procedure Code, those who are entitled to investigate a general crime shall be the police or civil servants appointed by law.

Indeed, if widely described in terms of functional differential, then the Criminal Procedure Code has put responsibility for the function or role of investigation to the police agency of the Republic of Indonesia. However, in order that a State Police Officer of the Republic of Indonesia may be given a position as an investigator shall meet the requirements of the rank as it has been affirmed in Article 6 paragraph (1) which explains that the position and the rank of investigator is regulated in Government Regulation number 27 of 1983 aligned and balanced with the position and rank of the Public Prosecutor and Judge of the General Courts. From the explanation, the Criminal Procedure Code itself has not set the required rank requirement in Article Criminal Procedure Code and the requirement will be set further in Government Regulation. In relation to the matter contained in the explanation of Article 6 of the Criminal Procedure Code, it has provided guidance in determining the rank of investigator officials in accordance with the appellate and district court judges.

The provision of Article 2 Paragraph (2) of Government Regulation Number 27 of 1983, although in principle the requirement of the rank of investigator officials to be at least in the rank of Adjunct Inspector Two, but considering the inadequate shortages of personnel especially in the regions or in the Police sector. Government Regulations allow the positions of investigators to be held by a non-commissioned police officer.

Law No. 2 of 2002 has declared that the police authority to investigate all criminal acts, both public crimes and special crimes. Thus, the police have been given the authority to perform the duties as stated in Article 13 of Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Police of the Republic of Indonesia. Police as investigators of general criminal acts have been described in Article 14 paragraph (1) sub-paragraph g of Law No.2 of 2002 that "in carrying out the main tasks as meant in Article 13, the police of the Republic of Indonesia shall conduct investigations and investigations of all crimes in accordance with criminal procedural law and other legislation ". Therefore, police investigators are given a role or function in conducting an investigation of all crimes, especially public crimes, since no other agency can conduct an investigation except the police as described in article 14 paragraph 1) letter "g" of Law Number 2 Year 2002 regarding the Police of the Republic of Indonesia.

Based on the above description, the Makassar City Resort Police Department has conducted an investigation of various crimes cases that occurred in the city of Makassar starting from 2014 to 2016 can be seen in the following table:

Table 1: The Number of Prominent Cases Police Investigated Polrestabes from 2014 to 2016

Year	Frequency	%
2014	787	30,99
2015	898	35,37
2016	854	33,64
Jumlah	2539	100

Data source: Makassar Polrestabes Year 2017

Based on the above data shows that the number of cases investigated during the last three years, as many as 2539 cases with various crimes such as theft, embezzlement, fraud, robbery and others and the crime that occurred graphite is the highest is theft and each year increases steadily , However, seen with the total cases illustrated by table one above there is indeed a decrease but in certain crimes there is an increase.

Thus, for more details can be seen in the following table:

Table 2: The number of crimes that stands out from 2014 to 2016

Case	Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Theft	237	272	312
Theft by force	77	101	106
Theft with a weighting	195	227	140
Sharp weapon	15	53	38
Beatings	82	89	108
Fraud	27	29	23
Embezzlement	12	27	24
Persecution	61	25	25
Destruction	81	90	93
Amount	787	898	854

Volume 7 Issue 2, February 2018

www.ijsr.net

[Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Data source: Polrestabes Makassar 2017

Based on table two above, the crime case that happened in Makassar Polrerstabes legal territory if specified then the theft for the last three years as many as 827 cases, Curas as many as 284 cases, Curat as many as 562 cases and other cases as encountered in the table above. Thus, law enforcers need to anticipate the number of crimes that occur especially regarding violent crimes such as begal, jambret and other crimes are rampant today.

The brutal violence that happens at the present moment is criminologically very worrying and of course must be immediately found the cause and the solution. Because usually the victims are the community itself. Especially motorcycle gangs that are rampant lately are actually more dangerous because it can lead to other more dangerous crimes such as narcotics transactions and other drugs that at any time occur everywhere in the city of Makassar.

Furthermore, the author describes the crime of theft in the last three years starting from 2014 until 2016. The author describes this because melihat the number of these crimes are the most high-frequency, so it needs to be displayed in tabular form.

Table 3: Theft case from 2014 to 2016

Year	Frequency	%
2014	237	28,87
2015	272	33,13
2016	312	38,00
Amount	821	100

Data Source: Polrestabes Makassar, Year 2017

Based on the above table, the number of theft during the last three years as many as 827 cases and if dirici then in 2014 as many as 237 cases or 28.87% and in 2015 sebanyak 272 cases or 33.13% and in 2016 sebanyak 312 cases or 38.00%. Thus, if seen in each year there is an increase. This is because every time a wild race is done the motorcycle gangs loot on mini maket that has not been closed at night so take some goods and guards threatened with violence and it is done in groups up to five to ten people (interview former actor, 20 November 2017). It was also confirmed by Kanit Serse Polrestabes Makassar Arham that theft cases include the crime of the highest frequency compared with other cases and most perpetrators are teenagers ".

From these data shows that the successful implementation of police investigation with no leave of professional ethics is strongly influenced by the performance of the police that is reflected in the attitude and behavior when carrying out duties and authority. Article 13 of the Police Law affirms the basic duty of the police that there is a gap between the expected role and the actual role it plays in the role of maintaining security and public order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, protection and service to the community.

The professionalism of the police is necessary in carrying out their duties as investigators and law enforcers, given the increasingly sophisticated modus operandi and crime

techniques, as the development and progress of the times. If the police are not professional then the process of investigation and law enforcement will be lame, consequently the security and public order will always be threatened as a result of unprofessional police in carrying out the task. Police duties as well as law enforcement agencies as well as maintaining public order and security officers. Police are the spearhead in the integrated criminal justice system. In the hands of the police first able to parse the darkness of criminal cases that occurred in the community.

Based on the increasingly evolving crimes of escalation both in quantity and quality, the Police have sought ways to anticipate the failure of preliminary investigations and investigations on the offenses mentioned above. This activity can not be done maximally, however, the Police seeks to make changes and improvements in the handling of these crimes.

This is where the need for kreativitas and innovation of police officers in prioritizing the order, which should take precedence in certain conditions, and which are prioritized to other conditions in a particular society.

According to Satjipto Rahardjo (1989: 36) explains the role of law enforcers in this case the police that "sociologically, every law enforcer has status and role". Position is a certain position in the structure of society that may be high and low. The position is actually a container whose contents are certain rights and obligations. Those rights and obligations are roles. Therefore, if a person has a certain position, in an organization called the role holder. Right based on position and duty is actually an authority to do or not to do, while obligation is the burden or task that can not be avoided to be implemented. A role can be spelled out into the following elements; (a) The ideal role; (b) The proper role; (c) Roles considered by himself; (d) The role of which is being carried out.

Generally the expected role of the police is the ideal role as a law enforcer to optimally realize justice and truth. Even more than that some people want the police also participate in social change. But in fact, due to the lack of facilities and budget available, there is still a low quality of service for some police officers. Besides, due to the conflict between police paranas as law enforcers and the role of caretaker of Kamtibmas, the police find it difficult to realize the expectations of the community, consequently causing gaps which resulted in people's disappointment to the person, the role and the police institution.

Based on the role mentioned above, the police officer appealed to all levels of society to participate in assisting the police in an effort to combat the crimes that occurred in the city of Makassar by reporting quickly when looking at criminal acts committed by the perpetrators are a lot of harm society itself.

4. Factors Affecting the Role of Police Investigators in General Crime Handling

There are several factors that influence the role of police investigators in the handling of criminal acts, namely:

Legal Structure

The legal structure is the whole of law enforcement institutions in the police, prosecutors, courts and advocates. The key to fair and authoritative law enforcement is the mentality or personality of law enforcement, due to a strong tendency among the public to interpret law as an officer or law enforcement. This means that the law is identified with the real behavior of officers or law enforcers including judges, prosecutors and investigators and legal counsel.

Law enforcers and the public as justice seekers still need to understand their rights such as the right to legal aid, the right to freely grant the right to obtain suspension of detention and the right to do so to refuse to give statements. Law enforcement professionalism to assess an evidence of expert testimony such as visum et refertum is determined with carefulness for law enforcement to assess it.

Table 4: Respondents' response about the influence of the legal structure on the role of investigators in the handling of criminal acts

Indicator	Frequency	%
Take effect	19	54,29
Less influential	9	25,71
No effect	7	20,00
Amount	35	100

Source: Primary Data, 2017

Based on the above table, the legal structure is very influential on the assessment of visum et refertum as evidence mainly about cases of persecution, killing and poisoning. Thus, the responses of respondents who say that visum et refertum very influential on the assessment of law enforcers there is evidence, because it is very helpful in revealing criminal cases, especially those involving persecution and murder and so forth. In accordance with the above table then the answer is 54.29%, less influential 25.71% and no effect 20.00%. Thus, the legal structure does need to be made effective for law enforcers to be professional in assessing the tools of evidence, especially expert evidence and evidence of the letter.

In relation to the existence of institutional components, particularly law enforcement officers, it should be noted that it has been common knowledge that between law enforcement agencies or law enforcement agencies there is often no harmony in law enforcement mechanisms. Law enforcement agencies are often recriminations, for example between the police and the prosecutor's office. This is also related to the poor system of law enforcement administration or the administration of justice among law enforcement agencies. The professional quality of some human resources in the field of law enforcement, in some respects is still considered low. It is one of the factors that influence law enforcement. In addition to accountability issues that are not only related to individual responsibility, but also institutional responsibility. Individual responsibility demands a maturity

of moral integrity and the conscience of the parties involved in the administration of the judiciary (judicial process), whereas institutional responsibility requires good management or judicial administration.

Preparedness and ability of law enforcement officers that have not been satisfactory. It is one of the problems that many people complain about. In addition to a rigorous recruitment process, it is also necessary to educate the enforcers of law enforcement agencies so that they can always improve their skills in their respective fields.

Legal Culture

The legal culture can be the attitudes and values of society. Whether the public will interpret the judiciary or in many cases is strongly influenced by the attitudes and values of the so-called legal culture. The legal culture is the overall values, attitudes, feelings and behaviors of citizens, including government officials against the law.

The legal culture is increasingly recognized as an element of the legal system. The legal culture associated with the attitudes and behavior of the citizens of all these things is indeed an element that can not be ignored in legal discussion. This talk becomes very real when it is projected on the background of legal life today. It can be seen that the importance of legal culture and legal behavior is the deciding factor. Legal ideals and legal development goals can not be achieved by ignoring the role and contribution of legal culture. Legal culture is one element in the legal system that is attached naturally. The transformation of a society is normal. Likewise with the law, because that used in mesyarakat is a reflection of the social life of a society in question.

Taking into account the character of a law applicable in a society will also see the character of social life in that society. Law as the life order governing social traffic, with all the roles and functions will follow to change following the social changes that surround it. Sooner or later the change of law in society is determined in the dynamics of society's life itself. If societies in their social life change rapidly, then the change of law will change quickly too, but if the extension is slow then the law will change slowly along and follow social change in that society.

Legal culture is a reflection of the close relationship between the provisions of legislation, public legal awareness, and law enforcement. The pattern of interaction between the three can not be released from the values that exist in society, including the perceptions manifested through legal behavior. From the above description can be seen in the following table:

Table 5: Respondents' response to the influence of legal culture on the role of investigators in the handling of criminal acts.

Indicator	Frequency	%
Berpengaruh	18	51,43
Kurang berpengaruh	10	28,57
Tidak berpengaruh	7	20,00
Jumlah	35	100

Source: Primary Data 2017

Based on the table, the respondents respondents who answered that the legal culture affects as many as 18 people or 51.43% and answered less influential as many as 10 people or 28.57% and the answer does not affect as many as 7 people or 20.00%. Thus, the legal culture is very influential on the role of investigators in dealing with a crime. Because it is closely related to the moral of law enforcers (investigators) as well as public behavior in participating in revealing a crime.

5. Community Legal Awareness

Legal awareness of every society in the current era of development is sting demanded its existence. If everyone has understood their rights and obligations as legal subjects then public awareness of the community will increase.

The role of the investigator in exposing the crime is determined by the investigators in providing an analysis to reveal a criminal act, and awareness and knowledge of the public in assisting law enforcement in the investigation of crime. Understanding of the proof of a criminal case is expected of law enforcers to carry out their duties and functions so that a criminal act can be revealed.

Law enforcement is heavily influenced by the style and color of the community, since the law is basically a necessity of community equipment to ensure that needs in society can be met on a regular basis. In theory the objective of law is proposed that law as a system must be able to give policy for the realization of a tranquility. Satjipto Rahardjo (Hamza Baharuddin, 2010: 19) finds that the presence of law creates a benefit and regularity in human effort and the presence of law provides a social framework for the needs of society.

Based on the above it can be said that the firmness and supervision of law enforcers is needed to support the implementation of a good criminal justice system. Thus the authors pointed out the responses of respondents about the influence of public awareness of the role of visum et refertum in proof of criminal case.

Table 6: Respondents' response about the influence of public legal awareness on the role of investigators in the handling of criminal acts

Indicator	Frequency	%
Take effect	20	57,14
Less influential	11	31,43
No effect	4	11,43
Amount	35	100

Source: Primary data, 2017

The above table illustrates that public awareness influences the role of visum et refertum in the proving of criminal cases. Respondents who answered influenced as many as 20 people or 57.14% and who answered less influential as much as 11 Orang or 31.43%, who answered no affect 4 people or 11.43%. So if it is related to the law enforcement theory then the people who understand the law as a process of law

enforcement. Law enforcement is part of the legal system so that without law enforcement the rules of the meterile law such as piles of paper only. This means that the law is useless if it is not enforced.

6. Conclusion

- 1) The role of police investigators in the handling of public crime is less effective or less well run because of the obstacles such as facilities and infrastructure, especially the cost of the investigation.
- 2) Factors affecting police investigators in handling general criminal acts are the legal structure, legal culture, legal awareness of the community as well as facilities and infrastructure or facilities.

References

- [1] Ahmad Ali, 1998, *Menguak Tabi Hukum Suatu Kajian Filosofis dan Sosiologis*, Jakarta, Chandra Iratama.
- [2] _____, 2002, *Keterpurukan Hukum di Indonesia*, Jakarta, Ghalia Indonesia
- [3] Ambar Wulan, 2009, *Polisi dan Politik*, Rajagrafindo Persada, Jakarta
- [4] Andi Hamzah. 1985. *Pengantar Hukum Acara Pidana Indonesia*. Jakarta : Ghalia Indonesia.
- [5] _____. 1986. *Bunga Rampai Hukum Pidana dan Acara Pidana*. Jakarta : Ghalia Indonesia.
- [6] Bambang Poernomo. 1982. *Pandangan Terhadap Azas-Azas Umum Hukum Acara Pidana*. Yogyakarta : Liberty.
- [7] Bambang Sunggono. 1994. *Hukum dan Kebijakan Publik*. Jakarta : Sinar Grafika.
- [8] _____. 2002. *Perbandingan Hukum Pidana*. Jakarta : Raja Grafindo Persada.
- [9] Benjamin Asri. 1989. *Hak-hak Tersangka dan Terdakwa dalam Penyidikan, Penuntutan dan Peradilan*. Bandung : Tarsito.
- [10] Hulsman, M.L.Hc. 1984. *Sistem Peradilan Pidana Dalam Perspektif Perbandingan Hukum*. Disadur : Soedjono Dirdjosisworo. Jakarta : Rajawali.
- [11] Jogi Nainggolan, 2015, *Energi Hukum Sebagai Faktor Pendorong Efektivitas Hukum*, Refika Aditama, Bandung
- [12] J.E. Sahetapy. 1995. *Hukum Pidana*. Yogyakarta : Liberty.
- [13] Karl Christiansen, *Some Consideration on the Passibility of a Rational Criminal Policy*. Resource Material Series No. 7, UNAFEI, Tokyo.
- [14] Lawrence M. Friedman, 1975, *The Legal System A Social Science Perspective*, New York, Russel Sage Foundation
- [15] Muladi. 1992. *Lembaga Pidana Bersyarat*. Bandung : Alumni.
- [16] _____. 1995. *Kapita Selekta Sistem Peradilan Pidana*. Semarang : Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.
- [17] Muladi dan Barda Nawawi Arief. 1992. *Teori-teori dan Kebijakan Pidana*. Bandung : Alumni.
- [18] Romli Atmasasmita. 1996. *Perbandingan Hukum Pidana*. Mandar Maju, Bandung.
- [19] Satjipto Rahardjo. 2007, *Mewbangun Polisi Sipil Perspektif hukum, sosial, dan kemasyarakatan*, Kompas, Jakarta
- [20] _____. 1980. *Hukum, Masyarakat dan Pembangunan*. Bandung, Alumni.
- [21] Satochid Kartanegara. 1989. *Hukum Pidana II*. Bandung : Balai Lektur Mahasiswa.
- [22] Soerjono Soekanto, 2005, *Faktor-faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum*, Radja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta
- [23] Teguh Prasetyo, 2010. *Kriminalisasi Dalam Hukum Pidana*. Bandung : Nusamedia.
- [24] Yahya Harahap.M, 2009, *Pembahasan Permasalahan dan Penerapan KUHAP Penyidikan dan Penuntutan*, Jakarta, Sinar Grafika
- [25] _____, 2007, *Pembahasan Permasalahan dan Penerapan KUHAP Pemeriksaan Sidang Pengadilan, Banding, Kasasi dan Peninjauan Kembali*, Jakarta, Sinar Grafika