

Legal Analysis of Police Actions in Handling Common Crimes in the Jurisdiction of the Ogan Ilir Regional Police

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Abstract: Common crime refers to common criminal acts that frequently occur within communities, such as theft, robbery, assault, murder, fraud, and gambling. This phenomenon presents a serious problem in various regions of Indonesia, both in urban and rural areas. The occurrence of conventional crimes across different regions indicates that such crimes are complex and influenced by various factors such as economic, social, cultural, and technological conditions. Crime patterns may vary between regions, but all require adaptive countermeasures involving all elements of society and appropriate policy support from the government. This study discusses the role of the police, particularly the Ogan Ilir Regional Police (Polres Ogan Ilir), in tackling common crimes such as theft, assault, murder, and fraud. Using a qualitative approach, the study examines the implementation of the police's three main strategies: preemptive, preventive, and repressive. The results show that Polres Ogan Ilir plays a significant role in combating common crime through these three approaches. The preemptive approach is carried out through legal counseling, community policing programs (Polmas), and collaboration with local governments to address root causes of crime. Activities such as patrols and outreach to teenagers are regularly conducted. The preventive approach includes patrolling high-risk areas, installing CCTV, conducting routine inspections, and implementing special measures like 24-hour patrols and securing public markets during events like Ramadan. Public advisories are also promoted to raise awareness. Meanwhile, the repressive approach is enforced through the apprehension of offenders and legal proceedings. These three approaches complement one another in creating public safety, with active community participation being a crucial component.

Keywords: *Police, Common Crime, Ogan Ilir Regional Police, Crime Prevention.*

Introduction

Law is a set of rules containing norms and sanctions established by the authorities to regulate the behavior of the people, and to maintain justice and order in social life. Law is the most essential

system in the implementation of institutional power structures.¹ The state, through the legal instruments it issues, is responsible for ensuring legal protection and certainty, as is the case in Indonesia, which guarantees this based on the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945), Article 28D paragraph (1), which states that "every person shall have the right to the recognition, guarantees, protection, and fair legal certainty as well as equal treatment before the law".

In addition to Article 28D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, the Indonesian state also guarantees the rights of its citizens through the mandate stated in Article 28I paragraph (4), which reads: "The protection, advancement, enforcement, and fulfillment of human rights are the responsibility of the state, especially the Government." In this regard, criminal law becomes the most essential legal system in safeguarding fundamental values related to human rights guaranteed by the provisions of the 1945 Constitution. The enactment of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) also places special emphasis on the status of offenders as human beings who possess human rights. This serves as a response to past criticisms where the Government had frequently violated human rights during law enforcement processes. However, in practice, criminal law enforcement is still marred by actions that contradict the principles of order and justice, such as the abuse of suspects to extract confessions, extortion in legal cases, and illegal levies.

Along with the passage of time, technological advancements have also brought about social changes. The positive impacts of social change are often accompanied by negative consequences. The rapid development of technology has greatly benefited humans in many aspects, including transportation, communication, education, and the economy. However, these positive developments also come with negative effects that affect the wider society.² The phenomenon of crime in Indonesia is a highly complex issue, involving various social, economic, political, and cultural factors.³ Crimes in Indonesia can be categorized into several types, such as common crimes, organized crime, cybercrime, and corruption. This phenomenon fluctuates over time, influenced by a wide range of contributing factors.⁴

Common crimes are the most frequently occurring types of crime in daily life. Combating common crimes in Indonesia is one of the major challenges faced by law enforcement and society.⁵ These crimes include offenses that often happen in everyday life, such as theft, robbery, assault, rape, and murder. Such crimes are typically committed in ways that can generally be understood and anticipated by both the public and law enforcement officers.⁶ This includes efficient investigations, the use of forensic technology, and courts that impose appropriate sentences on offenders.⁷ Enhancing the capabilities of police officers in handling various types of common crimes is essential for establishing order and justice. Well-trained police officers can handle criminal cases more effectively and efficiently.⁸

¹ Yuhelson, *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum* (Gorontalo: Ideas Publishing, 2017).

² Asnawati Matondang, "Dampak Modernisasi Terhadap Kehidupan Sosial Masyarakat," *Wahana Inovasi* 8, no. 2 (2019).

³ Alief Akbar Abimanyu, Bangkit Bela Setia, and Dwiki Bahtiar Soegiharto, "Analisis Kriminologi Mengenai Peredaran Narkoba Terkait Dalam Keimigrasian," *Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari Jambi* 24, no. 1 (2024): 157–65.

⁴ Natanael Israel Kumendong, "Implikasi Perkembangan Alat Bukti Pada Pembuktian Tindak Pidana Dalam Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Acara Pidana," *LEX CRIMEN* 10, no. 2 (2021).

⁵ Rully Trie Prasetyo, Umar Ma'ruf, and Anis Mashdurohatur, "Tindak Pidana Korporasi Dalam Perspektif Kebijakan Formulasi Hukum Pidana," *Jurnal Hukum Khaira Ummah* 12, no. 4 (2017): 727–41.

⁶ Supriyanto SH and Mifta Hadi Safii, *Pencegahan Kejahatan Konvensional* (Kaizen Media Publishing, 2024).

⁷ Parningotan Malau, "Tinjauan Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana (KUHP) Baru 2023," *AL-MANHAJ: Jurnal Hukum Dan Pranata Sosial Islam* 5, no. 1 (2023): 837–44.

⁸ Ilham Fathir Arifuddin and Hudi Yusuf, "Peran Kepolisian Dalam Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Ekonomi Khusus Di Sektor Perbankan," *Jurnal Intelek Insan Cendikia* 1, no. 9 (2024): 5398–5413.

The Indonesian National Police (Polri) is a legal apparatus of the state operating within the executive branch, playing a vital role in ensuring the safety and comfort of all Indonesian citizens.⁹ The police serve as a community institution that engages with various social conditions marked by dynamics and diversity in each region. It can also be said that the police act as protectors and guardians of public order, as well as law enforcers to maintain domestic security, as stated in Article 5 paragraph (1) of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police (Police Law). In line with this, Polri continuously strives to create upstream innovations aimed at maintaining public order. The police also act as Supervisors of Public Security and Order (Kamtibmas) by establishing Community Police Officers (Bintara Pembina Kamtibmas or Babinkamtibmas), which were later renamed to Bhayangkara Pembina Kamtibmas (Bhabinkamtibmas) through the Chief of Police Decree No. Pol. KEP/8/II/2009.

Polri continuously strives to implement upstream innovations in maintaining public order. This upstream innovation concept focuses on preventive efforts aimed at reducing the potential for criminal acts before they occur. Through this approach, Polri prioritizes prevention and early detection as part of its strategy to create order and reduce crime rates. Polri has even instructed Bhabinkamtibmas officers to be assigned at the village and sub-district levels, where they carry out preemptive functions by partnering with the community.¹⁰

In response to the growing phenomenon of common crimes in various legal jurisdictions across Indonesia, several researchers have observed that such crimes occur across all layers of society.¹¹ These crimes not only affect individuals but have also significantly disrupted public order. The increasing volume of common crimes in certain regions has led the public to strongly expect the police to perform their duties more professionally and to enforce the law more firmly against perpetrators.¹² In some areas, it is even necessary to shift the crime-handling approach from reactive actions to more proactive and preventive measures in order to create a safe, orderly, and conducive environment for the community.¹³

South Sumatra, with Palembang as its capital, is one of the legal jurisdictions in Indonesia with a relatively high crime rate. It is considered one of the more crime-prone provinces outside of Java, alongside North Sumatra with Medan and South Sulawesi with Makassar. In addition to Palembang, Ogan Ilir — a regency located near Palembang in South Sumatra — is also considered an area with potential crime vulnerabilities, although not as severe as in more densely populated regions. However, like other areas in Indonesia, Ogan Ilir still faces a number of challenges in maintaining public order and security. Classic issues such as poverty and unemployment are among the contributing factors to the occurrence of crimes in Ogan Ilir, including theft, assault, murder, gambling, and drug abuse.

One of the most prominent cases that occurred within the jurisdiction of the Ogan Ilir Police (Polres Ogan Ilir) was the discovery of a woman's body in the Kelekar River, precisely under the Pesona Bridge in the Tanjung Senai area. The victim was found with her hands tied and weighted

⁹ Ida Bagus Kade Danendra, "Kedudukan Dan Fungsi Kepolisian Dalam Struktur Organisasi Negara Republik Indonesia," *Lex Crimen* 1, no. 4 (2013).

¹⁰ Angel Damayanti et al., "Pemberdayaan Binter TNI, Binmas Polri Dan Pemda Dalam Pencegahan Terorisme" (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Terorisme (BNPT), 2013).

¹¹ Iyah Faniyah and Hendri Yahya, "Pengaruh Pandemi Covid-19 Terhadap Meningkatnya Kejahatan Konvensional Perspektif Politik Kriminal," *UNES Law Review* 5, no. 3 (2023): 628–38.

¹² Syahrir Kuba, "Efektivitas Penegakan Hukum Oleh Polri Terhadap Kejahatan Konvensional Di Indonesia Ditinjau Dari Aspek Substansi Hukum," *Jurnal Hukum Sasana* 9, no. 2 (2023): 369–76.

¹³ Kartono Kartono, Ferry Anka Sugandar, and Abdul Azis, "Peranan Polres Tangerang Selatan Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Dan Penanggulangan Kejahatan (Studi Kasus Pada Polres Tangerang Selatan Tahun 2015-2017)," *Pamulang Law Review* 1, no. 2 (2020): 159–74.

down with a rock, presumably to conceal the crime. This case shocked the public and went viral on social media. In addition, there was a robbery involving a pickup truck in the jurisdiction of the Tanjung Raja Police Sector (Polsek Tanjung Raja). Another case involved the shooting of a motorcycle theft suspect in Sentul Village, Tanjung Batu District. The suspect, involved in the theft, was shot dead by a local resident. Aside from these three major cases, the Ogan Ilir Police also succeeded in uncovering the theft of 270 pieces of metal road barriers from the Indralaya-Prabumulih toll road. They also recorded an achievement by arresting a suspect in possession of 1,070 grams of crystal methamphetamine (sabu) within the Tanjung Raja police jurisdiction. Furthermore, the Criminal Investigation Unit (Satreskrim) of the Ogan Ilir Police successfully apprehended suspects involved in the counterfeiting of fuel. Evidence secured included a Mitsubishi Canter tanker truck (white and blue), along with 1,700 liters of brown liquid strongly suspected to be counterfeit fuel.¹⁴

Based on the end-of-year 2024 press release, led directly by the Chief of Ogan Ilir Police (Kapolres), AKBP Bagus Suryo Wibowo, and accompanied by the Deputy Chief of Police (Wakapolres), Kompol Helmi Ardiansah, the event was also attended by the Head of Operations (Kabag Ops) and all unit heads (Kasat) within the Ogan Ilir Police. In his statement to the press, the Police Chief stated that the number of crime reports received by the police had increased compared to 2023. In 2024, a total of 446 police reports were received, up from 436 the previous year. Of the 446 reports, 345 cases or 76.80% were successfully uncovered and resolved by the police. These 446 crime reports included various types of offenses, namely common crimes, drug-related crimes, and corruption. The breakdown of crime reports received by the Ogan Ilir Police includes 390 common crime cases, 55 drug cases, and one corruption case.¹⁵

In response to the above phenomenon, the Chief of Ogan Ilir Police instructed all units under his command to map out the high-crime time periods during which criminal acts frequently occur and to intensify patrol activities in order to create a safe and secure environment for residents.¹⁶ According to data released by the Ogan Ilir Police, the number of reported criminal cases in 2024 increased to 446, up from 436 in the previous year. Of the 446 cases reported in 2024, 390 were general crimes, 55 were drug-related crimes, and 1 was a corruption case. What stands out is that conventional crimes accounted for 87% of the total reported cases within the jurisdiction of the Ogan Ilir Police.

Research Method

This type of research is normative juridical research, meaning that it is a study aimed at explaining and analyzing the legal certainty of legal principles related to the regulation of a particular legal issue. The construction of normative legal research used in this study involves scientific activities to identify legal rules, legal principles, and legal doctrines, by applying normative legal methods to answer the legal issues under investigation.¹⁷ The nature of this research is prescriptive-explanatory,

¹⁴ Lamsihar Silitonga, "Polres Ogan Ilir Ungkap Kasus Menonjol Yang Viral Di Masyarakat," [rri.co.id](https://www.rri.co.id/daerah/925060/polres-ogan-ilir-ungkap-kasus-menonjol-yang-viral-di-masyarakat), 2024, <https://www.rri.co.id/daerah/925060/polres-ogan-ilir-ungkap-kasus-menonjol-yang-viral-di-masyarakat>.

¹⁵ Sumeks.co, "Polres Ogan Ilir Gelar Rilis Akhir Tahun 2024, Jumlah Laporan Kejahatan Meningkat Jadi 446 Dari 436 Di 2023," sumeks.disway.id, 2024, <https://sumeks.disway.id/read/738435/polres-ogan-ilir-gelar-rilis-akhir-tahun-2024-jumlah-laporan-kejahatan-meningkat-jadi-446-dari-436-di-2023>.

¹⁶ Palpos, "Kasus Tindak Pidana Meningkat, Begini Arahan Kapolres Ogan Ilir Kepada Jajaranya," palpos.bacakoran.co, 2024, <https://palpos.bacakoran.co/read/11487/kasus-tindak-pidana-meningkat-begini-arahan-kapolres-ogan-ilir-kepada-jajaranya>.

¹⁷ Jhonny Ibrahim, *Teori Dan Metode Penelitian Hukum Normatif* (Malang: Bayu Media Publishing, 2006), hlm.47.

which seeks to provide explanations and assessments by the researcher concerning the legal issue being studied..¹⁸

This research employs three approaches: the Statute Approach, the Conceptual Approach, and the Case Approach. The statute approach is used to examine the legal provisions that are the focus of the research. This approach allows the researcher to study the consistency and alignment between one law and another, between laws and the Constitution, or between regulations and statutory laws.¹⁹ The conceptual approach is based on legal views and doctrines that have developed within the field of legal science. By studying these views and doctrines, the researcher can identify the ideas that give rise to legal definitions, legal concepts, and legal principles relevant to the issue at hand. Understanding these views and doctrines serves as a foundation for the researcher to build legal arguments in addressing the legal problem.²⁰ Meanwhile, the case approach in this research aims to examine the application of legal norms or rules in actual legal practice.²¹

The type of data used in this research is qualitative data, which emphasizes a deep understanding of a particular issue rather than aiming for generalizations. In this thesis, the qualitative data consists of information regarding the role of the police in combating common crimes within the jurisdiction of the Ogan Ilir Police, as well as information about the factors that serve as obstacles in the effort to address common crimes in the same area. The data sources in this research consist of secondary data as the primary source and primary data as supporting material. The secondary data used in this study includes: 1) Primary legal materials, such as the Criminal Code (KUHP), the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP), and Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police; 2) Secondary legal materials, which include books, journals, and internet articles; and 3) Tertiary legal materials, such as the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (Indonesian Dictionary) and legal dictionaries.

The data collection method used in this research is literature study, which involves evaluating secondary data through primary legal materials (laws and regulations), secondary legal materials (literature, research reports, papers published in scientific journals), and supplementary legal sources (Indonesian dictionaries, English dictionaries, Dutch dictionaries, legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, statistical data) related to the research problem. The purpose of this legal material collection method is to identify and gather relevant legal materials for the study. The method used to collect supporting and related legal materials in presenting this research is document research (library research). Document research serves as a tool to collect legal materials through written legal sources using analytical methods.²² The data collection method is carried out through library research, which involves examining literature or what is commonly referred to as secondary legal materials. The secondary legal materials used in the writing of this thesis include personal and library book collections, as well as articles related to the objectives of the research.

Discussion and Analysis

Theory of Law Enforcement and Legal Effectiveness

The core issue in law enforcement lies in the various influencing factors, each of which is inherently neutral meaning their positive or negative impact depends on their specific content. These factors

¹⁸ Husain Heriyanto, *Paradigma Holistik: "Dialog Filsafat, Sains, Dan Kehidupan Shadra Dan Whitehead* (Jakarta: Teraju, 2003), hlm.45.

¹⁹ Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2013), hlm.93.

²⁰ Marzuki, hlm.95.

²¹ Ibrahim, *Teori Dan Metode Penelitian Hukum Normatif*, hlm.304.

²² Ibrahim, hlm.21.

include the legal factor itself; the law enforcement factor, which involves those who create and implement the law; the supporting facilities and infrastructure that aid the enforcement process; the societal factor, referring to the community in which the law is applied; and the cultural factor, which encompasses the human creations, values, and ideas developed through social interaction. Together, these elements determine the overall effectiveness of law enforcement.²³

Law serves as a tool to achieve peace in social interactions by maintaining a balance between written rules, social values, and practical actions. Law enforcement, on the other hand, can be defined as the implementation of legal norms by law enforcement officers and individuals with relevant interests and authority, in accordance with applicable regulations.²⁴ According to Soerjono Soekanto, law enforcement is essentially a process of discretion involving decision-making that is not strictly regulated by legal norms, but instead contains elements of personal judgment. At its core, discretion lies between law and morality.²⁵ Law enforcement is not merely about the textual application of rules, but also involves efforts to realize justice, order, and social welfare. This theory offers a comprehensive perspective that law enforcement is not a mechanical process; rather, it involves social, cultural, and moral factors that interact with one another. The theory of law enforcement must be applied flexibly to create harmony between legal norms, law enforcers, and society. Effective implementation can lead to a community that is orderly, just, and prosperous.

Effectiveness refers to the degree of successful impact or efficacy. When discussing the effectiveness of law, it is inseparable from an analysis of the characteristics of two related variables: the nature or dimensions of the target object and the legal norms applied.²⁶ To assess the extent to which a law is effective, we must first determine the level of compliance with that law. If a legal rule is obeyed by the majority of those to whom it is addressed, then the rule can be considered effective.²⁷ According to Soerjono Soekanto, the degree of legal effectiveness is determined by the level of public compliance with the law, including compliance by law enforcement officials. This leads to the assumption that “a high level of compliance is an indicator of a functioning legal system.” When the law functions effectively, it signifies that the law is achieving its purpose namely, to maintain and protect society within the framework of social interaction.”²⁸

Soerjono Soekanto explains that in the sociology of law, the issue of legal compliance or obedience to legal norms is generally considered a fundamental factor in measuring the effectiveness of what is stipulated by law. The concept of legal effectiveness, as presented by Anthony Allott and cited by Felik, holds that law becomes effective if its existence and application can prevent undesirable actions and eliminate disorder. Effective law, in general, is capable of realizing what has been designed. If there is ambiguity or uncertainty, corrections can be made more easily. Moreover, when there is a need to implement or apply the law in new and different circumstances, effective law will be capable of providing a solution.²⁹

Bustanul Arifin, as quoted by Raida L. Tobing et al., states that in a state based on the rule of law, the effectiveness of a law depends on the support of three pillars: (1) authoritative and reliable

²³ Soerjono Soekanto, *Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum* (Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2016), hlm.8.

²⁴ Harun M. Husen, *Kejahatan Dan Penegakan Hukum Di Indonesia* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2003), hlm.58.

²⁵ Soekanto, *Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum*, hlm.5.

²⁶ Arief, *Kapita Selekta Hukum Pidana*, hlm.67.

²⁷ H.S. Salim and dan Erlis Septiana Nurbani, *Penerapan Teori Hukum Pada Tesis Dan Disertasi*, Edisi Pertama, Cetakan Kesatu (Jakarta: Rajawali Press, 2013), hlm.375.

²⁸ Soerjono Soekanto, *Efektivitas Hukum Dan Peranan Saksi* (Bandung: Remaja Karya, 1985), hlm.7.

²⁹ Soerjono Soekanto, *Efektivitas Hukum Dan Peranan Saksi* (Bandung: Remaja Karya, 1985), hlm.7.

legal institutions or law enforcers; (2) clear and systematic legal regulations; and (3) a high level of legal awareness among the public.³⁰

Police Actions in Handling Common Crimes in the Jurisdiction of the Ogan Ilir Police

The police are a legal apparatus of the state operating within the executive branch, playing a crucial role in ensuring the safety and comfort of all Indonesian citizens. The police serve as a community institution that accommodates diverse and dynamic social conditions across various regions. It can also be said that the police act as protectors and guardians of public order, as well as law enforcers responsible for maintaining domestic security, as stated in Article 5 paragraph (1) of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police.

The Indonesian National Police (Polri) is a government apparatus responsible for law enforcement and is required to understand fundamental legal principles as a basis for carrying out its duties. These principles include the Principle of Legality, which mandates strict adherence to the law; the Principle of Duty, which obligates the police to address issues in society, particularly those that require discretionary action; the Principle of Participation, which emphasizes coordination with community-based security efforts to build legal authority within society; the Preventive Principle, which prioritizes preventive measures over repressive actions; and the Principle of Subsidiarity, which allows the police to temporarily carry out the tasks of other institutions to prevent greater societal problems until the appropriate agency can take over.³¹

Common crimes are criminal acts that commonly occur in society, such as theft, robbery, murder, assault, fraud, and gambling. In addressing these crimes, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) plays a crucial role, both in prevention and enforcement efforts. As previously explained, Polri holds a vital position in combating common crimes through structured preventive, repressive, and participatory approaches. This aligns with the mandate of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, particularly Article 5, which states that the police are tasked with maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, as well as providing protection, guidance, and services to the public in a professional and just manner.

In addressing common crimes, the Ogan Ilir District Police (Polres Ogan Ilir) generally adopts various strategies and methods, which can be categorized into three main approaches, namely:

1. The Pre-Emptive approach

The pre-emptive approach in crime prevention aims to prevent the occurrence of crime by eliminating its root causes before it happens. This approach is proactive in nature, involving the mapping of potential security threats and implementing early interventions to ensure that criminal activities do not have the chance to develop.

Several efforts undertaken include:

a. Legal Education and Public Awareness

Police officers provide legal education and socialization to the public regarding the legal consequences of criminal acts. Bhabinkamtibmas (Community Police Officers) play a role in educating residents at the village or sub-district level. Through their presence, the police increase legal awareness and aim to prevent crimes such as gambling.

³⁰ Raida L Tobing Dkk, Efektivitas Undang-Undang Monrey Loundering, Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional (Jakarta, 2011), hlm.11.

³¹ Sadjijono, *Memahami Hukum Kepolisian* (Yogyakarta: P.T. Laksbang Presindo, 2010).

b. Community Policing Program (Polmas)

This program aims to build synergy between the community and the police to maintain neighborhood security. The police form partnerships with local communities and other stakeholders to prevent crime. Community members who understand their environment can work collaboratively with the police to identify and resolve the root causes of crime. Activities include neighborhood watch patrols (siskamling), early detection of potential crimes, and reporting incidents to the police.

c. Social and Economic Approaches

The police collaborate with local governments to empower communities and reduce vulnerability to criminal behavior. For example, skill training is provided for former offenders or at-risk individuals. In the context of pre-emptive efforts, the Ogan Ilir District Police (Polres Ogan Ilir) has carried out various initiatives such as open and covert security patrols, community education (binluh), and assistance in resolving social conflicts. These patrols aim to create a sense of safety, while legal counseling increases public awareness of maintaining order. Support in resolving social issues also helps prevent potential conflicts that could disturb public security.

Additionally, the Police Chief of Ogan Ilir emphasizes the need to enhance pre-emptive and preventive activities to address the rising number of crimes. These measures include identifying crime-prone times and increasing patrol intensity. The Police Chief also underlines the importance of officer supervision and functional performance control.

To raise public awareness of the importance of maintaining peace, Bhabinkamtibmas officers from Muara Kuang Police Station conduct village visits, urging residents to maintain harmony, avoid social conflicts, and immediately report suspicious activity to the police. This helps ensure shared safety and security.

Another pre-emptive effort by the Ogan Ilir Police is community outreach targeting vulnerable groups, especially youth, to prevent them from engaging in criminal behavior. This includes educational campaigns on juvenile delinquency, bullying, drug abuse, and deviant behaviors, such as those conducted at Al-Ittifaqiah Islamic Boarding School. Police stress discipline and supervision to prevent bullying, promiscuity, and drug misuse.

Police also conduct school outreach programs to strengthen character education and encourage the younger generation to avoid unlawful behavior. For instance, the Indralaya Police Chief has led anti-bullying awareness activities in schools to foster a safe and conducive learning environment.

2. Preventive Approach

The preventive approach in crime prevention aims to reduce or eliminate opportunities for perpetrators to commit crimes. Unlike the pre-emptive approach, which targets the root causes of crime, the preventive approach focuses more on surveillance, security, and creating a safe environment to make crime more difficult to occur.

Common steps taken include:

- a. Police Patrols in Crime-Prone Areas; Police increase patrols in areas prone to criminal acts, such as residential areas, shopping centers, and isolated places at night. Plainclothes officers are also stationed at strategic points to monitor the movements of potential criminals.

- b. Enhancing Security Systems in Public Places; Installing CCTV in strategic locations to monitor suspicious activities. For example, surveillance is carried out at terminals, stations, and traditional markets to prevent pickpocketing and robbery.
- c. Enforcement and Raids; Raids are conducted on motor vehicles to prevent the circulation of sharp weapons, drugs, and stolen goods. Nightclubs and entertainment venues are also monitored to suppress crimes like gambling and drug trafficking.

In its preventive efforts, Ogan Ilir Regional Police (Polres Ogan Ilir) has implemented various actions, such as responding to public complaints, de-escalating social conflicts, and escorting community funerals. Handling public complaints aims to prevent larger disturbances to public order and safety, while resolving social conflicts ensures that disputes do not escalate into criminal acts. Funeral escorts are carried out to avoid disturbances arising from misunderstandings among residents.

Additionally, Polres Ogan Ilir carries out routine patrols in areas prone to criminal acts during both daytime and nighttime. These patrols, conducted by the Sat Samapta unit, cover vital points and high-crime areas and are executed 24 hours a day. Patrols are conducted in strategic locations, including areas susceptible to 3C crimes (aggravated theft, violent theft, and motor vehicle theft), vital objects such as gas stations, entertainment venues, and tourist parks.

Patrols also target areas vulnerable to forest and land fires (*karhutla*) and traffic congestion hotspots. During these operations, the security situation in the Polres Ogan Ilir jurisdiction remains safe and under control. There were no disturbances to public order, natural disasters, drug abuse, brawls, or possession of sharp weapons and illegal firearms. During patrols, Sat Samapta officers also provide warnings and reminders to residents violating regulations. Traffic control is also implemented at several intersections to prevent congestion and accidents.

Furthermore, Polres Ogan Ilir conducts surveillance in public places such as markets and terminals. This is done to prevent all forms of crime in public spaces. For instance, Polres Ogan Ilir has provided security and patrols in crowded places like *pasar bedug* during the holy month of Ramadan. The aim is to ensure security from crimes such as vehicle theft, pickpocketing, and other public disturbances, enabling the community to shop safely and comfortably. Besides that, patrols also help ease traffic congestion caused by increased vehicle volume around the *pasar bedug*. Officers also advise the public to stay vigilant with their belongings and to report any suspicious activity to the police immediately.

Pre-emptive and preventive efforts play a crucial role in maintaining public security and order (*kamtibmas*). Pre-emptive efforts are taken during the planning and decision-making phases, while preventive efforts are implemented during operations through standard preventive actions. These two approaches are complementary and inseparable. Pre-emptive efforts aim to prevent disturbances before they arise, while preventive measures respond to existing disturbances. These efforts contribute to creating a conducive security and public order situation. However, success does not solely depend on the police but also requires active public participation in maintaining peace and order.

Pre-emptive efforts are carried out by the police by prioritizing appeals and community engagement to prevent potential social problems and criminal acts. These efforts are implemented through persuasive communication that encourages the public to behave appropriately and refrain from violating legal or social norms. These actions are handled by the community guidance function (*Binmas*), such as by organizing outreach programs about the dangers of crime.

On the other hand, preventive efforts are police actions designed to stop criminal behavior from disturbing public order. Preventive actions include direct interventions in conditions that could potentially lead to social problems and criminal acts. Preventive measures are carried out by the Sabhara and Intelligence divisions of the police. These functions work to prevent crimes that could threaten public security and order. Examples include Sabhara's patrols in high-crime areas and intelligence operations investigating planned criminal activities, such as those previously carried out by Polres Ogan Ilir.

Another preventive measure by Polres Ogan Ilir is the implementation of joint operations to dismantle organized crime syndicates, such as robbery rings and motorcycle theft groups. One example is the "Sikat Jaran" operation aimed at apprehending motorcycle theft perpetrators. In high-crime areas, Polres Ogan Ilir also intensifies patrols and surveillance in both uniformed and plainclothes formats to prevent and act against criminal activity. In certain situations, police may use decisive measures against criminals who resist or endanger the public for instance, taking firm action against armed robbers threatening civilian lives.

Polres Ogan Ilir has also undertaken repressive measures, such as solving serious criminal cases. For example, the "Macan OI" team from the Criminal Investigation Unit of Polres Ogan Ilir successfully arrested a suspect involved in a violent murder and theft case. The arrest was made after investigators received information that the suspect was at home. Police conducted a surveillance operation and arrested the suspect without resistance. Evidence found included the knife used to kill the victim, the victim's motorbike, and the motorbike used to transport the body to a disposal site near the Pesona Tanjung Senai Bridge. Authorities confirmed their commitment to thoroughly investigate the case according to existing legal procedures.

Preventive efforts follow the pre-emptive actions and remain part of crime prevention measures before crimes actually occur. These efforts are relatively easier to carry out, as anyone with knowledge of crime prevention can help prevent crimes. The main focus of this approach is to eliminate opportunities that might trigger criminal activity..

3. Repressive Approach

The repressive approach is a form of crime prevention carried out after a criminal act has occurred, with the main focus on law enforcement, apprehension of perpetrators, and the imposition of criminal sanctions. The goal is to create a deterrent effect for the perpetrators and to prevent similar crimes from happening in the future, either by the same offenders or by others. This approach is part of penal crime control, namely using criminal law instruments as a means to restore order and justice. The repressive approach is important for ensuring legal certainty and maintaining public trust in the criminal justice system. It is also referred to as law enforcement. Law enforcement is a process of realizing legal ideals the thoughts of legislative bodies as outlined and enacted in legal regulations into reality.³² It can also be interpreted as a harmonization of the values embodied in strong legal norms and the ultimate values of justice through actions aimed at preserving peace.³³

There are three main elements in the law enforcement process: the legislation itself, the law enforcers, and the community as legal subjects.³⁴ Law enforcement in criminal cases generally involves several stages::

³² Satjipto Rahardjo, *Masalah Penegakan Hukum, Suatu Tinjauan Sosiologis* (Bandung: Sinar Baru, 1993).

³³ Soerjono Soekanto, *Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum* (Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2005).

³⁴ Gede Arya Aditya Darmika; Simon Nahak; Diah Gayatri Sudibya, "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Anggota Polri Yang Melakukan Tindak Pidana Narkotika," *Jurnal Analogi Hukum* 1, no. 1 (2019).

a. Investigation and Inquiry Stage

According to Article 1 point 5 of the Indonesian Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP), "Investigation is a series of actions by an investigator to find and discover an event that is suspected to be a criminal offense in order to determine whether an inquiry can be conducted according to the procedures regulated in this law." Typically, the investigative team of Polres Ogan Ilir begins the investigation process upon receiving reports or complaints from the public. The next stage is inquiry, as mentioned in Article 1 point 2 of KUHAP: "Inquiry is a series of actions by an investigator, as regulated in this law, to search and gather evidence that clarifies a criminal act and to identify the suspect."

Police conduct investigations and inquiries into crimes, collect evidence, and arrest suspects to be processed according to applicable laws. This includes witness interrogation, CCTV analysis, and evidence processing. For example, a theft with aggravating circumstances was solved through in-depth investigation. The investigation process includes the following stages:

- 1) Arrest (Article 16 of KUHAP): An investigator temporarily restricts the freedom of someone strongly suspected of committing a crime for a maximum of 1x24 hours. This applies to those caught in the act or strongly suspected based on sufficient initial evidence. Arrest must be accompanied by an arrest warrant, unless the suspect is caught red-handed.;
- 2) Detention (Article 1 point 21 of KUHAP): Placing a suspect in a specific location by the investigator or public prosecutor, restricting their freedom during the legal process. Detention period by police: 20 days + 40-day extension. Conditions: a) Crime carries a sentence of 5 years or more; b) Risk of fleeing, destroying evidence, or repeating the crime.;
- 3) Seizure (Article 1 point 16 of KUHAP): The act of taking and/or placing under custody items related to a crime. Requires a warrant from the District Court unless in urgent circumstances. Its purpose is to preserve evidence for court.;
- 4) Witness Examination (Articles 26 and 27 of KUHAP): A witness is someone who saw, heard, and/or experienced the crime. Investigators must summon and examine witnesses legally. Their testimony is crucial in court (Article 184 of KUHAP).;
- 5) Expert Examination (Article 1 point 28): An expert provides specialized knowledge, such as doctors, psychologists, IT forensic specialists, or legal scholars, to help evaluate evidence or events scientifically..
- 6) Suspect Examination (Article 189 paragraph 2 of KUHAP): Involves obtaining the suspect's testimony. This is valid as evidence if given voluntarily and supported by other evidence. Must follow procedure: a) No torture or coercion (Article 117 of KUHAP); b) Right to legal counsel; c) Testimony documented in the Interrogation Report (BAP).;
- 7) Transfer of Investigation Results to the Public Prosecutor (Article 8 point 3 of KUHAP): Once complete, the police submit:: a) *Phase I*: Case file to be reviewed by the prosecutor. If incomplete, the prosecutor returns it with instructions (P-19); b) *Phase II*: If declared complete (P-21), the police hand over the suspect and evidence for prosecution in court.

The investigation phase is the foundation of the criminal justice process in Indonesia. The success of law enforcement depends on the professionalism and legal compliance of the investigators, particularly the Indonesian National Police. If the process is conducted properly, the case can proceed to court. However, procedural violations (e.g., unlawful detention or seizure without court approval) can harm the trial and possibly lead to the defendant's release due to procedural flaws.

Thus, the police's role in investigation is not merely administrative but vital to ensuring fair and lawful criminal proceedings. Any procedural mistake by investigators can undermine the legal process, waste law enforcement efforts, and allow perpetrators to escape justice. Therefore, professionalism, accountability, and adherence to the law are essential in policing.

b. General Court Trial Stage

In criminal law enforcement, the first-level trial is a crucial phase that aims to assess the material truth of a criminal event through formal court procedures. This trial is conducted after the case file has been declared complete (P-21) by the public prosecutor and the defendant is brought to court.

The general stages of a criminal trial typically follow a structured process aimed at ensuring due process and justice. It begins with the reading of the indictment by the Public Prosecutor (JPU), outlining the charges against the defendant. Following this, the defendant or their legal counsel may submit an objection (*eksepsi*), challenging the validity or procedural aspects of the indictment. The prosecutor then responds to the objection, after which the panel of judges issues an interim decision (*putusan sela*) to determine whether the trial should proceed. If it does, the trial enters the evidentiary phase, where evidence is presented and examined. After the evidence is reviewed, the Public Prosecutor delivers sentencing demands. The defendant or their legal counsel then presents a defense plea (*pledoi*), which may be followed by a reply (*replik*) from the prosecutor and a counter-reply (*duplik*) from the defendant. Finally, the trial concludes with the judge's verdict (*putusan hakim or vonis*), determining the guilt or innocence of the defendant and any applicable sentence. All of these are carried out based on principles of criminal justice such as *due process of law*, *presumption of innocence*, and *legality principle*, and refer to the KUHAP.

In addition, other repressive actions are also taken by Polres Ogan Ilir, such as arrests and legal proceedings for crimes following proper procedures. For example, in April 2025, the police arrested a suspect involved in the theft of palm and date seedlings. The case began when the victim reported to Tanjung Batu Police that their seedlings had been stolen. Police then conducted an investigation, leading to the arrest of the suspect.³⁵

Repressive efforts by the police aim to enforce the law and deliver justice to law violators in Indonesia. This approach is a last resort when pre-emptive and preventive efforts fail to prevent violations or crimes. When actions by individuals disturb or endanger others, the police take repressive measures. This function is carried out by the Criminal Investigation Unit (*Reskrim*), through investigation and inquiry of suspected crimes.³⁶

Factors Influencing the Occurrence of Common Crimes in the Jurisdiction of Ogan Ilir Regional Police

The occurrence of common crimes in the jurisdiction of the Ogan Ilir Regional Police is influenced by various interrelated factors. **First, economic factors** are a major contributor, where economic hardship, unemployment, and social inequality drive individuals to seek shortcuts through criminal acts. The inability to meet basic needs such as food and education, along with stark economic disparities, can lead to frustration that results in legal violations. Karl Marx's conflict theory and Robert Agnew's strain theory emphasize that socio-economic injustice triggers the violation of

³⁵ Rio Roma Dhoni, "Pria Di Ogan Ilir Ditangkap Polisi Karena Curi Bibit Sawit Dan Kurma" (Ogan Ilir, 2025).

³⁶ Firman Edi, "Mengenal Berbagai Tindakan Preemptif, Preventif, Dan Represif Kepolisian," PID Polda Kepri, 2022.

norms and laws. Moreover, even individuals with stable economic conditions may still commit crimes when under pressing needs.

Second, social and environmental factors also play a significant role. High poverty rates and low education levels in Ogan Ilir create an environment that is vulnerable to crime. According to BPS data, about 55.49 thousand people were classified as poor in 2024, a condition that potentially encourages crime as a means to survive. Environments filled with violence or associations with individuals who exhibit criminal behavior can also shape delinquent character.

Third, family and educational factors increase the risk of criminal behavior. Lack of parental supervision, dysfunctional family relationships, and exposure to domestic violence are critical elements in the formation of deviant behavior among children and adolescents. Research by Welner et al. found that the majority of juvenile offenders come from dysfunctional families. Education also plays an important role, as lower educational attainment often correlates with limited job skills, low self-esteem, and lack of access to decent employment, which ultimately increases the likelihood of criminal activity.

Fourth, cultural factors, such as permissive attitudes toward violence, can act as a trigger. A culture that resolves conflict through violence or lacks moral education in the family may lead to deviant behavior. Poor communication between parents and children, along with a lack of ethical values, increases the risk of youth involvement in crime.

Fifth, media and technology influence also exacerbate the situation. Exposure to violent or criminal content on social media and the internet can shape negative perceptions, especially among youth. Excessive and unsupervised social media use can normalize deviant behavior. Therefore, proper parenting and strict supervision are essential to prevent behavioral deviation due to media exposure.

Sixth, drug and alcohol abuse contributes directly and indirectly to criminal activity. Drugs lower self-control and increase aggression. According to NCADD, the relationship between drugs and crime can be classified into three categories: crimes resulting from use (e.g., DUI), economic crimes (e.g., theft to purchase drugs), and systemic crimes (e.g., drug trafficking).

Finally, lack of law enforcement also heightens the potential for crime. Weak law enforcement, slow judicial processes, and lenient penalties create the perception that crime can be committed without serious consequences. This encourages recidivism and perpetuates a cycle of crime.

Overall, these factors are interconnected and worsen public safety. Therefore, a comprehensive preventive approach is necessary, including improving economic welfare, access to education, strengthening social and cultural values, and ensuring firm and consistent law enforcement.

Obstacles Faced by the Police in Combating Common Crime in the Jurisdiction of Ogan Ilir Regional Police

Efforts to combat common crime by the police inevitably encounter various obstacles that hinder their performance. In carrying out its duties, the Ogan Ilir Regional Police faces several challenges that affect the effectiveness of common crime prevention, including:

1. Lack of Community Participation

As members of society, individuals have a role in maintaining security and protecting themselves from criminal acts. The success of the police in handling cases often depends on public support and participation. In many cases involving criminal disclosure or arrests, community involvement as witnesses or sources of information is crucial. However, some residents are reluctant to provide

information about crimes around them, making investigations difficult. Many people hesitate to report crimes for fear of retaliation by the perpetrators. Therefore, the police must enhance the witness protection system and strengthen public trust in law enforcement. The rise of crime rates poses a particular challenge for the police. Various efforts such as prevention, guidance, and enforcement are part of the police's field duties. Although the police already have structured and clear measures to combat crime, limited community support undermines their efforts. Many officers feel unsupported not only by the public but also by the judicial system and other authorities, affecting their effectiveness in carrying out their duties.

2. Criminals Utilizing Technology

Criminal modes of operation have become increasingly sophisticated through the use of technology, including identity theft and online fraud. In electronic transaction-related crimes, common schemes include fake lottery notifications via the internet, cheap product offers on online shops, fake bank account fraud, and other similar methods. These crimes have unique characteristics as they occur within the digital information environment. One prevalent example is fraud through social media (e.g., Facebook) involving offers of cheap electronics such as mobile phones, cameras, and laptops..

Obstacles in handling online fraud include:

- a) Difficulty tracking perpetrators' identities: Offenders often use fake identities or someone else's data, including fictitious phone numbers or bank accounts registered under another name.
- b) Difficulty accessing perpetrators' bank accounts: Investigators face bureaucratic barriers in accessing data from financial institutions, which delays the investigation.
- c) Lack of cooperation from third parties: Limited collaboration between investigators and internet service providers (ISPs) or mobile operators hinders IP address or phone number tracking.
- d) Challenges in seizing digital evidence: Server logs, often automatically deleted to ease system performance, make it hard to retrieve key data for investigations.
- e) Lack of professionalism among law enforcement officers: Investigating cybercrime requires skilled and well-organized officers with IT expertise. Without a specialized and coordinated digital crime unit, prosecuting cybercriminals especially across national borders is extremely difficult.
- f) Limited infrastructure: Many regional police departments lack proper equipment to support cybercrime investigations. The absence of modern tools delays case resolution, and procurement of necessary equipment involves high costs.

These challenges hinder law enforcement efforts and require the National Police (Polri) to adopt specific strategies, such as improving digital forensic capabilities and cooperating with technology companies.

3. Lack of Personnel and Infrastructure

An increase in police personnel is essential for effective crime prevention, not only to enhance professionalism but also to manage the wide array of criminal activities more efficiently. Many regions still face a shortage of officers to adequately cover expansive territories, making it necessary for the government to increase recruitment and provide essential tools such as patrol vehicles and

digital surveillance systems. Effective law enforcement relies heavily on supporting facilities and infrastructure, which include trained personnel, well-organized institutions, sufficient equipment, and adequate funding. Without these, achieving law enforcement objectives becomes challenging. Technological advancements in crime detection are also crucial for ensuring legal certainty and efficient case handling; lacking such tools hinders optimal performance. To build a fair and professional police force, proper infrastructure is vital, as inadequate resources increase the risk of misconduct. Unfortunately, current conditions reveal significant shortcomings in available facilities, especially in remote areas where disparities in population, geography, and resources result in limited public access to legal information, crime prevention education, and procedures for seeking legal protection leading to many unresolved criminal cases.

Conclusion

Common crimes such as theft, robbery, murder, assault, fraud, and gambling pose serious threats to society. The Ogan Ilir Police Resort (Polres Ogan Ilir) plays a vital role in addressing these issues through pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive approaches. The pre-emptive approach focuses on eliminating the root causes of crime through legal education, the Community Policing (Polmas) program, and cooperation with local governments. Activities such as patrols, counseling, and outreach programs targeting youth are regularly carried out to prevent juvenile delinquency, bullying, and drug abuse. The preventive approach involves creating an environment that discourages criminal acts, including patrolling high-risk areas, installing CCTV, and conducting routine inspections. Special operations such as 24-hour patrols, securing local markets during Ramadan (pasar bedug), and providing funeral escorts are also implemented. Public advisories are issued to enhance community vigilance. Meanwhile, the repressive approach is applied after a crime has occurred, involving the arrest and legal prosecution of offenders to create a deterrent effect. Several cases, such as murder and theft, have been solved through intensive investigations. These three approaches work in synergy to ensure public safety, relying heavily on active community participation.

Common crimes such as theft, robbery, and murder are driven by various interrelated factors. Economic issues like poverty and unemployment are major contributors. A poor social environment, low levels of education, and dysfunctional family conditions also influence deviant behavior, especially among youth. The influence of violent culture, social media, and the abuse of drugs and alcohol further increases the risk of criminal acts. Weak law enforcement and the lack of strict sanctions worsen the situation. Therefore, a comprehensive approach is needed, including improving public welfare, education, social control, and consistent law enforcement.

In addressing common crimes, the Ogan Ilir Police face several obstacles that hinder the effectiveness of their work. One major challenge is the lack of public participation, as many residents are reluctant to provide information due to fear or lack of trust in law enforcement. Additionally, technological advancements are exploited by offenders to commit cybercrimes, which are difficult to uncover due to the use of fake identities, limited access to data, lack of cooperation with digital service providers, and insufficient expertise in digital forensics among officers. Inadequate infrastructure and an insufficient number of personnel compared to the vast area further weaken law enforcement and legal services, especially in remote regions. Therefore, improving human resource capacity, increasing the number of officers, and providing necessary supporting facilities are strategic measures that must be urgently implemented.

Based on the research findings, the author suggests that for crime prevention efforts to be more effective, collaboration between the police, government, and the community is essential. Trust and active public involvement in maintaining neighborhood security are key factors in creating a safe and crime-free environment. It is recommended that the Ogan Ilir Police intensify community empowerment programs, such as public awareness campaigns and education on the importance of reporting criminal acts. Building public trust through witness protection and secure reporting mechanisms can enhance citizen participation in supporting crime prevention efforts. Additionally, specialized training for police personnel, particularly in handling technology-related and cybercrime cases, is necessary. Improving proficiency in information technology and digital forensics is crucial to accelerate investigations and case handling. The Ogan Ilir Police should also strengthen coordination with related institutions such as local governments, educational institutions, community organizations, and digital service providers to expand information networks and facilitate the crime-handling process.

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