

The Role Of The Lubuk Pakam Police Criminal Investigation Unit In Conducting Investigations And Investigations Of Criminal Cases Against Community Reports

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Abstract

The Lubuk Pakam Police plays a critical role in maintaining public security, law enforcement, and handling criminal investigations based on community reports. This research examines the procedures implemented by the Lubuk Pakam Police Criminal Investigation Unit in conducting investigations and addresses the challenges faced during the process. The study highlights the investigative steps starting from receiving reports, evidence collection, and crime scene visits to determine the criminal nature of reported incidents. It also identifies obstacles, including insufficient evidence, limited resources, and legal complexities, that impact effective law enforcement. This analysis aims to provide insights into improving investigative efficiency and strengthening the role of police in public service.

Keywords :

Investigation, Lubuk Pakam Police, criminal cases, community reports, law enforcement

I. Introduction

The police is an institution that is tasked with maintaining and maintaining security and order or community order, in order to achieve a safe, peaceful, and peaceful living atmosphere, and the police is an institution that plays a role in enforcing the law and norms that live in society. That the maintenance of internal security through efforts to carry out police functions which include the maintenance of public security and order, law enforcement, protection, protection, and service to the community is carried out by the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia as a state tool assisted by the community by upholding human rights.

Domestic security problems, which are characterized by an increase in various criminal disturbances, place the existence of the National Police institution as a very important role, especially in dealing with various conventional crime events (theft, murder, robbery and others) as well as crimes with new dimensions, including white collar crime, terrorism, drugs, trafficking, illegal logging and others

The police is an institution that carries out government functions in the field of maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, protectors, protectors and servants to the community based on the principle of legality (*rechtmatigheid*) regulated in the 1945 Constitution, Law No. 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code, Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police and other laws that regulate specifically. The police function consists of two functions, namely the preventive function and the repressive function. The preventive function is carried out in order to



provide protection, protection and services to the community, and the repressive function as a law enforcement function (Abdussalam, 2014).

Referring to the general principles of state administration as stipulated in Article 3 of Law Number 28 of 1999 concerning the Administration of a Clean and Corruption-Free State, normatively the action of handling police reports about criminal acts will be measured. Referring to Article 4 of Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services, the quality of the service of handling police reports about criminal acts will also be measured normatively, so that the handling of police reports on criminal acts meets the principles of public service implementation.

In the process of examining a person, the investigator based on Article 102 of the Criminal Code, is regulated as follows:

1. Investigators who know, receive reports or complaints about the occurrence of an event that should be suspected of being a criminal offense are obliged to immediately carry out the necessary investigative actions.
2. In the event that the investigator is caught without waiting for the investigator's order, the investigator is obliged to immediately take the necessary action in the context of the investigation as mentioned in Article 5 paragraph (1) letter b.
3. For the actions carried out in paragraphs (1) and (2), the investigator is obliged to make a report of the event and report it to the investigator in the jurisdiction.

The implementation of investigations and investigations begins after it is known or suspected that a criminal act has occurred based on reports, complaints, and information from the public. Both reports and complaints as well as information from the public received by investigators or investigators are still raw material and need to be researched and screened. After the report was received, the police officers immediately took action, namely by visiting the Crime Scene (Crime Scene). These actions are carried out to seek information and evidence to determine whether an event reported is a criminal act or not a criminal act, complete the information and evidence obtained so that it becomes clear before further action is taken and also as a preparation for the implementation of enforcement and/or examination (Afriald, 2016).

Every incident that is known, reported, and complained to at the Lubuk Pakam Police Station is not certain to be a criminal act, for that it is necessary to have an investigation process that determines whether the event is a criminal act or not. If it is a criminal act, the investigator in accordance with his obligation has the authority to carry out investigation and investigation actions in the manner specified in the Criminal Code. On the other hand, if it is not a criminal act, then the investigator has no legal obligation to follow up.

Every report received by the Lubuk Pakam Police must be accounted for by the investigator, therefore if the report is sufficient evidence, it must be immediately delegated to the Public Prosecutor of the Lubuk Pakam District Court, but if the results of the investigation into the report cannot meet the evidence, then the investigator can stop the investigation and the investigation carried out. In the event that the complainant objects to the process of terminating the investigation, then the pretrial mechanism.

In relation to public reports, police reports and complaints, article 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code regulates who is called and who has the right to act as a whistleblower or complainant, as follows:

1. Everyone who experiences, sees, witnesses and/or becomes a victim of an event that constitutes a criminal act has the right to submit a report or complaint to the investigator and/or investigator either orally or in writing.
2. Any person who knows of a malicious conspiracy to commit a criminal act against public order and security or against life or property rights must immediately report the matter to the investigator or investigator.



3. Every civil servant in order to carry out his duties who knows about the occurrence of an event that constitutes a criminal act is obliged to immediately report it to the investigator or investigator.
4. Reports or complaints submitted in writing must be signed by the complainant or complainant.
5. Reports or complaints submitted orally must be recorded by the investigator and signed by the complainant or complainant and the investigator.
6. After receiving the report or complaint, the investigator or investigator must provide a letter of receipt of the report or complaint to the person concerned.

The Lubuk Pakam Sector Police according to its main task and authority is to maintain public security and order, law enforcement, providing protection, protection and services to the community about law enforcement needs to understand regulations on matters related to juridical aspects as well as the evidentiary process or the collection of valid evidence. The number of people who make reports about a crime at the Lubuk Pakam Police proves that the rampant criminal acts that occur in the Deli Serdang Jurisdiction, especially in the Lubuk Pakam Area.

Based on the above background, the author raised the title of this research, namely: **"The Role of the Lubuk Pakam Police Criminal Investigation Unit in Conducting Investigation and Investigation of Criminal Cases Against Community Reports"**.

a. Problem Formulation

The main problems in this study are:

1. What is the procedure for investigating and investigating criminal cases against community reports at the Lubuk Pakam Police Station?
2. What are the obstacles to the implementation of criminal investigations and investigations against community reports at the Lubuk Pakam Police?

b. Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are:

1. To find out the procedure for investigating and investigating criminal cases against community reports at the Lubuk Pakam Police
2. To find out the obstacles to the implementation of investigations and investigations of criminal cases against community reports at the Lubuk Pakam Police

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

a. Crime and the Penal System

Criminal is a punishment/sanction that is deliberately imposed by the state, namely through a court where the punishment/sanction is imposed on a person who has legally violated the criminal law and the sanction is imposed through the criminal justice process. The criminal justice process is the structure, function, and decision-making process by a number of institutions (police, prosecutor's office, courts and correctional institutions) related to the handling and trial of crimes and perpetrators. Criminalization is a legal effort based on the law to impose sanctions on a person who, through the criminal justice process, is legally and convincingly proven guilty of committing a criminal act. So criminality talks about the punishment and criminalization talks about the sentencing process itself. (Waluyo, 2014).

According to Muladi, the word Penal is synonymous with the word condemnation. Punishment comes from the root word of law, so it can be interpreted as establishing a law or deciding about the law. The establishment of the law for an event does not only concern the field of criminal law, but also civil law. Because this article revolves around criminal law, the term must be narrowed to mean



punishment in criminal cases, which is often synonymous with punishment or the granting or imposition of a criminal sentence by a judge (Muladi, 2015).

The purpose of imposing criminal sanctions is influenced by the reasons that are used as the basis for threatening and imposing criminal penalties, in this context the reasons for criminal punishment are retaliation, usefulness, and a combination of retaliation that has a purpose or retaliation given to the perpetrator with a specific purpose and purpose. Moeljatno stated that criminal law is part of the overall law that applies in a country, which provides the basics and rules for:

- a. Determine which acts are not allowed to be committed, which are prohibited, accompanied by certain threats or sanctions in the form of a certain criminal penalty for those who violate these prohibitions;
- b. Determine when and in what circumstances those who have violated the prohibitions may be imposed or sentenced as threatened;
- c. Determine how the imposition of the criminal penalty can be carried out if there are people who are suspected of violating these prohibitions (Moeljatno, 2009).

In general, a formulation of a criminal act, at least contains a formulation of:

- 1) The subject of the law that is the target of the norm (addressaat norm).
- 2) Prohibited acts (strafbaar), either in the form of doing something (*Commission*), not doing something (*Mission*) and causing consequences (events caused by behavior); and
- 3) Criminal threats (strafmaat), as a means of imposing the enforceability or compliance of these provisions (Mudzakkir, 2008).

In formulating criminal law norms and formulating criminal threats, there are at least 3 (three) things that are to be achieved by the enforcement of criminal law in society, namely:

- a. Forming or achieving the ideal life of the ideal society or the aspired society,
- b. Maintaining and upholding noble values in society,
- c. Maintaining something that is considered good (ideal) and followed by the community with negative norm formulation techniques (Mudzakkir, 2008).

b. Investigation and Investigation

The main task of the National Police in protecting and serving the community, one of which is law enforcement. The services provided to the community are contained in the law enforcement tasks carried out by the National Police carried out by the Criminal Investigation function. Furthermore, in carrying out the community service duties, in Article 14 paragraph (1) letter g. of the Police Law, one of the duties of the National Police in the context of law enforcement in public service is to conduct investigations and investigations into all criminal acts in accordance with the criminal procedure law and other laws and regulations (Rahardi, 2007).

Investigation and investigation are one of the important elements in law enforcement. In law enforcement against a criminal act, it starts from an investigation and investigation carried out by the National Police. The law enforcement process consists of: investigation, investigation, prosecution, examination at trial, judge's decision (verdict), legal remedies, and ends with the implementation of the verdict (execution).

Before an investigation is carried out, an investigation is first carried out by the investigating official, with the intention and purpose of collecting "preliminary evidence" or "sufficient evidence" so that the investigation can be followed up. Perhaps the investigation can be equated with the meaning of "act of investigation" as an effort to find and find traces in the form of information and evidence of an event that is suspected of being a criminal act. The motivation and purpose of the investigation is a demand for responsibility to the investigating officers, not to carry out law enforcement actions that degrade human dignity. Before proceeding with an investigation such as arrest or detention, one must first try to collect facts and evidence, as the basis for follow-up investigation (Harahap, 2006).



According to Ali Wisnubroto, investigation is a preliminary or preliminary examination activity (vooronderzoek) which should focus on efforts to find or collect factual evidence of arrest and search, even if necessary can be followed by the act of detention of the suspect and the confiscation of goods or materials that are suspected to be closely related to the criminal act that occurred (Wisnubroto, 2012)

Investigation according to the provisions of Article 1 number 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code is defined as a series of actions by the Investigator (Police Officer or Civil Servant who is given special authority to investigate) in the case and in accordance with the manner regulated in the Criminal Procedure Code to search and collect evidence in order to shed light on the criminal act that occurred and to find the suspect.

The definition of an investigation is a series of actions by investigators to search for and find an event suspected of being a criminal act in order to determine whether or not an investigation can be carried out in the manner regulated in the Law. An investigation is a series of actions by investigators to search for and find an event that is suspected of being a criminal act in order to determine whether or not an investigation can be carried out according to the provisions of the Law (Harun, 2011).

The investigation activities are carried out in stages, including:

- 1) Research;
- 2) SPDP Shipping
- 3) Forced efforts
- 4) Inspection
- 5) Case title
- 6) Settlement of case files
- 7) Submission of case files to the public prosecutor
- 8) Submission of suspects and evidence and
- 9) Termination of investigation (Aritonang, 2022).

The investigative task carried out by the POLRI investigator is to be the sole investigator for general criminal acts, his task as an investigator is very difficult and requires a very large responsibility, because the investigation is the initial stage of the series of criminal case settlement processes which means that it will affect the next stage of the judicial process

c. Overview of Reports and Complaints

A Police Report, is a document that contains written information related to an event that is suspected of being a criminal act. The Police Report is a formal form or implementation of article 1 paragraph 24 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Code which explains that a report is a notification submitted by a person due to a right or obligation based on the law to the authorized official about the occurrence of a criminal event or is being or is suspected to have occurred. The police report is divided into two, namely the model A police report and the model B police report. Meanwhile, a model B police report is a document that contains written information related to an event that is suspected of being a criminal act where the criminal perpetrator is not caught directly (Pratiwi, 2019)

Reports that have been made by the complainant or victim will be followed up by investigators or investigators with investigative activities to collect evidence and shed light on the reported criminal events. The length of the investigation process will depend on the level of difficulty in obtaining evidence.

The faster the evidence found, the faster the investigation process will be on the reported case.

According to Article 103 of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP), it is explained that:

1. Reports or complaints submitted in writing must be signed by the complainant or complainant.



2. Reports or complaints submitted orally must be recorded by the investigator and signed by the complainant or complainant and the investigator.
3. In the event that the report or complainant is unable to write, it must be mentioned as a record in the report or complaint.

Article 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP) states:

1. Everyone who experiences, sees, witnesses and becomes a victim of an event that is a criminal act has the right to submit a report or complaint to investigators and investigators both verbally and in writing.
2. Anyone who knows of a malicious conspiracy to commit a criminal act against life or property is obliged to immediately report the matter to the investigator or investigator.
3. Every civil servant in order to carry out his duties who knows about the occurrence of an event that constitutes a criminal act, is obliged to immediately report it to the investigator or investigator.
4. Reports or complaints submitted in writing must be signed by the complainant or complainant.
5. Reports or complaints submitted orally must be recorded by the investigator and signed by the complainant or complainant and the investigator.
6. After receiving the report or complaint, the investigator or investigator must provide a letter of receipt of the report or complaint to the person concerned

The difference in understanding between a report and a complaint is as follows:

- a. Report
 - 1) Contains a notification about the occurrence or progress of a criminal event.
 - 2) Everyone has the right to report (for certain or certain criminal acts, even an obligation).
 - 3) Applies to all types of ordinary criminal acts (gewone delict), for example theft, murder, theft and so on.
 - 4) It can be submitted at any time (as long as it has not passed the time according to the provisions of the law).
 - 5) Reports that have been submitted cannot be revoked. The process is the authority of the authorities.
- b. Complaint
 - 1) A notification accompanied by a request that the person who has committed the criminal act of complaint be taken action according to the law.
 - 2) Only certain people (generally victims, family members (husband/wife, or guardians) are not obliged to complain.
 - 3) Applicable to criminal acts of complaints (klacht delict), the grace period is determined no later than six months from the time the person who has the right to complain becomes aware of a crime, if he resides outside Indonesia (Article 74 paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code). And the person who submits the complaint has the right to withdraw within three months after the complaint is filed (Article 75 of the Criminal Code) (Wulandari, 2019).

III. RESEARCH METHODS

Type of Research

This study uses a normative juridical research method that is prescriptive. The type of normative juridical legal research is a method or method used in legal research that is carried out by researching the literature and then describing it systematically in accordance with the rules of the research. The research is prescriptive because it is to answer the legal issues of the existing problems.

Problem Approach

The approach used is an analytical descriptive approach, which provides a concrete, systematic and comprehensive description of the research object and compares and connects with the problem

Source of Legal Materials



Primary legal materials consisting of laws and government regulations, court decisions that have had permanent legal force and other related regulations such as the Criminal Code (KUHP), the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHPA). Secondary legal materials are materials that provide explanations about primary legal materials such as research, proceedings related to research. Tertiary legal materials, which are materials that provide instructions and explanations for primary and secondary legal materials such as dictionaries, encyclopedias (wikipedia) and tables related to the object of research

IV. DISCUSSION RESULTS

1. Procedure for Investigation and Investigation of Criminal Cases Against Community Reports at the Lubuk Pakam Police Station

The Lubuk Pakam Sector Police (Polsek), as the spearhead of law enforcement at the sub-district level, has a vital role in handling community reports related to alleged criminal acts. The investigation and investigation procedures carried out by the Lubuk Pakam Police are a series of structured and systematic actions, aiming to uncover the truth about an event that is suspected of being a criminal act. This process not only involves the expertise and professionalism of the police officers, but also requires close cooperation with the community as the main source of information. In its implementation, the Lubuk Pakam Police adhere to the principles of law and justice, and prioritize transparency and accountability in every stage of case handling.

The procedure for investigating and investigating criminal cases at the Lubuk Pakam Police generally follows the following stages:

1. Receipt of Reports

The report receipt stage is a crucial first step in the process of handling criminal cases at the Lubuk Pakam Police Station. When the public finds or becomes a victim of a criminal act, they can immediately report the incident to the Integrated Police Service Center (SPKT) located at the Lubuk Pakam Police Station. SPKT functions as the front line in receiving public complaints, operating 24 hours a day and 7 days a week to ensure easy access for people who want to report criminal acts.

When the report is received, the SPKT officer on duty will record in detail the information submitted by the reporter, including the identity of the reporter, the chronology of the incident, and any preliminary evidence that may be possessed. After recording the report, the officer will provide the police report number to the reporter. This number serves as a unique identifier for the report and will be used in subsequent investigations and investigations. The provision of a police report number is also official proof that the report has been received and recorded in the police system, as well as making it easier for the reporter to check the development of the case in the future.

This process not only marks the beginning of case handling by the police, but also an important step in building public trust in the criminal justice system.

2. Investigation

After the report is received by SPKT, the process continues to the investigation stage which is a critical step in determining the direction of handling the case. The Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit (Kasat Reskrim) of the Lubuk Pakam Police, as the leader responsible for handling the criminal case, will evaluate the report and assign a competent investigation team to handle this case.

The appointed investigation team will then begin a series of activities to gather preliminary information and evidence related to the report. This process involves various investigative tactics such as interviews with potential witnesses, observation of the crime scene, collection of physical evidence if any, and search for CCTV footage or other digital evidence that may be available.



After gathering all the necessary information, the investigation team will analyze their findings thoroughly.

This analysis aims to determine whether the reported event really contains elements of a criminal act as regulated in the applicable criminal law. The results of this analysis are very important because they will be the basis for determining whether the case can be continued to the investigation stage or must be stopped because not enough evidence is found or does not meet the criminal elements.

This investigation process reflects the commitment of the Lubuk Pakam Police to handle every public report seriously and professionally, while ensuring that police resources are used effectively and efficiently in handling cases that do require legal follow-up

3. Investigation

The investigation stage begins when the results of the investigation show that there are elements of criminal acts in the reported case. At this stage, the Head of Criminal Investigation of the Lubuk Pakam Police will appoint an investigator or team of investigators who have competence in accordance with the characteristics of the case to handle the case. The assigned investigator then carried out a series of actions that were more intensive and in-depth compared to the investigation stage. These measures include the formal examination of witnesses, where their statements are recorded in the minutes of the examination (BAP).

In addition, investigators also conduct more comprehensive evidence collection, which can involve searches, seizure of evidence, or even enlist the help of forensic experts if needed. The investigation process also involves the title of the case, where the investigation team together with the leaders and related units discuss the development of the case, investigation strategies, and evaluate the evidence that has been collected. If in this investigation process strong enough evidence is found that points to a person as a perpetrator of a criminal act, then the investigator can designate that person as a suspect.

The determination of this suspect is an important step that marks significant progress in the handling of the case, but it must still be done carefully and based on strong evidence to avoid mistakes in law enforcement. The entire investigation process is carried out while upholding the principle of presumption of innocence and respecting the rights of suspects as regulated in the criminal procedure law.

4. Case File Settlement

The completion of the case file is a culmination of the investigation process that has been carried out by the Lubuk Pakam Police. Once the investigator is confident that all the necessary evidence and information has been collected, they will begin to compile the case file. The preparation of this file is a careful and comprehensive process, where the investigator must summarize all the results of the investigation into a format that is in accordance with the provisions of the criminal procedure law. This case file generally contains case resumes, minutes of examination of witnesses and suspects, and a list of evidence that has been collected.

After the file is completed, the investigator will send it to the Prosecutor's Office to be checked for completeness. This process is known as the pre-prosecution stage, where the public prosecutor will check whether the case file has met the formal and material requirements to be transferred to the court. If the prosecutor feels that the file is incomplete, they will return it to the investigator with instructions to complete the deficiency. However, if the file is declared complete, which is marked by the issuance of a P21 letter (Notification that the Investigation Results are Complete), then the process will continue to the next stage. At this point, Lubuk Pakam Police investigators will hand over the suspect along with evidence to the Prosecutor's Office, which marks the end of the investigation stage and the beginning of the prosecution stage.



This process reflects a system of *checks and balances* between the police and the prosecutor's office in the criminal justice system, which aims to ensure that each case is handled fairly and in accordance with applicable law.

2. **Obstacles to the Implementation of Criminal Investigation and Investigation of Public Reports at the Lubuk Pakam Police Station**

Although the Lubuk Pakam Police have made maximum efforts in carrying out investigation and investigation duties, it is undeniable that in its implementation there are often various obstacles and challenges. The complexity of criminal cases, community social dynamics, and limited resources are some of the factors that can affect the effectiveness of the law enforcement process in the jurisdiction of the Lubuk Pakam Police. These obstacles are not only a challenge for the police, but also have an impact on public trust in the criminal justice system.

Some of the obstacles faced in the implementation of investigations and investigations at the Lubuk Pakam Police Station include:

1. Resource Limitations

Limited resources are one of the main challenges faced by the Lubuk Pakam Police in carrying out the task of investigating and investigating criminal cases. This problem is mainly reflected in the imbalance between the number of available investigator personnel and the volume of incoming reports. Along with the increasing public awareness to report criminal acts, the number of cases that need to be handled tends to continue to grow, while the increase in the number of investigators cannot always keep pace with the growth rate of these cases. As a result, each investigator must handle a larger workload, which can have an impact on the speed and quality of case handling.

In addition, the limitations of supporting facilities and infrastructure are also a significant obstacle. The lack of operational vehicles hinders the mobility of the investigative team in conducting investigations in the field, especially for cases that occur in remote or hard-to-reach locations. Similarly, the limitations of modern forensic equipment can affect the ability of investigators to collect and analyze physical evidence accurately and comprehensively. This situation not only has the potential to slow down the investigation and investigation process, but also affects the overall quality of the investigation results.

2. Technical Constraints

Technical obstacles are a significant obstacle in the investigation and investigation process carried out by the Lubuk Pakam Police. One of the crucial aspects of this obstacle is the difficulty of collecting evidence, especially when there is a long gap between the occurrence of the crime and the reporting of the incident. Over time, physical evidence can be damaged, lost, or even deliberately removed, making it difficult for investigators to build a strong case construction. In addition, important digital traces or forensic evidence may no longer be accessible or deleted.

Another problem that is no less important is related to witnesses. Often, investigators face situations where there is a shortage of witnesses who can provide information relevant to the case at hand. Even when potential witnesses can be identified, it is not uncommon for them to show reluctance to testify. This reluctance can be caused by a variety of factors, such as fear of retaliation, distrust of the justice system, or fear of being dragged into a long and tiring legal process. This combination of the difficulty of gathering evidence and the challenges associated with witnesses can significantly complicate the investigator's task of uncovering the truth and building a solid case.

3. Social and Cultural Barriers

Social and cultural barriers are a complex challenge in the implementation of investigation and investigation tasks by the Lubuk Pakam Police. One of the main aspects of this obstacle is the lack of public understanding of the legal process. Many citizens do not fully understand their rights, proper reporting procedures, or the importance of maintaining the integrity of evidence.



This incomprehension of the handling of preliminary evidence, or even the reluctance to participate in the legal process.

4. Budget Constraints

Budget constraints are a significant obstacle faced by the Lubuk Pakam Police in carrying out the task of investigating and investigating criminal cases. Limited operational funds are a major challenge, especially when dealing with complex cases that require in-depth investigations. Extensive investigations often require repeated official travel, the use of advanced technology, or long-term reconnaissance operations, all of which require substantial funding. Without adequate financial support, investigators are forced to limit the scope of the investigation, which has an impact on the quality and depth of the investigation.

V. COVER

The procedure for investigating and investigating criminal cases at the Lubuk Pakam Police Station involves a series of systematic stages, starting from receiving reports to completing case files. This process is carried out by prioritizing professionalism and fairness, but faces various obstacles such as limited resources, technical obstacles in collecting evidence and witness statements, socio-cultural obstacles related to public understanding of the legal process, and budget constraints that limit the scope of the investigation. Nevertheless, the Lubuk Pakam Police remain committed to handling every public report seriously and effectively in law enforcement efforts in its area.

To increase the effectiveness of investigations and investigations, the Lubuk Pakam Police need to optimize the use of existing resources, increase the capacity of personnel through continuous training, and strengthen cooperation with the community through legal education programs. It is also important to strive to increase the operational budget, modernize investigative equipment, and strengthen coordination with relevant agencies such as the prosecutor's office and the courts. In addition, the development of effective communication strategies with the community can help overcome socio-cultural barriers and increase public participation in the law enforcement process.

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