

The Effectiveness of Law Enforcement Against Street Crime by the Medan City Resort Police (Polrestabes Medan)

Agnesia Finnaya Anabel Pasaribu^{1*}, Janpatar Simamora²,
Samuel F. B. Situmorang³

^{1,2,3} Faculty of Law, HKBP Nommensen University Medan

*Correspondence: Agnesia.pasaribu@student.uhn.ac.id

Received: 1 September 2026

Accepted: 05 September 2026

Published: 19 September 2026

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan menilai efektivitas penegakan hukum terhadap kejahatan jalanan oleh Polrestabes Medan serta mengidentifikasi faktor internal dan eksternal yang memengaruhi pelaksanaannya. Penelitian menggunakan metode yuridis empiris melalui wawancara purposif terhadap tiga aparat Polrestabes Medan pada 13–14 Maret 2026, studi kepustakaan, dan pembacaan data laporan kejahatan jalanan 2021–2025. Efektivitas dioperasionalkan dengan faktor efektivitas hukum Soerjono Soekanto dan indikator yang tersedia mengenai dasar hukum, pelaksanaan patroli, dukungan personel dan sarana, partisipasi masyarakat, serta kecenderungan laporan kejahatan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa patroli rutin dan program JCS (Jaga, Cegah, Sigap) telah berfungsi sebagai instrumen preventif, tetapi bukti yang tersedia belum cukup untuk menyimpulkan bahwa JCS secara kausal menurunkan kejahatan karena program baru dimulai pada Desember 2025 dan belum tersedia seri data pascapeluncuran yang setara. Efektivitas karena itu dinilai parsial dan masih dipengaruhi keterbatasan personel, kebutuhan evaluasi program yang lebih terukur, partisipasi masyarakat, kondisi sosial ekonomi, serta penyalahgunaan narkoba yang dilaporkan oleh informan sebagai salah satu faktor risiko. Penelitian merekomendasikan standar evaluasi patroli yang terukur, pemetaan kejahatan berbasis data, penguatan mekanisme pelaporan masyarakat, dan koordinasi lintas fungsi serta lintas instansi.

Kata Kunci: Efektivitas Penegakan Hukum, Kejahatan Jalanan, Patroli Kepolisian, Polrestabes Medan, Keamanan Masyarakat.

Abstract

This study assesses the effectiveness of law-enforcement efforts against street crime by the Medan City Police (Polrestabes Medan) and identifies internal and external factors affecting implementation. It employs a socio-legal (empirical-juridical) method based on purposive interviews with three Polrestabes Medan officers conducted on 13–14 March 2026, a literature review, and analysis of the manuscript's street-crime report data for 2021–2025. Effectiveness is operationalized through Soerjono Soekanto's legal-effectiveness factors and the available indicators concerning legal basis, patrol implementation, personnel and facilities, community participation, and crime-report trends. The findings show that routine patrols and the JCS (Jaga, Cegah, Sigap or Guard, Prevent, Respond) program function as preventive instruments, but the available evidence is insufficient to establish that JCS itself caused a reduction in street crime because the program began only in December 2025 and no equivalent post-

launch time series is available. Effectiveness is therefore assessed as partial and constrained by staffing, the need for stronger program evaluation, community participation, socioeconomic conditions, and narcotics abuse reported by police informants as one relevant risk factor. The study recommends measurable patrol standards, data-based crime mapping, stronger community-reporting mechanisms, and improved inter-functional and inter-agency coordination.

Keywords: *Effectiveness of Law Enforcement, Street Crime, Police Patrol, Medan Metropolitan Police, Public Security.*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's constitutional system adheres to the principle of the rule of law, as enshrined in Article 1, Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Accordingly, all aspects of social and state life including efforts to maintain public security and order must comply with applicable legal regulations.¹ Law enforcement plays a crucial role in fostering a sense of security among the public and ensuring social order. As a law enforcement agency, the police force is tasked with maintaining security stability and public order, enforcing regulations, and providing protection and services to the community.² The status of the police in Indonesia is officially regulated by Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. This legislation affirms the position of the National Police as a state instrument tasked with maintaining public order and security.³

In carrying out this function, the police employ pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive measures. According to A.S. Alam, pre-emptive measures constitute an initial step in crime control by fostering values and norms before criminal conduct occurs.⁴ Soerjono Soekanto likewise explains that social control can include preventive measures intended to avert disruption and repressive measures intended to restore social order after disruption.⁵ Police functions are grounded in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. Articles 2 and 13 establish the police function and principal duties of maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, guidance, and services to the public.⁶ These functions provide the legal basis for combining community-oriented prevention with enforcement against criminal acts that have already occurred.

For this article, 'street crime' is used as a criminological and operational umbrella term for visible offenses occurring in public spaces; the specific offense categories in the dataset are aggravated theft, robbery/theft with violence, and

¹ Pasal 1 ayat (3) Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945.

² Janpatar simamora and Leonardo David Simatupang. "Penguatan Kedudukan dan Kewenangan Konstitusional Polri sebagai Alat Negara dalam Bidang Keamanan dan Ketertiban." *Negara Hukum: Membangun Hukum untuk Keadilan dan Kesejahteraan* vol 15.2, 2025, hlm. 161

³ Mustakim, Mustakim, and Nurbaedah Nurbaedah. "Peran Polri Dalam Memberantas Tindak Pidana Pencurian Kendaraan Bermotor Sesuai Pasal 13 Huruf A, B DAN C Undang-Undang Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia NO 2 TAHUN 2002." *Mizan: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 14.2, 2026, hlm. 530-545.

⁴ A.S. Alam, *Pengantar Kriminologi* (Makassar: Pustaka Refleksi, 2010), hlm. 2.

⁵ Soerjono Soekanto dan Budi Sulistyowati, *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar* (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2017), hlm. 177.

⁶ Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2002 tentang Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia, Pasal 2 dan Pasal 13.

motorcycle theft.⁷ Indonesian policing literature likewise treats robbery and related public-space offenses as recurring categories within street-crime prevention and enforcement.⁸ The legal regime must be read temporally. Incidents occurring before 2 January 2026 remained subject to the criminal law applicable at the time of the conduct, including the former Criminal Code provisions on aggravated theft and theft with violence. Law Number 1 of 2023 on the Criminal Code entered into force on 2 January 2026, as adjusted by Law Number 1 of 2026 on Criminal-Penalty Adjustment, and its relevant theft provisions apply prospectively in accordance with legality and non-retroactivity principles. Because the empirical table covers 2021–2025, it is not treated as evidence of enforcement under the new Criminal Code. Street crime can produce material, physical, psychological, and social harm and therefore remains a significant public-security concern.⁹

However, the enforcement of laws against street crime still faces obstacles stemming from both internal and external factors; for instance, a shortage of police personnel in certain areas and the complex *modus operandi* of offenders pose distinct challenges for law enforcement agencies. Furthermore, external factors such as low public participation in providing information and cooperating with the police also impact the effectiveness of law enforcement. Law enforcement officials frequently contend with issues regarding public trust, which can hinder optimal crime prevention efforts, as well as environmental conditions that are conducive to criminal activity. This situation aligns with the arguments of Simamora and Naibaho, who emphasize that the effectiveness of law enforcement and the strengthening of law enforcement institutions depend heavily on a clear constitutional basis for legitimacy, institutional integrity, and high levels of public trust and legal compliance.¹⁰

In the context of addressing street crime in Medan City, the role of the Medan City Police (Polrestabes Medan) is crucial for maintaining public security and stability. Therefore, research is needed to assess the effectiveness of the Medan City Police's street patrols in handling street crime, as well as to identify the internal and external factors influencing the effectiveness of their law enforcement efforts against such crimes. This study aims to examine how the Medan City Police implement law enforcement measures to curb the incidence of street crime.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a socio-legal (empirical-juridical) approach. Primary data consist of purposive interviews with three Polrestabes Medan officers whose duties were directly related to general-crime investigation and enforcement: Briptu Nikson T. Siringoringo (Assistant Investigator, General Crimes), interviewed on 13

⁷ Supriyanto, S.H., dkk., *Pencegahan Kejahatan Konvensional* (Yogyakarta: Kaizen Media Publishing, 2024), hlm. 5.

⁸ Siregar, Junov, Arfin Sudirman, and Mas Halimah. "Implementasi Program Penanggulangan Kejahatan Jalanan Di Polres Sorong Papua Barat." *Responsive: Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Penelitian Administrasi, Sosial, Humaniora Dan Kebijakan Publik* vol 5.1, 2022, hlm. 35-45.

⁹ Husen, Agustan Mansyah, and Amir Faisal. "Penegakan Hukum Dalam Penyelesaian Kejahatan Pencurian Kendaraan Bermotor (Suatu Studi di Polresta Kendari)." *Sultra Law Review*, 2024, hlm. 3329-3332.

¹⁰ Janpatar Simamora dan Bintang M.E. Naibaho, "Strengthening the Legal Foundation of the Prosecutor's Office in the Constitutional System of the Republic of Indonesia," *Jurnal Konstitusi* 22, no. 1, 2025, hlm. 45–48.

March 2026; Iptu M. Hafis (Head of the General Crime Unit, Criminal Investigation Division), interviewed on 14 March 2026; and Aiptu Manad Sianipar (Head of an Assistant General-Crime Investigation Team), interviewed on 14 March 2026. No offenders or non-police community participants were interviewed. Accordingly, statements regarding offender characteristics are treated as police-informant observations rather than independently verified prevalence estimates.¹¹

The empirical-juridical approach combines analysis of legal norms with information obtained from field practice and relevant actors.¹² Primary and secondary data are distinguished according to their source and function in the research process.¹³ Primary data in this study came from interviews, while secondary data comprised legislation, books, scholarly articles, and the street-crime report figures reproduced in Table 1.¹⁴ Data collection therefore combined interviews with literature and document study.¹⁵ Informants were selected purposively because their institutional roles gave them direct knowledge of patrol and general-crime enforcement practices. The available research record identifies the interview dates and, for several notes, the time of the interview, but does not document interview duration or establish that interviews were audio-recorded and fully transcribed. This limitation is expressly acknowledged. The study therefore does not present interview statements as statistically representative evidence and does not infer causation from individual perceptions.

The data were analyzed qualitatively using a descriptive-analytical method. Interview accounts were categorized into legal basis and patrol practice, institutional capacity, offender-related observations, community cooperation, and external social conditions. The three police accounts were compared with one another and cross-checked against the legal framework and the 2021–2025 report table. Effectiveness was then assessed through a structured matrix combining Soerjono Soekanto's factors law, law-enforcement personnel, facilities, society, and legal culture with outcome-oriented indicators available in the manuscript. Because no clearance-rate, response-time, arrest, victimization-survey, or equivalent post-JCS dataset was supplied, the study uses cautious terms such as partial effectiveness and does not claim that annual report counts alone prove causal success or failure.¹⁶

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to Soerjono Soekanto, legal effectiveness concerns the extent to which law functions in social practice and is shaped by the law itself, law-enforcement personnel, facilities and infrastructure, society, and legal culture. In this study, those factors are not used as abstract labels only. They are linked to observable indicators: the legality of patrol activity; actual patrol deployment and coverage; personnel, equipment, and operational support; community reporting and cooperation; and available outcome information concerning reported street

¹¹ Muhaimin, *Metode Penelitian Hukum* (Mataram: Mataram University Press, 2020), hlm. 17.

¹² *Ibid.*, hlm. 80.

¹³ Zainuddin Ali, *Metode Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2021), hlm. 105.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, hlm. 106

¹⁵ Muhaimin, *Op. Cit.*, hlm. 95.

¹⁶ Iman Jalaludin Rifa'i dkk., *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum* (Sada Kurnia Pustaka, 2023), hlm. 60–62.

crime. This operationalization allows the assessment to distinguish implementation evidence from causal outcome evidence.¹⁷

Effectiveness is assessed on two levels. The first is implementation effectiveness: whether patrols have a valid legal basis, are actually deployed, are supported by personnel and facilities, and have functioning coordination and community-reporting channels. The second is outcome effectiveness: whether comparable indicators show improved prevention or enforcement, such as reductions in comparable recorded incidents, improved response time, arrests or case clearance, disruption of repeat offending, or other measurable results. The present dataset is stronger on implementation than on outcome. The 2021–2025 report figures provide a pre-JCS trend but cannot, by themselves, establish the effectiveness of a program launched in December 2025.

Bambang Poernomo defines crime as an act that violates norms, harms society, and runs counter to social bonds and prevailing guidelines for living. In criminology, street crime is defined as a form of criminality occurring in public spaces or open areas accessible to the general public. Unlike white-collar or corporate crimes, which take place in closed environments, street crime is characterized by visible manifestations and often involves direct contact between the perpetrator and the victim.

A patrol is an operational police activity involving movement through a designated area to maintain order, security, and surveillance.¹⁸ During the March 2026 fieldwork, the relevant statutory basis was Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, including Article 14 paragraph (1) letter a, which assigns regulation, guarding, escorting, and patrol duties according to need. Law Number 5 of 2026 subsequently amended the Police Law on 17 June 2026 and retained patrol as an express police duty. Accordingly, the legal basis for patrol is clear, while the effectiveness of a particular patrol model must be evaluated through operational and outcome indicators rather than inferred from the existence of statutory authority alone.¹⁹

The Medan City Police conduct street patrols during both daytime and nighttime periods. According to the police informants, daytime patrols concentrate on locations with high public activity, while nighttime patrols focus on areas identified operationally as vulnerable to street crime. This practice is consistent with the police's preventive mandate, but legal compliance and operational activity are only part of an effectiveness assessment. A stronger evaluation also requires documented deployment standards, crime-mapping criteria, response-time records, patrol outputs, and follow-up results so that the relationship between patrol intensity and crime patterns can be examined rather than assumed.

Police informants described JCS (Jaga, Cegah, Sigap or Guard, Prevent, Respond) as a specialized night-patrol initiative introduced in December 2025 to support rapid response and early detection of street crime. The available research

¹⁷ Soerjono Soekanto, *Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum* (Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada, 2008), hlm. 8

¹⁸ Rian Siregar dan Budi Purba, "Peran Patroli Kepolisian dalam Menanggulangi Kejahatan Jalanan di Wilayah Hukum Polrestabes Medan," *Jurnal Hukum Kriminalis* 3, no. 2, 2021, hlm. 45–48.

¹⁹ Hasil wawancara dengan Briptu Nikson T Siringoringo selaku Penyidik Pembantu Pidum di Polrestabes Medan, 13 Maret 2026, Pukul 12.18

materials, however, do not identify a formal written order, operational directive, launch decree, or other administrative instrument establishing JCS. For that reason, this article treats JCS as an operational program reported by the interviewed officers and does not attribute to it a formal legal status that has not been documented. This documentation gap also limits evaluation: the 2021–2025 table is essentially a pre-launch baseline, and a credible JCS assessment requires equivalent post-launch data and defined operational targets.²⁰

Patrol operations also demonstrate the police force's ability to detect potential criminal activity at an early stage. During these patrols, officers do not merely conduct general surveillance but also inspect vehicles or individuals deemed suspicious. This measure aims to prevent crimes from occurring in the first place. By implementing such preventive measures, the scope for criminals to carry out their activities can be curtailed.²¹

Consistently improving the quality of patrols, coupled with strong synergy between the police and residents, is believed capable of curbing street crime in Medan. This measure not only fosters a safe and orderly environment but also provides the community with peace of mind as they go about their daily activities. Consequently, the intensified patrol operations conducted by the Medan City Police (Polrestabes Medan) play a crucial role in establishing security and public order within the city.

Table 1. Public Reports of Selected Street-Crime Categories at Polrestabes Medan, 2021–2025

Year	Aggravated theft	Robbery/theft violence	with	Motorcycle theft
2021	1,803	257		807
2022	2,973	345		1,741
2023	4,355	594		1,322
2024	3,830	368		2,002
2025	3,397	299		2,044

Source: Primary research data compiled by the authors from Polrestabes Medan materials (2026). The figures are treated as reported/recorded incidents and not as clearance, arrest, or conviction counts.

Table 2. Structured Assessment of Law-Enforcement Effectiveness

Dimension	Evidence available	Assessment	Limitation / evaluation need
Legal basis	Police patrol duty under the Police Law; preventive and enforcement mandate	Supported	JCS formal administrative instrument was not supplied in the research materials

²⁰ Hasil wawancara dengan Briptu Nikson T Siringoringo selaku Penyidik Pembantu Pidum di Polrestabes Medan, 13 Maret 2026, Pukul 12.30

²¹ Rizki, Kaifa Rizki, et al. "Implementasi Kebijakan Patroli Presisi Dalam Meningkatkan Keamanan Lingkungan." *Jurnal Pembangunan dan Administrasi Publik*, 2025, hlm. 33-36

Operational implementation	Routine day/night patrols and JCS deployment described by three police informants	Implemented	No complete deployment-log or response-time dataset was supplied
Outcome trend	2021–2025 reports for aggravated theft, robbery/theft with violence, and motorcycle theft	Mixed / descriptive	Annual reports cannot establish causation; reporting and mobility may affect counts
JCS program effect	JCS reported as launched in December 2025	Not yet measurable from Table 1	Requires equivalent post-launch period, operational intensity, response, arrest, and clearance indicators
Institutional capacity	Informant reports concerning staffing, deployment, training, facilities	Partially constrained	Requires workload-based staffing and objective competency/fitness indicators
Community and legal culture	Informant reports of limited cooperation and contextual social risks	Relevant contextual factor	Requires independent community/reporting data before causal conclusions

Source: Authors' analysis based on the three police interviews, Table 1, the statutory framework, and Soerjono Soekanto's legal-effectiveness factors.

Table 1 shows substantial year-to-year variation in reported street-crime categories between 2021 and 2025, but the figures cannot independently establish that patrols were effective or ineffective. Recorded reports may be influenced by offending patterns, population and mobility, public willingness to report, police recording practices, and operational intensity. More importantly, JCS began only in December 2025, so the five-year table cannot serve as a post-program outcome test. The most defensible conclusion from the available evidence is that patrols and JCS are operationally implemented preventive measures, while their causal effect on street-crime reduction remains insufficiently demonstrated by the current dataset.

Law enforcement regarding street crime is a crucial aspect of police duties aimed at ensuring public peace and order. Street crime and other forms of criminality frequently occur in urban areas characterized by high population mobility, such as the city of Medan. Consequently, the Medan City Police (Polrestabes Medan) bear a significant responsibility to implement countermeasures and enforce the law against the various acts of street crime taking place within their jurisdiction. The complexity of addressing crime in this area requires the police to move beyond relying solely on reactive, post-incident measures; instead, they must optimize preventive strategies based on the continuous mapping of crime-prone areas.²² In practice, the effectiveness of law enforcement against street crime is not solely determined by police efforts; it is also

²² Ahmad Nasution dan Maya Sari, “Strategi Penanggulangan Kejahatan Jalanan (Begal) oleh Polrestabes Medan dalam Mewujudkan Ketertiban Masyarakat,” *Jurnal Hukum Kriminal dan Kriminologi* 4, no. 2, 2023, hlm. 85–88.

influenced by various other variables stemming from within the police force itself, as well as from societal conditions and the surrounding social environment. This aligns with Soekanto's perspective on the factors influencing law enforcement, wherein police performance in the field is significantly shaped by supporting resources, public legal awareness, and the social environmental conditions in which the law is applied.²³

One internal constraint reported by the police informants is staffing availability, particularly at the sector-police level. Limited staffing can reduce the frequency, geographic coverage, and continuity of patrol deployment when personnel must also perform investigative, administrative, and emergency-response duties. The legally relevant issue is therefore not a fixed numerical staffing ideal, but whether personnel allocation is proportionate to workload, crime mapping, shift requirements, and minimum operational needs. Evaluation should consequently record patrol-team availability, coverage of identified hot spots, workload, training, and response capacity.²⁴

A second internal issue concerns the match between personnel profiles and operational assignments. The evidence does not justify treating age as a proxy for professional competence. Field duties such as night patrol, rapid pursuit, and emergency response may require particular fitness, training, and deployment readiness, but those requirements should be assessed through objective competency and fitness standards rather than generalized assumptions about officers above or below a particular age.²⁵ Personnel planning should therefore focus on fitness for duty, relevant training, team composition, shift design, and the availability of officers with the competencies required for specific patrol tasks.

Police informants also observed that many suspects encountered in street-crime cases were adolescents or young adults, including persons described as being approximately 14 to 22 years old. The study did not obtain a case-level offender dataset from which an age distribution could be calculated. This observation is therefore presented as an informant perception, not as a statistical finding that most street-crime offenders in Medan fall within that age range. Any future claim about offender age profiles should be tested against anonymized case records covering a defined period and sample.²⁶

The informants further described repeat offending in some cases and reported encounters with suspects who had previously committed similar offenses. Because the study did not review complete criminal-history files or calculate a recidivism rate, these accounts cannot establish the prevalence or legal causes of repeat offending. They nevertheless indicate an operational issue that may warrant

²³ Muhammad Aulia dan Ridwan Lubis, "Upaya Penegakan Hukum oleh Kepolisian Terhadap Kejahatan Jalanan di Wilayah Hukum Polrestabes Medan," *Jurnal Restoratif Hukum* 5, no. 1, 2022, hlm. 112-115.

²⁴ Ramadhan, Rezki Fitrah, Sufirman Rahman, and Sri Lestari Poernomo. "Efektivitas fungsi kepolisian dalam penegakan hukum tindak pidana kecelakaan lalu lintas: studi di Kepolisian Daerah Sulawesi Selatan." *Journal of Lex Generalis (JLG)* vol 3.4, 2022, hlm. 568-582.

²⁵ Pratama, Muh Alwi, Askari Razak, and Baharuddin Badaru. "Fungsi Kepolisian Dalam Efektivitas Penegakkan Hukum Terhadap Penyalahgunaan Narkotika." *Journal of Lex Theory (JLT)* vol 6.1, 2025, hlm. 168-179.

²⁶ Hasil wawancara dengan Aiptu Manad Sianipar selaku Kepala Team Penyidik Pembantu Pidana umum di Polrestabes Medan, 14 Maret 2026, Pukul 13.28

coordinated analysis of repeat-offender patterns, supervision, rehabilitation, and investigation data rather than an assumption that prior punishment was necessarily ineffective in every case.²⁷

The original interview material also linked narcotics use with some street-crime incidents.²⁸ The study, however, did not interview offenders, did not review toxicology results, and does not contain a documented sample capable of supporting numerical claims such as '80–90 percent' or 'eight out of ten.' Those proportions are therefore not used as empirical findings. Instead, narcotics involvement is treated as a perception reported by police informants and as a possible risk factor requiring separate verification through case files or other documented data.²⁹ Where narcotics and street crime intersect, the police mandate may require coordination between general-crime investigation, narcotics enforcement, prevention, and referral or rehabilitation mechanisms, but correlation should not be presented as legally established causation without supporting evidence.

The effectiveness of law enforcement against street crime is influenced by various external factors rooted in societal conditions and the social environment. These external factors often pose distinct challenges for police officers in carrying out their law enforcement duties. A particularly crucial factor is the lack of concern and cooperation from residents, especially those living in areas prone to street crime. In some instances, witnesses or residents aware of criminal acts are often reluctant to provide information or support police inquiries and investigations. Such passivity and public concern regarding potential safety threats ultimately hinder the process of solving cases and undermine the essential role of public participation as a cornerstone of law enforcement.³⁰ This attitude often stems from the fact that the perpetrators are family members or neighbors within the local community. Such circumstances make it difficult for the police to solve cases due to a lack of information that could serve as a basis for investigation. Yet, public participation is crucial to law enforcement efforts in helping the police solve crimes. Research on law enforcement effectiveness indicates that public legal awareness and community involvement are key factors influencing the success of law enforcement.³¹ Apart from the lack of community cooperation, another factor that influences the emergence of street crime is the lack of education and guidance given by parents to their children. If someone does not receive good moral education and supervision

²⁷ Hasil wawancara dengan Briptu Nikson T Siringoringo selaku Penyidik Pembantu Pidana umum di Polrestabes Medan, 14 Maret 2026, Pukul 13.35

²⁸ Hasil wawancara dengan Briptu Nikson T Siringoringo selaku Penyidik Pembantu Pidana umum di Polrestabes Medan, 14 Maret 2026, Pukul 13.45

²⁹ Alexander, Puguh Septian Alexander, and Muhamad Chaidar. "Pengaruh Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Oleh Remaja Terhadap Tingkat Kriminalitas di Lingkungan Sosial." *Jurnal Hukum to-ra: Hukum Untuk Mengatur dan Melindungi Masyarakat* 11.3, 2025, hlm. 621-634.

³⁰ Faisal Harahap dan Dewi Lestari, "Hambatan Sosiologis Polrestabes Medan dalam Mengungkap Tindak Pidana Kejahatan Jalanan di Kota Medan," *Jurnal Komunikasi Hukum* 6, no. 1, 2024, hlm. 62–65.

³¹ Achmad, Muhammad Asyrar, Syahrudin Nawi, and Askari Razak. "Efektivitas Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Pencurian Dengan Kekerasan Oleh Anak." *Journal of Lex Theory (JLT)* 4.1, 2023, hlm. 121-139.

from their parents since childhood, then the possibility of committing deviant behavior will be greater.³²

The economy is another external factor influencing street crime rates. Subpar economic conditions within a community can contribute to rising crime; limited economic means often compel individuals to turn to crime to meet their daily needs. This aligns with criminological findings confirming that crime rates in a given area are heavily influenced by the community's socioeconomic status. Beyond economic factors, an unhealthy environment can also drive street crime specifically, environments characterized by high crime rates, negative social influences, and a lack of social control from the local community. In such settings, deviant behavior is often normalized, potentially influencing others to engage in similar conduct. The effectiveness of law enforcement relies heavily on the prevailing legal culture within the community. When public compliance with the law is low, police efforts to enforce regulations face significant obstacles. Conversely, high legal awareness and a cooperative attitude among residents facilitate far more effective crime prevention and control efforts.³³

CONCLUSION

The available evidence supports a calibrated conclusion. Polrestabes Medan has an express legal mandate to conduct patrols and, according to the three police informants, routinely deploys preventive patrols and has introduced JCS as a night-patrol initiative. These measures demonstrate implementation, but the study cannot establish that JCS caused a reduction in street crime because the program began in December 2025 and no equivalent post-launch dataset, clearance-rate series, response-time data, or other outcome measures were supplied. The effectiveness of the current approach is therefore best characterized as partial: operational mechanisms exist, while outcome evaluation and several enabling conditions remain incomplete. Internally, the principal issues concern staffing allocation, competency- and fitness-based deployment, documentation, and measurable patrol standards. Externally, informants identify limited community cooperation, socioeconomic pressures, social-environmental influences, and possible narcotics-related risk, but these factors should be treated as contextual or perceptual unless supported by independent data. The recommended reforms are concrete: Polrestabes Medan should adopt documented patrol and JCS performance indicators; compare equivalent pre- and post-program periods; integrate hot-spot mapping with deployment logs, response times, arrests, and case-clearance information; strengthen community reporting and witness-protection-sensitive communication; establish regular inter-functional coordination with narcotics and community-policing units; and periodically review staffing and training against operational workload. These measures would allow future assessments to move from descriptive activity reporting toward evidence-based evaluation of law-enforcement effectiveness.

³² Hasil wawancara dengan Aiptu Manad Sianipar selaku Kepala Team Penyidik Pembantu Pidana umum di Polrestabes Medan, 14 Maret 2026, Pukul 14.00

³³ Kuba, Syahrir. "Efektivitas Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Kejahatan Konvensional Oleh Polri Ditinjau Dari Aspek Kultur Hukum." *Jurnal Hukum Sasana* 10.2, 2024, hlm. 124-127.

REFERENCES

- Achmad, Muhammad Asyrar, Syahrudin Nawir, and Askari Razak. "Efektivitas Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Pencurian Dengan Kekerasan Oleh Anak." *Journal of Lex Theory* 4, no. 1 (2023): 121–139. <https://doi.org/10.52103/jlt.v4i1.1529>.
- Alam, A.S. Pengantar Kriminologi. Makassar: Pustaka Refleksi, 2010.
- Alexander, Puguh Septian, and Muhamad Chaidar. "Pengaruh Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Oleh Remaja Terhadap Tingkat Kriminalitas di Lingkungan Sosial." *Jurnal Hukum to-ra* 11, no. 3 (2025): 621–634. <https://doi.org/10.55809/tora.v11i3.617>.
- Ali, Zainuddin. Metode Penelitian Hukum. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2021.
- Husen, Agustan Mansyah, and Amir Faisal. "Penegakan Hukum Dalam Penyelesaian Kejahatan Pencurian Kendaraan Bermotor (Suatu Studi di Polresta Kendari)." *Sultra Law Review* (2024): 3329–3332.
- Indonesia. Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945.
- Indonesia. Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2002 tentang Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia, sebagaimana telah diubah terakhir dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 2026.
- Indonesia. Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2023 tentang Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana.
- Indonesia. Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2026 tentang Penyesuaian Pidana.
- Kuba, Syahrir. "Efektivitas Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Kejahatan Konvensional Oleh Polri Ditinjau Dari Aspek Kultur Hukum." *Jurnal Hukum Sasana* 10, no. 2 (2024): 124–137. <https://doi.org/10.31599/sasana.v10i2.3472>.
- Muhaimin. Metode Penelitian Hukum. Mataram: Mataram University Press, 2020.
- Mustakim, and Nurbaedah. "Peran Polri Dalam Memberantas Tindak Pidana Pencurian Kendaraan Bermotor Sesuai Pasal 13 Huruf A, B dan C Undang-Undang Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia No. 2 Tahun 2002." *Mizan: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 14, no. 2 (2025): 530–545. <https://doi.org/10.32503/mizan.v14i2.8452>.
- Pasaribu, Agnesia Finnaya Anabel. Interview with Briptu Nikson T. Siringoringo, Assistant Investigator for General Crimes, Polrestabes Medan, 13 March 2026.
- Pasaribu, Agnesia Finnaya Anabel. Interview with Iptu M. Hafis, Head of the General Crime Unit, Criminal Investigation Division, Polrestabes Medan, 14 March 2026.
- Pasaribu, Agnesia Finnaya Anabel. Interview with Aiptu Manad Sianipar, Head of an Assistant General-Crime Investigation Team, Polrestabes Medan, 14 March 2026.
- Pratama, Muh. Alwi, Askari Razak, and Baharuddin Badaru. "Fungsi Kepolisian Dalam Efektivitas Penegakkan Hukum Terhadap Penyalahgunaan Narkotika." *Journal of Lex Theory* 6, no. 1 (2025): 168–179.
- Rifa'i, Iman Jalaludin, et al. Metodologi Penelitian Hukum. Sada Kurnia Pustaka, 2023.
- Rizki, Kaifa, et al. "Implementasi Kebijakan Patroli Presisi Dalam Meningkatkan Keamanan Lingkungan." *Jurnal Pembangunan dan Administrasi Publik* (2025): 33–36.

- Simamora, Janpatar, dan Bintang M.E. Naibaho. "Strengthening the Legal Foundation of the Prosecutor's Office in the Constitutional System of the Republic of Indonesia." *Jurnal Konstitusi* 22, no. 1 (2025).
- Simamora, Janpatar, and Leonardo David Simatupang. "Penguatan Kedudukan dan Kewenangan Konstitusional Polri sebagai Alat Negara dalam Bidang Keamanan dan Ketertiban." *Negara Hukum: Membangun Hukum untuk Keadilan dan Kesejahteraan* 15, no. 2 (2024): 161–184. <https://doi.org/10.22212/jnh.v15i2.4424>.
- Simamora, Janpatar, and Risma Elfrida Esther Manik. "Legal Politics in Combating Corruption During Indonesia's Era of Regional Autonomy." *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies* 10, no. 1 (2025): 135–164.
- Siregar, Junov, Arfin Sudirman, and Mas Halimah. "Implementasi Program Penanggulangan Kejahatan Jalanan di Polres Sorong Papua Barat." *Responsive* 5, no. 1 (2022): 35–45. <https://doi.org/10.24198/responsive.v5i1.39525>.
- Soekanto, Soerjono. *Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum*. Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada, 2008.
- Soekanto, Soerjono, and Budi Sulistyowati. *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2017.
- Supriyanto, et al. *Pencegahan Kejahatan Konvensional*. Yogyakarta: Kaizen Media Publishing, 2024.