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## **Analysis of the Impact of the Shift in Investigative Authority from Sector Police (Polsek) to Resort Police (Polres) on the Law Enforcement Process and Fulfillment of Justice for the Community in the Jurisdiction of the Bangka Belitung Islands Regional Police**

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**Abstract:** The Indonesian National Police (Polri) holds a central role in safeguarding public security, maintaining order, and enforcing the law in Indonesia. The Chief of the National Police's Decision Number: Kep/613/III/2021 introduces a strategic shift of investigative authority from Sector Police (Polsek) to Resort Police (Polres) in designated areas, including within the Bangka Belitung Islands Regional Police jurisdiction. This transformation is designed to optimize preventive functions at the Polsek level. This study employs a normative juridical method combined with an empirical approach through regulatory analysis and interviews with law enforcement officers and community members. The results reveal that this policy shift positively affects the efficiency of case handling while refocusing the Polsek's role on community security and public service. Several determining factors, such as geographical distance, report volume, and accessibility, significantly influence the selection of Polseks exempt from investigative duties. The findings suggest that delegating investigative tasks to Polres supports better resource allocation for Polri personnel, enhances community-based policing, and ensures preventive measures are implemented effectively. These changes aim to create a more efficient and equitable system of law enforcement that accommodates the specific needs of various local contexts.

**Keyword:** Indonesian National Police, Sector Police (Polsek), Resort Police (Polres), Investigative Authority, Law Enforcement Transformation.

### **INTRODUCTION**

According to Syafri Hariansyah, social engineering in Pound's concept inherently aims to manipulate human behavior as legal subjects, transforming noncompliant behavior into compliance. This behavioral change occurs due to a set of rules or norms, codified or

uncodified, containing explicit and enforceable instructions or constraints along with corresponding sanctions.

Satjipto Raharjo perceives the police as a critical state instrument for maintaining public security and order. He emphasizes the police's function to protect and provide services to all levels of society. Citing Bitner's perspective, Raharjo argues that law enforcement, particularly in the context of policing, aims to establish an orderly social structure by combating various forms of crime. Consequently, the police are empowered to take concrete actions to enforce this order.

In line with the mandate of Law Number 2 of 2002, the police hold a strategic role in safeguarding security and public order. Article 1, Paragraph (1) of this law provides a comprehensive definition of the police, encompassing all aspects of police functions and organization. Furthermore, Article 2 highlights that police functions include maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection and services to the public.

Article 5 of Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police states:

- a) The Indonesian National Police acts as a state apparatus tasked with maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, guidance, and services to the community in safeguarding domestic security.
- b) The Indonesian National Police is a national police force unified in carrying out its role as referred to in Paragraph (1).

At the subdistrict level, the police command structure is embodied in the Polsek. In urban areas, these units are often referred to as urban sector police (Polsekta). The main task of Polsek is to carry out the police functions stipulated in the law, such as maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection and services to the community. Polsek also bear other policing responsibilities tailored to their jurisdiction. Wahyudi (2013) classifies Polsek into various types based on their location and operational scope:

- a) Type A (Metropolitan)
- b) Type B (Urban)
- c) Type C (Rural)
- d) Type D (Pre-rural)

Each Polsek type has unique characteristics and responsibilities aligned with the conditions of its area.

As frontline units of the police at the subdistrict level, Polsek is responsible for maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing public protection, guidance, and services. Their specific tasks are regulated by the prevailing laws and regulations.

To improve organizational performance, the Chief of the Indonesian National Police launched a transformation program. This initiative focuses on strengthening the roles of Polsek and Polres as the frontline providers of public services. One key aspect of this transformation is redefining Polsek's authority, particularly in investigations, redirecting their focus toward maintaining security and public order in designated areas.

Kuba (2022) notes that limiting investigative authority at the Polsek level aims to:

- a) Enhance the role of community police officers (Bhabinkamtibmas) in fostering partnerships grounded in social and cultural norms to maintain public order.
- b) Increase preventive measures, including regulation, guarding, escorting, patrolling, and maintaining strong points in areas prone to traffic accidents, congestion, and violations.
- c) Strengthen early detection capabilities in investigations, inquiries, and security measures to sustain stability.
- d) Resolve disputes using customary law, restorative justice, or peaceful mechanisms.

By shifting investigative authority from Polsek to Polres, this study aims to analyze its impact on the law enforcement process and the fulfillment of justice for the community within the Bangka Belitung Islands Regional Police jurisdiction.

## METHOD

This study aims to comprehensively analyze the implications of transferring investigative authority from Polsek to Polres in the Bangka Belitung Islands Regional Police jurisdiction. Combining normative juridical and empirical approaches, the research evaluates the regulatory framework governing this shift and its practical impact on law enforcement. Through in-depth analysis of data obtained from interviews with community members and police officers, the study seeks to contribute to developing more effective law enforcement policies.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Theoretical Review

#### a) Investigation

Under Article 1, Paragraph (2) of the Indonesian Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP), investigation is defined as a series of actions by investigators to collect evidence that can clarify the details of a crime and identify its perpetrators. This process, governed by law, serves as a crucial step in the administration of justice.

The investigative stage follows the preliminary inquiry (penyelidikan), which aims to determine whether a reported event constitutes a crime. Investigations, on the other hand, are focused on gathering evidence to substantiate criminal acts. Their purpose is to uncover the factual truth of alleged crimes, establish accountability, and prepare cases for prosecution.

#### b) Non-Investigative Authority

The term "non-investigative" refers to the authority granted to certain Polsek as outlined in the National Police Chief's Decision Number: Kep/613/III/2021. This directive establishes that some Polsek are exclusively tasked with maintaining public security and order, with no mandate to conduct criminal investigations. This policy aligns with the institutional restructuring agenda led by the Indonesian National Police to optimize resource allocation and strengthen preventive measures.

This directive designated 1,062 Polsek nationwide as non-investigative units. The criteria for this designation include:

- 1) Low crime rates: Polsek with fewer than ten police reports annually were prioritized for this designation.
- 2) Geographical proximity: Polsek located near their corresponding Polres headquarters (within a one-hour commute) were designated to focus on community-oriented policing rather than investigations.
- 3) Accessibility: Areas with high ease of transportation between Polsek and Polres were considered suitable for transferring investigative responsibilities.

**Selected Non-Investigative Sector Police in the Bangka Belitung Regional Police Jurisdiction**

No	Regional Police	Resort Police	Sector Police	Criteria
1	Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	Pangkal Pinang	Taman Sari	Number of Police Reports in 2020 : 29, Distance from Polsek to Polres : 800 M, Travel Time 3 Minute
			Bukit Intan	Number of Police Reports in 2020: 52, Distance from

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		Polsek to Polres 4,1 km Travel Time 12 minute
	Gerunggang	Number of Police Reports in 2020: 26, Distance from Polsek to Polres 7 km Travel Time 12 minute
	Kawasan Pelabuhan Pangkalbalam	Number of Police Reports in 2020: nihil, Distance from Polsek to Polres 5 Km ,Travel Time 10 minute
Bangka Barat	Mentok	Number of Police Reports in 2020: 18, Distance from Polsek to Polres:7,2 km, Travel Time 11 minute
	Koba	Number of Police Reports in 2020: 23, Distance from Polsek to Polres : 3,6 km Travel Time : 6 minute
Bangka Tengah	Namang	Number of Police Reports in 2020 : 11, Distance from Polsek to Polres 38 km, Travel Time 39 minute
Bangka Selatan	Toboali	Number of Police Reports in 2020: 39, Distance from Polsek to Polres 6,9 km,Travel Time 12 minute
	Riau Silip	Number of Police Reports in 2020: 13, Distance from Polsek to Polres 42 km,Travel Time 40 minute
	Sungailiat	Number of Police Reports in 2020: 27, Distance from Polsek to Polres 4 km,waktu tempuih 5 minute
Bangka	Merawang	Number of Police Reports in 2020: 25 LP, Distance from Polsek to Polres 19 km, Travel Time 20 minute
	Mendo Barat	Number of Police Reports in 2020: 26 LP, Distance from Polsek to Polres 38 km, Travel Time 50 minute
	Puding Besar	Number of Police Reports in 2020: 6 LP, Distance from Polres to Polsek 32 km, Travel Time 35 minute

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	Bakam	Number of Police Reports in 2020: 1 LP, Distance from Polsek to Polres 38 km, Travel time 40 minute
	Pemali	Number of Police Reports in 2020: 6 LP, Distance from Polsek to Polres 15 km, Travel Time 15 minute
	Tanjung Pandan	Number of Police Reports in 2020: 34 LP, Distance from Polsek to Polres 1km, Travel Time 3 minute
Belitung	Badau	Number of Police Reports in 2020: 5 LP, Distance from Polsek to Polres 20 km, Travel Time 20 minute
	Sijuk	Number of Police Reports in 2020: 4 LP, Distance from Polsek to Polres 18 km, Travel Time 20 minute
	Kelapa Kampit	Number of Police Reports in 2020: 5 LP, Distance from Polsek to Polres 29 km, Travel Time 43 minute
Belitung Timur	Dendang	Number of Police Reports in 2020: 3 LP, Distance from Polsek to Polres 64 km, Travel Time 75 minute
	Manggar	Number of Police Reports in 2020: 7 LP, Distance from Polsek to Polres 6,1 km, Travel Time 9 minute

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Source: National Police Chief's Decision Number: Kep/613/III/2021.

This table demonstrates the variations in reporting volume, distance, and travel time among selected Polsek. Polsek with minimal reporting and close proximity to Polres are repurposed to prioritize security and public order.

### Policy Impact Analysis

The transfer of investigative authority has generated significant implications for law enforcement practices, which are discussed below:

a) Efficiency in Resource Allocation

The policy enables Polri to reallocate personnel to maximize their effectiveness. Polsek can now dedicate their efforts to preventive measures, community engagement, and resolving minor disputes through restorative justice. Conversely, Polres can centralize investigative processes, ensuring that complex cases receive adequate attention and resources.

b) Enhanced Community Policing

By removing investigative duties, Polsek are better equipped to build trust and cooperation within their communities. Programs such as early detection initiatives, traffic management, and public education campaigns have been strengthened as a result.

c) Challenges in Access to Justice

While the policy aims to improve efficiency, it inadvertently poses challenges for communities located far from Polres. Individuals in remote areas may encounter increased travel costs and delays in accessing justice. For instance, residents of Dendang Polsek, situated 64 kilometers from their Polres, face significant logistical barriers.

d) Improved Investigative Quality

Concentrating investigations at Polres allows for the use of more sophisticated facilities and expertise. However, the increased workload at Polres necessitates additional resources to avoid delays in case resolution.

### Strategic Implications

This reallocation of duties reflects broader trends in modern policing, where specialization and resource optimization are prioritized. According to Barda Nawawi (2002), laws must adapt to societal changes to remain effective. The shift from Polsek to Polres investigative authority exemplifies this principle, aiming to streamline law enforcement functions while balancing efficiency and fairness.

However, continuous monitoring and evaluation of this policy are crucial. Policymakers must ensure that the benefits of centralization are not overshadowed by accessibility issues or reduced public trust in local law enforcement.

### CONCLUSION

The redistribution of investigative authority from Polsek to Polres represents a strategic effort to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement and optimize the allocation of police resources in Indonesia. By concentrating investigative duties at Polres, the policy allows for a more specialized and professional approach to handling complex cases while enabling Polsek to focus on preventive measures and fostering stronger community relationships.

However, the policy also poses challenges, particularly in regions with limited access to Polres. Geographic and logistical barriers may hinder the community's ability to access justice promptly. Therefore, it is crucial to address these challenges through sustained policy evaluation, resource augmentation, and innovative solutions, such as leveraging digital tools for remote case reporting and investigation tracking.

As law enforcement systems evolve to meet the demands of modern society, this policy underscores the importance of adaptability and collaboration. Aligning resources with public needs, maintaining equitable access to justice, and prioritizing efficiency are essential for fostering public trust and upholding the rule of law. Continuous monitoring and refinements to this approach will be pivotal in ensuring its success.

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