

Evaluation of the Anti Premanism, Drugs and Crime Policy Program in the Bali Regional Police

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Abstract

The Bali Regional Police (Polda Bali) is in charge of security and public order from various forms of security disturbances. This sense of security is a right for the people in the Bali Region. Moreover, Bali is one of the tourist destinations both local and foreign. Eradication of thuggery and illicit drug trafficking has been a priority program for the Bali Police since 2017. This program was created because previously acts of thuggery and illicit drug trafficking were very disturbing to the Balinese people. Illegal levies to small communities, street crimes that have resulted in loss of life and many Balinese people who are victims of illicit drug trafficking were the face of Bali before the anti-thuggery and drug programs. When this program is run, many changes have occurred until 2020. So that in 2021, this policy program is expected to continue to be a priority policy program for the Bali Police Chief. This is due to the enthusiasm of 97.9% of the 6,050 Balinese people who were the sample of the author's research, the tendency to still want the sustainability of this program. In addition, Balinese people tend to think that the success of eradicating thuggery and drugs by the Balinese police has been very good. This was also confirmed by community leaders from each district/city in Bali who said that the anti-thuggery and drug policy program needed to be maintained and improved.

Keywords

Bali; police; public; drugs; thuggery



I. Introduction

The Bali Regional Police (Polda Bali) is one of 34 Regional Police in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. The legal area of the Bali Police includes 1 City and 8 Regencies where in each Regency/City there is an individual Polres who is responsible for the security situation and public order. At the end of 2020, it was recorded that the Bali Police had 12,279 personnel whose assignments were spread across their jurisdictions. With this number of personnel, it is hoped that the Bali Police will be able to secure its territory from various kinds of security disturbances.

According to Wheeler, D. (2011), human security is defined as an interrelated relationship between freedom from fear and freedom from desire. Therefore, the security of the Bali Regional Police's jurisdiction is something that must be maintained together. Norman, L. (2018) says that security is exclusively a "good" that the community must strive for and create. A sense of security is a right that is demanded by society. Besides this feeling

of security is a right for all citizens of the country, a sense of security is an added value for tourism areas considering that Bali is one of the largest tourism destinations in Indonesia.

If the sense of security of a tourism area can be maintained, it will be able to increase economic growth in the tourism sector. This finding support Tourism is an industrial sector which is currently got a lot of attention from many countries in the world (Nasution, 2021). The tourism sector has become one of the leading sectors in various countries in the world, including Indonesia as one of the prima donna for foreign exchange earners (Hakim, 2021). Tourism is an industrial sector which is currently got a lot of attention from many countries in the world (Sinulingga, 2021). This can happen because tourists or visitors will continue to arrive for reasons of comfort and safety when they travel. Survila et al., (2017) say that tourists are most affected by factors such as price, accessibility, peer feedback, advertisements, offers, special discounts, terrorism risk and security in terms of crime when choosing their tourism travel destinations. Therefore, of course, it is necessary to have a policy rather than the security apparatus to create a real work program to maintain security.

Prior to 2017, the security situation in Bali could be categorized as a situation where the security conditions were not yet maximized. There were several factors that disturbed the security and order in the Bali region and became the focus of attention at that time. The existence of acts of thuggery and illicit drug trafficking has made the security of the Bali region disabled. How not, based on the facts and news that existed prior to 2017 regarding the lack of security in Bali, it turned out that much of it was caused by acts of thuggery. Thugs themselves come from the word *vrijman* which is Dutch which means free people, while *ism* which means flow. In addition to thuggery and drugs, street crimes which are classified as conventional crimes are also a concern of the Bali Regional Police leadership.

From the background of these conditions, the new inaugurated Bali Police Chief at that time was Inspector General. Pol. Dr. Petrus R. Golose as the highest leader in charge of the security sector made a firm statement by rejecting the existence of thuggery and illicit drug trafficking. a firm statement that was declared was "Drug Thugs No Way!!!" With this statement, the security level decreased due to thuggery activities and illicit drug trafficking began to increase. In addition, public confidence in the Bali Police in handling the security situation has also increased. This is evidenced by the results of a study from the University of Indonesia in 2018 regarding the level of satisfaction of the Balinese people with the performance of the Bali Police in handling cases of thuggery, drugs and other conventional crimes. With the increasing satisfaction of the Balinese people with the statements made, then in 2019 and 2020, the statement regarding the rejection was included in the policy agenda of the Bali Police Chief. The agenda was then realized in the form of the Bali Police Chief's Commander Wish program in early 2020. Then, one of the contents of the Bali Police Chief's policy through the Commander Wish was "Eliminating Organized Crime: Thugs, Land Mafia, and Illegal Debt Collectors". The realization is by providing performance achievement targets to personnel in their respective resort police work units to suppress these crimes by revealing, arresting and taking other legal remedies. With the increasing satisfaction of the Balinese people with the statements made, then in 2019 and 2020, the statement regarding the rejection was included in the policy agenda of the Bali Police Chief.

As long as the policy is implemented, there are very few incidents that disrupt public order and security, especially activities in the form of crimes with a background of thuggery, drugs and other conventional crimes. The real impact that can be directly accepted by the community is that there will be no more illegal levies on small communities and no more street crimes that are troubling the community. Not only that, the wild billboards that were previously installed at every crossroads and feature pictures of thugs' faces that scare the public have also disappeared from the public's eyes. In addition, the closure of nightclubs that

were found to be in possession of drugs during the raid was a clear and firm consistency with the direction of the policies that had been issued.

At the end of 2020, there was a change in the top leadership of the Bali Police, which was Inspector General Pol. Dr. Petrus R. Golose was replaced by Inspector General. Pol. Drs. Putu Jayaan Danu Putra SH, M.Sc. Coinciding with this, of course, in early 2021 there will be a new Commander Wish with a new top leadership of the Bali Police. Therefore, before making a policy, the author tries to conduct a survey about the wishes of the Balinese people towards the next policy direction of the Bali Police Chief regarding eradicating thuggery, eradicating illicit drug trafficking and disclosure of conventional crimes as a form of evaluation of the previous work program for 1 (one) year. Do Balinese people still want a policy that focuses on eradicating thuggery, drugs and conventional crimes? Then, How much do the Balinese people want the Bali Police to continue with this policy? From the results of this research, a new policy will be made related to the security and order of the Balinese people in particular.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Drugs

Drugs come from the Greek word "narke", which means drugged, or not feeling anything (Sudarto, 1983:36). The content in the drug substance will have an impact on the user, namely in the form of an effect that makes the user unconscious.

Meanwhile, based on the American Encyclopedia, drugs are defined as "A drug that dulls the senses, relieves pain, induces sleep, and can produce addiction in varying degrees". While the drug is defined as "a chemical agent that is used therapeutically to treat disease. More broadly, a drug may be defined as any chemical agent attach living protoplasm".

Kline and Staff stated that the definition of narcotics is "Narcotics are drugs which produce insensibility to their depressant effect in the central nervous system. Included in this definition are opium, opium derivatives (morphine, codeine, heroin) and synthetic opiates (meperidine, methadone)".

In the legislation in force in Indonesia, drug abuse is regulated by Law Number 35 of 2009. In that law, narcotics are defined as "Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semisynthetic which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of consciousness, or loss of consciousness." sense of reducing to eliminating pain, and can cause dependence which is divided into groups as attached in this law".

Based on some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that some of the substances contained in narcotics are substances that are included in the dangerous category if used continuously, because they will cause unconsciousness and numbness.

There are several substances that are included in the narcotics category, including marijuana, heroin, morphine, opium, cocaine, codeine, betamethadol, and their derivatives. All of them have risks that can have a negative impact on users, and have the impact of physical, mental and threatening damage to organs and nerves in the human body.

2.2 Premanism

Thugs are social problems that stem from the mental conditions and attitudes of people who are not ready to accept jobs that are considered to have less prestige. The thuggery that has existed in Indonesia has emerged since the Dutch colonial era. Besides being an individual act, thuggery is also carried out by local champions to commit lower-level crimes or what can be called street crimes, such as acts of theft with threats of violence (Article 365 of the Criminal Code), acts of extortion (Article 368 of the Criminal Code), acts of rape

(Article 285 of the Criminal Code), acts of persecution (Article 351 of the Criminal Code), and acts of destroying property (Article 406 of the Criminal Code) that will disrupt public order and cause unrest in the community.

Thugs comes from the Dutch word, namely *vrijman* which is defined as a free person, or independent, while the word *ism* means flow. Thugs are a term or term that is often used as a sentence that refers to the activities of a group of people who get their main income from extortion against other community groups. So thuggery can be expressed as a tendency to seize the property of others, even to the point of usurping public rights while displaying the valor of fearsome perpetrators. So the term thugs has an emphasis on someone's behavior that can make you restless, give you a sense of insecurity and harm the community or other people.

In the subsequent development of language and culture, the term thuggery tends to have a negative connotation, because it is considered to have a meaning that is prone to acts of violence or crime. However, the existence of thugs cannot only be equated with groups of criminals and other criminal acts such as pickpockets or muggers. The existence of thugs is generally clearly known by the community around the area of operation, such as trade centers, markets, terminals, highways, and entertainment centers.

The police have a close relationship because of their function as a protector of the community, and has a large enough role in its efforts to overcome the problem of thuggery. The police who are quite close to the community are expected to have sufficient ability to take appropriate action in anticipating the phenomenon of thuggery in the community. This cannot be separated from community participation in helping the police to uncover acts of thuggery around them. Various operations carried out by the police against thuggery perpetrators, who generally only arrest and then release them again, are of little use for eradicating thugs. This may be a source of thought for policy makers both at the central and regional levels.

2.3 Conventional Crime

Conventional/national crimes are crimes against life, property and honor that cause physical and psychological harm, whether carried out in ordinary ways or in new dimensions, that occur within the country. This conventional crime is a crime that usually occurs in social life such as theft, molestation, fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, gambling and so on. Conventional crimes are generally committed by people with reasons or economic motives. Those who commit this type of crime are usually forced to commit their actions on the grounds of meeting their daily needs. Society can be disturbed by the existence of this crime because it is persistent, repetitive and often occurs.

III. Research Methods

This research method uses a Quantitative Case Study approach. While the collection of respondents using purposive sampling technique. The main focus of this research is the evaluation of the Prevention of Thugs and Drugs Program by distributing questionnaires to respondents. In addition to respondent data, research data was also collected through interviews. This is done to complement the data from the questionnaire and direct communication related to the quantity of conventional crimes. So that this study is combined with a library research approach, namely a study through library research. The reason is combined with literature study because of the information needed in research from the literature.

So that by combining Quantitative and Study Library, in practice, the implementation of this research uses a combination of quantitative and qualitative approach (mix method

research). Dumbili & Dumbili (2014) argue that mixed methods research has become a necessity, especially for studies that aim to address complex and sensitive issues that one method research may not be able to do. Then for the method itself, the author uses a survey and descriptive analysis.

Field studies are needed to obtain primary data information from subjects that support the research objectives. Data collection activities consist of observation activities, interviews with questionnaires and documentation studies. Observations were carried out in an involved manner in the research subject environment in the Bali Regional Police jurisdiction.

IV. Discussion

Research related to the policy of the Commander Wish program was carried out on the Balinese people. Balinese people are used as research objects because Balinese people are the target group of a policy that is made. The author takes samples based on the experience of the community as the object of research as many as 6,050 people. According to Gabriel et al. (2019) said that in organizational science, researchers mostly use experience sampling methods to answer questions related to dynamic phenomena. The security situation and conditions in the community continued to change and the change in the main leadership of the Bali Police was the reason for making policies that had to be adapted to the security conditions of the people at that time.

In this research, the author only focuses on how much the Balinese people want related to the anti-thuggery and drug policy program to continue in 2021. The Balinese people studied in this study came from various regions in Bali, namely people in eight regencies and one Madya City. The community (respondents) as the object of research are not from the National Police or respondents who have police families (wife/husband/children/father/mother/siblings of members of the police). It aims to get answers as they are from respondents or neutral people. Data shows that from 6,050 respondents, 2,573 are private employees and the rest are farmers, fishermen, factory workers, transport drivers, teachers and so on.

The author and researcher conducted a survey on a sample of Balinese people through the use of technology. Technology is one of the tools that can be used in conducting research. Proskuryakova et al. (2014:2017) also says that technology is a tool used by policy makers to support critical areas of research and development carried out by various stakeholders. In this case, the author tries to distribute a questionnaire made with the Google Form Platform to the Balinese people according to the number of samples that have been determined. Dissemination of questionnaires by utilizing this technology is deemed necessary which aims to find out quickly, widely and cost-effectively about an information to be obtained from respondents as representatives of a particular population.

Then, the results of the distribution of the questionnaire were processed to obtain data in the form of numbers. From these data the author tries to make it an information. Hewitt (2019) says that some data can become information when someone uses it. In accordance with knowledge management theory, when information is processed into knowledge, that knowledge can be used as the basis for policy makers. This is confirmed by referring to the opinion of Daviter, F. (2015) who says that the role of knowledge in the policy-making process remains a central theory in policy analysis and political science.

As many as six thousand and fifty (6,050) respondents who filled out a survey regarding whether the anti-thuggery and drug policy program still needed to be continued, there were 2.1% who answered they did not agree. This means that as many as 97.9% of Balinese people still want this anti-thuggery and drug program. From the results of the survey research shown in Figure 1 (one), quantitatively it shows that the Balinese people still want

an anti-thuggery and drug program as the policy of the highest leadership of the Bali Police. So that the expectations of the Balinese people for security and order in their environment can be realized.

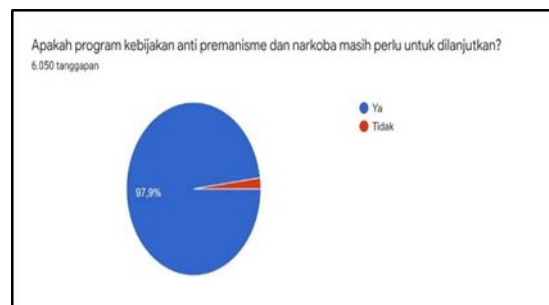


Figure 1. Balinese Community Assessment in the Anti-Thuggery and Drugs Program
Source: The results of the Bali community survey in December 2020

Just imagine if the acts of thuggery in Bali still color the activities of social life. Many people will be made difficult, disturbed and or harmed as a result of their actions. The actions of these groups of thugs are mostly actions that lead to the realm of crime or crime. In Bali itself there are many examples of their actions that have been done before. Starting from illegal levies to small communities, the installation of billboards and flags on the streets as a symbol of the identity of their regional power, fights between groups of thugs in public places, controlling the illicit trafficking of drugs, and even their group does not hesitate to eliminate someone's soul if it is not in line with their will.

Haider-Markel (2002) argues that the police and prosecutors are expected to be able to fully implement the policy by finding and punishing those who violate the criminal law. Of course, this is something that must be disciplined and even dealt with firmly by law enforcement officials. If law enforcement can be carried out firmly, crime will also decrease. On the other hand, if law enforcement is not firm, then the power of crime will run rampant. It could be that due to weak law enforcement by law enforcement officials, public trust in law enforcement institutions will fade. Even in the worst situation, there could be legal control by these thugs. In other words, thugs are above the law and above the law.

This situation should not occur in the jurisdiction of the Bali Police. The highest leadership of the Bali Police must be able to remove these presumptions and prejudices. Elimination of the shadow of the situation can be implemented if the situation and conditions of security and public order, especially the Balinese people can be guaranteed. Guaranteed security when people build small businesses, guaranteed security when going out of the house, guaranteed security that children are not contaminated by drugs, and so on. Discussing drugs, of course, cannot be separated from the efforts of all of us to fight it together. Goldstein et al. (1989) explained that illegal drugs are a factor in the occurrence of many crimes because of their pharmacological effects, the workings of the drug market, and the behavior of some people who are drug dependent.

In the last few years before this research was carried out, crimes such as street crime in the type of theft with weight or theft with violence (Jambret) occurred in the jurisdiction of the Kuta Sector Police where the perpetrators used the profits from the proceeds of their crimes to buy and use drugs. The writer knew about this incident when he was the head of the criminal investigation unit at the Kuta Sector Police at that time. This clearly explains that drug abusers justify any means to get money and then from that money carry out drug transactions to fulfill their needs (addiction). Rules regarding drug abuse in our country claim that drug users or addicts who can be said to be perpetrators can also be called victims.

Given these facts, it is clear that law enforcement actions must be firm in eradicating illicit drug trafficking. Drug dealers are actually punished with the heaviest. However, because we are a country of law, we must also trust and leave everything to law enforcement officials. Law enforcement officials must also enforce the rules as fairly as possible based on the applicable laws and regulations. Do not let the law enforcement that has been carried out even become a boomerang for the Polri institution.

Actually, not to demand the harshest punishment, but this paper focuses more on demanding that law enforcement continue to be aggressive and merciless to arrest and detain drug dealers or dealers. By arresting continuously, it is hoped that it can suppress the movement of drug dealers. Then, by detaining the suspect, it will be able to prevent the occurrence of other crimes. Kuziemko & Levitt (2004) also explain that the arrest and detention of drug market participants will prevent these people from committing other crimes related to participation in the market.

Law enforcement regarding the anti-thugs and drug program will also have to pay attention to many factors. An action plan or program implementation plan is very important to do. Without careful planning, the program can indeed run, but on the one hand it will cause new problems. As is the case with planning for the placement of personnel assigned to focus on anti-thugs and drug programs. The planning must pay attention to the available resources, lest the personnel power be too focused and excessive on this anti-drug thug program because the impact will also have an effect on increasing non-drug crimes. Shepard & Blackley (2005) explained that the rate of non-drug crime may increase due to limited police resources.

In addition, the anti-thuggery and drug policy program is also supported by the results of a survey on the success of the Bali Police in eradicating thuggery and drugs. It can be seen in Figure 2 that of the six thousand and fifty-two (6,052) Balinese as respondents, three thousand and seventy-one (3,071) or around 50.7% people think that the Bali Police has always succeeded in eradicating thuggery and drugs. A total of two thousand two hundred and forty-three (2,243) or 37.1% said that the Bali Police often succeeded in eradicating thuggery and drugs. Furthermore, as many as 551 people said the Bali Police rarely succeeded in eradicating thuggery and drugs. Finally, 187 or 3.1% said that the Bali Police had never succeeded in eradicating thuggery and drugs. From these data as many as 87, 8% stated that the Balinese police have always and often succeeded in eradicating thuggery and drugs, which means the statement can be said to be a fade back that has a good (positive) tendency. While the remaining 12.2% is an assessment that has a negative tendency. Of course, with the results of this survey, a new program will be formed by the current Bali Police Chief which will realize the people's desire to continue to eradicate acts of thuggery and drugs.

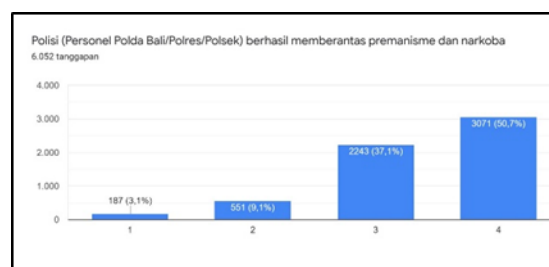


Figure 2. Balinese Community Assessment Related to Success Eradicating Thugs and Drugs
Source: The results of the Balinese community survey in December 2020

Furthermore, in order to support the survey results, the author also conducted an in-depth interview through interviews with resource persons in Bali. The resource persons here are community leaders who have influence in an area in Bali and are representatives of each

district/city. The results of the interview basically say that the anti-thuggery and drug policy program has been running well so far. This is evidenced by the absence of problems regarding cases of thuggery and drugs for the last three years. Community leaders also gave their appreciation for the handling of conventional criminal cases that disturbed the public, where they assessed that the Bali Police and their staff had worked optimally, so that they could make people calm and feel safe in Bali.

The statement further said that in carrying out the duties of the police, the decisive actions taken by the Bali Regional Police officers were in accordance with procedures and carried out in a measured manner. This decisive action is not solely intended to hurt or injure. Then the forced arrests made by police officers against acts of thuggery and illicit drug trafficking are also in accordance with sufficient evidence and witness statements. So, we can also see that the Bali Regional Police are professional in handling cases of thugs and drugs. Alternative problem solving, especially cases of thuggery given by officers, are also considered innovative and creative, so that they can always be accepted by the community.

The informant also said that the Bali Regional Police can always be relied on by the community to maintain security and order in Bali. The Bali Regional Police can indeed be relied on by the community to enforce the law and ensure the fairest possible legal certainty. The sincerity of officers in providing a sense of security against acts of thuggery to the community is also evidenced by the lack of police officers who ask for compensation after securing the community.

Based on the results of the interview, the community felt safe and comfortable carrying out activities when the Police were present in their midst. Then all the informants said that this policy program must be maintained and if necessary further improved. With this policy, many behavioral changes have occurred in their society. Small communities now no longer need to feel anxious when traveling, for fear of clashes between groups of thugs. People don't have to worry anymore when their children or their teenagers hang out to make friends because drug trafficking has been suppressed as much as possible. People don't need to worry anymore when opening a business because no one is doing illegal levies in the name of security anymore.

With the results of research in the form of surveys and interviews from various community leaders in Bali, it is clear that this anti-thug, drugs and conventional crime program still needs to be continued. The need for this policy program to continue in the following years so that the community becomes calm and there are no more criminal acts/crimes with the background of acts of thuggery or drugs. The existence of a sense of security in the Bali Region is a condition that supports the rise of tourism. Tourism based on a safe and conducive area will bring in many tourists. Of course, if many tourists arrive, it will improve the economy of the country and the surrounding community.

The results of this study are an evaluation and become one of the basic considerations for the Bali Police Chief in 2021 to make new policies. The new policy of the Bali Police Chief Inspector General. Pol. Drs. Putu Jayaan Danu Putra SH, M.Sc. poured through the Commander Wish program of the Bali Police Chief. The program emphasizes the 11 (eleven) steps of the Bali Police Chief towards a Precise Transformation of the Bali Police. Several steps as a policy program that supports the eradication of acts of thuggery, drugs and conventional crimes are in the first, second and third step points. The first step is to ensure the presence of the National Police in the community to provide a sense of security and comfort. Then the second step is to strengthen proactive action detection by Bali Police personnel against potential intolerance, radicalism, terrorism and social conflict. Furthermore, the third step is law enforcement that is fair to the community and does not provide space for thuggery, drug trafficking and legal mafia.

V. Conclusion

The Bali Police are responsible for the security and order situation and conditions in Bali. Thugs, drug trafficking and conventional crimes have become one of the factors that disrupt security in Bali. The acts of thuggery that are troubling the public and the illicit trafficking of drugs must be stopped in order to maintain the stability of public security. The anti-thuggery, drugs and conventional crime policy program issued through the 2021 Bali Police Chief Commander Wish is one of the policies used to reduce the crime rate. The survey shows that there is community support to continue the anti-thuggery and drug policy program. The figure is 97.9% of six thousand and fifty (6.050) community respondents is a large number and can be said to be the full support of the Balinese people for the continuation of the program. In addition, the success of the Bali Police in eradicating thuggery and drugs also tends to be considered good when viewed from the feedback given by the community by 87.8% who stated that the police always and often succeeded.

The results of interviews with influential community figures in Bali revealed the same thing, namely the anti-thuggery, drugs and conventional crime policy programs to be maintained and if necessary increased again. This can ensure that anti-thuggery, drug and street crime policy programs still need to be made a top priority for future policies. This research becomes the basis and evaluation for the Bali Police Chief to make policies regarding the 11 (eleven) steps of the Bali Police Chief towards a Precise Transformation of the Bali Police. The 3 (three) steps include ensuring the presence of the National Police in the community to provide a sense of security and comfort; strengthening the detection of proactive actions by Bali police personnel against potential intolerance, radicalism, terrorism and social conflict.

The author hopes that research on evaluating policy programs by involving the community as respondents will continue in the following year. The goal is to measure the level of success of the policies that have been made and as a basis for consideration or evaluation for further policy making considering the community's needs related to the sense of security and order that the community wants in a place continues to change according to the social changes of the community.

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