

A Model for Handling Act 'Begal' Violence at the Police of Makassar City

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Abstract. Begal is one of the criminal acts such as; deprivation, extortion, robbery, snatcher and such that harm others person and it's pushy. Responding to the crime of begal, the police are considered to be less focused on preventing criminal acts. Chairman of the Executive Board of Setara Institute Hendardi, suspect that the phenomenon of theft by force or robbery has become a tool for imaging the police apparatus. Because this phenomenon suddenly appeared in the midst of public distrust of the institution Police. Therefore, several cases of begal that have been arrested by residents have resulted in a "street court" where people suspected of being the perpetrators of begal were tortured by the community. Therefore, several cases of begal that have been arrested by residents have resulted in a "street court" where people suspected of being the perpetrators of begal were tortured by the community. Criminologist from the University of Indonesia, Erlangga Masdiana, saw that the perpetrators had an opportunity to get money through the action of begal. Erlangga also saw that from the existing pattern, the motorcycle of begal incident usually occurred at the beginning of the year. The reason is "economic activities are still not a lot," he explained. Indonesia, in perspective of law, considering that the perpetrators of begal are on average young age, they are only subject to coaching sanctions. In this case, according to criminologist Hamidah Abdurrahman that executor of begal can be charged under Article 365 because before taking a motorcycle owned by another person, he gave threats to violence to the victim. And if it resulted in death of the victim then he could be threatened with a maximum imprisonment of fifteen years up to the death penalty or life imprisonment.

Keywords: *Begal, Casualties life, Police, Street court.*

1. INTRODUCTION

A crime has not been criminalized, it does not mean that the act cannot be sanctioned. If the behavior is considered evil and detrimental to the people, the culprit must have acquired social sanction of society (Paul Ricardo; 2010). The crime of 'begal', is not found in Indonesian positive law, but is the term used by the community against the perpetrator of a crime who intercepts a victim on the street and commits confiscation of property accompanied by threats.

Interestingly, 'begal' as a conventional crime is very unsettling for the Indonesian people, including the City of Makassar. Recapitulation data over the last 3 years there were 3,675 cases, such as theft with violence in the position of worrying (Polrestabes Makassar, 2019). The culprit average age was 17-20 years old, and very sadistic. They are in small groups of 2 to 4 people. They do not

hesitate to injure the victim, even to kill. The highest crime rates are found mainly in industrial and commercial centers, densely populated, poor and slum. Makassar, one of the big cities in Indonesia, has an impact on the population mobility, job seekers, as well as a target for criminals.

In the victimology study, the business areas in the suburbs of the city, the criminal act of violent theft is very dominant. Including the tendency of victims of crimes of violence on public roads. Forensic psychologist at Pancasila University, Jakarta, Reza Indragiri Amriel, sees the Begal acts that happen are only surface crimes, intermediaries for other crimes. Not just economic motive. Their actions indicate a rational disorder, under the influence of narcotics, drugs and alcohol so that their actions towards the victim become excessive. (beritasatu.com/)

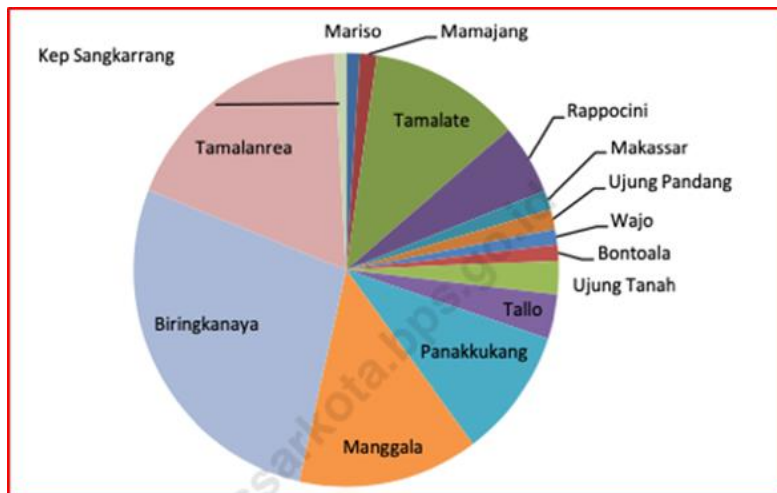


Fig 1. Street crimes become a real threat to society

Street crimes become a real threat to society, especially if crime by using force, very affects the security and public order, because it is closest to the community. It will cause fear, insecurity and the productivity of the people in their daily lives is disturbed. It is no wonder, the judicial system is very busy these street crimes. For this reason, the Makassar City government has built an operating room under the control the Instance Information and Communication of Makassar city. This idea is similar to that in developed countries which have already applied this concept. (Ismoenandar: 2015)

In various literatures, Sociologist Emile Durkheim (1933), for example, views that crime is normal in all levels of society and it is almost impossible to eliminate it. According to Widy (in Muslim, 2015) there are three important steps to solve crime, namely: (a) Imposing strict penalties for criminals (b) Implementing an integrated security system (c) Improving social conditions in the surrounding environment.

2. METHOD

The object of this research is the acts of Begal violence in Makassar City. This research is designed based on a logical arrangement that connects empirical data with research questions, so that it gets conclusions according to the facts (Yin, 2000). The strategy used to answer research the problems or achieve the research objectives that have been is a case study. Case study intended that "an empirical inquiry that investigates phenomena in a real-life context. The method used is qualitative, with the reason that handling 'Begal' violence acts are often found in process, so that it will be more meaningful if approached qualitatively. The aim is to develop, produce, implementable recommendations by policy makers, and validate policy implementation models.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

One of the factors that triggers crime is the widespread unemployment and limited employment opportunities. Usually they are categorized as poor, do not have a job, and lack of income and assets to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, housing and health levels. All of them are factors that trigger crime, especially local workers who are deprived of the massive influx of foreign workers, especially in the industrial sector. The Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) reported that South Sulawesi province ranked fifth in the total crime. In 2018, reached 21 616 cases, with the risk of crime per 100 thousand inhabitants there are 256 people. In 2017 there were 16,088 cases, with the risk of crime 166 people. Increased by almost a half fold up. This figure is higher than the national average.

Similarly, the time interval for the crime has increased. In 2018, every 24 seconds a crime occurs. In 2017, an interval of 32 seconds, and 34 seconds in 2016. "Cases of theft with violence like Begal dominate the list of crimes, especially in Makassar City," said Police Commissioner Wirdhanto Hadicaksono, Head of Criminal Investigation at the Makassar City Police. There are Begal perpetrators desperate to pretend as the police and hold back every vehicle that crosses road.

On the other hand, the relationship between population and Begal crime can be used as an indicator in determining predictive patterns. The higher the population density, the higher the criminal rate. In Makassar city, the total population reached 1,508,154 people, consisting of 746,951 man, and 761,203 women, with a sex ratio of 98. The population density is 8,580 people / km², with a population growth rate of 1.29 percent. (BPS Statistics,2019).

The data above, shows that there is a significant relationship between population and Begal crime. It

does not only to spread in areas with high population, but also in areas with medium population. This shows that the scope of the Begal crime area is increasingly widespread and varied. Criminal acts of high crime density, especially in the Districts of Rappocini, Panakukang, Mamajang, Ujung Pandang and Makassar. Meanwhile, medium crime density in partially districts of Rappocini and Panakukang. For Low Crime Density covers part of the Districts of Tamalate, Tamalanrea, Manggala, Tallo, Wajo and Mariso (Abidin, 2018)

In a further development, there is a tendency harrier do kriminalitas no longer based on the location and density of population, but the development of new housing projects come to be one factor. On the other hand, the dominant criminal incidents occurred 23.00 to 00.00 wita at night is the time for high crime incidence. Meanwhile, daytime it tends to occur at 06.00, 07.00, 17.00 and 18.00 wita, in the low crime category.

The crime of Begal has eaten a lot of victims. One of the victims was Nirmala (23), a student of the Hasanuddin University Faculty of Law. Nirmala died on the way to the Police Hospitals. She was badly injured in the head from an accident while fighting back and chasing the bandit who was holding him. She fell when hit the vehicle Irfan (26) and Ayu (25). The other two friends it also suffered serious injuries and were taken to Hospital Bahagia Minasa Upa. (<http://akurat.co/news/id>)

A similar incident, the perpetrator of Begal Rangga Serang (22) attacked a girl riding a motorcycle while passing on a quiet road. Rangga and his friends followed behind. Rangga explained:

"In a safe place away from the crowd, we immediately confronted the potential victim and pointed 'badik' (a type of knife). We were even beat him for fighting back. Once helpless, we took the motorbike away", he said (interview, 20/10/17).

The respond these street crimes, Chairman Presidium of 'the Indonesian Police Watch' Neta S Pane said "Begal took life, the police could not anticipate it". Police were less focused on the prevention of acts of crime. When there were viral cases on social media, they just take action. "The

police were like firefighters. Once there is a new fire extinguished". complained Neta. They only diligently conduct patrols when a crime was highlighted by the public. University of Indonesia criminologist Iraq Sulihin assessed that the police tended to "cure", and were unable to anticipated. It became a pattern when there was much talk of crime, police directing a lot of human resources even forming special team. The effect the crime rate was declining, but temporary. After these special team was disbanded and supervision relaxed, crime increased again. "This is like a balloon, one side is pressed, then it will expand again," he explained. Responding to the above, the Police Assistant of human Resources, Inspector General Arief Sulistyono admitted that statistically, the police number were deemed insufficient to protect the public.

Responding to the above, the Police Assistant of human Resources, Inspector General Arief Sulistyono admitted that statistically, the police number were deemed insufficient to protect the public. The recruitment of polices members uses a zero growth minimum approach. This means that the number of recruits is the same as members who have been pension or died. deally, the ratio between the National Police and the number of people is 1: 400 or 1: 450. In 2017, the number of Police members were only 443,193 personnels, of course not comparable to the total population of Indonesia which reached more than 262 million people. More compounded; (a) Limited of personnel the Indonesian National Police (b) The lack of operational support in the field (c) Relatively low human resources (d) The lack of available operational budget.

On the other hand, partnerships building of Police with various parties in tackling Begal crimes, begin to identify, diagnoses up on criminal justice (*Criminal Justice System*), can be realized if the Police have been trusted by the public. This was reflected in the attitudes and behavior in private life, as well as in carrying out tasks. Communities who are ready to cooperate with the police, including local / city governments and the TNI by clarifying existing standard operational procedures.

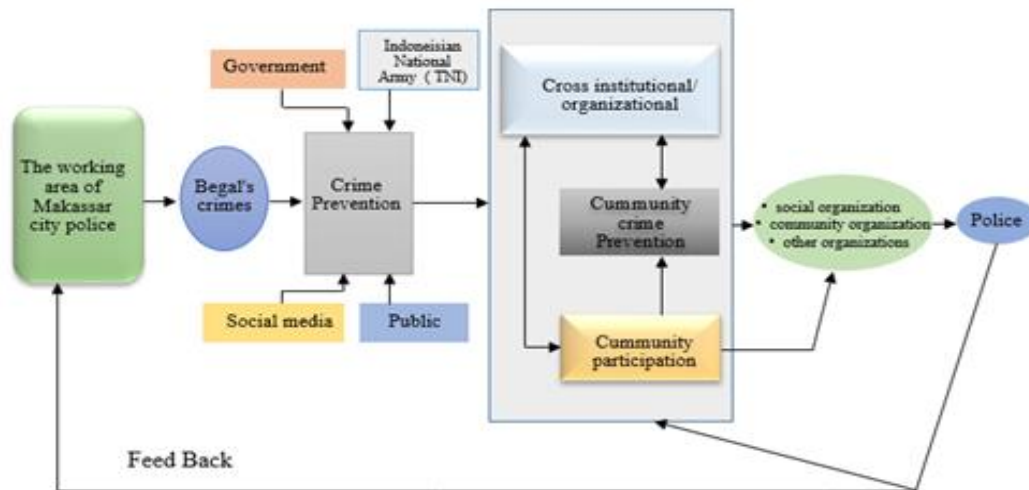


Fig 2. A Model for Handling Act Begal's Violence in Makassar City

4. CONCLUSION

Crime prevention is an integrated cross-organization activity for the protection of the community. Thus, the organization coordinating a major goal in the protection of society to achieve social welfare. To achieve this main goal, taken some steps namely: (1) identification; as a guideline for making policies and formulating strategies in crime prevention. (2) diagnosis; looking for the nature, escalation and background of crime occurs to help determine action as an effort to solve problems (3) treatments, are problem-solving efforts through: (a) **rehabilitative**; which focuses mainly on the condition of the perpetrator of a crime, to make changes or improvements in their behavior so that they are in accordance with existing social standards or norms. (b) **preventive**; focus on prevention so that Begal crimes do not occur. To eradicating crime by eliminating everything that causes a crime to occur. Can be done at the individual, group, and community level. (c) **repressive**; prevention of crime is carried out after a crime has occurred. These actions may include arrest, detention, to convict and put in a correctional Institution.

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