

CRIMINOLOGY STUDY OF CRIMINAL ACTS IN TOURISM DESTINATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is a dynamic activity that involves many people as well as life in various fields of business. In terms of national development, tourism is one of the fields that contributes a lot in the form of foreign exchange for countries other than oil, earth, and gas, the expansion of employment, encouraging and promoting regional development, and increasing the prosperity and welfare of the community. Indonesia is a country that will be a lot of tourist and cultural destinations. This is evident from the many tourist visits spread throughout the regions or provinces in Indonesia, one of the regencies that have a lot of natural tourism potential, one example of the existence of tourist destinations in Southern Bangkalan consisting of 4 (four) sub-districts namely Kamal, Kwanyar, Labang, Socah, there are some of which there are tourist destinations that are much in demand by local tourists or from outside the city. But because of the many cases of criminal acts in a relatively short period of time provides an idea that criminal acts in destinations of real tourist destinations are in the southern part of Bangkalan. In addition, there is also a security strategy at tourist sites that are less effective so as not to be able to prevent the same criminal acts from recurring. Therefore, serious efforts are needed to overcome crime in tourist destinations not only become the duty of law enforcement, but there needs to be a community participation in it. So that criminology is the right study to discuss and find and describe the causes of a crime. Where the determination of the cause of crime is needed as a strategic first step in efforts to combat contextual crimes.

Keywords: Tourism, Criminology, criminal act

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1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is a dynamic activity that involves many people as well as life in various fields of business. In terms of national development, tourism is one of the fields that contributes a lot in the form of foreign exchange for countries other than oil, earth, and gas, the expansion of employment, encouraging and promoting regional development, and increasing the prosperity and welfare of the community.[1] Tourism Indonesia is a potential driver of the national economy to spur higher economic growth in the future. Tourism as *The Core Economy* Indonesia has many competitive advantages and competitive advantages Tourism is the largest foreign exchange earner, the best in Regional, Wonderful *Indonesia Country Branding*, Indonesia *Incorporated*, Indonesia as *Tourism Hub Country*, and is the allocation of resources in Indonesia. [2]

Indonesia is a country that will be a lot of tourist and cultural destinations. This is evident from the many tourist visits scattered throughout the region or province in Indonesia, this shows that many people expect to enjoy a good, healthy, and free environment from environmental pollution that can endanger their health and safety, especially from other disorders, although not harmful to health but can damage beauty (aesthetics) and pollute the environment. Supervision of threats from destruction and environmental pollution in tourist attractions is the most important aspect in maintaining and preserving tourist attractions as a form of preserving national assets in contributing to national development in the form of employment providers and other economic activities (*multiplier effect*) and state foreign exchange income.

Bangkalan Regency is one of the districts that have a lot of natural tourism potential, one example of the existence of tourist destinations in Southern Bangkalan consisting of 4 (four) districts namely Kamal, Kwanyar, Labang, Socah, some of which are tourist destinations that are much in demand by local tourists or from outside the city. However, behind the Government's efforts to build tourism development, until now the local government has not managed it optimally. Even impressed the local government is powerless to regulate and maintain the comfort and safety of tourists. So that there is a view or unfavorable impression of Madura is an area that is prone to crime or unsafe to visit and other bad impressions about Madura can not be eliminated. For example, the impression of the distribution in the destination of *Bukit Jaddih* Tourism located in Parseh Socah, found there are wild levies from several people, each spot of tourists is charged a levy of around Rp.20,000 which if ditotal can reach more than Rp 60,000 While the local government is powerless to regulate it. Of course this makes tourists uncomfortable. [3] Another example is the frequent bullying, one of which is written by the victim in his blog stating that bullying is rampant on certain roads without any precautions from the surrounding community. It's like culture. Madura as a place to handle stolen goods from various cities, especially Surabaya, Gresik, Sidoarjo after Pasuruan / Lumajang. [4] There is one perpetrator who has been caught, namely Ahmad Muzakki, a resident of Sangra Agung Village, Socah Subdistrict, Bangkalan Regency. He admitted that during the period 2017-2018 has done at least 15 times the departure. Of the 15 recognized crime scenes, three of them are located on the path to the Goa Pote Bukit Jaddih tourist area, namely on the road Sangra Agung Village, Socah District and one location in the area near goa pote tourism. [5]

The occurrence of criminal cases in a relatively short period of time gives an idea that criminal acts in destinations of real tourist destinations are in the southern part of Bangkalan. In addition, there is also a security strategy at tourist sites that are less effective so as not to be able to prevent the same criminal acts from recurring. The arrest of criminals carried out in tourist destinations still has a negative impact on people who are not aware of maintaining a safe and comfortable environment so that it affects the development of tourism. In the development of tourism that becomes the focus as the main object that is in addition to beauty to be enjoyed as well as comfort and security from crime. Failure to respond to this phenomenon will be very detrimental both economically and sustainably if between the local government and the community still can not maximize the comfort and security that exist.

Crime that is something complex and exists in society can be understood from several different sides. That's why in everyday life we often catch various comments about a different crime event. And it turns out that we are easy to understand the evil itself. The number of crimes that occur in Indonesia over time is increasing. This is exacerbated by the economic situation of this nation that makes our society far from prosperous, even many Indonesians are still below the poverty line. Such conditions make them desperate to want to do various ways to meet their needs, not least committing crimes. Surely the crime will definitely be punished and punished in accordance with the applicable provisions, without excluding anyone. The rules of determination in criminal law are a picture of the negative reaction of society to a crime. [6]

It takes serious efforts to tackle crime in tourist destinations not only become the duty of law enforcement, but there needs to be a community participation in it. Addressing the problems related to criminal acts in tourist destinations, the need for anticipatory steps from the authorities together with the public to prepare preventive measures as early as possible. So that such things as violent theft, bullying, fraud, ganging, to murder and others can be minimized from tourist destinations. Because the police are not at all times in the community environment to protect them. Public awareness of the potential of natural tourism that exists as well as the mentality of the community that must be able to be more friendly and open becomes one of the conditions in dealing with it. But not only the role of the community, the role of community leaders in overcoming it is also important to look forward to.

In Indonesia, there has long been known as a security program by the community that is actually very effective if implemented properly. The program is an environmental security system (siskamling). Siskamling is a form of self-service pam, is a unity of components that are interdependent and have relationships, influencing each other to get results in an effort to support the realization of a fair, prosperous and civilized civil society based on Pancasila. [7] The program has been created to support the government's efforts in ensuring the safety of every citizen from all forms of threatening crimes. The concept of environmental security system(siskamling)is currently rarely applied both in the village and in the city. For this reason, the role of the village government is needed to encourage and reactivate so that the community becomes aware to participate in maintaining the comfort and security of the environment, including the tourist destination environment. To be able to apply the concept, no less important is to prepare the mindset and understanding of the main community to the rule of law.

In addition, the spirit of togetherness between citizens to be able to get out of bad stigma as a criminal area must also continue to be fostered so that the application of the concept can run well and optimally.

Based on the conditions described above, according to the author criminology is a branch of science that is the core of his study discussing and discovering and describing the causes of a crime. Where the determination of the cause of crime is needed as a strategic first step in efforts to combat contextual crimes. Referring to criminal acts in tourism destinations as a crime, then the study of criminology is very relevant to be able to find the substance of the problem that works at the basic level, namely the factors that cause criminal acts in tourism destinations which are then continued by finding countermeasures by reviewing from the point of view of penal and/or non-crime prevention efforts in the destination area of tourism, especially in the Southern Part of Bangkalan.

Based on the explanation above, the problems that can be faced from this study are: How is the form of criminal acts in tourism destinations? From this question, researchers hope to provide solutions related to problems through the point of view of Criminology studies as a science that studies the causes and effects of crime, especially in tourism destinations. Type of method in this research is normative-empirical research by combining normative elements which are then supported by the addition of data from empirical elements.² In this normative-empirical research primary databases are used throughout data obtained directly in the field through interviews as well as secondary databases used throughout the data obtained hammering the identified literature studies from primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials. With the approach of legislation (*conceptual approach*), Conceptual (*conceptual approach*) and case (*case approach*) of the data obtained and sorted, the use of normative research used is literature materials as data to analyze cases in the preparation of this study. So in this case researchers will conduct scientific studies of their problems in order to direct, correct, and evaluate their decisions and actions. So in this case researchers seek and provide changes to the problems that occur as a Countermeasure of Criminal Acts in Tourism Destinations.

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Form Of Criminal Acts In Tourism Destinations From The Point Of View Of Criminology

According to article 27 paragraph (2) of Law 10 of 2009 on tourism, namely: Physical damage to tourist attraction as referred to in paragraph (1) is to do the act of changing the color, changing the shape of certain species, polluting the environment, moving to take, destroying or destroying tourist attractions resulting in reduced or loss of uniqueness, beauty, and authentic value of a tourist attraction that has been determined by the government and or local government. [8]

Criminal Acts in the Criminal Code (Criminal Code) is known as *stratbaar feit* which in the literature about criminal law often uses the term delik, while lawmakers formulate a law using the term criminal event or criminal act or criminal act. Criminal acts are a term that contains a basic understanding in legal science, as a term formed with awareness in providing the most important characteristics of criminal law events.

Criminal acts have an abstract understanding of concrete events in the field of criminal law, so criminal acts must be given a scientific meaning and clearly determined to be able to separate with the terms used daily in people's lives . [9]

So that in this case science can be understood related to criminal acts, especially in criminology which according to Soedjono Dirdjosisworo is a science that studies cause, effect, repair and prevention of crime as a symptom of humans by collecting donations of various sciences. Criminology is a means of knowing the causes of evil and its consequences, studying ways to prevent the possibility of evil from arisen. Criminology is actually intended to reveal the motives of the perpetrators of crime while the criminal law to the relationship of deeds and consequences (law of causation). Motive factors can be traced with evidence that reinforces the intention to commit a crime. [10]

Criminology as an auxiliary science in criminal law provides a deep understanding of the phenomenon of crime, because of the crime and efforts that can overcome crime, which aims to reduce the rate of crime development. Crime in Tourism Destinations is seen from the point of view of Criminology based on the results of interviews that have been conducted in 4 (four) sub-districts of crime in the destination destination. Tourism can be identified because of several things, namely because of the style of clothing, goods carried, and age. In the clothing style factor the perpetrators of crime will definitely highlight the style of clothing and appearance worn such as gold, rings, mobile phones, wallets, and so on. So because of the economic pressure at home that must be met so that the perpetrators are desperate to target jewelry or equipment that is considered worth selling. This kind of economic thing that makes the perpetrators desperate to commit crimes or willing to hurt the victim just because they want to get what is targeted.

Age is also a special attraction for my mop because it is considered the victim's slowness with the tour that is being enjoyed so that it is caught off guard by luggage and forgets about the Brought, so that it gives rise to an opportunity for those criminals. The cause and effect of crime in a place or in a tourist destination is so frequent that criminology studies related to this crime make We know the cause of a crime to happen. So that not only the study from the point of view of criminology is used as a reference or countermeasures effort but the role of community leaders and also the active role of the community to participate. securing the location around tourist destinations as an effort to overcome the act of crime in tourism destinations.

B. Causes of Crime in Tourism Destinations

In general, crime can be divided into several types, namely personal crime (the perpetrator and victim of the crime are the same), interpersonal (there is a perpetrator who harms other people), and social crime (the effect of the perpetrator's crime is detrimental to the lives of many people in society). Criminal characteristics and mental illness.

Biological factors also illustrate that crime can be seen from the physical appearance of the perpetrator of the crime, for example, it can be seen by certain biological characteristics such as an asymmetrical face, thick lips, flat nose, etc. However, in this case it cannot be used as a benchmark as a factor causing crime, only as a theory used to identify a criminal.

Crimes that have occurred at tourism locations in the Southern part of Bangkalan Regency (Kwanyar, Labang, Kamal, and Socah) provide information regarding the factors causing the perpetrators to commit criminal acts at tourism destinations according to the statement from the Head of Criminal Investigation Unit, Zaenal, Socah Police, as follows:

a. Economic Factors

In economic factors, this is the first trigger for criminal acts or crime to occur anywhere, especially when there is economic pressure to survive. Justifies any means to get what you want. Income from work at home is considered insufficient to support the family, so the perpetrators are determined to violate the law, namely by committing criminal acts of theft or theft in tourism destination areas, because it is considered a strategic place to carry out their actions by following, mugging, robbing, stealing, , even to the point of injuring the victims.

In the midst of modern society in Bangkalan Regency, especially in the 4 sub-districts in the southern part, namely (Kwanyar, Labang, Kamal, and Socah), there are still many people who are considered economically deficient, not enough to support their families on a daily basis and for other matters such as paying debts and so on. . So many criminals carry out reckless actions. The lower the economic level in the area, the greater the opportunity for crime to occur. Criminals sometimes tend to be psychologically under pressure to fulfill their daily needs which they cannot do because they do not have a steady income. Poverty or economic factors are factors that influence the occurrence of crime, because in order to fulfill their daily needs, people will tend to do whatever it is, even if they commit a crime. So in this case the Psychogenesis Theory is a review that can define criminals who commit criminal acts because of their economic pressure.

b. Faith that is not strong enough

Madura is an island that is known to have a society with a very high level of compliance with the normative rules of its religion. This devotion and obedience is formed from the many Islamic boarding schools in Madura and also the existence of the Tomb of Sheikha Kholil Bangkalan, the Religious Figure. However, here it gives rise to a stikna which is considered difficult in its implementation in everyday life, if it is related to the level of crime in the southern part of Bangkalan Regency, which is famous for its many tourist destinations but cannot be separated from criminal cases. So faith factors that are not strong need to be re-instilled in society through the role of religious figures in everyday life.

In this Sociogenic Theory, it can be seen that evil behavior can be formed by a bad and evil environment, school conditions that are less attractive and relationships that are not guided by moral and religious values. So in this case

c. Environmental Interaction

The social environment is what influences more activities between families, household conditions, family economics, and parental understanding and cultural background. The family is the smallest group in society and the place to receive family love. The family is where the human personality resides. So with this, a human's behavior or nature of action is actually formed from his family environment.

In relation to the criminal factors that occur in tourist destinations, criminals definitely have a place to live. From there we can see and observe that all criminals who have been caught by the police mostly have environmental backgrounds that are less caring and seem indifferent. This sociogenic theory can explain and reveal that the causes of crime are influenced by surrounding environmental factors, including family, economic, social, cultural, defense and security and technological discoveries. This theory directs us that people have a tendency to commit crimes because of the process of imitating circumstances

C. Security System Implemented in Tourist Destination Areas

Environmental security system (siskamling) implemented around tourist destinations in the southern part of Bangkalan Regency. According to information provided by the Head of Criminal Investigation Unit, Rofiki, Bangkalan Police, it can be said that this has been resolved, especially in areas prone to crime in tourist destinations, by building several guard posts at various points near tourist attractions, such as the establishment of a post in Socah close to tourist attractions. By carrying out security checks and establishing guard posts, at least the community is making efforts to prevent crime in the environment around where they live.

Crime prevention or prevention efforts are usually carried out using two methods, namely the moralistic method and the abolitionistic method. Moralism is a response that is carried out by cultivating a spiritual mentality that can be carried out by scholars, educators, and so on. Meanwhile, abolitionistic methods are conceptual methods of coping that must be planned on the basis of criminological research, and explore the causes from various interrelated factors. So the most common way to do this is by combining various elements related to criminal justice mechanisms and community participation.

In a procedural context, involvement and involvement of the community in efforts to overcome criminal acts is also regulated in the Criminal Procedure Code. Article 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code states that every person who experiences, sees, witnesses and/or becomes a victim of an incident which constitutes a criminal act has the right to submit a report or complaint to the investigators and/or investigators either verbally or in writing. Furthermore, every person who becomes aware of an evil conspiracy to commit a criminal act against public peace and security or against life or against property rights is obliged to immediately report this matter to the investigator or investigators. With these two legal provisions, legally formal community involvement in efforts to prevent criminal acts in tourism destinations has a clear legal basis.

3. CONCLUSION

Geographical conditions, and social Masyarakat to manage Tourism Destinations in southern Bangkalan Regency can actually be managed well again, especially the geographical conditions close to the Surabaya-Madura bridge link line will grow the tourism potential visited and help the community economy. But in this case the safety and comfort of visitors is the main factor of the existence of tourist destinations in the southern part of Bangkalan Regency. There is a view or impression that is not good about Madura is an area that is prone to crime or not safe to visit and other bad impressions about madura can not be eliminated because many crimes that are intentional or have not occurred a lot in the tourism destination area.

Things that often happen are criminal acts such as theft, robbery, bullying, and so on that endanger tourist visitors. From the existence of several criminal acts that exist the role of community leaders, security forces, or the community itself must be aware of maintaining security around especially the security forces are not at all times in the community environment to protect them. Public awareness of the potential of natural tourism that exists as well as the mentality of the community that must be able to be more friendly and open becomes one of the conditions in dealing with it.

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