

Police Efforts in Overcoming Anarchic Actions Performed by Motorcycle Gangs

Hendri¹, Azis Budianto², Rineke Sara³
{regamahendrik@gmail.com¹, azis_budianto@borobudur.ac.id², rineke_sara@borobudur.ac.id³}

University of Borobudur, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract. The peculiarity of bike groups is overflowing in a few major urban communities in Indonesia and is typically generally finished by youngsters. All moves initiated by bike posses that cause disorder are vexing to the encompassing local area. In this review, the records used to help the exploration are as works and news connected with the endeavors of the police in handling the wrongdoing of bike posses. The record being referred to is Regulation no. 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Method Code, Regulation no. 2 of 2002 concerning the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Perkap Polri No. 23 of 2010 concerning the Authoritative Construction of the Retreat Police and Area Police, Public Police Perkap No. 14 of 2012 concerning Rules for Criminal Examination, the job of the police in endeavors to beat demonstrations of viciousness carried out by cruiser groups which are sought after in three ways, i.e prudently, preventively, and oppressively. Preplanned is done by encouraging bike gangsters who then, at that point, say something to disband from the cruiser posse bunch, preventive endeavors are completed by giving lawful guiding to the local area and junior and secondary school understudies in Garut Rule and as well as passing on requests or messages.

Keywords: police; motorcycle gang management; crime

1 Introduction

The state has two indispensable organizations to keep up with state security and request. The two foundations are the Indonesian Public Armed force and the Indonesian Public Police. The military is entrusted with shielding the power of the country from impedance from outside and inside. The police are responsible for keeping up with inner security and request in the state. The job of these two foundations is ordered in Article 30 passage (2) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which peruses: "The endeavors of state guard and security are brought out through a widespread group's safeguard and security framework by the Indonesian Public Armed force and the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia, as the fundamental power, and individuals of the Republic of Indonesia. as a supporting force"[1]

The Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia and its subordinate design as an organization entrusted with keeping up with inside security and request in the state, in completing their obligations and capabilities, don't seem, by all accounts, to be ideal. It tends to be seen from the inner condition of the country which is as yet not totally protected. Indonesia Police Watch reports that in the midst of society, the peculiarity of Cruiser Posses with anarchic activities is upsetting the general population.

Presently, the peculiarity of bike posses is overflowing in a few major urban communities in Indonesia and is generally done by youngsters. All moves initiated by cruiser packs that cause rebellion are upsetting to the encompassing local area. Minor infringement, for example, criminal traffic offenses as well as violations, for example, defacement of public offices, conflicts between individual bike posses, oppression that killed others, thievery, burglary, and numerous different wrongdoings carried out by this cruiser pack bunch which has been upsetting the general public.

The factor causing the emergence of motorcycle gangs is the driving factor, namely the psychology of young people who like groups that have the same hobbies. The pull factor is that spaces or canals that channel the hobbies or activities of young people are blocked, resulting in destructive and counter-productive activities with the development of adolescent psychology.

Romi Librayanto said "citizen security must be realized by the state as its internal function. The internal function of the state is to maintain public order, peace, security, peace within the state and protect the rights of everyone"[2]

Santrock explains: "that juvenile delinquency is a collection of various socially unacceptable behavior of adolescents that results in criminal acts. Knowing who teenagers are and what problems they face is a must for parents. With this knowledge, parents can guide their children to deal with these times of crisis smoothly"[3]

The police capability expressed in Regulation Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia, to be specific in article 2 (two) is one of the elements of the state government in the field of keeping up with public security and request, policing, haven and administration to the local area. In the endeavors with be completed, the police will comply to the obligations and specialists of the police which are additionally controlled in Regulation Number 2 of 2002 concerning the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia giving security, protecting, and administration to the local area.

According to Soedjono Dirjo in Sadjijono states: "that order is a free atmosphere that is directed, focused on the atmosphere coveted by the community which is the goal of the law, this order is a mirror of the existence of standards, guidelines, and instructions for individuals in their social life, individual orderly living as a basis the realization of an orderly society in which peace and justice are contained.[4]

Security and public order must be created and pursued not only by the security forces (police, defense, and security) but by all elements of society that must be involved. Security and order are two things that go hand in hand and always support each other in a comfortable and peaceful atmosphere.[5]

Criminal law is an important tool in crime prevention or perhaps as a drug in eradicating crimes that are troubling and detrimental to society in general and victims in particular. The prevention of these crimes can be carried out in a preventive (prevention) and repressive (enforcement) manner. However, preventive efforts are not effective if we do not know what exactly is a factor in the crime occurring and what is the reason for someone committing a crime.

For this reason, it is then necessary to review the criminal acts committed by motorcycle gangs to find effective solutions to overcome and eradicate or at least minimize the negative actions carried out by motorcycle gangs to create stability in every relationship in society.

2 Methodology

This sort of exploration is elucidating research utilizing a subjective examination strategy approach. Subjective exploration strategies are utilized to analyze conditions that grow normally or as they are, where the specialist is the key instrument, and the outcomes are as genuine information, as indicated by the real world, and containing meaning.[6]

In this review, scientists analyzed records as works and news connected with the police's endeavors in handling bike pack violations. The archive being referred to is Regulation no. 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Strategy Code, Regulation no. 2 of 2002 concerning the Public Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Perkap Polri No. 23 of 2010 concerning the Hierarchical Construction of the Retreat Police and Area Police, Public Police Perkap No. 14 of 2012 concerning Rules for Criminal Examination.

The information examination method in this study utilizes inductive examination strategies. Inductive examination is a philosophy utilized in the exploration cycle where specialists gather information and afterward foster a hypothesis end from the got information. [7] Inductive examination is done by making determinations that withdraw from explicit realities, and substantial occasions, then broad ends are drawn. Inductive examination is helped out through the stages, to be specific (1) Information Decrease; (2) Information Show; and (3) Making Inferences.[8]

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Violation

Violence is a word that is familiar in social life and is known as a form of behavior from a person or group that deviates from appropriate norms or good behavior. Legal norms also regulate the punishment for someone who commits violence because it is a criminal act. According to D Yanto S.S. in his book Complete Indonesian Dictionary,

“violence is a hard (characterized, characteristic) thing; the act of a person or group of persons causing injury or death to another person or causing physical or property damage to another person; coercion”[9]

Meanwhile, some mean that violence is an aggressive act of violation (torture, beating, rape, etc.) that causes or is intended to cause suffering or harm to other people, and to a certain extent the act of hurting animals can be considered as violence.

According to R. Soesilo in the Criminal Code:

“Violence means using force or physical strength that is not small in an illegal manner, for example beating by bare hands or using all kinds of weapons, kicking, kicking, and so on. In addition, what is equated with violence also makes people faint or helpless. Violence in another sense means the use of force to injure, harm, or damage property or people physically or physically.” [10]

Theologically, violence can be interpreted among human beings as a result of human sin and rebellion. We live in a world that is not only imperfect but more frightening like a dangerous world in other words people can be more dangerous than each other. Starting from deception, extortion, assault, rape, persecution, beatings, to murder.

In Law Number 1 of 1946 concerning the Criminal Code (KUHP), there are several articles that regulate violent crimes including Article 170 of the Criminal Code which states:

- a. Any person who commits violence against persons or property in public, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of five years and six months.
- b. Guilty in law:
 - 1) With maximum imprisonment of seven years, if he intentionally destroys property or if the ferocity he commits causes any injury;
 - 2) With maximum imprisonment of nine years, if the violence causes serious bodily injury
 - 3) With maximum imprisonment of twelve years, if the violence causes the death of a person.

3.2 Types of Crimes Perpetrated by Motorcycle Gangs

The existence of gangs or motorcycle gangs lately is increasingly disturbing the community. Violent and criminal acts allegedly carried out by members of motorcycle gangs are increasingly occurring in various places. City area. It takes the firmness of the security forces to stop the motorcycle gang's actions.

Based on this, Kartini Kartono in Yamil Anwar Adang (2010:394) stated about the form of delinquent behavior which is closely related to the impact of the rise of motorcycle gangs in Makassar City. The forms of this delinquent behavior are:

- a. Speeding on the streets that interfere with traffic safety, and endangers the lives of themselves and others;
- b. Reckless behavior, delinquents, slurs that disturb the peace around. This behavior stems from an uncontrolled excess of energy and primitiveness and a fondness for terrorizing the environment;
- c. Fights between gangs, between groups, between schools, between tribes (brawls), resulting in fatalities;
- d. Child crime and adolescence include acts of threatening, intimidating, extorting, stealing, stealing, pickpocketing, snatching, attacking, robbing, looting, committing murder, by slaughtering the victim, strangling, poisoning, acts of violence, and other violations;
- e. Partying, drinking, having casual sex, or (drinking sparingly and causing chaos) that disturbs the environment;
- f. Rape, sexual aggressiveness, and murder with a sexual motive or motivated by compensatory reactions of feelings of inferiority, demanding self-recognition, severe depression, feelings of loneliness, revenge, disappointment in being rejected by a woman, and so on.
- g. Addiction and addiction to narcotic substances (drugs, drugs) are closely related to crime.
- h. Gambling and other forms of gambling with stakes, resulting in excess crime;
- i. Radical and extreme actions, utilizing violence, kidnapping, and murder by teenagers; 10. Other asocial and anti-social acts are caused by mental disorders and psychopathic, psychotic, neurotic adolescents, and suffer from other mental disorders;

From a sociological and legal perspective, motorcycle gangs are social groups that have the same purpose or association that can be called a *paguyuban* but have a negative relationship with irregular and tend to carry out anarchic actions. One of the contributors to the emergence of anarchic is the existence of collective beliefs or beliefs.

Motorcycle gangs are used to breaking the law. Each gang does not condone the act, but there is an unwritten and collectively understood tradition that these acts are part of street life.

Especially if those who do it are new members who are still in their teens. They justify it as an effort to find identity by violating the rule of law. This condition is very concerning and requires a wise attitude. In the context of handling crimes committed by children and adolescents, it is still debated whether the criminal justice system should be prioritized or if the problem is resolved by deliberation (out-of-court settlement) without coming into contact with the more dominant criminal justice system, even though in Indonesia's positive criminal law system, the settlement of criminal cases do not know deliberation.

3.3 Efforts made by the Police in Overcoming the Crime of Motorcycle Gangs

Police efforts in tackling motorcycle gang crimes include the following:

a. Pre-emptive Countermeasures

This method is carried out with the aim of eliminating intentions that lead to motorcycle gang crimes. Pre-emptive efforts carried out by the Police are usually in the form of outreach/socialization activities to schools and the community, as well as empowerment and development of existing activities in the community. In practice, the pre-emptive effort was carried out by Sat Binmas assisted by Sat Sabhara, which is part of the Special Squad. The pre-emptive effort was in the form of outreach activities on juvenile delinquency, including the crime of motor gangs.

b. Preventive Countermeasures

It is an attempt by the Police to prevent opportunities that lead to motorcycle gang crimes. The work unit in charge of carrying out preventive efforts is the Sat Sabhara of the Police. The preventive efforts consist of routine patrol activities and certain raids/operations. Polices have characteristics that are not shared by the Resort Police in other jurisdictions in terms of preventive measures. This characteristic is that the Police have a team specifically formed to prevent various kinds of street crimes, including motorcycle gang crimes that can threaten public security and order. The special team is called the Jaguar Special Team. The patrol methods used by the Jaguar Special Team include patrols using two-wheeled vehicles (R2), and patrols using four-wheeled vehicles (R4). The type of patrol used is a dialogical patrol. In 2017, especially towards the turn of the year, the City of Jabodetabek was shocked by the action of a motorcycle gang that looted a clothing store in the Beji District area. Previously, motorcycle gangs also attacked food stalls and confiscated motorbikes on the road. In this regard, the Jaguar Special Team continues to strive to carry out patrols or condition-creation activities to prevent motorcycle gangs from happening.

c. Repressive Countermeasures

It is a work in handling criminal demonstrations taken by the Police after the event of cruiser posse wrongdoing. The reason for severe endeavors is to make a move against culprits who carry out criminal demonstrations as indicated by their activities. Likewise, it is additionally to give an impediment impact to the culprits so they know that their activities have disregarded the law, hurt the local area, and upset and, surprisingly, undermined public security and request. The oppressive exertion was completed by the Hotel Police Criminal Examination Unit. The bike groups that were demonstrated to have perpetrated criminal demonstrations during 2017 and completed abusive endeavors were comprised of the Japanese Cruiser Pack, the RBR Cruiser Posse, and the Bullfighter Bike Group. The bike posse wrongdoing is remembered for the overall wrongdoing/general wrongdoing which is taken care of by the Wrongdoing Unit of the Wrongdoing Examination Unit of the Depok City Police. The wrongdoing of cruiser posses disregards Article 365 of the Crook Code and additionally 368 of the Lawbreaker Code and incorporates sorts of criminal demonstrations of burglary with savagery as well as blackmail with dangers of brutality. The Criminal Examination Unit of the Depok City Police in doing harsh endeavors is directed by Regulation Number 8 of 1981

concerning the Criminal Method Code or the Criminal Technique Code (KUHAP). The wrongdoing carried out by the bike group has abused Article 365 of the Crook Code or potentially Article 368 of the Lawbreaker Code and is remembered for the kind of criminal demonstration of robbery with brutality as well as seizure with the danger of savagery. Bike gangsters who have been assigned as suspects by the Depok City Police might be condemned to a most extreme detainment of 12 (twelve) years as well as a limit of 9 (nine) years. The severe endeavors of the Depok City Police Criminal Examination Unit against bike group wrongdoing comprise of:

- 1) Investigation Stage
- 2) Investigation Stage, including:
 - Witness Examination
 - Suspect Examination
 - Catcher
 - Detention
 - Search
 - Confiscation

4 Conclusion

Cruiser posses will generally commit viciousness against the foundation of a few variables, to be specific: inside factors that come from inside the culprit, for instance, the job of the family doesn't work as expected and outer elements that come from outside the culprit, for instance, the affiliation where they frequently assemble and bunch. Consequently, the job of the police in putting forth attempts to conquer demonstrations of viciousness committed by bike posses is done in three ways, specifically precautionary, preventive, and harsh. Preplanned endeavors are completed by cultivating cruiser gangsters who then, at that point, say something to disband from the bike pack bunch, preventive endeavors are done by giving legitimate guiding to the local area and junior and secondary school understudies in Garut Regime and as well as passing on requests or messages. All together not to be associated with movements of every kind connected with bike reprobates, both with indoor media, outside media, or conveyed straightforwardly, while severe endeavors.

References

- [1] “Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia pasal 30 ayat (2).”
- [2] Romi Librayanto, *Ilmu Negara*. Makasar: Refeleksi, 2009.
- [3] Kartini Kartono, *Patologi Sosial Kenakalan Anak*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 1986.
- [4] D. Soerjono, *Penanggulangan Kejahatan (Crime Prevention)*. Bandung: Alumni, 1973.
- [5] Ibnu Tofail, *Tinjauan Kriminologis Terhadap Kejahatan yang Dilakukan Oleh Geng Motor Di Kabupaten Gowa*. Makasar: Unhas, 2013.
- [6] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&B*. Jakarta: Alfabeta, 2019
- [7] D. Mulyana, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosadakarya, 2004.
- [8] Miles & Huberman, *Analisis data kualitatif: Buku sumber tentang metode baru. (Terjemahan Tjetjep Rohendi Rohidi)*. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia-UI Press, 2011.
- [9] S. . D. Yanto, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Lengkap*. Surabaya: Nidya Grafika, 2010

[10] R. Soesilo, *Kitab Undang-undang Hukum Pidana (KUHP) Serta komentar-komentarnya Lengkap Pasal Demi Pasal*,. Bogor: Politeia, 1994.