
**THE EFFECT OF TOURISM ON TRANSNATIONAL AND CONVENTIONAL
CRIMES IN NUSA PENIDA, KLUNGKUNG, BALI**

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Abstract

Not all tourism has a positive impact sometimes have a negative impact. Events about tourists as victims of crime is also a lesson for us, but not infrequently also the tourists who visit Bali also there is a crime for the sake of survival and life. Many cases that happened, such as cases of money changer Saturday February 4, 2017 and the cases that occurred Police resort of *Klungkung* area that also oversees *Nusa Penida* such as crime theft motor, gold theft, porn video *penggugah*, and others. In addition to the negative impacts found above, tourism is particularly vulnerable to transnational crime issues that not only undermine the existing tourism but have penetrated the international region. This research is important as a crime prevention effort in *Klungkung* Bali, and especially in *Nusa Penida*. By knowing the frequency of transnational crime and conventional crimes that occurred in the *Klungkung Polres* chief, Bali and the influence of tourism visits with crimes that occurred in the *Klungkung* Police area, especially in *Nusa Penida* can be seen the development of crimes that occurred and efforts to overcome them. This research uses criminological juridical approach, which is analytical descriptive with unstructured interview technique and processed and analyzed with qualitative analysis model. Data is processed and analyzed by systematically arranging data, identified, categorized or classified, connected between one data with other data, interpretation to understand the meaning of data in social situations, and then done the interpretation from the researcher's perspective after understanding the overall data quality.

Keywords: Tourism, Transnational Crime, Conventional Crime, *Nusa Penida*, *Klungkung*

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has thousands of charming islands. One of them is the island of Bali. The island is located on the east of Java Island. The island is small but has a million natural beauty and culture that is very worth to be served to foreign and domestic tourists. Bali is also known as *Pulau Dewata*, *Pulau Seribu Pura*, or *Pulau Surga*. Bali is one of the captivating islands that became the icon and a tourist destination in Indonesia is a pride for visitors of foreign tourists and domestic tourists. The beauty of the beach that is served by the Island of God is indeed worth to visit. This makes Bali never deserted for visits from foreigners. Bali has a distinctive feature with carving of gate and house of different communities with other customs. Because the majority of its citizens are Hindus, we can see that every house has a *sanggah* as a place of praying Hindus and almost every place there *sesajen*. In addition, Bali has a lot of culture that we can enjoy while there.

Not to forget Bali also has a variety of cultures that will not be found in any area, such as *Barong Dance*, *Kecak Dance*, *Pendet Dance*, *Ngaben Ceremony*, *Mewidhi Wedana* and Ceremony on holidays such as *Pagerwesi*, *Galungan*, *Kuningan* and *Nyepi*. In addition to the many cultures presented, Bali has its own charm that the building model in Bali has its own style that can not be imitated uniqueness by other regions.

But behind all that also must be understood not all tourism has a positive impact sometimes have a negative impact. Events about tourists as victims of crime is also a lesson for us, but not infrequently also the tourists who visit Bali also there is a crime for the sake of survival and life. As recently happened the mass media reported. Police claimed to have sniffed the existence of money changer perpetrator owned by PT Dirgahayu Valuta Prima (DVP) in the complex of *Pertangan Segitiga Mas. 5, Jl. Bypass Ngurah Rai Kuta, Badung*, February 4, 2017. The perpetrators are estimated to number four people are also believed to still be in the area of Bali. *Kapolresta* Denpasar *Kombes Pol* Hadi Purnomo stated that in handling this case there has been a special team in the back up Cyber Crime Bali Police team. Everything works under the control of *Polresta* Denpasar. Furthermore, the team in the field has found a bright spot of the existence of the perpetrators who will lead to arrest. Even identity of the four perpetrators are already known by the police and now just waiting for the time to make the arrest with the

target as soon as catching and processed. To facilitate and speed up the arrest against perpetrators, has been coordinated with officers at all entrances or exits, both ports and airports. *Polresta* Denpasar also conducts cross-regional coordination. Previously on Monday, February 6, 2017 Combs Hadi Purnomo said it had pocketed the identity of motorcycle license plate owned by the perpetrator. It's just for the sake of investigation of police number of second motor used perpetrators not published (Nusa Bali: 2017).

According to Nelken "... Globalization processes have generated new opportunities for transnational and organized crime corporations or occasions when the territorial ties of a country and its criminal justice system no longer match those circumstances" (Nelken, 1997). Transnational crime that occurred with regard to the waning of boundaries between countries, according to Castells (1998: 168-180) consists of smuggling of narcotics, weapons, radioactive materials, information, artwork, vehicles and other goods cross border two country; shipping of illegal immigrants, trafficking of women and children (usually for the sex industry), organs, forgery, international fraud, and other forms of financial crimes (including corruption and money laundering), espionage, terrorism, extortion and kidnapping.

Based on the background of the above problem, some problem in this research are formulated as (1) What is the frequency of transnational crime and conventional crimes committed in the jurisdiction of Klungkung Police, Bali?, and (2) Is there any influence between tourism visits and crimes committed in the jurisdiction of Klungkung Police, especially in Nusa Penida? The purposes of this research are to increase horizons of science horizons especially in the field of criminal law and criminology against the influence of tourism in Nusa Penida and to increase insight of knowledge and mind set about the influence of tourism crimes occurred in Nusa Penida Klungkung seen from the perspective of criminal law and criminology in accordance with the field of scientific study of researchers.

As for the research benefits of the Influence of Tourism on Transnational Crime and Conventional Crime in Nusa Penida, Klungkung, Bali is theoretically can be used as an understanding and analyzing of the frequency of transnational crime and conventional crimes occurring in the Klungkung *Polres* chief, Bali and the influence of tourism visits with crime which occurred in the jurisdiction of *Polres* Klungkung, especially in Nusa Penida. In addition it is also used as literature or bibliography for the completeness of writing scientific papers in the form of papers, working papers, thesis, thesis, and dissertation. Practically, this research is useful for Students, Lecturers, Law Enforcers, Observers of social criminology and librarians to be used as a reference for the study of social problems of crime both in practical level and scientific study of transnational crime and conventional crime in Klungkung region.

The output expected in this study is in addition to beneficial for academic interests and also to distribute the paper in the form of this research report will be realized in the form of journal papers that not only can be read by students is also very important learned by observers of social problems of crime and law enforcement. This research is important as a crime prevention effort in Klungkung Bali, and especially in Nusa Penida. By knowing the frequency of transnational crime and conventional crimes occurring in the Klungkung *Polres* chief, Bali and the influence of tourism visits with crimes occurring in the Klungkung *Polres* area of law, particularly in Nusa Penida, it can be seen the evolution of the crime and its mitigation efforts.

Data processing is the activity of tidying the data collected data in the field so ready to use for analysis.¹ In this case the data analysis model used is a qualitative analysis model or often known as qualitative descriptive. In this analytical model, the overall data collected from both primary and secondary data will then be processed and analyzed by arranging data systematically, identified, categorized or classified, connected between one data with other data, interpretation to understand the meaning of data in social situations, and then carried out the interpretation from the researcher's perspective after understanding the overall quality of the data.² The process of analysis is done continuously since the search data in the field and continues until the analysis phase. After analyzing qualitatively then the data will be presented in descriptive that is by describing or describe clearly, systematically and complete about result of research from problem proposed.

Bali as a tourism destination faces a difficult situation. Globalization makes people tend to be individualistic and impressed consumptive so try to get what is needed by processing natural resources without regard to environmental sustainability. This is causing many environmental problems faced and impacted on all sectors both industrial sector and tourism sector. Pollution and pollution become like traditions that always exist in the corners of the region. Environmental damage also affects flora and fauna because their habitats are disrupted, making scarcity for some populations.

Culture and natural beauty, has become the image of Bali's tourism. In connection with this, the local government of Bali from the beginning proclaimed that the type of tourism developed in this area is cultural

¹Bambang Waluyo, *Op.cit*, h. 72.

²Program Studi Magister (S2) Ilmu Hukum Program Pascasarjana Universitas Udayana, *Op.cit*, p 76.

tourism which is imbued by Hinduism. While the purpose of the implementation of cultural tourism is to introduce, utilize, preserve, and improve the quality of tourist objects and attractions, maintaining the norms and values of Balinese culture and natural life that is environmentally friendly, preventing and negating the negative effects caused by tourism activities.

The development of cultural tourism can be likened to a double-edged knife. Burn and Holden (1995: 112-113) state that tourism can cause commodity to the culture of local society because culture is regarded as object or attraction. While on the other hand, tourism can also maintain the *keajegan* and cultural preservation of local communities. This phenomenon is actually faced by the people of Bali.

In addition to the traditions and way of life, Balinese culture in its broadest sense must be preserved and sustainable, and gets serious attention from the government and society. It is said that, because the cultural component in direct contact with the culture with tourists will also directly get the impact, both positive and negative. The positive impacts of tourism activities on the culture of local communities, among others, led to cultural creativity and innovation, acculturation, and cultural revitalization, while negative impacts are often feared that local cultures include commodification, imitation and *profanasi* (Shaw and Williams 1997: 109- 110).

Culture and natural beauty has become the image of Bali's tourism. In relation to that, the local government of Bali from the beginning has declared that the type of tourism developed in this area is cultural tourism that is imbued with Hinduism. The provision has been contained in Local Regulation No. 3 of 1974 and then renewed through Regional Regulation No. 3 of 1991, which in Article 1 mentioned that Cultural Tourism is a type of tourism which in its development and development using Balinese culture which is imbued by Hinduism which is part of the National Culture as the dominant basic potency, in which one implies the ideal of a mutual relationship between tourism and culture so that both harmoniously harmonious, harmonious, and balanced.

Regional Regulation No. 3/1991, Article 3, among others, states that the purpose of the implementation of cultural tourism is to introduce, utilize, preserve and improve the quality of tourist objects and attractions, maintain the norms and values of Balinese culture and natural life that is environmentally friendly live, prevent and negate the negative effects that can be caused by tourism activities (Tourism Office of Bali Province, 2000).

It is inevitable that tourism has a positive and negative impact on Balinese culture. Tourism is said to have led to a demonstration effect of Balinese culture, commodification, and decline in artistic quality, profanation of sacred art, *profanasi* ritual or sacred activity. But on the other hand, tourism is also said to have a positive impact on Balinese culture such as strengthening traditional organizations such as *banjar* and *pakraman* village, increasing and growing awareness of the identity of the Balinese.

Crimes are acts judged by society and laws violate living norms and values and are considered "beyond limits" on matters that are unnecessarily performed by members of the community. Technically juridical, the term crime is only used to denote acts which by law are declared criminal acts, and crimes can be regarded as a "gift of sealing" performed by the public, or by law, that is an act of understanding as "evil," basically evil is not the quality of the deeds done by people, but as the result of the adoption of rules and sanctions by others to an "offender".

Crime is a social reality that disturbs society and its existence is inevitable, so inevitably we must be able to overcome it. Much money and manpower have been spent to tackle the problem of crime, but the results have not been satisfactory either. Even the number of crimes in some places is increasing both in quality and quantity.

The recent anti-social (crime) acts in society are not only conventional crimes, but also non-conventional crimes, such as abuse of power, corruption, narcotics, psychotropics, and so on. Nevertheless, conventional crimes that are in violation of the rules contained in the Criminal Code still remain our attention. Conventional crimes such as murder, severe persecution, violent theft, rape, theft with theft, are good crimes in quantity and quality are increasing very rapidly compared to other conventional crimes.

One of the dimensions that will be discussed is about violent crimes, especially those with dimensions of brutality and cruelty. Such crimes include severe persecution, violent theft, murder, rape, mugging, mugging, piracy, and extortion. The crime that is accompanied by violence is very disturbing to the public and is feared will continue to increase both the quality and the quantity. Violence with violence against others is often a continuation of previous criminal acts such as theft, torture, rape and others. Thus it can be said that cruel and brutal crimes will develop in line with the development of violent crime in general.

Acts of crime in addition can be done individually also done in an organized manner. In such a context the State of Mississippi, defines organized violence as: "two or more persons who conspire to jointly commit crimes in order to gain continuous profits".

Organized crime in carrying out its activities in addition to having local territory (city or city) has expanded its network into organizations at national and even international level.

The definition of Transnational Crime includes:

- A. conducted in more than one country,
- B. preparation, planning, direction and supervision conducted in another country,
- C. involving organized criminal group where crimes are committed in more than one country
- D. Seriously affecting other countries.

Criteria of serious crime under UNCATOC (United Nations Convention against Corruption) include: 1) determined by the country concerned as a crime (serious), and 2) threatened with imprisonment of at least 4 years.

Meanwhile, UNCATOC requires a state to regulate four types of crimes: 1) participation in a criminal organized criminal group, 2) money laundering, 3) corruption, and 4) obstruction of justice (eg provision of evidence and testimony when not requested).

Some examples of transnational crime include, Human smuggling and trafficking, corruption problems, narcotics and other illegal drugs, illegal fishing, and so on. Conventional crimes include crimes contained in the Criminal Code, such as theft, torture, murder, rape, etc.

In an attempt to answer what the study aims to be, this study applies a criminological juridical approach, which is approach which implies that the legal phenomena in the form of transnational crime is seen as a symptom that can not be separated from the condition of society. Therefore, the effort of understanding and anticipation of the phenomenon is considered from the perspective of criminal law (understanding and review of criminal law system with all its aspects), as well as from the social sciences, especially criminal sociology (criminology understanding around efforts to identify correlational factors, symptoms of transnational crime and reaction to the symptoms). This study reflects more of an analytic descriptive study, a type of research that not only ceases to be a mere portrayal but rather an examination of transnational crime. Data collection in this study based on the technique used through unstructured interviews with respondents Officials at the Police Resort Klungkung, Bali, community leaders in Nusa Penida. This unstructured interview guide is used only in the form of outlines of issues to be addressed; especially those related to transnational crime, especially narcotics crime and its mitigation efforts.

II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research was conducted in Klungkung by focusing on the tourist visit area in Nusa Penida.

A. Geographical Condition

Nusa Penida Sub District is the widest sub-district of four sub-districts located in Klungkung Regency. Nusa Penida area is two thirds of the total area of Klungkung Regency. Districts with an area of 202.84 km² are adjacent to the Strait of Badung in the north and west, Lombok Strait in the east, and Ocean Indonesia in the south.

Nusa Penida District is an archipelago consisting of 16 villages. Of the sixteen villages, *Batukandik* is the largest village reaching 21.66 km², whereas *Kampung Toya Pakeh* is the smallest village with an area of 0.65 km². Viewed from the use of land 26.29 percent is a community forest, 24.50 percent is moor, and 19.89 percent of plantation land.

Viewed from the geographical location of Nusa Penida District is located in the archipelago, where the whole area is directly adjacent to the beach. There are two villages that do not directly adjacent to the beach that is *Kutampi* Village and *Klumpu* Village. The administrative district of Nusa Penida consists of 16 villages, 79 Banjar Dinas, 46 Desa Adat. Of the 16 villages in Nusa Penida subdistrict there is one village called *Kampung (Kampung Toyapakeh)* has no administrative area under the village such as *Banjar Dinas* or *dusun*.

Nusa Penida District consists of 3 Nusa/island consisting of Nusa Penida Island, Nusa Lembongan and Nusa Ceningan, which consists of 16 villages namely: *Sakti* Village, *Bunga Mekar*, *Batumadeg*, *Klumpu*, *Batukandik*, *Sekartaji*, *Tanglad*, *Pcelutan*, *Suana*, *Batununggul*, *Kutampi*, *Kutampi Kaler*, *Ped*, *Lembongan*, *Toya pakeh*, *Jungut Batu*.

B. Tourist Arrival at Nusa Penida

The arrival of foreign tourists (tourists) to Bali in July 2017 reached 592,046 visits, with foreign tourists coming through the airport as many as 591,812 visits, and through the sea port of 234 visits.

The number of foreign tourists to Bali in July 2017 rose by 22.27 percent compared with July 2016. When compared with the previous month, the number of foreign tourists to Bali also increased by 17.44 percent.

According to the nationality, the most frequent tourists coming to Bali in July 2017 are foreign tourists with China, Australia, India, France and Japan with a percentage of 26.19 percent, 18.04 percent, 4.31 percent, 4, 27 percent, and 4.13 percent.

The arrival of foreign tourists (tourists) to Bali in January 2016 reached 350,592 people, with foreign tourists coming through the airport as many as 343,663 people, and through the sea port of 6,929 people.

The number of foreign tourists to Bali in January 2016 rose by 16.19 percent compared with January 2015 and decreased by 5.41 percent compared to December 2015.

According to the nationality, the most frequent tourists coming to Bali in January 2016 are foreign tourists with the nationalities of Australia, China, Japan, South Korea and India with a percentage of 25.10 percent, 21.94 percent, 4.72 percent, 4.07 percent, and 3.91 percent.

The arrival of foreign tourists (tourists) to Bali in December 2015 reached 370,640 people, with foreign tourists coming through the airport as many as 363,780 people, and through the sea port of 6,860 people.

The number of foreign tourists to Bali in December 2015 rose by 6.70 percent compared to December 2014 and increased by 36.80 percent compared to November 2015.

According to the nationality, the most frequent tourists coming to Bali in December 2015 are tourists with nationalities of Australia, China, Malaysia, Singapore and Japan with a percentage of 24.31 percent, 12.54 percent, 5.96 percent, 5, 60 percent, and 5.49 percent.

In the period of January - December 2015, the cumulative number of foreign tourists coming to Bali as many as 4,001,835 people. For that period, the highest number of foreign tourists coming to Bali was Australian, Chinese, Japanese, Malaysian and English with a percentage of 24.16 percent, 17.2 percent, 5.70 percent, 4.76 percent, and 4, 19 percent.

With the arrival of foreign tourists to Bali, there is no official data on how many visits to each district including Nusa Penida. However, according to reliable sources in a day can reach 20 - 30 people to Nusa Penida including Nusa Lembongan and Ceningan. Whether the number of tourists is staying or not, there is no official data that can explain it.

C. Criminality in Nusa Penida

Bali Police released cases handled during the year 2016. Noted, the highest crime rate in Bali is still dominated by the law of *Polresta* Denpasar (covering Denpasar and southern Badung) which reaches thousands of cases. Conversely, the lowest is held by *Polres* Klungkung. Data owned by the Bali Police, it is known if the crime rate in Bali in general has decreased. In the last year period (January-December) there were recorded 3,347 cases, compared to the same period in the previous year (2015) recorded 3,740 cases. "For the percentage of disclosure this year there are 2,269 cases that have been revealed and processed and those that have been set. Meanwhile, we still have homework about 1,078 cases. According to him, the crime rate is highest in the area of Denpasar Police, which is 1,405 cases, followed by Gianyar Resort Police 341 cases, Buleleng Police 308 cases, Badung Police 228 cases, Jembrana Police 187 cases, Karangasem Police 175 cases, Tabanan Police 152 cases, Bangli Police 137 cases and the last rank is Klungkung Polres 131 cases.

Tabel 1
Condition of Crime in All Police Resort in Bali in 2016

No	Departmental Police	Number of Cases
1	Departmental Police of Denpasar City	1.405
2	Departmental Police of Gianyar	341
3	Departmental Police of Buleleng	308
4	Departmental Police of Badung	228
5	Departmental Police of Jembrana	187
6	Departmental Police of Karangasem	175
7	Departmental Police of Tabanan	152
8	Departmental Police of Bangli	137
9	Departmental Police of Klungkung	131

*source; Media Bali

While the case that stands out during 2016 in Bali is *Curat* (theft with the objections) as many as 378 cases. But the number decreased compared to the previous year reached 442 cases. After that there is the case *Curas* (theft with violence) which raised 451 cases compared to the previous year reached 401 cases. For the murder case there is a decrease in one case. In 2015 the same period occurred 13 cases. While this year there are 12 cases.

Table 2

Type of Conventional Crime reported in Klungkung Resort Police Region, Bali of 2016

No	TYPES OF CRIME	RP KLK	DP KLK	DP Br A	DP DWN	DP N P	TOTAL
1	Theft (race, rat, ordinary, light)	33	14	2	6	9	63
2	Gambling	11	3	5	2	1	22
3	Fraud	5	1	1	1	-	8
4	Persecution	14	5	1	-	2	22
5	Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Destruction	3	2	2	-	1	8
7	Illegal charging	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Domestic violence	6	-	-	-	-	6
9	Blackmail	-	1	-	-	-	1
10	Embezzlement	2	1	1	1	-	5
11	Fornication	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Prostitution	5	-	-	-	-	5
13	Adultery	2	-	-	-	-	2
14	Fraud/Embezzlement	7	2	1	1	1	12
15	Negligence/Bridge collapse	1	-	-	-	-	1
16	Crimes against marriage	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Insulting	-	-	-	1	-	1
18	Defamation	1	-	-	1	-	2
19	Land grabbing	1	-	-	-	-	1
20	Child intercourse	4	-	-	-	-	4
NUMBER		95	30	13	13	14	165

Source: Klungkung Resort Police, data processed by Author

Note:

- RP KLK : Resort Police of Klungkung
- DP KLK : Departmental Police of Klungkung
- DP Br A : Departmental Police of Banjar Angkan
- DP DWN : Departmental Police of Dawan
- DP N P : Departmental Police of Nusa Penida

Table 3

Type of Transnational Crime reported in Klungkung Resort Police Region, Bali of 2016

No	TYPE OF CRIME	DP KLK	DP KLK	DP Br A	DP DWN	DP N P	TOTAL
1	Living environment	1	-	-	-	-	1
2	Illegal fishing	2	-	-	-	-	2
NUMBER		3	-	-	-	-	3

Source: *Polres Klungkung*, data processed Author

Looking at the data above shows that the Klungkung *Polres* received the most reports of crimes in the Klungkung resort police jurisdiction (95 cases) followed by Klungkung City Police Department (30 cases), Nusa Penida Police Sector 14 Cases and *Dawan* and Districts sectoralities of *Banjarangkan* 13 case. Suspected reporting to the Klungkung resort police for facilitating access to the Klungkung resort police station plus more events, possibly happening to the region's police force, but people are more likely to report it to the resort police.

Data obtained from the resort police report as well as each sector police showed the most reported crimes were theft cases (whether heavy, hard, ordinary, light) 63 cases (38.18%), followed by 22 cases of gambling crimes (13.33%), followed by the same number of cases, 22 (13.33%) and 12 (7.27%) of Persecution/Fraud/Embarking, while the other cases are in accordance with the table above.

Data on transnational crime such as environmental pollution and Illegal Fishing are not so much, although there are 3 cases of the two transnational crimes.

Furthermore, conventional and transnational crime data was reported in 2017 at *Polres Klungkung*.

Table 4
Types of Conventional Crime reported in Klungkung Resort Police Region, Bali of 2017

No	TYPES OF CRIME	RP KLK	DP KLK	DP Br A	DP DWN	DP N P	TOTAL
1	Theft (race, rat, ordinary, light)	31	11	6	16	2	66
2	Gambling	5	4	1	-	1	11
3	Fraud	1	-	-	-	-	1
4	Persecution	5	-	1	1	3	10
5	Rape	1	-	-	-	-	1
6	Destruction	1	-	-	1	-	2
7	Illegal charging	2	-	-	-	-	2
8	Domestic violence	3	-	-	-	1	4
9	Blackmail	1	1	-	-	-	2
10	Embezzlement	1	-	-	1	-	2
11	Fornication	1	-	-	-	-	1
12	Prostitution	3	-	-	-	-	3
13	Adultery	4	-	-	-	-	4
14	Fraud/Embezzlement	1	-	-	-	-	1
15	Negligence/Bridge collapse	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Violence against marriage	1	-	-	-	-	1
17	Insulting	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Defamation	1	-	-	-	-	1
19	Land grabbing	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Child intercourse	-	-	-	-	-	-
NUMBER		62	16	8	19	7	112

Source: Resort Police of Klungkung, data processed Author

Note:

- RP KLK : Resort Police of Klungkung
 DP KLK : Departmental Police of Klungkung
 DP Br A : Departmental Police of Banjarangkan
 DP DWN : Departmental Police of Dawan
 DP N P : Departmental Police of Nusa Penida

Table 5
Type of Transnational Crime reported in Klungkung Resort Police Region, Bali of 2017

No	TYPE OF CRIME	RP KLK	DP KLK	DP Br A	DP DWN	DP N P	TOTAL
1	CORRUPTION	1	-	-	-	-	1
	NUMBER	1	-	-	-	-	1

Source: *Polres* Klungkung, data is processed by Authors

The data above shows that the Klungkung *Polres* received the most reports of crimes in Klungkung Police District (112 cases) followed by *Dawan Polsek* 19 cases, and Klungkung City Police (16 cases), Suspected reporting to Klungkung Police for facilitating access to Klungkung *Polres* plus the occurrence of the possibility occurred at the *Polsek* region but the public is more inclined to report to the *Polres*.

Data obtained from *Polres* report and each of *Polsek* shows the most reported crime are theft cases (heavy theft, hard, regular, light) of 66 cases (58.92%), followed by Gambling crime of 11 cases (9, 82%), followed by cases of maltreatment (heavy or light) of 10 (8.9%), while the other cases in accordance with the above table.

Data on transnational crime such as environmental pollution and Illegal Fishing are not so much, although there are three cases of the two transnational crimes.

Transnational crimes covering the crimes of Korupdi, Illegal Fising, Pollution of the environment, etc. are described by *AKP* Made Agus Dwi Wirawan SH., MH as the cassette officer of Klungkung *Polres* in an interview dated 8 November 2017 in *Polres* Klungkung explained:

Foreigners as perpetrators or victims exist, for example perpetrators of rape, fraud by foreigners as conventional crimes. Theft of fish by foreign ships has never happened. The smuggling of narcotics has not happened yet. Smuggling through water / sea access is almost non-existent, as Klungkung is only a transit point. Klungkungan has no port; there is no crime in Karangasem Klungkung. Tourist destination is only in nusa penida in Nusa Lembongan.

While Illegal Fishing, illegal fishing perpetrators based on data at *Polres* Klungkung (*TKP* Nusa) is a local person. The deviation is to search for fish at depths of the forbidden that endanger their safety (at risk) and also endanger nature. Performers dive using a tube that is very risky hose endanger his safety. The perpetrator's motive is the economic motive, fishing in conservation areas. The perpetrators are local people but outsiders (Sumba) who live there, are not native to Nusa Penida but immigrants. The perpetrators of education are not up to senior high school, the oldest people are also not finished primary school, less education, law regulations they also do not know.

Related to the countermeasures, we already have *Polair*; we also own a ship but do not have a captain so cooperate with the surrounding community who knows the natural situation at sea and with ship business owners. Cooperation with this community, can with *Pecalang*, people who own businesses and know the natural conditions at sea, including also provide information if there are violations in the sea. Form of cooperation there is no MoU (momerandum of understanding).

HR personnel are still lacking, because we do not have *Polair* in Nusa, so the violation that happened will be taken to Criminal Police for investigation. Resort Police is as executor. The budget of the investigation has not been implemented/operational budget already exists, such as patrols. Prevention also exists in *Polair* to avoid the same case again.

In Nusa Penida according to Statistics data does not indicate significant crime rates, although in *tengarai* in Nusa Lembongan there are many cases of narcotics abuse.

What is described above shows the existence of an event of conventional crime which means Conventional Crime which includes among others robbery and forms of theft, especially with violence and weighting.

Perpetrators use it as part-time Career and often to supplement income from crime. This action is related to the goals of economic success, but in this case there is a reaction from the public because the value of private ownership has been violated.

Below we will describe the criminality that occurred in Nusa Penida.

Table 6
Number of Reported Offense/Crime in Nusa Penida District, 2016

No	Village	Murder	Persecution	Theft	Decency	Others
01	<i>Magic</i>	-	-	-	-	1
02	<i>Blooming flower</i>	-	-	-	-	1
03	<i>Batumadeg</i>	-	-	-	-	-
04	<i>Klumpu</i>	-	-	-	-	1
05	<i>Batukandik</i>	-	-	-	-	-
06	<i>Sekartaji</i>	-	-	-	-	-
07	<i>Tanglad</i>	-	-	-	-	-
08	<i>Pejukutan</i>	-	-	-	-	-
09	<i>Suana</i>	-	-	-	-	1
10	<i>Batununggul</i>	-	-	-	-	1
11	<i>Kutampi</i>	-	-	-	-	-
12	<i>Kutampi Kaler</i>	-	-	-	-	-
13	<i>Ped</i>	-	-	1	-	1
14	<i>Toyapakeh</i>	-	-	-	-	-
15	<i>Lembongan</i>	-	-	-	-	-
16	<i>Jungu batu</i>	-	-	-	-	1
	2016	-	-	1	-	7
	2015	-	-	1	-	7
	2014	-	-	1	-	7

Source: Statistics of Klungkung Regency, implementing unit of Nusa Penida Police Office

Crimes occurring in the Nusa Penida area during the period 2014 - 2016 amounted to 8 cases each year, and that the average happened in other cases mentioned consisting of gambling, minor crimes, etc. Whereas the Narcotics case did not exist in the police statistics of the Police of Nusa Penida. According to data obtained in Klungkung Polres and statistical data indicate that there is no significant influence on the tourist visit in Nusa penida both against conventional crime and transnational crime.

However, although no adherent should also anticipate by raising efforts to combat both Transnational crimes and conventional crimes as described below:



Images 1: Transmission of Transnational Organized Crime

Transnational crimes today have become a serious threat to global security and prosperity. One of the most important multilateral mechanisms in tackling transnational crimes, especially those undertaken by *transnational organized criminal groups* is *United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime-UNTOC*. UNTOC will serve as a basic guideline for countries in countering transnational crime.

Because of its strategic location, Indonesia is vulnerable to various forms of transnational crime. To that end, the Foreign Ministry continues to intensify international cooperation in overcoming transnational crimes in order to protect Indonesia's national interests and sovereignty.

Furthermore, Indonesia pays special attention to new and growing transnational crime. In that context, there are several transnational crime issues in which Indonesia plays an active role such as trafficking and people smuggling; prevention and eradication of corruption; the eradication of environmental crimes involving trade in wildlife, illegal logging, illegal fishing, money laundering crimes; illegal trade in cultural objects; and the eradication of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

International recognition of Indonesia's active role in dealing with transnational organized crime issues is the election of Indonesia as President of the Conference of the Parties of the Conference of the Parties (COP) at the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) Sixth Session of 2012 until 2014.

III. CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

1. The frequency of transnational crime and conventional crime has increased and decreased is not very significant, even for the district of Klungkung transnational crime does not show alarming figures;
2. Tourism visits to Nusa Penida Klungkung have no significant effect on transnational crime and conventional crime

B. Suggestion

Although tourism visits have no effect on transnational crime and conventional crimes that are significantly unaffected but remain vigilant against tourism visits, the crime of narcotics abuse involves not only the citizens themselves but also foreigners through tourism visits.

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