Policy Evaluation of Security System Based on Security Camera Technology in Batam City

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Abstract: Batam has a very rapid business climate growth in Indonesia. In effort to strengthen this condition, it has been equipped with a security system policy based a security camera technology with the aim of creating Batam City as a smart city in Asia Pacific region. It policy is Batam City Local Regulation Number 2 Of 2007 On Security System Throught Security Camera In Vital Objects, Public Facilities, And Spesific Areas In Batam City. Various problems has encountered in last 10 years including the not ideal security cameras quantity, bad security cameras quality, and Security Coordinating Board not implemented. From that, this research purpose is to analyze policy evaluation. Policy evaluation theory used as activity that concerns policy assessment including substance, implementation, and impact. Research method used phenomenology descriptive qualitative approach including primary and secondary data collection techniques, data processing and analysis, and conclusion. Through this research has found results in evaluation form from main cause problems is a synergism absence between government agencies concerned that are Batam City Government, Batam City Regional House of Representatives, Communication and Informatics Batam City Regional Office, Batam Enterprise Board, Transportation Batam City Regional Office, Barelang City Resort Police, 0316/Batam Military District Commander, and Batam Attorney-General’s Office.

Keywords: policy evaluation, smart city, security system

1. Introduction

Batum is a very rapid business climate growth city in Indonesia. Many development in various sectors, especially the business climate sectors in Batam every year has made it as a destination for job seekers both from domestic and abroad. From 2007 a policy on security systems has been enacting through Batam City Local Regulation Number 2 Of 2007 On Security System Throught Security Camera In Vital Objects, Public Facilities, And Spesific Areas In Batam City. That is to create Batam City as a city of security in the Asia-Pacific region has characterized by are conducive and competitive business climate. Therefore, making Batam City are safe, comfortable, peaceful, and sustainable has been become a goal must to be achieve through this policy.

In this policy, Batam City Government has regulated what authority should be done that was listed in Article 3 of the Batam City Local Regulation Number 2 Of 2007. It stating the Batam Mayor is authorized to establish: a. implementation of planning activities, security system installation, management of management, and security cameras maintenance; b. prohibition of using security camera network on vital objects outside the specified; c. shows the location, management, and security camera user guidance; d. arrangements concerning liability of legal entities or associations requiring security camera security system installation; and e. making Batam City Security Coordinating Board.

Various problems has encountered after Batam City Local Regulation Number 2 Of 2007 enacting in last 10 years. It about substance, implementation, and impact problems from this policy. Generally described as follows first, in security cameras quantity problem. As based on study of Batam City Communication and Information Board in 2010 says Batam should has 380 security cameras in every segment and public places for ideally but the fact in 2017 just has 32 security cameras in each intersection.
Second, in security cameras quality. In 2015, Barelang City Resort Police Chief, Police Senior Commissioner Asep Safrudin has stated a number of street crimes in Batam should be revealed with the support of Closed Circuit Televisions (CCTV) recordings, but the condition of CCTV was much inactive and unclear result.

Third, in implementation about Batam City Security Coordinating formation problems. This board consist from elements Batam City Government, Batam Enterprise Board, Barelang City Resort Police, 0316/Batam Military District Commander, and Batam Attorney-General's Office. Batam City Security Coordinating should has formed six month after the enactment of Batam City Local Regulation Number 2 Of 2007, but it has not formed until now. Though Batam City Security Coordinating is a important actor who implement this policy.

From that problems has explained before, does not show the positive impact by Batam City Local Regulation Number 2 Of 2007. Ideally, if this policy has been well executed so the purpose and objective it will be well implemented. Thus, the specific purpose of this research is to analyze policy evaluation of security system based on security camera technology in Batam City so that it has targeted to be a reference for improvement by Batam City Government as well the contribution for the development of political science in general and government science in particular.

The theory used to answer the problems has described earlier was policy evaluation theory. In general, policy evaluation has said to be activities that include estimates or policy assessments about substance, implementation and impact. In this case, policy evaluation was seen as a functional activity. That is, policy evaluation is not only does in the final stages, but is does in the entire policy process. Thus, policy evaluation include the formulation of policy problems, proposed programs to adress policy problem, implementation, and policy impact.

Most public policy experts argues the final stage of policy process is evaluation stage. Anderson (Kusumanegara, 2010:121) has said policy evaluation focuses on consideration, judgment, and estimate of implementation (process) and policy effect (impact). As a functional activity, a policy evaluation can be does to all policy stages rather than just a final stage. for example, establish and estimate for consequence of various policy alternatives in relation to various problem encounter, in order to adopt one of the best considered alternatives. According by Kawengian and Rares (2015:3) a policy evaluation is an activity has designed to asses or measure the benefit from a government policy or program implementation through more spesific sub-policies. The policy evaluation activity has been certain measurement technique, has analytical method and produces policy recommendation.

To perform a good evaluation with minimum margin of error, some experts develops steps in policy evaluation. Edward A. Suchman (Winarno, 2002: 169), put forward six steps in policy evaluation, are: 1. Identify the program objectives to be evaluated; 2. Analysis of the problem; 3. Description and standardization of activities; 4. Degree of occured change measurement; 5. Determine what the observed change is result from activity or because of other cause; and 6. Several indicators to determine the existence of an impact. According by Widodo (Suntoro dan Hariri, 2015:84) to do policy evaluation at least through steps must be done, are: 1. Define what policy goal, program and activitie are; 2. Translation of policy objective, program, and activity into criteria or achievement indicator; 3. Measurement of policy and program achievement indicator; 4. Based on policy achievement indicator search by field data; and 5. Data result was generated from program and then was performed by processing and comparating with goal criteria.

When the comparative result shows that what policy objective can be achieve, then policy implementation can be succes. Conversely, when policy achieve away from criteria, then policy implementation can be less successful or fail. Based on the level of success and failure, then prepares policy recommendation with regard to fate or future of public policy, are: 1. Program or project policy need to forward; 2. Program or project policy are continue with an improvement; 3. Program or project
policy need to replicate elsewhere or extend into force; and 4. Program or project policy must discontinue.

2. Research Methods

Research method has used phenomenology descriptive qualitative approach. Through a qualitative approach seeks to analyze social life by describing the social world from viewpoint or interpretation of individual (informant) in natural setting. Purpose of descriptive research type use describes character of a variable, group or social phenomenon that occurs in community. Phenomenology research strategy describes some individuals (informants) meaning about his/her life experience, meaning of a particular concept or phenomenon.

Data collection techniques has used by primary and secondary data. Through primary data, researchers has used informant selection with purposive sampling technique. The sample was deliberately set by researchers. They are Batam City Vice Mayor, Batam City Regional House of Representatives Commision One Vice Chairman, E-Government Implementation Sector of Communication and Informatics Batam City Regional Office Head, Security (IT Security) Sector of Batam Enterprise Board Head, Traffic Section Metronika Road Engineering Sector of Transportation Batam City Regional Office Head, Traffic Unit Sector of Barelang City Resort Police Deputy Chief, 0316/Batam Military District Commander Captain Inf NRP 539842, Batam Attorney-General's Office Functional Prosecutor, and various community in Batam City. Through secondary data, researchers utilizes internet as a mean of obtaining literature related research topic. Through triangulation researchers should not rely on a single source (web) only when citing information source, researchers must compare and check the truth of the information through other source.

In data analyze, researchers uses qualitative analysis technique. Three things does through technique of data reduction, data presentation, and verification are. Data reduction are processes of selecting, simplifying, abstracting, and altering abusive data arising from written notes generated while in field. Data presentation is research result data activity present. Verification is activity to formulate a conclusion based on two previous activities. Conclusion draw technique is carries out by data obtained from field during researchers process is collecting for later processing. Next, researchers selects the data which are important and relevant to research problem.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Substance Assessment

Effort to make the life in Batam are safe, comfortable, peaceful, and sustainable has became goals that must be achieved through Batam City Local Regulation Number 2 Of 2007. It goals to be achieved remember Batam City is strategic position in terms of Indonesia and world climate. Conducive business climate has became a requirement of Batam City to become an advanced city because the first factor in the consideration of investors who will invest in an area is security area. In the end, what is to be achieved from conduciveness was intended to posite Batam City as a competitive area in Asia-Pacific. In addition, this policy has established with intention as a provision governing implementation of security system through security cameras in vital object, public facility, and certain area in Batam City. It attempts to synergize security system policy through security cameras all over place has owned by every person and / or legal entity that occupies or possesses vital object, public facility, and specific area. This synergicity becomes an important factor for security camera placement arrangement to become more effective and efficient so that it realizes Batam City with smart city security area concept.

Assessment based on substance that has been previously described assesses this policy has purpose and objectives that are felt in accordance with the potential of region that has a strategic position for Indonesia and world business climate. From that point, policy evaluation from assessment substance has described this policy need to forward.
3.2 Implementation Assessment

Implementation of Batam City Local Regulation Number 2 Of 2007 has became the main task by Batam Government through Communication and Informatics Batam City Regional Office. About the implementation of this policy has found that first, slow run security cameras procurement. At this point it was found Communication and Informatics Batam City Regional Office in 2017 just enter first procurement process stage of security cameras that are mutually agreed between Batam City Government with Batam City Regional House of Representatives which amounted to 36 security cameras at 20 points.

Second, this policy does not run synergy in creating a security system. Based on results, security system policy based on security camera technology in Batam City indirectly has been executing externally and internally by several agencies interest. Externally, cooperation between Transportation Batam City Regional and Barelang City Resort Police which has 37 security cameras spread in Batam City traffic lights. This security camera declared according to the criteria of Batam City Local Regulation Number 2 Of 2007 because it involves placement in public facility was roads.

Internally, the vital object basically reflects the building owned by Batam City Government, Batam City Regional House of Representatives, Communication and Informatics Batam City Regional Office, Batam Enterprise Board, Transportation Batam City Regional Office, Barelang City Resort Police, 0316/Batam Military District Commander, Batam Attorney-General's Office, and certain companies occupying vital object. Those agencies has had their own security cameras runs the policies so far indirectly.

Third, Security Coordinating Board has not formed. This board consists from elements are Batam City Government, Batam Enterprise Board, Barelang City Resort Police, 0316/Batam Military District Commander, and Batam Attorney-General's Office. Security Coordinating Board has authority to establish operational policy in implementing security system through security cameras as well conducting routine inspection, monitoring and supervision on management, equipment, and network condition.

Assessment based on the three implementation points that has described makes result about absence of synergicity between all government agencies concerned as the main factor problem occurring during. From those matters, the policy evaluation of implementation assessment assesses this policy needs to be continue with an improvement.

3.3 Impact Assessment

Complexity of the problems described at implementation assessment point before makes the result of impact assessment felt will have bad answer. Verification of the answer found by acquisition of various various community assumptions in Batam City as an outside group from government agencies. They are have answer with harmonious that Batam City Local Regulation Number 2 Of 2007 has not had an impact there. From that, the policy evaluation of impact assessment assesses this policy needs to be continue with an improvement.

4. Conclusions

Conclusions can be drawn from the results that has been described before are first, at the point of Batam City Local Regulation Number 2 Of 2007 substance assessment has big purpose and intention and have appropriate so from it this policy need to forward. Second, at the point of Batam City Local Regulation Number 2 Of 2007 implementation assessment has variety of complex issues are slow run security cameras procurement, does not run synergy in creating a security system, and Security Coordinating Board has not formed so from this point assesses this policy needs to be continue with an improvement. Third, at the point of Batam City Local Regulation Number 2 Of 2007 impact assessment has not show the planned impact to be felt by various community in Batam City so from this point assesses this policy needs to be continue with an improvement. From the conclusions
has explained, recommendation that can be given to Batam City Government is to review this policy by involving all government agencies concern so can create a synergy which harmony of substance assessment, implementation assessment, and impact assessment that are deserve to be continue.

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