CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Billiards is a sport that has recently become popular, especially among young people, both men and women. It is a sport that continues to develop in Indonesia, from being initially regarded as a recreational activity to now transforming into a competitive sport that can bring glory to the nation at the international level[1]. Indonesian Billiards Sports Association (POBSI) has made a major contribution to this transformation by managing, fostering, and organizing official competitions that introduce billiards game numbers such as 8-ball, 9-ball, 10-ball, and Chinese 8-ball.[2].

What really developed in Indonesia until 2008 was the type of billiards, which was still divided into 15-ball, 8-ball, 9-ball, and 10-ball numbers. Currently, billiards in Indonesia is not only played by men, but there are also those who compete for women. There are some female athletes who are widely known by the public, such as Silviana Lu, Fatrah Masum, Angelina Ticoalu, and many more. Moreover, there are Indonesian male athletes from Rank one now, such as Feri Satriadi, Irwanto, and Punguan Sihombing. There are several athletes who also double as content creators for social media, such as TikTok and

[1] Vika Isnadia Nora & Sri Haryono, The Views Of The Ngemplak Simongan Community In Semarang City Towards Billiards, *Jurnal Kejaora*, Vol. 10 No. 2, 2025

[2] POBSI, *National Ranking Points Rankings Are Getting Tighter: Feri Satriyadi and Silvana Lu Still Lead*, https://www.pobsi.org/news-detail/klasemen-poin-ranking-ranking-nasional-kian-ketat-feri-satriyadi-dan-silviana-lu-masih-memimpin

Instagram, such as Alvin Anggito and Albert Januarta "Bocil Kidal". [3]POBSI has succeeded in raising the image of billiards in Indonesia from a recreational sport to a competitive sport.

Indonesian athletes' accomplishments demonstrate how serious this trend is. In 2006, Ricky Yang and M. Zulfikri made it to the top 32 in the World 9-Ball Billiards Championship. In 2023, Indonesia made history again with Derin Asaku Sitorus, who won the world title in the WPA 10-ball U-17 category. This success demonstrates that billiards is no longer viewed merely as a recreational activity, but rather a competitive sport that can bring pride to Indonesia on the global stage[4].

Billiards is not only a sport that can produce achievements, it is now also popular among the wider community, both men and women, even children and teenagers. Several public figures, including celebrities such as Atta Halilintar, Denny Soemargo, Rizky Bilar, and Raffi Ahmad, who was appointed as a billiards Brand Ambassador by the Chairman of PB POBSI, have helped strengthen the sport's appeal. This popularity further positions billiards as a sport familiar to the younger generation.

In the Special Region of Yogyakarta, billiards has seen rapid growth, evidenced by the numerous new billiard halls opening in Sleman, including Gudang Billiard, Jakal 9, Meteor Billiard, 911 Billiard, Habit Billiard, and many

[3]POBSI, *National Ranking Points Rankings Are Getting Tighter: Feri Satriyadi and Silvana Lu Still Lead*, https://www.pobsi.org/news-detail/klasemen-poin-ranking-ranking-nasional-kian-ketat-feri-satriyadi-dan-silviana-lu-masih-memimpin

[4] Antara News, Derin returns to compete in the world billiards championship in New Zealand, https://www.antaranews.com/berita/4136802/derin-balik-berlaga-pada-kejuaraan-dunia-biliar-di-selandia-baru.

more. The positive trend of billiards in Sleman is slowly developing, as evidenced by the frequent hosting of home tournaments by billiard halls, aimed at improving the mental well-being of players. However, billiards still holds a negative public perception, as it has been previously associated with nightlife, alcohol, and gambling.

Billiard gambling cases in the Sleman area can be found in almost every billiard hall including Jakal 9, Gudang Billiard, Meteor Billiard, 911 Billiard, and Habbit Billiard. Billiard gambling in Sleman is not only practiced by players who have played billiards for a long time, but even novice players who are new to billiards are encouraged to participate in gambling, with the reasoning "Playing with bets can improve mental game". Interestingly, this doctrine only exists in billiards, not in other sports such as badminton, tennis, or other sports that require one-on-one play.[4]

The gap between what should constitute (*das Sollen)* and what constitutes (*das Sein)* can pose challenges. For example, suppose a community doesn't comply with a ban on billiards gambling because they consider it part of their local culture. In that case, this gap can make it difficult for law enforcement to enforce the rule effectively.[5]

The Sollen (Das Sollen) in the gambling regulations requires all forms of gambling to obtain official permits. Consequently, individuals involved in unlicensed billiards gambling are subject to sanctions under Article 303 BIS of the

[4]M. Ricky Saputra, "Billiard Gambling Games in Tengin Baru Village, Sepaku District, North Penajam Paser Regency," *eJournal of Social Development* , Vol. 1 No. 3, 2020, p. 3

[5]Sabian Utsman, *Progressive Legal Research Methodology* , Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.2024

Criminal Code. However, in practice, unlicensed billiards gambling remains rampant in Sleman, and the regional police have not taken significant action against it.

Billiards is also known as a game closely associated with gambling, which is why it has a negative image among some. This association with gambling is so strong that in some pool halls, experienced pool players can teach new players by inviting them to play one-on-one games for money, commonly known as "Jack Ball." Billiards has a negative image among parents whose children want to start playing. Meanwhile, the popularity of billiards is on the rise, with many young athletes participating in competitions. There is even a world championship for under-17s. Derin Asaku Sitorus, a champion from Indonesia, was crowned in 2023 for the World Pool Association (WPA) 10-ball boy U-17 competition. This demonstrates the importance of parents' role in guiding children towards positive billiards trends.[6]

Billiards legend Efren "Bata" Reyes from the Philippines was also a gambler in his country. [7]Meanwhile, in Indonesia, there is a billiards coach who was once a gambler in Palembang named Coach Endy Wisuda, better known as Coach Endy. Now, Coach Endy is famous for bringing a positive trend to the

[6]Youtube Pro Billiard TV WPA World Finals 10 - Anak Bola U17 2023 https://www.youtube.com/live/rWl36ZAdPC4?si=Um8Iv4VODwtf5iHa

[7]AzBilliard.com interview with Efren “Bata” Rayes downloaded from https://langkahawal-its.blogspot.com/2011/08/efren-bata-reyes.html (accessed on 02/02/2025)

world of billiards amidst the very strong negative stigma attached to billiards in society, namely that billiards is identical to gambling, alcohol and drugs. [8]

After undergoing a life journey and reflection, Coach Endy decided to stop gambling and became a billiards instructor and educational content creator. He has been actively creating billiards tutorial content since 2015 and always inserts a moral message so that billiards is seen as a positive sport without elements of gambling, alcohol, or drugs. In each of his content, Coach Endy consistently advocates "Billiards Without Gambling" as a form of education and an effort to change the negative image of billiards in the public eye. He even emphasized that revenue from YouTube Adsense is not taken, because the primary goal is education, not financial gain. This movement has received widespread appreciation from netizens and billiards industry players, and encourages more people to dare to try billiards without fear of negative stigma.[9]

Coach Endy's initiative has had a positive impact, both in changing public perception and in the development of the billiards industry. Now, billiards is no longer considered merely an "adult sport" or synonymous with gambling, but has become a positive trend among various groups, including young people. This has also opened up new business opportunities in the billiards industry, from family-friendly pool halls to healthier and more professional tournaments.[10]

[8]Sindonews, *Inspirational Coach Endy's Graduation: Former Billiards Gambler Now Popularizing Billiards Without Gambling.* https://sports.sindonews.com/read/1287023/96/inspiratif-coach-endy-wisuda-mantan-penjudi-biliar-kini-populerkan-biliar-tanpa-judi-1703765556 Accessed 02/02/2025)
[9]Ibid.
[10]Ibid

Besides Coach Endy, there is also Ko Hendra, known as the owner of Carabao Pro Shop, who also collaborates with several billiard halls throughout Indonesia, some of which are in Yogyakarta. Having the same vision and mission as Coach Endy, Ko Hendra also implements regulations in the billiard halls he collaborates with, including a ban on gambling in the billiard room, and to improve the mentality of billiard players. This positive trend of gambling-free billiards is also supported by a young man who was previously a wushu athlete, namely Jason "JEKA" Keitaro with his channel called "Billiard Sports Media" who is now a TikTok and YouTube content creator about billiards who introduces many aspects of billiards, one of which is a form of support for "Greetings Billiards Without Gambling" carried out by Coach Endy Wisuda .[11]

Billiards is not only popular among ordinary people but also popular in many artists such as Atta Hallilintar, Denny Soemargo, Rizky Bilar, Rizky "Rigen" Rakelna. In addition, Harry Tanoesoedibjo,the chairman of PB POBSI and the owner of the RCTI television station provides professional billiard league matches in Indonesia that can be watched on the RCTI+ application under the name POBSI POOL CIRCUIT from series 1 to series 5 which are held in several provinces in Indonesia, one of which is in the Special Region of Yogyakarta[12]

Sleman is home to numerous billiard halls, often called "Rumah Biliar," where gambling is still openly practised by many. Owners and employees of these

[11]Youtube, TikTok and Instagram Endy Wisuda, Ko Hendra Carabao, and Jason “JEKA” Keitaro

[12]POBSI, *Lampung Becomes Host for the Third Series of the POBSI Pool Circuit 2024.* *https://www.pobsi.org/news-detail/lampung-jadi-tuan-rumah-seri-ketiga-pobsi-pool-circuit-2024*

establishments often fail to issue sanctions or warnings against individual gambling activities. In some cases, billiard halls even facilitate these activities and broadcast them live on their social media platforms.

Several billiard halls in Sleman regularly host home billiards tournaments aimed at reducing gambling and fostering a more positive mindset among novice billiards players. Besides providing a competitive platform for players to demonstrate their billiards skills, billiards tournaments are also an effective way to divert attention from the gambling side of the sport. By organizing transparent tournaments under the supervision of neutral governing bodies, the billiard community aims to distinguish competitive play from gambling activities, thereby reducing opportunities for illegal betting.

Furthermore, these tournaments can also strengthen billiards' status as a serious and competitive sport, attracting more people to participate and enjoy the game. Therefore, billiards is not only considered a hobby and entertainment, but also a sport with clear rules and standards, as well as fair and challenging competition. Gambling in billiards can take various forms, such as betting on the outcome of a match, betting on the number of balls that will fall into a hole, or betting on the accuracy of a shot. Gambling in billiards can take place in various settings, such as pool halls, bars, or private homes. Gambling in billiards can also involve different types of people, such as professional players, amateurs, or spectators. Gambling in billiards can be done for various reasons, such as for entertainment, for profit, or for personal satisfaction.

Despite laws prohibiting gambling, many billiards gambling establishments in Sleman continue to operate due to inconsistent enforcement. This demonstrates a gap between what should happen and what actually happens. Gambling is a social ill and is fundamentally contrary to religion, morality, and the Pancasila moral code, as well as endangering the livelihoods and lives of the people, nation, and state. Criminal offences related to conventional gambling are defined in Article 303 bis of the Criminal Code.

(1). The following shall be punished by imprisonment for a maximum of four years or a maximum fine of ten million rupiah:

1. Anyone who exploits the opportunity to gamble, which is conducted in violation of Article 303.
2. Anyone who participates in gambling on a public road or at the side of a public road, or in a place accessible to the public, unless authorized by the competent authority that has granted permission for such gambling.

(2). If, at the time of the violation, two years have passed since a final conviction for one of these violations, the perpetrator shall be subject to imprisonment for a maximum of six years or a maximum fine of fifteen million rupiah.

Article 303 Bis of the Indonesian Criminal Code strictly prohibits all forms of illegal gambling [13], including billiards gambling conducted without official permission. Therefore, it is crucial for billiards enthusiasts to be aware of

[13]Adi Putra, Bhisa V. Wilhelmus, & Daud Dima Tallo, "Legal Analysis of Offline Gambling Crimes and Online Gambling Crimes in Kupang City," *Journal of Law, Politics and Social Sciences.* Vol. 3, No. 4, 2024.

the legal implications of their activities and choose legitimate avenues to enjoy their favorite game.

Sleman is a strategic research location because it represents two facets of billiards in Indonesia. Its positive image is a hub for growing facilities, hosting tournaments, and promoting competitive sports. Meanwhile, its negative image is a hotspot for rampant gambling practices, which are firmly embedded in billiards' image.

Although billiard gambling is illegal, it remains common in Sleman. This happens because gambling has become accepted within the local billiard community, and law enforcement has struggled to address it effectively. Understanding how billiard gambling works and how police handle these cases is essential for improving enforcement strategies.

MODUS OPERANDI AND CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OF BILLIARD GAMBLING IN SLEMAN REGENCY

B. Formulation of the problem

Based on the background described above, the author formulates the problem statements to facilitate understanding of the issues discussed in this study and to better guide the discussion. The problems to be examined in this study are as follows:

1. How is billiard gambling conducted as a criminal act in the Sleman region?

2. What are the Law Enforcement mechanisms employed by Sleman Police Department in addressing Billiard Gambling Under Article 303 BIS of the Criminal Code?

C. Research purposes

1. Analyze the modus operandi of billiard gambling as a criminal activity in the Sleman region.
2. Examine the law enforcement mechanisms applied by Sleman Resort Police in handling billiard gambling cases under Article 303 bis of the Criminal Code.

D. Benefits of research

This research is expected to provide positive contributions, namely:

1. Practical use

What is meant by practical use is that all the data and information presented in the form of this research report is expected to help in improving the positive image of billiards sports without gambling, which will have an impact on all billiards players, both beginners and professionals.

2. Theoretical Use

With the completion of this thesis, it is hoped that it can provide a contribution of ideas to increase the effectiveness of the enforcement of Article 303 Bis of the Criminal Code concerning gambling in accordance with the demands and developments of the times, especially in the context of billiard gambling in Sleman.

E. Research Originality

Originality in academic work is crucial, especially at the undergraduate level. Academic works such as theses and dissertations must demonstrate a high level of originality. To demonstrate originality, authors compare their research with previous studies addressing similar issues, without plagiarizing. This helps highlight the unique elements of the author's research.

The research that the author wants to do is related to the crime of gambling in billiard games based on Article 303 of the Criminal Code at the Sleman Police Resort, where there are many gambling acts that occur in billiard houses in Sleman which are open and facilitated by billiard houses and gambling crimes in According to Article 303 of the Criminal Code, playing billiards is an ordinary crime, where without a complaint from the public, gambling crimes can be prosecuted.

No	Writer and title	Type of the research	Problem Formulation	Similarity and difference
1	Criminal Sanctions for Billiard Gambling from the	Undergraduate Thesis published on June 14 2019	1. What are the Criminal Sanctions for Billiards Gambling from a Legal	Similarity, this study has similarities in its focus on billiard gambling as a

	Perspective of Islamic Law and the Criminal Code By : Roziansa (Raden Fatah State Islamic University, Palembang)		Perspective? 2. What are the Criminal Sanctions for Billiard Gambling in the Criminal Code (KUHP)?	legal issue. The difference lies in the perspective used by the author's research, which focuses more on the problem of law enforcement in the field, while this research focuses on criminal sanctions regulated in Islamic law and the Criminal Code.
2	Non-Criminal Sanctions for Online Gambling in the Jinayah Fiqh Perspective (Analysis of Article 45 Paragraph (2) of Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and	Undergraduate Thesis published on December 14 2021	1. What are the criteria and forms of online gambling crimes? 2. What are the sanctions for online gambling crimes in Law No. 19 of 2016? 3. How are the Sanctions for Criminal Acts of Online Gambling from the Fiqh Jinayah	Similarity of the study: This has a similar focus, namely discussing criminal gambling action, however with different objects and approaches. The difference lies in the type of gambling discussed (billiards vs. online gambling) and the

	Transactions By: Seva Maya Sari (UIN North Sumatra)		Perspective, analysis of Article 27 paragraph (2) of Law no. 19 of 2016 concerning Information	legal framework used.
3	Supervision Analysis of the Implementation of Billiard Table Business Permits in Duri City Based on the Minister of Tourism Regulation Number 26 of 2015 Concerning Billiard House Business Standards By: Ridho Musfadela (Riau Islamic University, Pekanbaru)	Undergraduate Thesis published on October 21 2019	1) How is the supervision of the implementation of the granting of permits for billiard table businesses in Duri City based on the Minister of Tourism Regulation Number 26 of 2015 concerning billiard house business standards? 2) What are the obstacles in supervising the implementation of granting permits for billiard table businesses in Duri City based on the Minister of Tourism Regulation Number 26	Similarity in the theme of disguised billiard gambling and the challenges of effective supervision and law enforcement. The difference lies in the object and approach of the research, namely, business permit supervision in Duri and law enforcement in Yogyakarta

			of 2015 concerning billiard house business standards?	

F. Literature review

1. Modus Operandi

Criminals typically employ various methods to commit crimes, known as modus operandi. Modus operandi comes from Latin and means procedure or way of moving or doing something. In short, modus operandi is the operational techniques used by criminals [14].

"Modus operandi," or "method of procedure," in English, commonly abbreviated as MO, describes the habits of a particular individual or group regarding the way they work or operate when committing crimes. Criminals have certain patterns that will change over time if the police become aware of their methods.

Modus operandi can be simple or complex, depending on the skill of the perpetrator. A more complex modus operandi indicates a perpetrator's experience in committing crimes. However, a simple modus operandi can also attract the victim's attention, causing them to lose their vigilance. The modus operandi can be used to determine

[14]R Soesilo, 1980, *Criminal Case Techniques and Techniques* , PT. Karya Nusantara, Bandung. 1980. p. 98.

whether the perpetrator is truly committing a crime or simply making a mistake that meets the requirements of the law [15].

2. **Law Enforcement**

Law enforcement in Indonesia plays a crucial role in maintaining public order, upholding the law, and protecting citizens' rights. This law enforcement is regulated within a clear legal framework, one of which is derived from the 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945). This constitution emphasizes the principles of a democratic state based on the rule of law, which requires that all government actions be carried out in accordance with applicable legal norms.

In general, law enforcement aims to prevent crime, investigate criminal incidents, apprehend perpetrators, and maintain public safety. Law enforcement agencies, such as the police, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), and the Prosecutor's Office, play a crucial role in achieving these goals. The police, operating under Law Number 2 of 2002, are responsible for maintaining order and preventing crime. Meanwhile, the KPK was established to eradicate corruption, and the Prosecutor's Office is tasked with prosecuting criminal cases and representing the state in legal matters [16].

[15]Muhammad Rezza Kurniawan and Pujiyono, "Modus Operandi of Corruption in Government Procurement of Goods and Services by Civil Servants", *Law Review Journal* , Diponegoro Faculty of Law, Volume 14, number 1, 2018, p. 126.
[16]Mufti Khakim, "Law Enforcement and Implementation of Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution concerning Equality Before the Law". *Proceedings of the 3rd National Conference on Citizenship* , Ahmad Dahlan University, Yogyakarta. 2017

The primary principle upheld in law enforcement in Indonesia is equality before the law, where every individual, without exception, is treated equally before the law. Furthermore, the constitution guarantees the right of every individual to a fair legal process. Protection of human rights is a top priority in law enforcement practices, as reflected in articles of the 1945 Constitution that protect individual freedoms and prevent abuse of power.

However, despite a clear legal basis, law enforcement in Indonesia still faces various challenges, such as legal ambiguity, rapid technological advancements, and corruption within law enforcement agencies themselves. Furthermore, a lack of public awareness is a major obstacle to creating an effective and just legal system. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach, ranging from strengthening the legal framework, improving the quality of human resources in law enforcement agencies, to raising public awareness of the importance of following applicable laws.

Amid these challenges, collaboration between government agencies, civil society organizations, and international partners will be key to combating illegal practices, such as gambling, and strengthening law enforcement in Indonesia. Therefore, it is crucial to continue striving to create a better and fairer legal system to achieve an orderly and safe society.

3. **Gambling**

Gambling has existed since ancient times and is a form of social entertainment that has evolved over time. The history of gambling dates back over 3,000 years to Ancient Egypt, where dice were found in tombs as part of games and rituals. Ancient China also has a history of gambling, with lottery and tile-based games dating back to 2,300 BC, and card games appearing in the 9th century. Ancient India, in the epic Mahabharata, describes dice games as part of its culture. In fact, in ancient Rome and Greece, betting on chariot races and gladiator matches was very popular, indicating that gambling was an integral part of social life at that time.

During the Middle Ages, gambling experienced significant development, particularly in Europe, where card games were introduced in the 14th century and became part of the culture. The world's first casino, the Ridotto, opened in Venice in 1638, and games such as roulette and blackjack became popular in Europe. During the Industrial Revolution, gambling spread worldwide, with European immigrants introducing games such as poker and horse racing betting to the United States. Las Vegas and Atlantic City later emerged as world gambling centers. In the 20th century, gambling became increasingly organized, with Las Vegas becoming the first US city to legalize casinos in 1931, making it a global icon.

With the advancement of technology, gambling has entered the digital age through online casinos and sports betting, which are gaining

popularity, particularly in football and billiards. Betting on sports matches has increased rapidly, but the fundamental difference lies in the players: football betting is played by spectators, while billiards betting is played by the players themselves.

In Indonesia, billiards gambling has a history closely linked to European cultural influences dating back to colonial times. Many billiards players engage in informal betting, often involving money or other valuables. Although billiards is a common sport, billiards gambling in Indonesia is often associated with a negative image, particularly regarding addiction and negative social impacts. The game has become increasingly prevalent after adopting the gambling model from the Philippines, where billiards is played not only by adults but also by underage youth. This worsens the image of billiards gambling, leading to social problems and negative habits within Indonesian society [17].

So, initially, gambling was a criminal offense under Article 542 of the Criminal Code. However, with Law Number 7 of 1974, this was amended. Article 1 of this law states that all gambling crimes are crimes. [18]This is further explained in Articles 303 and 304 of the Criminal Code.

4. Criminal Code

[17]Galang Legowo Dwi Putranto, *Togel in the Culture of Poverty in Society (A Descriptive Study of Togel Gambling in the Perspective of the Culture of Poverty).* Thesis, Airlangga University, 2018.

[18]K Wantjik Saleh, *Supplement to the Criminal Code, Supplement to the Criminal Code and the Criminal Code of the End of 1980* , Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia. 1981. p. 136

Article 303 Bis paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code states that a person who commits certain acts in the context of gambling can be subject to sanctions in the form of a maximum prison sentence of four years or a maximum fine of ten million rupiah. The three types of acts referred to are:

a. Using Gambling Opportunities in Violation of the Provisions of Article 303: A person who uses his gambling opportunities in violation of the provisions of Article 303.

b. Participating in Gambling in a Public Place Without a Permit: A person who participates in gambling in a public place such as a public road, public roadside, or other public place without a permit from the competent authority.[19]

5. Article 303 Paragraph (2)

Article 303 paragraph (2) of the Criminal Code increases the threat of punishment if the behavior is carried out within a period of two years since a permanent sentence was imposed for one of the violations. In this case, a person can be subject to a maximum prison sentence of six years or a maximum fine of fifteen million rupiah.[20]

Gambling in Indonesia, as regulated by Article 303 of the Criminal Code, focuses on the distinction between regular gambling and online gambling. The law defines gambling as any game in which

[19]SR Sianturi, *Criminal Acts in the Criminal Code and Their Descriptions* , Alumni AHM-PTHM, Jakarta, 1983, p. 179

[20]Nafiatul Munawaroh: *Online Gambling Laws Are Getting Tougher, Here Are the Rules.* JDIH Sukoharjo Regency, https://jdih.sukoharjokab.go.id/berita/detail/hukum-judi-online-kian-berat-ini-aturan-terbarunya

the potential for profit depends solely on luck. The law prohibits providing opportunities for others to gamble, participating in gambling without any conditions, and making gambling a livelihood.

6. Social Control Theory

The term control theory refers to any perspective that discusses the control of human behavior. Social control theory refers to the discussion of delinquency and crime in relation to sociological variables, including family structure, education, and dominant groups. Therefore, this approach to social control theory differs from other control theories[21].

One well-known social control theory was proposed by Travis Hirschi. Hirschi stated that this social control theory explains why individuals comply with rules and norms. Social control has the potential to determine a person's behavior to conform to the social norms of the environment. These forms of social control consist of four elements: first, attachment, which is a person's attachment to another person (parents). Second, involvement, which prevents someone from committing crime or reduces the tendency to commit crime. Third, commitment, where parents must commit to caring for and educating their children. Fourth, belief, which is also an element that embodies a child's recognition of good norms in society[22].

[21] Nissa, "The Influence of Social Control on Bullying Behavior in Junior High Schools," Indonesian Journal of Criminology, 5 (2009), p. 57.
[22] Paloma, Contemporary Sociology (Jakarta: Rajawali Press, 2004), p. 241.

G. Definition of Terms

1. Gamble

   Gambling can be broadly defined as any game involving the wagering of money or something of value in order to win a prize or advantage. Gambling can be games of chance, such as lotteries or raffles, or games of skill and strategy, such as card games or dice. Gambling can have negative impacts on individuals and society, such as causing addiction and material and immaterial losses.[23]

2. Billiards Gambling

   Gambling in the context of billiards can be defined as intentionally placing a bet, that is, risking something deemed valuable while knowing the risk of losing. In billiards, players wager money, cue sticks, and pay for the table rental. To win, players use playing cards to determine which balls to pocket, as is the case in 9-ball, 10-ball, and 8-ball games.[24]

3. Billiard House

   A pool hall is a popular entertainment venue for playing billiards; it typically features additional amenities such as a cafe, bar, and private rooms. These halls offer a variety of billiards games for both singles and teams, including carom, English billiards, and pool.

[23]Moeljatno, *Criminal Code* , 22nd Edition, PT Bumi Aksara, Jakarta, 2003 p. 113

[24]Abdul Harits, *Billiards Promotion Content Without Gambling by Coach Endy Through a Critical Paradigm.* Kompasiana. https://www.kompasiana.com/abdulharits6117/654ba6a8a3c0 3a67d25d8822/konten-bisnis-olahragabilliard-tengah-judi-oleh-coach-endy-dalam-perspeksi-ekologi-media accessed on November 12, 2024

Additional amenities such as a coffee shop and bar allow guests to enjoy food and drinks while playing billiards.[25]

H. Research methods

The following is the empirical research method to examine the Law Enforcement of Article 303 of the Criminal Code regarding billiard gambling cases and inhibiting factors in eradicating billiard gambling by the Sleman Regional Police:

1. Types of research

   The author used empirical legal research as the basis for this research. Empirical legal research involves the process of collecting real-world data. Researchers observe, collect, and analyze existing data to understand the phenomena being studied. The data used in empirical research is primary data collected through various techniques.

2. Research approach

   This approach is used to facilitate research. The author's research approach is a sociological approach, which studies law in its real-life context, including attitudes, assessments, and behaviors related to the problem being studied, and is conducted through field research.

3. Research sources

   a. Primary legal materials

[25] Wikipedia, *Billiards.* https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bola_sodok accessed on November 13, 2024

Primary legal material is authoritative legal material in the form of laws and regulations, including laws and regulations concerning the enforcement of billiard gambling laws, which consist of:

1) The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI 1945).
2) Criminal Code (KUHP)
3) Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure.

b. Secondary legal materials

Materials that provide explanations regarding primary legal material include: books or literature, articles or opinions of experts written in papers, journals, scientific works related to the enforcement of billiard gambling laws according to criminal procedure law, and other written documents related to the discussion obtained from relevant agencies or institutions, either directly or indirectly[26].

c. Tertiary legal materials

Tertiary Legal materials are materials that provide explanation and instructions to primary law materials and secondary law materials. Data obtained from dictionaries,

[26] *Ibid* .

both legal dictionaries, as well as Indonesian and English dictionaries, and encyclopedias.[27]

4. Data collection techniques and tools

Data collection in this study utilized various techniques to gain a comprehensive understanding of billiard gambling practices and the obstacles to law enforcement in Yogyakarta. Data collection includes interviews with the Sleman police and billiard players, document review, and literature review.

5. Data analysis and drawing conclusions

The data analysis used in this study is qualitative, with an empirical legal approach, also known as field research. This approach aims to examine applicable legal provisions and the realities of society. In other words, this research focuses on observing actual conditions or real circumstances in society with the aim of discovering and understanding facts and data. After data collection, further research involves identifying problems that ultimately lead to solutions. The researcher chose a qualitative method because it allows the researcher to gain a deep understanding of the situation being studied. Direct interaction between the researcher and the research object allows for adjustments to ongoing problems, while interviews also allow the researcher to obtain information directly from the source.

[27]Amiruddin, *Introduction to Legal Research Methods* , Jakarta, PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2004, p. 120.

I. Thesis Framework

This paper is structured in a series of chapters, each representing a different stage of the discussion. While each chapter focuses on specific key points, these points are interconnected within the broader research context, creating a cohesive narrative. Each section builds on the previous section, illustrating the relationships between the various topics. The discussion is systematically divided into four chapters, detailed as follows.

Chapter I discusses the basic elements of this research, including an introduction to the Background of the Problem, a clear statement of the Problem Formulation, and the objectives to be achieved through the Research. This chapter also discusses the Originality of the Research, presents a General Literature Review, outlines the Research Methodology used, and presents the overall Thesis Framework.

Chapter II provides a comprehensive overview of the legal framework for enforcing billiard gambling laws and the factors that hinder them. It examines these issues from a theoretical perspective, drawing on criminal law principles, while also examining how these principles are applied in practice.

In Chapter III, this study examines in depth the specific regulations regarding the prohibition of billiard gambling in practice and how to overcome the inhibiting factors.

Finally, Chapter IV presents the conclusions drawn from the research and offers suggestions for addressing the legal complexities surrounding the prohibition of gambling in billiards and the inhibiting factors.