

Analysis of Conflict Management Related to Alcohol Consumption by the Sabu Raijua Resort Police

Maria Virsa Yuniar Wee^{1*}, I Putu Yoga Bumi Pradana², Jim Briand Kolianan³, Ajis S. Adang Djaha⁴
^{1,2,3,4} Universitas Nusa Cendana, Nusa Tenggara Timur, 85001, Indonesia

Abstract

Background Alcohol consumption has become one of the factors contributing to recurring social conflicts in Sabu Raijua Regency. These conflicts often appear in the form of interpersonal disputes, violence, and disturbances to public order. In this context, the police are expected not only to enforce the law but also to prevent conflicts and maintain social stability. However, studies that specifically discuss how the police handle alcohol-related conflicts in communities where alcohol consumption is closely connected to social and economic life are still limited. This study aims to examine the role of the Sabu Raijua Resort Police in handling alcohol-related social conflicts and to identify the factors that cause these conflicts to continue.

Methods This study used a qualitative case study approach. Data were collected through interviews, observation, and documentation involving police officers, community leaders, local government officials, and community members. The data were analyzed by examining recurring patterns in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, law enforcement, and community involvement.

Results The findings show that the Sabu Raijua Resort Police used both preventive and repressive measures. Preventive efforts included public education, patrols, raids, community guidance, and coordination with relevant stakeholders. Repressive measures included law enforcement, mediation, and restorative justice. In practice, mediation was frequently used because many conflicts could be resolved through dialogue while maintaining relationships between the parties involved. However, alcohol-related conflicts continue to occur because alcohol consumption is still socially accepted, traditional alcoholic beverages are easily available, some residents depend on alcohol production for income, and local regulations remain limited.

Conclusion The findings indicate that handling alcohol-related social conflicts cannot rely solely on police action. More sustainable conflict management requires cooperation between the police, local government, traditional and community leaders, and the wider community. This study contributes to understanding the importance of combining law enforcement, mediation, community involvement, and stronger local regulation in addressing alcohol-related conflicts.

*Correspondence :
*Name : Maria Virsa Yuniar Wee
Email : yuniarwee@gmail.com



Copyright: © 2026 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Keywords

Key words: Alcohol Consumption; Conflict Management; Policing; Restorative Justice; Social Conflict

Introduction

Alcoholic beverages are drinks containing ethanol, generally produced through the fermentation and/or distillation of carbohydrate-based materials. Ethanol has psychoactive properties that can affect a person's consciousness, judgment, and behavior. The consequences of alcohol consumption therefore extend beyond individual health and may contribute to broader social problems, including violence, traffic accidents, and disturbances to public security and order (Karriker-Jaffe et al., 2018; Parrott & Eckhardt, 2019; Sontate et al., 2021). In Indonesia, alcoholic beverages are legally defined as beverages containing ethyl alcohol (C_2H_5OH) that are processed through fermentation, with or without distillation, from agricultural products containing carbohydrates (Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 20/M-DAG/PER/4/2014 Tentang Pengendalian Dan Pengawasan Terhadap Pengadaan, Peredaran, Dan Penjualan Minuman Beralkohol, 2014).

The issue of alcohol consumption in Indonesia cannot be separated from the diversity of local traditions and social practices found across the country (Room et al., 2019). In several regions, alcoholic beverages are not merely consumed for recreational purposes but are also associated with traditional ceremonies, family gatherings, and other social activities (MacArthur et al., 2020; Ssebunnya et al., 2020). East Nusa Tenggara is one of the provinces where alcohol consumption remains relatively high. Based on a national health survey, East Nusa Tenggara recorded an alcohol consumption rate of 15.2% in 2023, placing it among the regions with the highest levels of alcohol consumption in Indonesia (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, (2024). Data from the National Anti-Alcohol Movement also indicate that alcohol consumption contributes to a considerable number of deaths in Indonesia each year. These conditions show that alcohol consumption remains an important social issue that requires attention not only from health authorities but also from government institutions and law enforcement agencies.

In Sabu Raijua Regency, traditional alcoholic beverages such as *sopi* and *moke* form part of everyday social and cultural life. These beverages are commonly produced from palm sap through a distillation process and are served during traditional ceremonies, family celebrations, medicine, and other community gatherings. If we look at the history, *Sopi* is a traditional alcoholic drink that comes from the Dutch word "Zoopje," which means "liquid alcohol". Despite its illegal status, *Sopi* has a very important role in the lives of the Maluku people. Produced from generation to generation, *Sopi* is made from Koli, Lontar or coconut sap trees through a traditional fermentation and distillation process, with an alcohol content ranging from 40% to 70% (RAHAJAAN, 2025).

Figure 1. The basic ingredients for making sopi and moke come from the sap tree



Source: [Google \(2026\)](#)

The specialty of Sopi and Moke lies in the manufacturing process which is still very traditional and requires a lot of patience. Craftsmen usually have to climb tall palm trees every morning and evening to get sap (sweet water from tree flowers).

- Fermentation: Fresh sap is then fermented. In some areas, this process involves the use of certain tree roots (such as husar wood in Maluku) to provide a distinctive natural taste.
- Distillation (Distillation): After fermentation, the liquid is cooked in a clay furnace. The steam produced is channeled through long bamboo which functions as a cooling device (cooling system). Drop by drop the clear liquid that comes out of the tip of the bamboo is called Sopi or Moke.

The best quality is usually found in the first drop or what is often referred to as “Head Sopi”. This liquid has perfect clarity and the purest flavor strength ([Admin, 2025](#)) .

Figure 2. Process of making sopi and moke



Source: [Google \(2026\)](#)

The unregulated circulation of Sopi has various negative impacts. First, there is an increase in crime, 70% to 90% of crime, such as abuse, clashes and sexual crimes, is triggered by Sopi consumption. Second, serious health impacts arise (RAHAJAAN, 2025). For some households, their production and sale also provide an additional source of income that is used to meet daily needs and educational expenses. This social, cultural, and economic attachment makes alcohol consumption in Sabu Raijua different from situations in which alcoholic beverages are understood solely as commercial or recreational products. At the same time, excessive consumption has created a number of social problems, particularly when it leads to disputes, violence, domestic conflict, and other forms of public disorder (Maclean et al., 2021; Sontate et al., 2021; Waleewong et al., 2018).

Cases related to alcohol consumption have repeatedly been handled by the Sabu Raijua Resort Police. These cases include assault, group violence, domestic violence, and violence against children. Police records covering the period from 2023 to 2025 show that the number of reported alcohol-related cases increased considerably in 2025. The data used in this study were obtained from the Sabu Raijua Resort Police during the research data collection process in 2026. Thus, the year 2026 refers to the year in which the researchers accessed and documented the police records, while the cases presented in Table 1 occurred between 2023 and 2025.

Table 1. Alcohol-Related Cases within the Jurisdiction of the Sabu Raijua Resort Police

Years	Number of Cases	Types of Cases
2023	14	Group violence, assault, domestic violence, and violence against children
2024	4	Domestic violence and group violence
2025	14	Assault and domestic violence

Source: Sabu Raijua Resort Police case records for 2023–2025, data obtained in 2026

The data show that reported alcohol-related cases remained present throughout the three-year period and increased sharply in 2025. This development suggests that alcohol consumption continues to be closely associated with problems of public security and social order in Sabu Raijua Regency. The increase is particularly important because the control of traditional alcoholic beverages at the local level remains difficult. Although the central government has issued regulations concerning the distribution and control of alcoholic beverages, their implementation depends greatly on local institutional capacity and regulatory support (Casswell et al. 2022; (Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 20/M-DAG/PER/4/2014 Tentang Pengendalian Dan Pengawasan Terhadap Pengadaan, Peredaran, Dan Penjualan Minuman Beralkohol, 2014). In Sabu Raijua Regency, there is currently no specific local regulation that comprehensively governs the production and distribution of traditional alcoholic beverages. This condition creates limitations for supervision, prevention, and law enforcement.

Within the framework of public administration, the Indonesian National Police have a central responsibility for maintaining public security and order. This responsibility is stipulated in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police (Republic of

Indonesia, (2002). The role of the police, however, is not limited to law enforcement. Police institutions are also expected to prevent disturbances, provide public services, develop community partnerships, and contribute to the maintenance of social stability. Siregar (2017) explains that the concept of civil policing places the police as public servants whose duties should be carried out according to legal principles, professional ethics, and respect for human rights. This perspective is particularly relevant in dealing with conflicts that cannot always be resolved through formal legal mechanisms alone.

In dealing with alcohol-related conflicts, the Sabu Raijua Resort Police have employed various approaches. Preventive measures include public education, patrols, raids, and community guidance, while repressive measures include law enforcement against criminal acts that have already occurred. In addition, mediation and restorative justice are used in certain cases to resolve disputes and restore relationships between the parties involved. Such approaches are important in the local context because many conflicts take place within closely connected communities in which the conflicting parties may continue to interact after a case has been resolved (Hobson et al., 2022). However, these measures have not fully prevented similar conflicts from recurring. Alcohol consumption remains socially accepted in some communities, traditional alcoholic beverages are relatively easy to obtain, and their production continues to provide economic benefits for certain households (Ssebunnya et al., 2020).

These conditions show that alcohol-related conflict in Sabu Raijua is not merely a matter of individual behavior or criminal violation. It is also connected to social habits, cultural practices, economic interests, regulatory limitations, and the capacity of local institutions to manage conflict (Casswell et al., 2022; Maclean et al., 2021; Ssebunnya et al., 2020). Consequently, police responses need to be understood not only in terms of enforcement but also in relation to prevention, mediation, community engagement, and post-conflict management. Examining these different dimensions is important for understanding how law enforcement institutions operate in a social environment where the object of regulation also has cultural and economic significance.

Previous studies on alcohol consumption have generally focused on its effects on health, its relationship with criminal behavior, and the circulation of illegal alcoholic beverages. Other studies have discussed policing and law enforcement in relation to public order. However, relatively limited attention has been given to how police institutions manage social conflicts caused by alcohol consumption in communities where traditional alcoholic beverages remain socially and economically embedded. This gap is particularly evident in studies concerning Sabu Raijua Regency. Therefore, this study provides a more contextual understanding of how preventive, repressive, and post-conflict strategies are implemented by the Sabu Raijua Resort Police while considering the social and cultural characteristics of the local community (Maclean et al., 2021; O'Reilly, 2023). Based on this background, the study aims to analyze the strategies employed by the Sabu Raijua Resort Police in managing social conflicts arising from alcohol consumption. The analysis focuses on preventive measures, repressive actions, and post-conflict conditions, as well as the social and institutional factors that influence the effectiveness of these efforts.

Methods

This study employed a qualitative approach with a case study design to obtain an in-depth

understanding of how the Sabu Raijua Resort Police manage social conflicts related to alcohol consumption (Harrison et al., 2017). A qualitative approach was considered appropriate because the study sought to examine social realities, interactions, experiences, and institutional responses within their natural setting. As explained by Sugiyono (2022), qualitative research is used to understand social phenomena in natural conditions, with the researcher serving as the primary research instrument.

The study was conducted within the jurisdiction of the Sabu Raijua Resort Police. The research focused on three main aspects of conflict management: preventive measures, repressive measures, and post-conflict conditions related to alcohol consumption. Informants were selected purposively based on their knowledge, experience, and direct involvement in alcohol-related conflicts and their management (Campbell et al., 2020). The inclusion of informants from different backgrounds was intended to provide multiple perspectives on the causes, handling, and consequences of alcohol-related conflicts in the community.

The study used both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews, non-participant observation, and documentation. Interviews were conducted using a semi-structured interview guide to explore participants' experiences and views regarding alcohol-related conflicts, preventive measures, law enforcement, mediation, and post-conflict conditions. Non-participant observation was used to examine relevant social conditions and policing activities without the researcher becoming directly involved in the activities being observed. Secondary data were obtained from official documents, police case records, reports, and relevant news articles concerning alcohol-related social conflicts in Sabu Raijua Regency.

Data were analyzed using the interactive model of (Miles & Huberman, 1994) which involves data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction was carried out by selecting, categorizing, and simplifying information relevant to the research focus. The reduced data were then organized into systematic narratives and thematic categories to facilitate comparison across informants and data sources. Conclusions were developed by identifying recurring patterns, relationships, and meanings emerging from the data and were continuously reviewed throughout the analytical process.

To ensure the credibility and validity of the findings, the study applied data triangulation by comparing information obtained from different categories of informants and different data collection techniques. Interview findings were cross-checked with observations, police records, official documents, and other supporting materials. Source triangulation was also conducted by comparing accounts provided by police officers, government officials, community leaders, conflict-involved individuals, and alcohol producers or sellers. In addition, member checking was conducted by confirming key findings with selected informants to ensure that the researchers' interpretations were consistent with participants' experiences. These procedures were used to reduce potential bias and strengthen the credibility and consistency of the findings.

Results and Discussion

Preventive Measures in Handling Alcohol-Related Social Conflicts

The findings show that preventive measures undertaken by the Sabu Raijua Resort Police

were primarily directed at reducing the likelihood of alcohol-related disputes developing into more serious conflicts or criminal acts. These measures included public awareness activities, patrols and raids, community guidance, and monitoring the production and distribution of traditional alcoholic beverages such as *sopi* and *moke*. In practice, prevention was not carried out through a single program, but through a combination of policing activities and direct engagement with local communities.

Public awareness activities were conducted through programs such as *Jumat Curhat* (Friday Dialogue Program), village visits by *Bhabinkamtibmas*, and meetings with community and traditional leaders. Through these activities, police officers conveyed information about the social, legal, and security consequences of excessive alcohol consumption. Particular attention was given to the risk of violence, domestic disputes, and other forms of public disorder that may occur when alcohol is consumed excessively. Police officers also reminded residents that intoxication does not remove legal responsibility for violent or criminal behavior.

Table 2. Preventive Measures Implemented by the Sabu Raijua Resort Police

Preventive Measures	Implementation	Main Challenges
Alcohol awareness campaigns	Friday Dialogue Program, village visits, and community discussions	Activities are not yet conducted regularly and systematically
Patrols and raids	Conducted in conflict-prone areas and during public events	Information about raids often spreads quickly
Community guidance	Personal and persuasive approaches by <i>Bhabinkamtibmas</i>	Deep-rooted drinking habits within the community
Monitoring alcohol distribution	Supervision of illegal sales and circulation	Limited local regulatory support

Source: Research Findings (2026)

Patrols and raids were also carried out, particularly at night and during public gatherings that were considered vulnerable to alcohol-related disturbances. Police officers monitored locations where alcohol consumption was likely to occur and, in certain situations, confiscated alcoholic beverages or dispersed gatherings that were considered disruptive to public order. These actions were intended to reduce immediate risks and prevent conflict before it developed into violence. However, their effectiveness was limited by the fact that information about police operations often circulated quickly within the community, allowing sellers or consumers to avoid inspection.

Another challenge concerns the social and economic position of traditional alcoholic beverages in Sabu Raijua. For some residents, *sopi* and *moke* are not viewed simply as intoxicating drinks, but also as part of social interaction, customary practices, and household economic activity. This situation makes preventive intervention more complex because police efforts to control alcohol circulation may be understood differently by different groups within the community. As a result, strict enforcement alone may not be sufficient to change

patterns of consumption that have become socially embedded.

Community guidance therefore became an important part of the preventive strategy. Rather than relying only on formal warnings or enforcement, Bhabinkamtibmas and other police personnel frequently used persuasive and family-oriented approaches involving traditional leaders, village officials, and community figures. This approach enabled the police to communicate preventive messages through individuals who already possessed social influence within the community. It also reflects a community-oriented form of policing in which maintaining public order depends not only on institutional authority but also on cooperation with local actors (Arisukwu et al., 2020; O'Reilly, 2023).

Nevertheless, the findings indicate that preventive measures have not yet been fully effective in reducing alcohol-related conflicts. Public education and community guidance are still carried out intermittently, while access to traditional alcoholic beverages remains relatively easy. The continued social acceptance of alcohol consumption also limits the impact of preventive campaigns. This suggests that prevention requires more consistent engagement and stronger coordination between the police, village governments, customary institutions, and other community actors. Preventive policing in this context therefore needs to address not only risky behavior but also the social conditions that allow excessive alcohol consumption to continue.

Repressive Measures in Handling Alcohol-Related Conflicts

Repressive measures were applied when alcohol-related incidents had already developed into criminal acts or serious disturbances to public order. Cases handled by the Sabu Raijua Resort Police included assault, group violence, domestic violence, and other forms of interpersonal conflict. In such situations, police officers carried out standard law enforcement procedures, including securing the scene, separating the parties involved, examining witnesses, collecting evidence, and conducting further investigation when required. The findings, however, show that formal criminal proceedings were not the only mechanism used to resolve these cases. A considerable proportion of alcohol-related conflicts were settled through restorative justice. This approach was particularly relevant in cases involving individuals who had close family, neighborhood, or community relationships. In such circumstances, the police sought not only to resolve the legal dispute but also to prevent prolonged tension between the parties.

Table 3. Resolution of Alcohol-Related Cases

Year	Total Cases	Restorative Justice	Formal Criminal Process
2023	4	3	1
2024	4	3	1
2025	14	11	3

Source: Data Obtained in 2026

As shown in Table 3, restorative justice was used in most of the cases recorded during the 2023–2025 period. In 2023 and 2024, three out of four cases were resolved through restorative mechanisms, while in 2025, 11 of the 14 recorded cases were handled in this

manner. These figures indicate that non-litigation settlement played an important role in the local handling of alcohol-related conflicts. In the mediation process, police officers commonly involved family members, traditional leaders, village authorities, and other relevant community figures. Their involvement was important because many of the disputes occurred among individuals who continued to live within the same social environment after the conflict had ended. Under such conditions, restoring communication and rebuilding relationships became an important part of conflict resolution. The use of restorative justice therefore served not only as an alternative legal mechanism but also as a way of reducing the possibility of continued hostility within the community.

Rapid intervention at the scene of conflict was another important aspect of repressive action. Bhabinkamtibmas and other police officers were often among the first actors to respond when a disturbance occurred. Their initial task was to stabilize the situation, separate the conflicting parties, prevent additional individuals from becoming involved, and stop the conflict from spreading. This immediate intervention was particularly important in incidents involving alcohol because emotions and aggressive behavior could escalate quickly. These findings show that the role of the Sabu Raijua Resort Police extends beyond conventional law enforcement. Police officers also function as mediators who attempt to balance legal considerations with the social consequences of conflict. This is particularly relevant in Sabu Raijua, where kinship ties, customary relationships, and community cohesion continue to influence the way disputes are resolved. The use of restorative justice is therefore understandable within the local context because it allows legal settlement to be combined with efforts to restore social relations.

At the same time, restorative justice does not automatically address the conditions that initially contribute to conflict. Although mediation may succeed in ending a particular dispute, similar incidents can recur when patterns of alcohol consumption remain unchanged. The effectiveness of restorative justice should therefore be understood primarily in terms of resolving specific disputes and reducing immediate social tension, rather than as a direct mechanism for reducing alcohol consumption itself.

Post-Conflict Conditions

The findings indicate that most alcohol-related conflicts eventually reached a settlement either through mediation, restorative justice, or formal legal proceedings. Following these interventions, relations between the parties generally returned to relatively stable conditions. In many cases, the involvement of families, community leaders, village authorities, and police officers helped prevent disputes from continuing after the initial settlement. However, the stability achieved after conflict resolution was not always permanent. Similar incidents continued to occur because several underlying factors remained largely unchanged. One of the most important factors was the social acceptance of alcohol consumption in everyday community life. Traditional alcoholic beverages remain relatively easy to obtain and affordable for many residents. In addition, some households continue to depend on their production and sale as a source of income. These conditions make it difficult to reduce alcohol circulation through policing alone.

Table 4. Factors Contributing to the Recurrence of Conflict

Factors	Implications
----------------	---------------------

Alcohol consumption is perceived as part of social and cultural practices	Alcohol use remains socially normalized
Affordable prices and easy access	Consumption remains relatively difficult to control
Economic dependence on alcohol production	Production and circulation of sopi and moke continue
Limited local regulatory framework	Police supervision and enforcement remain constrained

Source: Research findings, (2026)

The absence of a specific local regulatory framework also emerged as an important institutional challenge. Police officers may respond to violent acts or public disturbances arising from alcohol consumption, but their ability to control the production and circulation of traditional alcoholic beverages is more limited when local regulatory provisions are unclear or insufficient. This creates a gap between responding to the consequences of alcohol consumption and addressing the conditions that contribute to those consequences. The findings therefore suggest that alcohol-related conflict in Sabu Raijua cannot be understood solely as a law enforcement issue. The recurrence of conflict is closely connected to social habits, cultural practices, economic dependence, access to alcohol, and institutional limitations. For this reason, police intervention alone is unlikely to produce long-term change. More sustainable conflict management requires coordination between the Sabu Raijua Resort Police, local government, village authorities, traditional leaders, community figures, and other relevant actors.

Overall, the preventive and repressive measures implemented by the Sabu Raijua Resort Police have contributed to controlling immediate disturbances and resolving individual conflicts. Preventive activities help reduce the risk of escalation, while mediation and restorative justice provide practical mechanisms for restoring relationships after conflict occurs. However, their longer-term effectiveness remains constrained by the continued availability and social acceptance of traditional alcoholic beverages, economic dependence on their production, and limited local regulation.

These findings underline the need for a more integrated approach to alcohol-related conflict management. Public awareness activities should be conducted more consistently, while local government needs to strengthen regulatory support for the production and distribution of traditional alcoholic beverages (Atkinson et al., 2018; Ward et al., 2018). At the same time, any regulatory intervention should take into account the economic dependence of households involved in alcohol production. Community-based economic empowerment and alternative livelihood programs may therefore complement regulatory and policing measures. Such an approach would enable conflict management to move beyond responding to individual incidents toward addressing the broader social, economic, and institutional conditions that contribute to their recurrence.

Conclusion

This study shows that the Sabu Raijua Resort Police has implemented preventive, repressive, and post-conflict approaches in addressing social conflicts related to alcohol consumption. Preventive efforts include public awareness campaigns, patrols, raids, community guidance,

and supervision of the circulation and sale of traditional alcoholic beverages such as *sopi* and *moke*. Repressive measures involve law enforcement, mediation, and restorative justice aimed at resolving disputes and restoring social relationships within the community.

However, these efforts have not fully addressed the underlying causes of alcohol-related conflicts. Alcohol consumption remains socially accepted in some parts of the community and continues to have economic value for residents involved in the production and sale of traditional alcoholic beverages. Post-conflict conditions also show that the risk of recurring conflict remains because alcoholic beverages are still easily accessible, local regulatory support is limited, and some households depend economically on alcohol production and distribution.

Therefore, sustainable conflict management cannot rely on police intervention alone. It requires stronger cooperation among the police, local government, traditional leaders, village authorities, and community stakeholders. Strengthening local regulations, expanding continuous public education, and developing alternative economic opportunities for communities involved in alcohol production are important steps toward reducing recurring alcohol-related conflicts and supporting long-term social stability in Sabu Raijua Regency.

References

- Admin. (2025). Mengenal “Sopi” dan “Moke”, Permata Tersembunyi dari Indonesia Timur. Weekend Vibes. <https://weekendvibe.com/mengenal-sopi-dan-moke-indonesia-timur/>
- Arisukwu, O., Igbolekwu, C., Oye, J., Oyeyipo, E., Asamu, F., Rasak, B., & Oyekola, I. (2020). Community participation in crime prevention and control in rural Nigeria. *Heliyon*, 6(September), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2020.e05015>
- Atkinson, J., Knowles, D., Wiggers, J., Livingston, M., Room, R., Prodan, A., McDonnell, G., O'Donnell, E., Jones, S., S. Haber, P., Muscatello, D., Ezard, N., Phung, N., Freebairn, L., Indig, D., Rychetnik, L., Ananthapavan, J., & Wutzke, S. (2018). Harnessing advances in computer simulation to inform policy and planning to reduce alcohol-related harms. *International Journal of Public Health*, 63, 537–546. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00038-017-1041-y>
- Badan Kebijakan Pembangunan Kesehatan. (2024). Indonesian Health Survey 2023 in numbers.
- Campbell, S., Greenwood, M., Prior, S., Walkem, K., Young, S., Bywaters, D., & Walker, K. (2020). Purposive sampling : complex or simple ? Research case examples. *Journal of Research in Nursing*, 25(8), 652–661. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1744987120927206>
- Casswell, S., Huckle, T., Parker, K., Romeo, J., Graydon-Guy, T., Leung, J., Byron, K., Callinan, S., Chaiyasong, S., Gordon, R., Mackintosh, M. A., Meier, P., Paraje, G., D Parry, C., Pham, C., Williams, P. P., Randerson, S., Schelleman-offermans, K., Sengee, G., ... Harker, N. (2022). Benchmarking alcohol policy based on stringency and impact : The International Alcohol Control (IAC) policy index. *PLOS Glob Public Health*, 2(4), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgph.0000109>
- Harrison, H., Birks, M., Franklin, R., & Mills, J. (2017). Case Study Research : Foundations and Methodological Orientations. *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung*, 18(1). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.17169/fqs-18.1.2655>
- Hobson, J., Twyman-ghoshal, A., Banwell-moore, R., & Ash, D. P. (2022). Restorative Justice

- , Youth Violence , and Policing : A Review of the Evidence. *Laws*, 11(62), 1–20.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.3390/laws11040062>
- Karriker-Jaffe, K. J., Room, R., Giesbrecht, N., & Greenfield, T. (2018). Alcohol's Harm to Others: Opportunities and Challenges in a Public Health Framework. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, 79(2), 239–243. <https://doi.org/10.15288/jsad.2018.79.239>
- MacArthur, G. J., Hickman, M., & Campbell, R. (2020). Qualitative exploration of the intersection between social influences and cultural norms in relation to the development of alcohol use behaviour during adolescence. *BMJ Open*, 10, 1–9.
<https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2019-030556>
- Maclean, S., Dwyer, R., Pennay, A., Savic, M., Wilkinson, C., Roberts, S., Turner, K., Saleeba, E., & Room, R. (2021). The ‘ social worlds ’ concept : a useful tool for public health-oriented studies of drinking cultures. *Addiction Research & Theory*, 29(3), 231–238.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/16066359.2020.1820491>
- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1994). *Qualitative data analysis: An expanded sourcebook* (2nd ed.). SAGE Publications.
- O'Reilly, C. (2023). Doing the right thing ? value conflicts and community policing. *Policing and Society*, 33(1), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10439463.2022.2071423>
- Parrott, D. J., & Eckhardt, C. I. (2019). Effects of Alcohol on Human Aggression. *Curr Opin Psychol*, 19, 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2017.03.023>
- Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 20/M-DAG/PER/4/2014 Tentang Pengendalian Dan Pengawasan Terhadap Pengadaan, Peredaran, Dan Penjualan Minuman Beralkohol (2014).
- RAHAJAAN, J. A. (2025, August 8). Wacana Legalisasi Minuman Beralkohol Tradisional Sopi dan Implikasinya. *Liputan Malteng*.
https://malteng.liputan.co.id/article_read/wacana-legalisasi-minuman-beralkohol-tradisional-sl754611885
- Republik Indonesia. (2002). *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 Tahun 2002 tentang Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia*.
- Room, R., Kuntsche, S., Dietze, P., Munné, M., Monteiro, M., & Greenfield, T. K. (2019). Testing Consensus About Situational Norms on Drinking: A Cross-National Comparison. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, 80(6), 651–659.
<https://doi.org/10.15288/jsad.2019.80.651>
- Siregar, N. (2017). *Konsep kepolisian sipil dalam sistem demokrasi Indonesia*. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Sontate, K. V, Kamaluddin, M. R., Mohamed, I. N., Mohamed, rashidi M. P., Shaikh, Mohd. F., Kamal, H., & Jaya, K. (2021). Alcohol , Aggression , and Violence : From Public Health to Neuroscience. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12, 1–17.
<https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.699726>
- Ssebunnya, J., Kituyi, C., Nabanoba, J., Nakku, J., Bhana, A., & Kigozi, F. (2020). Social acceptance of alcohol use in Uganda. *BMC Psychiatry*, 20, 1–7.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-020-2471-2>
- Sugiyono. (2022). *Metode penelitian kualitatif, kuantitatif, dan R&D* (4th ed.). Alfabeta.
- Waleewong, O., Laslett, A., Chenhall, R., & Room, R. (2018). Harm from others' drinking-related aggression, violence and misconduct in five Asian countries and the implications.

International Journal of Drug Policy, 56, 101–107.

<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2018.03.015>

Ward, B. M., Sullivan, B. O., & Buykx, P. (2018). Evaluation of a local government “ shelter and van ” intervention to improve safety and reduce alcohol-related harm. *BMC Public Health*, 18, 1–11. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-018-6245-4>

