

ANALYSIS OF PREMANISM FACTORS IN TANGGO BUNTUNG COMMUNITY, PALEMBANG

Renggi Anggraini, Karim Suryadi & Siti Komariah

*Research Scholar, The School of Postgraduate Studies, The Study Program of Sociology Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia,
Bandung, Indonesia*

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ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the phenomenon of premanism in Indonesia that arises due to the difficulty of the economy and higher unemployment rates. As a result, working-age groups are beginning to look for ways to earn income, usually through extortion in the form of providing services that are actually not needed. This study aims to determine the factors that cause premanism, the forms and interactions of premanism and the role of the police and community leaders using a qualitative approach. The technique of collecting data through observation, interviews and documentation studies. The findings of this study, first, the main factors that cause premanism are lack of employment and difficulties in terms of economy. Second, forms of premanism are divided into two, namely big thugs and small thugs, while the interaction between thugs by gathering in a place and discussing anything from the unimportant to the strategy to get money. Third, the Police and community leaders together coordinate in making rules to create peace in the Tanggo Buntung Community, Palembang.

KEYWORDS: *Crime, Premanis, Gangsterism*

INTRODUCTION

Premans are people or individuals and or groups of people who do not have a fixed income, do not have a definite job, they live on the support of those affected by their existence. Because they don't work and have to survive, at first they do whatever can make money.

The emergence of premanism can be traced to gaps that occur in the structure of society. The gap here can take the form of material, disagreement of a group in the social structure of society or not accommodating individual or group interests in the structure of society itself. So that they also obtain special resources obtained through violence, territory, confidentiality, and intelligence which enable them to successfully regulate and control the production and distribution of one or more certain commodities or services illegally. The first area is claimed to be controlled. With these strategies, premanism leads to "organized crime" (Densley, 2014, p. 538-539) and there are concerns about street gangs developing into groups that are more organized, "institutionalized" and increasingly violent, perhaps even with supranational reach (Hagedorn, 2007, p. 8).

Moreover, cases of premanism are born from the impartiality that occurs in people who experience isolation, isolation, and apathy from family or other community environments (Johnstone, 1981, p. 372). In addition, the creation of

cultural places where some of these people, and especially those most affected by the direct experience of social exclusion, racism, and cruel persecution, chose to create a career in a group of preman. They do it using structural resources and culture for learning and reproducing rules and routines where they can reach short-term and often dangerous solutions (Densley & Stevens, 2015, pp. 115-116).

Many things happen in community life that is not as expected by most citizens. As the city of Palembang, which is staying at a city of "Zero Conflict" this is because the people in Palembang have diverse ethnicities, tribes, religions and also among diverse communities living harmoniously side by side are rarely heard of conflict. Therefore, Palembang is believed to be the host of the 2018 Asian Games.

But in reality, it is not as sweet as the "zero conflicting" title, in the city of Palembang there is one area that has a characteristic that is seen as negative and known as "texas area", namely the Tanggo Buntung area. In contrast to other regions in a criminal and customary manner, Tanggo Buntung is known as premanism and in fact almost all preman in Palembang come from the area.

In many cases of premanism, most research examines a similar theme. There are some of the strongest factors in encouraging someone to become a thug; parent management, distorted peer pressure, and commitment to the school. However, most studies only focus on children or adolescents, including research according to Alleyne & Wood (2014, p. 562), Maphala & Mabunda (2014, pp. 61-70), Kramer (2000, pp. 123-139), Momoh (2000, pp.181-203), Abanyam (2012, pp. 92-95). The overall results of the above studies place more emphasis on family factors, peer factors, and school factors. In addition, the studies carried out only focus on children and adolescents as objects.

The life of a peaceful and prosperous society is an ideal condition and is a dream for every citizen in it. Therefore, for some people to want a prosperous life instantly with various efforts made. In fact, to carry out adverse actions in order to overcome the factors that hinder the achievement of the ideal conditions coveted by each community.

Due to previous studies more studies on family factors, peers and schools as well as gang/thug group problems in children or adolescents. In this case, the researchers found a void in the phenomenon. The researchers argue that the strongest factor besides family, peers or schools is social and cultural factors. Then, according to researchers, the root of the emergence of premanism is adults. Because adults become an example for children or adolescents in actions or also objects that exist in the area to be studied by most adult preman.

Seeing a number of phenomena to date regarding the rampant premanism that is still rampant especially in the Tanggo Buntung area, Palembang. Then very big attention is needed in describing and analyzing factors, forms of premanism in the Tanggo Buntung community, Palembang and the role of government, leaders, and police in reducing crime rates in Tanggo buntung, Palembang.

Based on the background described above, the authors are interested to conduct research with the title "Analysis of Premanism Factors in Tanggo Buntung community, Palembang".

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. This approach was used because this study focused on the factors that were responsible for the rise of premanism in Tanggo Buntung area, Palembang.

The data is described in a clearer and more specific way, because it only focuses on certain aspects, such as the form of factors, interactions, forms, and the role of police and community leaders regarding premanism. In addition, a qualitative approach to the case study method is more effectively used in this study. Because the data collection technique is effective in obtaining data from participants.

The participants in this study amounted to 10 participants, namely four thugs, 1 party thug family, two people, one police officer, and two community leaders. This research was conducted in Tanggo Buntung Subdistrict (35 Ilir), Ilir Barat II District, Palembang City. The researchers chose this location intentionally due to several reasons and considerations, namely the Tanggo Buntung Subdistrict is one of the areas in Palembang City which has a characteristic that is considered negative and is known as the "Texas area". This is because Tanggo Buntung is known as premanism and almost all of the thugs in Palembang come from the area.

Data collection techniques used by researchers include observation, interviews and documentation studies. Data analysis technique uses data reduction, data presentation (data display), and conclusions (conclusion drawing verification). The data obtained will be processed and checked accordingly, the researchers check the correctness of the data by continuous observation, triangulation, and use reference material and performs member checks.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Factors in the Occurrence of Premanism in Tanggo Buntung community, Palembang

Premanism and street crime are iceberg phenomena of crime caused by several factors that appear on the surface. Therefore, the prevention of premanism and street crime cannot only be done with preventive measures against the perpetrators but also repressive measures are needed (Maphala & Mabunda, 2014, p. 65). However, it must be comprehensive by resolving the root of the problem or often referred to as solving problems from upstream.

The 8th United Nations Congress of 1990 in Havana, Cuba, quoted by Barda Nawawi Arief (2011, p. 13), identified conducive factors for the causes of street crime, especially in the issue of "urban crime", among others:

- Poverty, unemployment, illiteracy (ignorance), absence/lack of adequate housing and education systems and inappropriate training systems;
- Increasing the number of residents who have no prospects (hope) because of the process of social integration, also because of the worsening of social inequalities;
- Slackening of social and family ties;
- Difficult conditions for people who emigrate to cities or to other countries;

- Damage or destruction of indigenous cultural identity, which together with the existence of racism and discrimination causes losses/weaknesses in the field of social, welfare and in the work environment;
- Decreasing (quality) of the urban environment which encourages increased crime and reduced (insufficient) services for places of environmental facilities;
- Difficulties for people in modern society to integrate properly within their community, in their family/family environment, place of work or in their school environment;
- Alcohol abuse, drugs, etc. whose use is also extended due to the factors mentioned above;
- Widespread organized crime activities, especially drug trafficking and the receiver of stolen goods;
- Ideas and attitudes (especially by the mass media) that lead to acts of violence, inequality (rights) or intolerant attitudes.

The main factor in the emergence of premanism in Indonesia does begin with a difficult economy and many unemployed around us. Like the study conducted by Maphalala and Mabunda (2014) which revealed that the socio-economic background played a major role in encouraging youth to enter the premanism community.

In addition, other factors that can give rise to premanism are the lack of education and the lack of good moral cultivation for the people (Hagedorn, 2017, p. 6). Causing a moral decline which is so concerning the nation. Then, other factors that need to be considered are social and cultural factors (Alleyne & Wood, 2015, p. 117). This happens because of social dissatisfaction as a result of not fulfilling the life goals of a group or the life needs of social groups, such as divorce, criminal problems, sexual abuse, juvenile delinquency, racial conflict, monetary crisis and so on.

Forms of Premanism and Interaction between Thugs in Tanggo Buntung Community, Palembang

In general, the actions of thugs are not tried through the court, unless the actions of the thugs have caused a criminal act. Thugs who are tried for example will be sentenced to imprisonment, or criminal penalties (Alleyne & Wood, 2015, p. 9). But in most cases, thugs who do not commit criminal acts threatened in the Criminal Code (KUHP) or similar laws, are only given guidance. After being fostered, the thugs are released, but sometimes the thugs will repeat their actions, be arrested again, then fostered, and released again.

According to the Chairman of the Indonesian Police Watch Presidium, Neta S. Pane (2010, p. 10) there are at least four models of thugs in Indonesia, namely: a) unorganized thugs. They work individually, or in groups, but only temporarily without having clear and firm ties; b) Thugs who have leadership and have territory; c) organized thugs, but members who deposit money to the leadership; and d) Group thugs, using organizational flags.

Furthermore, premanism behavior tends to have a negative connotation because it is considered vulnerable to acts of violence or crime. The existence of thugs cannot be compared to other groups of criminal offenders such as pickpockets or snatchers (Johnson, 2016, p. 118). Thugs are generally known clearly by the people around the area of operations, such as trade centers (markets), terminals, highways, and entertainment centers.

The Role of the Police and Community Leaders in Taking Action against Preventive and Repressive Premanism in Tanggo Buntung Community, Palembang

Most of the actions of thugs were not tried through the court, except that the actions of the thugs had caused criminal acts. Thugs who are tried for example will be sentenced to imprisonment, or criminal penalties (Alleyne & Wood, 2015, p. 9). But in most cases, thugs who do not commit criminal acts threatened in the Criminal Code (KUHP) or similar laws, are only given guidance. After being fostered, the thugs are released, but sometimes the thugs will repeat their actions, be arrested again, then fostered, and released again.

The police and community leaders together create good conditions and conditions, for example when there is a celebration such as a wedding the police also supervise and make rules that no one can hold the event until evening, limited to the time of 17.00 WIB. Community leaders also contribute by monitoring if there are things that are considered strange so that these community leaders will immediately report to the police. The police in the area also always patrolled and visited the village office and oversaw the terminal area and Tanggo Buntung market, Palembang.

CONCLUSIONS

Premanism is an action taken at will by some people in order to achieve their goals. Premanism is also interpreted as a way or lifestyle like thugs, usually promoting violence. A thug is a hero who is committing crimes often by means of violence and who does not choose who the victim is; male or female, ordinary people or law enforcement and others.

The main factor in the emergence of premanism in Indonesia does begin with a difficult economy and many unemployed around us. In addition, another factor that can give rise to premanism is the lack of education and the lack of good moral cultivation for the people. Then, other factors that need to be considered are social and cultural factors.

Current premanism can be classified based on its actions, namely, there are those whose actions violate the criminal law and those who do not violate criminal law but can harm themselves and even others and violates the norms that apply in society.

In general, the actions of thugs are not tried through the court, unless the actions of the thugs have caused a criminal act. Thugs who are tried for example will be sentenced to imprisonment, or criminal penalties (Alleyne & Wood, 2015, p. 9). But in most cases, thugs who do not commit criminal acts threatened in the Criminal Code (KUHP) or similar laws, are only given guidance. After being fostered, the thugs are released, but sometimes the thugs will repeat their actions, be arrested again, then fostered, and released again.

Police and community leaders have an important role in creating good conditions and conditions. Community leaders contribute by monitoring if there are things that are perceived as suspicious, then these community leaders will immediately report to the police.

The police in the area also always patrol and often visit the village office and oversee the terminal area and Tanggo Buntung market, Palembang.

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