Liwaul Dakwah: Jurnal Kajian Dakwah dan Masyarakat Islam
Volume 13. No. 1. Januari-Juni 2023
Office: Institut Agama Islam Negeri Lhokseumawe
Website OJS: https://journal.iainlhokseumawe.ac.id/index.php/liwauldakwah
E-ISSN: 2809-1523 || P-ISSN: 2089-2896
DOI: https://doi.org/10.47766/liwauldakwah.v13i1.2429

LHOKSEUMAWE CITY GOVERNMENT'S CONTRIBUTION IN HANDLING BRAWLS

[1]Abdul Mugni [2]Lisa Fadila
[1]abdulmugni@iainlhokseumawe.ac.id, [2]lisafadilaaa@gmail.com
[1]Institut Agama Islam Negeri Lokseumawe
[2]Institut Aama Islam Negeri Lhokseumawe

Article:
Received: Maret, 2023
Accepted: April, 2023
Published: Juni, 2023

© 2023 The Author(s).
This is an open-access article under the CC BY-SA license

Correspondence Address:
abdulmugni@iainlhokseumawe.ac.id

Abstract: Brawls between teenagers in Lhokseumawe City have disturbed the community. This has caused concern and unrest for the prospective future generation of this nation. Therefore, this article will explore the what and how, as well as explain the contribution of the Lhokseumawe City government. A deep analysis of the root causes of the brawl will be the starting point for formulating the right solution as an alternative in handling the brawl. The results of the analysis showed that the factors causing the brawl include; Group offence, liquor, disputes, persecution, land grabs.

Key Word : Contribution, Brawl, Governmet

Introduction

Brawls involving two gangs often occur in Lhokseumawe City, the Bus Terminal gang (TB) versus the Sadistic Reckless College gang (PNS), whereas previously there had never been a brawl in Lhokseumawe City, Brawls often occurred on Saturday nights, this child excused himself from his parents on the grounds of sleeping at a friend's house, Weak parental supervision of children is the main factor in them wandering at night and forming groups or gangs to show they have power and networks. One of the recent discourses about the city of Lhokseumawe is about several events that attract the views of the general public, namely violence Mobs in the form of frequent inter-group fights. The author tries to assume that the violence that occurred in several places in Lhokseumawe City has become a new thing and trend at this time. One peculiar thing in the behavior of the masses is the psychological trait As a result, the perpetrators experienced an increased sense of

innocence for their violent acts. Common sense is removed and replaced with a weak morality that moves away from the cultural and religious context in which it is built.

The Lhokseumawe city government as the ruling institution in this city should be aware of this crucial problem, the government's duty that should provide security guarantees for every citizen should be played to the maximum. Actually, until the time this research was compiled, the Lhokseumawe city government had made many efforts to overcome the rampant occurrence of violent conflicts between groups of citizens or known as "brawls" between gangs.

The formation of a standby reaction team by the local government, in this case the Lhokseumawe City Government in 2023, involving several elements such as the Police, TNI, Prosecutor's Office, Kesbangpol, Social Services, several stakeholders involved in it has not been able to minimize and carry out their duties properly optimal in the prevention and management of violent conflicts, frequent inter-group fights This time occurred in Lhokseumawe City, causing insecurity, anxiety and fear in the community.

The author's interest in discussing this issue, with the hope that there will be no more guesses from the general public about whether the Lhokseumawe City government is with the Government. The village took a stand and played a role in overcoming the cases that occurred. The weak role of government institutions in taking steps in some conflict resolution continues to be repeatedly raised when this social phenomenon re-emerges. Fights between groups at any time can occur with various potentials muted for a while. When the tap on the cause of the fight opened, the masses immediately took a position in solving problems that could no longer be solved by verbal language.

The disparity between the resolution of violent cases and the causative factors tends to make the fight only finish on the surface and does not touch the root of the problem. Intergroup fighting can be overcome when the root cause of violence is known, many references can be used as a reference in examining the roots of violence like this that often occur as a product social people of the city. The Lhokseumawe City Government together with the Gampong Government to carry out various prevention and countermeasures will be examined by the author as one form of government efforts in carrying out their duties in the community sector, especially the role of the government in efforts to prevent and overcome conflicts in the community in Lhokseumawe City.

A. Conflict Mitigation Fights between Groups

Colloquial countermeasures are actions taken to prevent an incident. Usually this word is followed by the word to be prevented. While fighting is a fight or physical activity involving two or more people who fight each other. Countering fights between groups can lead to two interpretations, the first is prevention activities before the fight between groups occurs and the second is how actions are taken to stop when the fight takes place.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.47766/liwauldakwah.v13i1.2429

In this study, it is not individual violence, namely violence committed by individuals, such as killing because of personal vendetta, or robbing, but mob violence, which is violence committed by mobs. This type of violence is different from violence committed by individuals because the perpetrators commit violence not solely on the basis of revenge or personal hatred, but much influenced by the dynamics of a group. Fighting between groups is a form of mass violence or collective violence. Individual violence is covered by criminal law and everyday situations, but mob violence often goes beyond that positive law.

It is difficult to punish so many perpetrators. The less personal the motive for violence and the more self-righteous the perpetrators of violence are. Mob violence does not operate within the law, but resists and transcends the legal order itself. Due to the complexity of these events, the root causes are also complex. However, in this review I will draw the ideas of Budi Hardiman who took many ideas from psychoanalytic thinkers on the three roots of violence associated with conditio humana, namely: epistemological, anthropological, and sociological (Excerpted from Understanding the roots of mob violence, July 28, 2008). Epistemologically, mass violence or fights between groups occur because they consider other people or groups to be from outside themselves . So violence is perpetrated not against others, but others.

In an anthropological perspective, individuals will not merge into the masses and commit collective violence solely spontaneously and instinctively. "Fairness" in hurting or committing violence is possible because individuals view their violent acts as valuable (Kartini, Kartono, 2010: 106). Therefore, discovering how a value system motivates humans to commit violence against others is an important step to finding the psychological roots of violence. Human beings will commit violence without feeling guilty if the act is seen as the realization of a value. Violence is a form of self-realization.

B. Factors Causing Conflict Fights between Groups

The factor behind the occurrence of fighting conflicts between groups is an event that is an impulse where the impulse can affect and cause conflict between groups. Dahrendof (in Soekanto Soerjono, 2007: 79) suggests the characteristics of conflict in social organizations as follows:

a. The social system is always in a state of conflict

b. These conflicts are caused by conflicting interests that cannot be prevented in the social fabric of society.

c. Those interests tend to polarize in two conflicting groups.

d. Conflicting interests reflect the differential distribution of power among powerful and controlled groups

DOI: https://doi.org/10.47766/liwauldakwah.v13i1.2429

e. The explanation of a conflict will give rise to a new set of conflicting interests, which under certain conditions gives rise to conflict

f. Social change is the inevitable result of conflict on various types of institutionalized patterns.

A conflict that occurs between groups becomes unhealthy if each party in seeking a solution is no longer rational but more emotional. As a result, what happened was such as brawls, looting, destruction of people's homes, fights between groups in the community. Violence has been used as a medium for solving problems.

C. Te Role of Government

1. Role

Every individual in the community has an important contribution in the local community system. The individual then forms a sub-system as the foundation of the existing system. Individuals in society certainly have different roles from each other depending on the demands of the system that forces the individual to act and show roles. In human life and relationships in certain groups are often accompanied by patterned interaction actions, both official and unofficial. The system of official patterns adopted by citizens of a society to interact in sociology and anthropology is called pranata.

Koentjaraningrat (2003: 136) asserts that people who act in these institutions usually consider themselves to occupy a certain social position, these actions are shaped by governing norms. Status becomes an important part of any attempt to analyze society. The behavior of a person who plays a certain position is called a social role. Role means that it cannot be separated from position, closely related to both. Certain statuses will require certain roles. The heavier the role played, the higher the status in society. And vice versa, if the less role performed, the lower the position or status in society. According to Robert M. Z. Lawang (1985: 89), role is defined as a pattern of behavior expected from someone who has a certain status or position in the organization.

Roles are sometimes followed by societal demands that have given credence to individuals occupying certain statuses. Community expectations on a certain status directly or indirectly impose a burden on the executor of the role in question. To quote J.J. Rosseau with his theory of the social contract. The duties of the role carried out by the individual are the result of a contract with the community that has given that authority with a contract that has been agreed through an agreed mechanism as well. Therefore, it is necessary to understand how the community determines its expectations for these stakeholders.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.47766/liwauldakwah.v13i1.2429

2. Village Government

In Government Regulation No. 72 of 2005 concerning Kelurahan, it is said that the Kelurahan Government consists of the Head of Kelurahan (lurah) and the village apparatus. While the village apparatus consists of the village secretary and environmental heads who in their organizational structure and work procedures are regulated by regional regulations with guidelines set by the Minister of Home Affairs (C.S.T. Kansil, 2002: 12). The Village Head (Geuchik) is a directly elected community representative (Pilchiksung) who is appointed by the Regent / Mayor with the condition that the minimum education is junior high school or who is knowledgeable / experienced equivalent to it.

Village Secretary in carrying out the duties and authorities of the Gampong government. To facilitate the running of government in Gampong, an environment can be formed headed by the head of the Hamlet (Kadus). Geuchik as the main holder in the field of development can also be assisted by a community institution that was formerly known as LKMD has now turned into a community empowerment institution (LPM) which is one of the partners of the Gampong government in relation to the implementation of A.W. Wijaya's government, development and community duties. According to article 1: 5 of the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 73 of 2005 states that Gampong is the Geuchik working area as a Regency / City work tool within the District work area.

RESEARCH METHODS

A. Basis and Type of Research

The basis of the research carried out is observation through interviews with open questions, namely research by collecting data from informants or finding the scope and focus of certain problems as informants who are considered representative. Research Type is a type of qualitative descriptive research analysis that is a type Research that aims to provide a systematic, factual and accurate picture or painting of the situation regarding the object under investigation where the results of exploration are the answer From the questions that have been formulated proceed with a detailed and detailed explanation of the situation of fights between groups and the role strategies applied. Lexy, J Moleong, Qualitative Research Methods (Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya, 1991).

B. Data Collection Sources and Techniques

Data sources in this study are:

a. Primary data

Primary data is data obtained through the field or research area. Researchers go directly to the agencies mentioned to collect data by observation and in-depth interviews.

b. Secondary Data

DOI: https://doi.org/10.47766/liwauldakwah.v13i1.2429

The author also conducts a literature review, which is collecting data from previous research in the form of books, journals, newspapers, documentation, photos, the internet and other sources of information related to the problem of fights between these groups.
In the study, the following data collection techniques were used:
c. Library Research
Data collection is carried out by reading literature related to government policy books / articles, problems of violence in the regions, books / articles on government science and documents that have relevance to the topics discussed in this study. The data obtained from this library is secondary data.
d. Field Research

This field study is intended that the author directly conduct research on a predetermined location or object. Field studies are taken in the following ways;
e. In-depth Interview
The author will collect data by means of in-depth interviews, namely digging up as much information as possible all information related to fights between groups and the role of the village government in The response is from a predetermined informant. This interview process uses interview guidelines as a research tool, so that the interview remains in the focus of research.

C. Research Informants

The informants the authors interviewed for this data collection consisted of five components of society, namely:

- 5 (five) members of the community around the area of intergroup fights that have occurred
- 3 (three) Ward Heads
- 2 (two) Public Leaders
- 2 (two) religious figures
- 3 (two) Youth Leaders
- government devices

The selection of informants develops and changes according to research needs in obtaining accurate data. Researchers also use informant selection methods based on informant I (first) instructions to informant II (second) and so on and unplanned in advance finally obtained more complete and in-depth data regarding the problem of fights between groups. So even though the informant had been determined before, several other informants were obtained from a number of information while at the research location.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.47766/liwauldakwah.v13i1.2429

Research Results and Discussion

A. Research Results

1. Factors that lead to fights between groups

Fights between groups are often only used as trivial matters when the problem can be said to have not had a major impact on the condition of urban communities. There were casualties from the fight. Instead, it will invite action from the city government to immediately solve the problem. As understood in the theoretical study in the previous chapter. Fights that occur in society and other acts of violence all never stand alone or in the sense that there is a cause that causes violence. The city of Lhokseumawe with all its urban conditions continues to carry a huge social burden. The development that can be witnessed is so unbalanced with the number of slums that are chaotic in their governance. Not to mention when poor people have to be faced with very complicated needs.

Here are the factors of fights between groups in terms of the motive of the incident:

1. Group offense

History that imprints in the social system of certain societies is one of the causes of fights between groups in our society. Group solidarity is built in the pattern of daily life. . Interaction between residents began to build closeness by helping each other in working on common affairs. A settlement with a pattern of society that tends to be homogeneous such as densely populated settlements with almost equal economic levels. Awakened interaction patterns tend to be very intimate.

Researchers who found this condition in densely populated residential areas such as Banda Sakti District which are relatively dense compared to other sub-districts in the city of Lhokseumawe, even though the population has a livelihood which are different but social bonds and kinship are still built. This social bond can be seen from the social patterns of those over the age of 18 to 25 years. Often after late evening some young men can be seen sitting in front of the outskirts of the aisle street or coffee shop stalls. Another thing was seen when they worked on some construction of population facilities for the common good such as the construction of sleeping police, Even if one of the residents asks for help from local residents to help work on the construction of the fence of the house, then with modest wages they are willing to help residents who ask for help.

The daily lives of residents in dense settlements with middle to lower economic ability levels as told when quoting back to what Soerjono Soekanto said about in group awareness. So the awareness of similar conditions with other communities in certain areas and communities such as the example of the case of Pusong village awakens by itself and it will be stronger when there is pressure or interference from external groups. Disturbances that come from outside groups certainly also have the same condition, namely ownership of group solidarity to maintain their group.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.47766/liwauldakwah.v13i1.2429

Inter-group contact for urban communities is common. Even with just a loud hum of motor sounds in front of several young men who were gathered, a fight could immediately occur. As stated by geuchik Keude Aceh: "Usually the influence of liquor, continue to because of motorcycle gas with racing exhaust, or use dirty words or if you don't know each other you can immediately fight".

2. Liquor

A conversation with some young settlers along the canal on the street on September 14 followed by the author about a fight between groups A condition was found that showed that liquor was one of the apparent motives to cause fights between groups. For a big city like Lhokseumawe, Liquor (glue) is common. Although by some delinquent theorists, Liquor was originally only as a leisure filler to relieve fatigue in the prevalence of daily activities.

3. Disputes

When a small, personal problem begins, help immediately comes into the process. Sticking to the group's awareness, small disputes such as the construction of trenches in residential areas that have to nudge a little yard can be the embryo of conflict. Or the problem of a child who then fights. How can a child of about 8 years old be able to make a fight between groups big. As expressed by a Public Figure. "Small disputes contribute enough to trigger big fights". The ego that is built to defend each other's opinions and abused self-esteem is at the root of personal strife. And the group spontaneously awakened its consciousness. Almost similar to how group offense occurs in the first factor, but what distinguishes the problem of dispute is closer to the personal problem at the beginning of the incident.

4. Persecution

There are several reasons why acts of persecution or mob mobbing occur in the community in the city of Lhokseumawe. Several officials of the KESBANG office tried to respond to several accusations made to the city government about its delay in handling certain cases. There are also accusations by local police who tend to underestimate reports residents if indications of criminal acts are found. Return to the source of persecution or mobbing. A criminal act such as theft or other personal crimes will certainly be very disturbing to the community. Usually, people will contact the police or hold their own security efforts such as creating an environmental security post (KAMLING post) and holding patrols every day with a patrol schedule that has been arranged.

5. Land Scramble

From some data found by intelligence from both the Police and Public Figures. Land grabs are one of the factors in fights between groups from the occurrence of a fighting case. Similar to fights caused by disputes. The struggle for land is a manifestation of the dispute. But what distinguishes the dispute is that it touches other sources of problems outside of land disputes that usually occur in the Lhokseumawe community. The rise of

DOI: https://doi.org/10.47766/liwauldakwah.v13i1.2429

development, according to the author, is allegedly the main factor in the occurrence of land disputes in the community. Along with the development of land prices later soaring high, especially if the land is close to the area of construction of public facilities or public facilities that have existed before. On Jalan Simpang Pasee, for example, the area that later became the area of the famous shopping center in the city of Lhokseumawe. In the Banda Sakti area, during 2023, there have been three expulsions of illegal traders, namely residents living in slum areas.

In addition to the above motives that are factors of brawl, factors of social change are also triggers including:

1. Very rapid social change

This factor was obtained from the author's inductive thinking after marrying a lot of data obtained, ranging from the number of population in a sub-district area to the level of education. The mobility of urban development is again used by the authors to explain this factor. Can be seen With the desire of the city government to make Lhokseumawe as one of the cities in the western part of Indonesia, the development of modern infrastructure is one of the keys to get the title. In some studies prove that some rapid social changes in a region will cause shock in society when the acceleration cannot be kept up. The high competition requires everyone to work hard in order to survive. Public facilities that are commercialized to the cramming of modern shopping centers in this city certainly do not use low costs to be able to touch these places. Some places that the author considers It is very clear that the ownership of potential social diseases is an area with a very high population density, in addition to trade centers such as markets as well as transportation areas such as terminals and sea ports. Usually these places are used as important areas considering the many population activities that roll every day in these areas.

2. Dense population

The area in the city of Lhokseumawe which has a relatively high population. As a metropolis, urbanization rates are increasing as the allure is polished every day through development. It is true that the circulation of money will occur very much in the city but not necessarily a city then gives everyone the opportunity to touch the money. Indeed, large cities have a very high level of population plurality. Naturally, when that happens, the allure makes all residents of all directions around the urban area will set their attention on this city. Just imagine the city of Lhokseumawe is an iconic city of western Indonesia, so don't be surprised if dozens of ethnicities gather in one city with their respective groups. As one neighborhood chief put it: "For example, the parking lot lot in every neighborhood

DOI: https://doi.org/10.47766/liwauldakwah.v13i1.2429

store, each neighborhood store is a potential conflict. Why is it that they carry egos also maintain the prestige of their hallway name and if they meet other areas/alleys can fight".

3. Low socioeconomic status of the population

All individuals want a prosperous life and one of them includes met economic needs. Similar to what is mentioned in the factor of social change that is so fast, for big cities inequality must always exist. Some political economists claim that the concept of an open economy that almost all countries have embraced has created a gap between the rich and the poor. The injustice to participate in life competitions begins at birth. A rich baby will be shown the sufficiency of life and a poor baby may be shown with a father who goes in and out of prison to simply meet his milk needs. In the helplessness to meet the needs of everyone will think to use any means. If the opportunity with the path that has been provided has been closed, then someone will not hesitate to open a path to meet other needs. Poverty is a factor that triggers the level of violence in society and if the condition is experienced together then the level of group violence will form by itself, fighting between groups in society.

The Role of Lhokseumawe City Government in Inter-Group Brawls

Fights between groups don't really count. When a fight only happens once, it has no impact on the bad image of the government, then the behavior is seen as harmless. But when fights in a region occur repeatedly and lead to a bad brand of the government in power in the region, then fights get attention. Again repeated, reign In essence, it is necessary to maintain harmonization in society and free from all internal intersections of society. The fight in causal factors that the author has concluded can be caused by some element outside of society itself. The presence of outside actors can trigger those fights to happen. When viewed from the pattern of poverty that suffers in the city of Lhokseumawe, the role of the government certainly cannot be separated from it. Distributing wealth fairly is part of the government's duty as a form of service to its people. However, what is evident in some sub-districts with a high ratio of population increase is that it is followed by the number of poor people when modern infrastructure development so quickly fills the area.

Conclusion

Some places that are subject to conflict do not get more attention at all to see the causative or environmental factors that build conflict in those places. In addition, coordination between agencies at the city level that deal with fights between groups is still very tenuous. The police are still the center of solving problems that are still personal as criticized by the author. Sociological solutions presented in the form of urban community empowerment policies should have been considered as well as possible.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.47766/liwauldakwah.v13i1.2429

The fear of conflict that arises in society is when the conflict runs like a spiral of conflict that does not stop. Inter-group conflicts associated with gampong It is a conflict that is very easy to repeat in the same place. Many factors were expressed which later became factors simultaneity of the fight itself. Indeed, behind the repeated acts of violence of mass fights lies a very complicated problem. It shows that a region has lost its social capital, social values, deliberation and tolerance among others that are recognized as the glue of our national values.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Althusser,Louis. *Tentang Ideologi Marxisme Strukturalis, Psikoanalisis, Cultural Studies).Terjemahan Essay on Ideology 1984*. Jalasutra.Yogyakarta

Dom Helder.*SpiralKekerasan.Resist Book*. Yogyakarta.2005

Froom, Akar Kekerasan, Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta, 2008

Jacques, JeanRousseau, Kontrak Sosial, Terjemahan Sumarjo, Erlangga, Jakarta. 1986

Kamus Bahasa Indonesia, DEPDIKBUD, 1996

Kartini,Kartono. *Kenakalan Remaja (Patologi sosial 2)*. Rajawali Press. Jakarta.2010

Kencana,Inu. *Ilmu Politik*.Penerbit Rineka Cipta.Jakarta. 1997

Koentjaraningrat.*Pengantar Antropologi* I, Rieneka Cipta, Jakarta, 2003

Lawang, Robert M Z. *Pengantar Sosiologi*, PT. Karunika Universitas terbuka, Jakarta, 1985

Lexy, J Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya, 1991

Ndraha,Talidziduhu. *Kybernology 1 dan 2 (ilmu pemerintahan baru)*. Penerbit Rineka Cipta. 2000

Rasyid, Ryas. *Makna Pemerintahan ditinjau dari Segi Etika dan Kepemimpinan*, PT. Yarsif Watampone

Ritzer dan Goodman.*Teori Sosiologi Modern*.Kencana. Jakarta. 2010

Sabari, Yunus. *Manajemen Kota*. Pustaka Pelajar.Yogyakarta.2008

Soekanto, Soerjono, *Memperkenalkan Sosiologi,* PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 1982

Soekanto, Soerjono, *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*, PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2007

Suharto, Edy.*Membangun Masyarakat Memberdayakan Rakyat*; Refika Aditama. Bandung 2009.

Sukriansyah S.Latif dan Tomi Lebang, *Amuk Manado*, Institute studi arus informasi, Manado, 1998

Sunardi, *Keselamatan kapitalisme dan kekerasan*, LKIS, Yogyakarta, 1996

Suryaningrat ,Bayu. *Mengenal Ilmu Pemerintahan*. PT.rineka Cipta.Jakarta.1992

Tadie, Jerome. *Wilayah kekerasan Jakarta*.Masup. Jakarta.2009

DOI: https://doi.org/10.47766/liwauldakwah.v13i1.2429