
**RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN SILAT COLLEGES IN THE SRAGEN REGION FROM A
CRIMINAL LAW PERSPECTIVE**

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ABSTRACT

The rise of violent conflict between silat schools, one of which is the Setia Hati Terate Brotherhood and the Indonesian Silat Boys Family Association (IKSPI) "kera sakti sragen" in Sragen, seems to have no end. Violent conflicts often occur. The violence carried out can take the form of beatings, abuse, throwing, vandalism and so on.

The aim of this research is to find out how to resolve conflicts between silat schools in Sragen Regency. The method used in this research is a qualitative method and case study, data collection techniques using observation and documents. The results of this research indicate that efforts to resolve conflicts between silat schools can be carried out using the concept of restorative justice by means of mediation bringing together the two parties concerned to discuss resolving the problems that occur. This aims to minimize feelings of hatred or revenge in the future.

Keywords : Completion; conflict; martial arts college; Sragen; criminal law

INTRODUCTION

Conflicts between martial arts schools in recent years have made Indonesian people worried. Because, incidents of conflict between martial arts schools will not be far from conflicts accompanied by violence. Acts of violence carried out such as beatings, throwing, abuse, vandalism and so on seem to be a common occurrence when heated incidents occur. Unfortunately, this incident not only claimed victims of the martial arts members themselves, quite a few ordinary people who didn't know anything were also involved.

Victims of the impact of the conflict. This of course is no longer only focused on problems within the two conflicting silat college organizations but extends to public order in society.

The weakness of Indonesian law in resolving conflicts between silat schools in enforcing the law is still very clear. It can be seen from the many conflicts that have not been fully resolved and in fact still hold grudges against each other, so there is an endless tendency for conflicts to recur. The most cliché cause of conflict between silat schools is the ease with which members are provoked by things that are not necessarily true that are spread by irresponsible individuals. Other causes, such as the lack of tolerance between silat schools, the long-rooted nature of mutual hatred and so on, make it necessary for Indonesian law to resolve conflicts between silat schools which do not subside from year to year which are feared to be able to divide national unity.

It is important to note that conflicts between silat schools often use sharp weapons and disrupt public order. In the context of carrying sharp weapons or sharp weapons, it is regulated in Article 2 paragraph (1) of Emergency Law no. 12 of 1951 which reads:

- (1) Any person who without the right enters into Indonesia, makes, receives, tries to obtain, hands over or attempts to hand over, controls, carries, has supplies to him or has in his possession, keeps, transports, hides, uses or takes out of Indonesia a beating weapon, a stabbing weapon, or stabbing weapons, is punishable by a maximum prison sentence of ten years.
- (2) In the definition of striking weapons, stabbing weapons or stabbing weapons in this article, it does not include goods which are clearly intended to be used for agricultural purposes, or for the purpose

of legally carrying out work or which clearly have the purpose of being heirlooms or ancient goods or magic item.

The impact of conflict certainly disrupts public order and constitutes a crime against public order as regulated in Article 170 of the Criminal Code concerning Attacks and Threats, because crimes against public order are interpreted as crimes committed to create an uncomfortable atmosphere.

- (1) Anyone who publicly commits violence against people or property, is sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of five years and six months.
- (2) Those convicted are punished with: 1. Imprisonment for a maximum of seven years if a person intentionally damages property or if the violence they commit causes injury; 2. With imprisonment for a maximum of nine years if the violence causes serious injury; 3. With imprisonment for a maximum of twelve years if the violence causes the death of another person.

Sragen is one of the districts in Central Java which has various martial arts educational organizations. So conflicts between silat schools in Sragen district often occur. The conflict accompanied by violence which is currently still hotly discussed is the conflict between the Brotherhood of Setia Hati Terate (PSHT) silat school and the Indonesian Men's Silat Family Association (IKSPI) "kera sakti sragen" on Friday 30 December 2022 near Taman Harmoni Hijau, Karangmalang District, Regency Sragen, Central Java.

The conflict started with a video uploaded by one of the martial arts schools in which the video was deemed to be demeaning to other martial arts schools. Long video

The short piece contains the movement of the right hand's fingers which is considered to be the secret code for the movement of one of the martial arts schools which turns around. This movement was considered by other martial arts schools to be insulting. The person who did not accept it and the person who uploaded it then met at Taman Harmoni Hijau, and then a brawl could not be avoided. The conflict occurred by throwing stones at each other. One of the individuals then took out gear with a rope which was dragged to the ground. On one side, another person then took out a long machete and other sharp weapons.

As a result of this action, the police managed to arrest 5 individuals. Namely MS (19), NR (19), AGTS (17), RMBP (16), and ABA (17), three of the five arrested still have student status, so they cannot be detained and can still continue their studies. Meanwhile, the remaining two are still being detained by the Sragen Police Headquarters. As a result of their actions, the perpetrators can be subject to sanctions in accordance with Article 2 paragraph 1 of the Emergency Law no. 12 of 1951 concerning sharp weapons or weapons with a threat of 10 years, and can also be subject to Article 170 of the Criminal Code concerning crimes against public order with a maximum prison sentence. 12 years old.

The condition of the conflict between silat schools in Sragen, which up to this moment is considered to have not been fully handled properly, makes the author interested in discussing more deeply what needs to be done to resolve the conflict between silat schools in Sragen. Because, in this case, the importance of conflict management is not only focused on resolving it, but how efforts must be made to prevent the eruption of conflicts that will occur again, how to stop them, and how to recover after the conflict.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative research method using a case study, which will analyze what efforts can be implemented to resolve conflicts between martial arts schools in Sragen. The results of the research are focused on providing an objective description of the object to be studied, this is about how to resolve the PSHT and IKSPI conflict in Sragen.

The primary data used is data resulting from observations made by researchers. Secondary data is data that has been collected by the person conducting the research from existing sources, in this case the primary data used is in the form of books and the Criminal Code. Meanwhile, the secondary data used is in the form of online journals and various information that supports this research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Conflict Between Universities

Conflict itself according to Law Number 7 of 2012 concerning Handling Social Conflict in Indonesia can occur due to problems related to politics, economics and socio-culture, feuds between religious communities and/or inter-religious communities, between tribes, between ethnicities, territorial boundary disputes villages, districts or cities, provinces, natural resource disputes between communities and/or between communities and business actors or unequal distribution of natural resources in society.

Handling social conflict in Indonesia refers to the Law on Handling Social Conflict which states that preventing conflict is carried out by efforts to maintain peaceful conditions in society, developing a system for resolving disputes and disputes effectively

peace, reduce potential conflict and build early warning. In this law, ending conflict is an activity process that aims to end violence, protect and save victims, provide limits on the expansion and escalation of conflict and prevent the increase in the number of victims and the resulting material losses.

According to Fisher, conflict is divided into two types, namely vertical conflict, meaning conflict that occurs between elites, in this case the government, and horizontal conflict, namely conflict that occurs within society itself. The author sees that the conflict between PSHT and IKSPI is a horizontal conflict, because this conflict occurs between community groups while local security forces have made efforts to resolve the conflict that occurred.

Types of conflict are divided into three, namely latent conflict, where the conflict contains problems that are hidden and need to be brought to the surface so that they can be dealt with immediately, open conflict, namely where this conflict occurs because it has previously appeared on the surface but has deep roots so special action is needed. to overcome the root of the problem and its impact, and finally there is surface conflict, which is a condition of having shallow reasoning and arises due to misunderstandings which can be resolved through open communication.

According to the author, the conflict that occurred between PSHT and IKSPI in Sragen is included in the second type of conflict, namely open conflict. Because the characteristic that occurs in this second conflict is that there is a misunderstanding and it can be resolved through better and more open communication, so that it can eliminate misunderstandings and mutual suspicion, remembering that the conflict between the two started with the making of a video which caused misunderstandings between

the two martial arts members and this can be resolved through more open communication or mediation bringing together the core parties involved.

The stages of conflict proposed by Fisher, the author sees that conflict includes pre-conflict, confrontation, crisis and post-conflict:

1. Pre-conflict is the first period when there is a discrepancy between two or more parties, so that this gives rise to conflict, even though it is not yet clearly visible, but one of the parties is aware of the potential for confrontation.
2. Confrontation is a situation where a stage is shown when conflict begins to emerge on the surface. This will result in parties who feel there is a problem to immediately take action such as demonstrations or other actions.
3. Crisis is the peak of conflict. This stage is where the conflict really breaks out, forming mass and intense acts of violence. The manifestation of the crisis stage on a large scale is that there are victims who are killed in the conflict that occurs.
4. Post-conflict is a situation where the conflict containing tension has begun to subside and decrease, violent confrontations have begun to be resolved, and the relationship between the conflict actors has returned to a normal state.

With this background, an understanding of the characteristics of the conflict that occurs is needed. so that in determining whether the resolution can be resolved well, regardless of whether strong or new

mechanisms aimed at controlling and resolving any conflicts that occur as a result of the two silat schools in Sragen in particular must be given more attention. Referring to the latest case, conflict between

martial arts schools namely PSHT and IKSPI in Sragen without empty hands, looking at these conditions, of course they have violated the provisions on possessing sharp weapons. Because in criminal law, possession of a sharp weapon or what is usually called a sharp weapon, if it is not used for legitimate work, will be subject to punishment. However, on the other hand, the conflict that occurred has not resulted in a major negative impact and many of the perpetrators of the conflict are still minors.

Factors Causing Conflict Between Universities

The factors that caused the conflict in Sragen Regency were triggered because silat members still did not understand the attitude of tolerance and young members prioritized emotions and temperament to solve existing problems. Problems in martial arts schools often start with individual problems which then spread to other members of the school. The lack of character education taught also leads to misuse of the teachings by each member.

Apart from that, the lack of trust in law enforcement and the law itself is one of the factors causing conflict between universities. It could be that the lack of reaction from law enforcement in dealing with problems that trigger conflict is seen as not being fast and responsive, and may even seem dismissive because they think that it is just a trivial problem. In fact, what is considered a trivial problem is a factor in the emergence of major conflicts that will occur.

The Impact of Conflict Between Universities

The existence of conflict between martial arts schools has many negative impacts on the wider community, including the perpetrators of the conflict themselves. The impact of conflict in one area that is not handled immediately can trigger conflict in other areas and cause conflict the wider and more prevalent the conflict is. This will make handling to reduce conflict even more difficult because the masses will become increasingly uncontrolled.

The existence of a martial arts school organization in Sragen actually has more positive impacts than negative ones. Silat universities are martial arts organizations which provide educational facilities and materials to educate people who are capable of carrying out deeds and actions that are beneficial to others. It is clear that every martial arts school always teaches goodness and noble values to its members. However, gradually negative stereotypes developed in line with the strengthening of the identity of each university which was expressed through symbols such as costumes, billboards and monuments.

The phenomenon of hostility and prejudice between groups is becoming increasingly real and deep. It can be said, every fight that occurs is a manifestation of showing off each other's strengths. Of course, this is in contrast to the four aspects of silat, namely mental, spiritual, martial arts, sports and art. So that in resolving it, it is necessary to discuss the main issues related to the conflict between the two silat schools, namely:

1. Analysis of the character of the conflict that occurred includes the intensity of the conflict from the lowest to the highest in the sense that the conflict has resulted in a lot of material and non-material losses. In the PSHT and IKSPI conflict that occurred, the author believes that the conflict between the two got bigger when the masses from both parties met. This is reinforced by the frequent occurrence when problems of individual individualism turn into mass personalities that are easily ignited. Like the conflict that is the author's main discussion, it started with one or two people then spread and attracted the anger of many people's provocation.
2. Analyze the causes of conflict, such as what factors cause the conflict to occur. In this case, the factor at the root of the conflict problem is an attitude of not respecting each other.
3. Analysis of conflict handling patterns. Understanding conflict patterns can help the conflict resolution process, then this understanding can be used as a basis for developing strategies to resolve conflicts that occur.

Don't forget, looking at the conflict equipment brought by PSHT and IKSPI elements, this is also a

note that should not be forgotten. This is because the equipment they carry does not rule out the possibility that there will be injuries or even death. So that in accordance with the regulations in criminal law, if a conflict involves carrying a sharp weapon which results in casualties, Emergency Law Number 12 of 1951 will be enforced.

Efforts to Resolve Conflicts at Silat Colleges in Sragen

Indonesian criminal law adheres to the principle of legality, which means that without clear regulations, a criminal act is considered non-existent. In the case of martial arts schools, conflicts often occur. Most of the triggers are the same, namely allegations of ridicule and defamation of the name of a university. We often encounter this on social media. To the point of causing heart-wrenching wounds and giving rise to prolonged conflict. In fact, day by day, there are more and more individuals and more and more phenomena of humiliation between each university that we often encounter and it is not uncommon for friction between universities to occur in various places, one of which is Sragen.

Furthermore, resolving this conflict is not only carried out through the criminal justice process alone, but can also be achieved in other ways, namely by making efforts using restorative justice, which is the process of resolving criminal acts by involving the perpetrator, victim, perpetrator's family, victim's family, community leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, or stakeholders to jointly seek a fair resolution through peace by emphasizing re-election to original condition.

Restorative justice's actually a simple concept. Where the measure of justice is no longer based on appropriate retaliation from the victim to the perpetrator, but focuses on healing from the painful actions received by the victim by providing support to the victim with a note that the perpetrator will remain responsible, followed by assistance from the family and community if needed.

The concept of restorative justice is an approach that focuses more on creating a form of justice and balance between the perpetrators of criminal acts and their victims. In cases of conflict that frequently occur, formal law enforcement is deemed inappropriate. Moreover, if the losses from the impact of the clash are not too great, they can be resolved through peaceful means. This is where the concept of restorative justice can be applied. Where the beginning of what should have been a criminal process was changed to a dialogue process. The form of implementation is through mediation, bringing together the suspect and the victim to discuss efforts to resolve the case. This is because the conflict parties' dissatisfaction with the court's decision can give birth to a series of new conflicts and form conflict polarization which at any time can be used as an opportunity for revenge.

Among the positive implications of applying the concept of restorative justice is obtaining a fair and balanced legal decision for the victim and perpetrator. Moreover, in this case, the suspects in the conflict are still minors and are categorized as children.

Restorative justice could be an opportunity for diversion. Because diversion aims to highlight the interests of children and victims. Don't forget, investigators can also provide space for perpetrators and victims to open up to each other so that there are no more grudges and uncomfortable feelings that can cause hatred to occur. Because, however, the aim of restorative justice is to place emphasis on recovering losses caused by perpetrators who commit criminal acts as fairly as possible in a simple way.

Mediation can be carried out through diplomacy by the mediator back and forth. This can also be done by compiling a single text to be discussed by each related martial arts school. This method can be combined with inviting a large conference attended by participants and neutral parties so that the situation can remain calm and cool. This conference can take the form of a gathering event and so on with the aim of looking at conflictual issues within a broader framework of paradigms, beliefs and experiences.

Law no. 7 of 2012 concerning Handling Social Conflict, conflict handling is grouped into three, namely:

1. Pre-conflict handling includes prevention by creating a peaceful atmosphere in society, developing ways to resolve conflicts peacefully, reducing potential conflicts that are beginning to appear and establishing an early warning system if a conflict is about to occur.

2. Handling when a conflict occurs includes ending the conflict by mediating.
3. Handling after a conflict occurs includes recovery by holding meetings between the parties involved to carry out reconciliation through peaceful negotiations, providing restitution or compensation to parties who feel disadvantaged, and finally forgiveness.

The conflict between silat schools that occurred in Sragen recently was influenced by a lack of tolerance between people which, if not socialized or directed properly, could become the potential for another conflict that could resolve and endanger national unity and unity. In this case, the characteristics of the conflict itself must be known in order to determine appropriate resolution efforts. The steps that can be taken to resolve conflicts between martial arts schools in Sragen include:

- a. Conflict prevention is providing materials to socialize national insight to martial artists by emphasizing the importance of national unity and integrity. In this case, the role of senior silat fighters is very much needed as a field coordinator who can participate fairly in supervising and securing every activity of his school's silat fighters so that there are no provocations, can set an example of maturity for the younger fighters so that in every activity there are no there are negative things.
- b. It is hoped that the end of the conflict will ensure that law enforcers or authorities can as soon as possible secure any elements suspected of committing violence, thereby causing conflict between the two of them, with this, larger conflicts can be avoided.
- c. Post-conflict recovery can be carried out by holding socialization or seminars where in these activities the silat fighters can sit together to discuss what problems exist and how to solve them, this can be done through holding art performances presented by the silat fighters to bring together the silat fighters in Sragen and train the maturity of the members so that they can carry out activities together without conflict and foster mutual tolerance.

Social control to minimize the occurrence of conflict within the silat school itself is very necessary. Because, a lack of spiritual education, nobility, and a lack of consolidation of initial goals can result in wrong understanding, giving birth to arrogant attitudes, not being able to appreciate differences, and other negative attitudes which, if not paid attention to, will give rise to unstable emotional seeds. and easily influenced in future conflicts. There are actions that can be taken, such as appeals, hearings or even expulsion of members to teach other members a lesson not to behave badly like the member who has been expelled.

Apart from the efforts above, the role of the government and surrounding communities is very important in reducing and anticipating conflicts between these silat schools. The government's role can be carried out by police or security officials by conducting legal counseling or socialization, while the community's role can be carried out by always coordinating with village officials if there are symptoms of imminent conflict.

CONCLUSION

The conflict between the PSHT college and IKSPI Kera Sakti was the act of irresponsible individuals. The individuals referred to here are individuals who are members of a martial arts college but do not uphold mutual respect for members of other martial arts colleges. Conflict is caused by differences which can actually be resolved through mediation or open communication. Efforts to prevent conflict that can be carried out include: holding regular, coordinated meetings that contain character strengthening, providing advice on respecting each other among other silat schools, providing mutual support or inviting friendship from different silat schools as well as giving advice to members if they cause trouble. removing membership status from the organization or even confiscating the college attributes that were brought.

Efforts to resolve conflicts through mediation by adhering to the concept of restorative justice which involves victims and perpetrators of criminal acts can include providing strict sanctions for

individuals who start conflicts in order to minimize the occurrence of larger conflicts in the future. Both from victims and from internal parties of each university. The use of restorative justice is expected to restore the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator socially. For avoiding the criminal justice process.

From the PSHT and IKSPI conflict in Sragen and the conflicts between silat schools in other areas, it became clear that the conflict would never end if silat members still held grudges against each other against other silat schools. So, it is hoped that the members of the silat school can have a loving nature and attitude towards each other, without any envy and revenge, and mutual respect so that conflicts which always start from hatred can be avoided.

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