

Analysis of Motorcycle Robbery Cases in Lumajang District in the Perspective of Durkheim's Anomie Theory

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Abstract: *This study aims to identify the factors that cause motorbike robbery through the perspective of anomie theory proposed by Emile Durkheim. This research uses qualitative research design and literature study method. The results of this study conclude that motorbike robbery in Lumajang Regency is a consequence of the social imbalance that occurs in society. Anomie theory explains that when social norms cannot be enforced and individuals feel pressured by high social expectations but are limited in fulfilling their needs, the emergence of social pressure (strain) can encourage individuals to commit deviant acts, such as robbery. Economic factors and environmental conditions are the main triggers for this crime. The impact of robbery is very significant, both on social peace, the mental health of victims, and the disrupted productivity of the community. This research suggests the importance of collaboration between the government, police, and the community to create a safe and orderly environment.*

Keywords: Robbery, Lumajang, Anomie Theory

1. INTRODUCTION

Begal is an act of crime or criminal act (criminal) which in the Criminal Code is categorised as a crime of theft accompanied by violence (curas), and the perpetrators of the crime of begal are subject to legal sanctions and prosecuted under Article 365 of the Criminal Code, namely theft in aggravating circumstances, which is interpreted as a special theft, namely as a theft with certain methods so that it can be more severe, so in terms of proof regarding the elements of the crime of theft must begin by proving theft in its main form [8]. The word Begal, which is contained in Article 365 of the Criminal Code, is a criminal offence of theft with violence (curas), can be committed anywhere, and to anyone, and does not only apply to motorcyclists, so the word begal can be given a special meaning or separation in the Criminal Code. The sanctions for the criminal act of robbery are regulated in Article 365 of the Criminal Code, namely with a sanction of imprisonment for 9 (nine) years and a maximum of 12 (twelve) years, when committed at night or on public roads. As a consequence, if the victim of the robbery dies, the perpetrator of the robbery will be threatened with a criminal punishment of a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years to death or life imprisonment.

The begal phenomenon is an event that disturbs the entire community. The phenomenon can result in loss of property and life. Begal occurs at certain points, the main targets are quiet roads, and minimal lighting and many paths used to escape. The mode of violent theft itself varies, such as pulling out the motorbike key while the vehicle is moving on the road by pulling out the owner's vehicle key, they easily launch their action. Based on BPS data of East Java Province, Lumajang has several criminal cases including cases of begal, motorbike theft, cattle theft, drugs, murder, liquor sales, and others [11]. There are several numbers of crime cases in Lumajang reported based on data according to the Central Bureau of Statistics of East Java Province (2023), including in 2019 there were 312 cases, in 2020 there were 356 cases, in 2021 there were 589 cases, and in 2022 there were 1,378 cases.

Criminality occurs when a person is careless in guarding their possessions. Crimes that occur not only seize other people's property, but try to hurt other people. The peak increase in the number of crimes occurred in 2021-2022, which was 1,022 from 2020. It was recorded by the Lumajang police that the locations prone to begal crimes are in the Kunir area, the East Cross Line (JLT), Ranuyoso, Jatiroto, and Klakah [6]. The rise of begal crimes that occur in this area has caused unrest for Lumajang residents and road users in the Lumajang area.

The occurrence of robbery is also strongly influenced by a number of background factors. Robbery often arises as a result of a decline in civilisational values in the lives of groups of people. With the rise of recent robbery cases, it shows a shift in the moral and human values of the perpetrators or suspects. This makes a person more likely to easily commit acts of robbery without thinking. Although it is impossible to eliminate the crime of robbery completely, efforts can be made to reduce, prevent, or avoid the occurrence of robbery. Durkheim's theory of anomie claims that social inequality and changing social norms can trigger high homicide rates in society. Modern complex societies give rise to a variety of social pressures and challenges [9]. Anomie, a condition of social imbalance that refers to feelings of confusion and uncertainty, appears to be the root cause of crime, including robbery. Research conducted by Kojongian & Anggriani stated that the occurrence of violence such as robbery and theft is due to economic, educational, environmental factors, weak law enforcement, and negligence of the victims [10]. This is in line with Dirgantara's research on begal crimes in hammer city due to inadequate economic needs, the rise of consumerism and materialism lifestyles, weak social supervision, education, poor environment, cultural differences, and waves of urbanisation [2]. In this study, researchers will explore the factors that cause robbery and the efforts that have been made by the Lumajang Regency government by focusing on Durkheim's Anomie Theory.

2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1 Durkheim's Theory of Anomie

Emile Durkheim, a French sociologist, emphasised on the loosening of social supervision and control which affects the occurrence of moral decline or what is called "Normlessness, lessens social control". The existence of this results in conflict with norms in relationships due to the difficulty of individuals in adjusting to changes in norms. According to Durkheim, the influence of social trends in modern urban industrial society can cause a change in norms, confusion, and reduced social control over individuals. Opportunities for wide freedom and increased deviant behaviour occur due to increased individualism that arises with various new lifestyles [12].

The explanation of human actions according to Durkheim does not lie in the individual, but lies in groups and social organisations. The term anomie proposed by Durkheim is the destruction of social descent due to the loss of a benchmark and values [15]. This theory is seen as a theory that tends to release

social control because it encourages individualistic traits such as self-centredness. As society evolves from a simple society to a modern and urbanised society, the sense of familiarity needed to maintain shared rules diminishes. This leads to conflicting actions in society and causes a breakdown of the system that leads to anomie.

Durkheim believed that human desire is unlimited, so unlike animals that have biological limits [21]. Humans have endeavoured to overcome this as in societies where social rules have developed and serve as a measure of aspirations that can provide satisfaction. However, with excessive prosperity, people have changed expectations, so that these rules do not become a reference to control their desires. The existence of this shift can create anomie in society.

2.2 Johan Galtung's Theory

According to Johan Galtung, influenced humans are one of the causes of violence, with their actual physical and mental realisation conditions being below potential realisation. This means that if there is a situation that is simply missed or below potential even though the physical and mental situation should be able to be overcome, then this can be called violence. The level of potential realisation is all that could possibly be realised based on the level of progress, insight and resources possessed in an era [17].

Johan Galtung's triangle of direct, structural and cultural violence helps to identify forms of violence. Direct violence is as visible as the perpetrators. Direct violence can take many forms. In its classic form, it involves the use of physical force, such as murder or torture, rape and sexual violence, and beatings. Verbal violence, such as insults, is also widely recognised as violence.

Structural violence is the concept of a form of violence in which a social structure harms a group of people, such as those who are prevented from fulfilling their needs. Structural violence hurts basic human needs, but no direct perpetrators can be held accountable. Forms of structural violence include organised racial discrimination and sexism. In relation to direct violence, the two are closely related such as family violence, gender violence, hatred, racial violence, police violence, state violence, terrorism and war.

While cultural violence is the legitimisation of structural violence and direct cultural violence. Galtung defines cultural violence as the prevailing attitudes and beliefs we have been taught since childhood and that surround us in our daily lives about power and the need for violence. Cultural violence refers to aspects of culture or customs that can be used to legitimise structural violence. This form of violence can be exemplified through religion, ideology, language, art, and empirical science [5].

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative research design and library research method. Qualitative research is a research process to understand human or social phenomena by creating a comprehensive and complex picture that can be presented in words, reporting detailed views obtained from informant sources, and conducted in a natural setting [19]. The method of this article uses library research, which is a method of collecting data by understanding and studying theories from various literature related to the research. The four stages of library study are preparing the necessary equipment, preparing a working bibliography, organising time and reading and recording research materials. Data collection by searching for sources and reconstructing from various sources such as books, journals, and existing research. The analysis method uses content analysis and descriptive analysis. Library materials obtained from various references are analysed critically and in depth in order to support propositions and ideas [4].

4. RESULT

4.1 Definition of Begal

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the term "begal" refers to a thief while when combined with "membegal" it means "to commit theft on the road". Theft cases as we often hear, witness, and even experience firsthand show that the cruelty and painful impact. Motor vehicle theft is a form of property crime although it is not common in developing countries. The act of stealing motor vehicles and their contents is also often associated with development-related criminal offences. The phenomenon of violent theft of motorised vehicles, especially two-wheelers, known as "begal" has been a significant source of social concern in recent times. Begal is the criminal act of stealing a motor vehicle (especially a motorbike) the act of begal in Indonesia mostly uses hand-held weapons to intimidate victims so that they surrender the vehicle [14]. The act of motorbike theft by individuals or groups is basically against religious values, ethics, manners, laws, and threatens the common life in society,

nation and state. From a legal perspective, violent theft is considered an offence that causes insecurity and loss in society [3].

4.2 Causes of Begal Cases

Motorcycle robbery cases in Lumajang district are caused by various factors, namely economic and environmental factors. Economic factors are caused by unemployment, which makes it difficult to fulfil life's needs. Economic factors, such as poverty and unemployment, are often considered the main drivers. Individuals who have difficulty making ends meet can be driven to commit criminal acts to get money instantly [7]. In 2024, the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) in Lumajang District is 3.67%. The economy is one of the most important things in human life, so the economic situation of the perpetrators of the crime of theft is often the reason why someone commits the crime of theft. The perpetrators often do not have a permanent job, or even do not have a job. Due to economic pressures, namely having to fulfil family needs, buy clothing and food, or a relative who is sick, a person can act recklessly by committing the crime of theft. Family factors can also affect a person's tendency to commit crimes. Families that are not harmonious or provide less attention and supervision can increase the risk of children being involved in criminal acts [18]. In addition to economic factors, environmental factors also influence them to commit criminal acts, namely begging because they think that begging is an instant way of getting money without working.

From a criminological point of view, there are three factors that make the perpetrator commit motorcycle robbery, namely [20]:

- a) Sociological factors, if elaborated, fall into three categories: strain, cultural deviance, and social control. The strain and cultural deviance perspectives focus on the social forces that cause people to commit crimes. Meanwhile, social control theory is based on the assumption that the motivation to commit crime is part of the human race and examines the ability of social groups and institutions to make effective rules (economic status and the influence of peer persuasion).
- b) Psychological factors, having a view based on the maturity of someone doing something and having psychological problems from an early age or other problems. (family conflict (broken home) and lack of instilling values (faith) by parents from an early age.

- c) Biological Factors, has the view of classifying criminals into four groups, namely:
- Born criminal, i.e. a person based on the doctrine of atavism. In the context of criminology, atavism is associated with theories that link physical characteristics to people who commit crimes.
 - Insane criminal, where people become criminals as a result of some change in their brain that impairs their ability to distinguish between right and wrong. Examples are idiots, embittered, or paranoid.
 - Occasional criminal or Criminaloid, which is an offender based on continuous experience that affects their personality. For example, habitual criminals.
 - Criminal of passion, i.e. criminals who commit their actions out of anger, love, or honour (weak reasoning to distinguish between right and wrong).

4.3 Impact of Robbery

Crime in the form of murder reduces social security and creates fear among the community. Individual freedom is disrupted, individuals are not free and start to rethink the activities they will do. This can also have an impact on their quality of life. In everyday activities, for example, such as going to the shops to shop and taking a walk at night after an activity, people may feel wary. This impact is not only on the individual, but also on social relationships between individuals. This can happen when people start to show suspicion of each other, which can lead to conflict among friends, family, and the community as a whole.

Not only those directly involved in robbery, but society as a whole can also be traumatised as a result of such events. Trauma caused by painful events varies from person to person [9]. This includes victims and people who know or witness the event. Traumatizing issues or events, such as murder, can cause trauma to the point of unavoidable chaos in the environment. Homicide can cause anxiety and loss of security, which can lead to stigmatisation or discrimination in a community or area. As a result, people in the community or area will not dare to do activities because of the stigma attached to them. People will experience anxiety and stress, which if left unchecked can negatively affect their health.

as a whole. In addition, both witnesses and victims may experience depression or mental disorders such as PTSD (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder), which can be long-lasting.

4.4 Countermeasures taken by Lumajang Police

Efforts that have been made by Lumajang Police include preventive and repressive efforts [6]. Preventive efforts

include:

- Dividing members and conducting patrols around Lumajang district in order to prevent or anticipate crime
- Divide and place some members of Lumajang police station in areas prone to robbery.
- Collect detailed and periodic data on locations prone to robbery.

Furthermore, Lumajang Police conducted repressive efforts as a continuation of preventive efforts. Repressive efforts are efforts made after a crime has occurred. The action against the perpetrators is adjusted to the actions that the perpetrators have committed and provide guidance. Lumajang police took legal action by conducting an investigation. In Article 1 number 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP), an investigation is an action carried out by investigators to seek information. After the investigation process, the next step is the investigation. In Article 1 number 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP), investigation is the act of classifying evidence that shows criminal elements. The next stage, arresting the perpetrator and providing case files to the prosecutor's office for further judgement [16].

4.5 Analytical Study between Begal Case and Anomie Theory

Anomie theory is the earliest and most influential sociological theory, which mainly relates the deviant behaviour of individuals or groups to society. The famous French sociologist, Emile Durkheim, is a representative figure of Anomie theory. The Anomie/Strain theory of crime, first proposed by Emile Durkheim and then further developed by researchers such as Robert K. Merton, explores how social change and imbalances in individual expectations and capabilities can lead to increased crime rates in society [9]. The Anomie/Strain theory of crime states that when individuals feel constrained by the disparity between high social expectations and their own ability to achieve them, they are likely to experience "strain" or pressure. This pressure can lead to feelings of frustration and dissatisfaction, which in turn can drive them to violate social norms or engage in criminal behaviour.

in criminal behaviour as a way to achieve their goals or reduce tension.

The crime of robbery is studied through the Anomie Theory, which focuses on the social forces that cause people to commit criminal activities. This theory assumes that social class and criminal behaviour are interconnected. In a state of Anomie, individuals may feel disorientated and have no clear alternatives to their situation. This causes them to feel extremely frustrated and hopeless, which may trigger the act of robbery as an extreme response to the pressure they feel. Anomie theory assumes that all members of society follow a

set of cultural values, namely those of the middle class, where the most important cultural value is economic success. Because lower-class people do not have the legitimate means to achieve this goal, such as high salaries, advanced businesses, etc., they become frustrated and turn to illegitimate means [2]; [20]; [13].

Within the framework of anomie theory, offenders who engage in robbery can be considered as responding to a mismatch between high social expectations and limited means. Offenders may seek unconventional or illegitimate means to achieve desired status, recognition or satisfaction, which in turn can lead to deviant behaviour. In the phenomenon of robbery, what the perpetrator expects is the ease of getting money without the need to work hard to fulfil the desired satisfaction. This reflects the lack of desire in society to work hard and persevere to earn an income. This phenomenon is a reminder for the government to emphasise both formal and non-formal education and expand employment opportunities. Each local government, in collaboration with the police, needs to regularly control the convenience of the community and make security services readily available to increase public trust. If all elements can work well together, it can reduce robbery cases in the region.

5. CONCLUSIONS

In analysing the causes of robbery in Lumajang District from the perspective of Emile Durkheim's anomie theory, it can be seen that robbery is a very serious impact of social imbalance in society. Durkheim's anomie theory explains that when social norms do not apply and individuals feel pressured by high social expectations and their limited abilities. This creates pressure or "strains" that trigger deviant behaviour including criminal acts such as robbery. Robbery occurs due to economic factors

and the neighbourhood. Robbery has a significant impact on social peace in the community. Victims and neighbouring communities are traumatised, which has an impact on mental health. This impact is also followed by a decrease in community productivity, because they consider areas prone to robbery to be unsafe places. There needs to be cooperation between government agencies, the police, and the community to eradicate robbery cases and create a safe, orderly, and comfortable environment.

6. REFERENCES

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