

Socialization of the Impact of Thuggery in Hindering Investment and the Progress of Rural MSMEs

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ABSTRACT

Artikel ini merupakan kompilasi dari sosialisasi penulis kepada rekan-rekan dosen mengenai kiat-kiat menghindari jurnal predator. Dosen yang terlibat dalam sosialisasi ini berasal dari beberapa universitas, khususnya Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Universitas Doktor Nugroho Magetan, dan Universitas Islam Negeri Antasari, Banjarmasin. Penulis sangat berharap setelah sosialisasi ini, seluruh dosen yang menjadi target artikel ini dapat memilih jurnal-jurnal berkualitas tinggi dan menghindari jurnal predator, yang memiliki berbagai karakteristik yang telah diuraikan secara eksplisit dan komprehensif di atas. Dengan menghindari jurnal predator, penulis yakin kualitas penelitian dosen akan terus meningkat di masa mendatang.

This article is a compilation of the author's outreach to fellow lecturers regarding tips on how to avoid predatory journals. The lecturers involved in this outreach came from several universities especially Muhammadiyah University of Makassar Indonesia, Doktor Nugroho University of Magetan Indonesia, Doktor Nugroho University of Magetan Indonesia and Antasari State Islamic University of Banjarmasin Indonesia. The author sincerely hopes that after this outreach, all lecturers targeted in this article will be able to choose higher-quality journals and avoid predatory journals, which have the various characteristics explicitly and comprehensively outlined above. By avoiding predatory journals, the author believes the quality of lecturers' research will continue to improve in the coming periods.



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INTRODUCTION

Investment is a commitment of a certain amount of funds or other resources made at this time with the aim of obtaining a certain amount of profit in the future (Grahesti 8AD). In other words, investment is a commitment to sacrifice current consumption (sacrifice current consumption) with the aim of increasing consumption in the future. Meanwhile, according to Jogiyanto, investment is a delay in current consumption to be put into productive assets for a certain period of time (Ghufran Riziquurrahman 2016). Investment can be related to investing a certain amount of funds in real assets such as: land, gold, houses and other real assets or in financial assets such as: deposits, stocks, bonds, and other securities. Investment in financial assets is an investment by purchasing securities in the capital market or in the form of direct and indirect investment. According to (Yuli, Putri, and Asmeri 2024) the types of financial investment are as follows: a. Direct investment: This investment is made by directly purchasing financial assets from a company either through an intermediary or by other means. Direct investment can be made by purchasing financial assets that can be traded on the money market or

derivatives market. These assets can be in the form of savings in a bank or certificates of deposit. b. Indirect investment: This investment is made by purchasing shares of an investment company that has a portfolio of financial assets from other companies. An investment company is a company that provides financial services by selling its shares to the public and using the proceeds to invest in the portfolio.

According to (Sawidji 2012), the goal of investing is to improve investor welfare. Welfare in this case is monetary welfare, which can be measured by adding current income plus the current value of future income. More specifically, there are several reasons why an investor invests, including the following: a. To achieve a more decent life in the future. A wise person will think about how to improve their standard of living over time or at least try to maintain their current income level so that it does not decrease in the future. b. Reduce inflationary pressures. By investing in company ownership or other objects, a person can avoid the risk of a decline in the value of their assets or property rights due to the effects of inflation. c. Encouragement to save taxes. Several countries around the world have implemented policies that encourage investment growth in society by providing tax facilities to people who invest in certain business sectors.

The investment process shows how investors should invest in securities, namely which securities to choose, how much to invest, and when to invest. Therefore, the following steps are required in the investment process (Rafiq 2016): a. Determining investment policy: In this case, investors need to determine their investment goals and how much to invest. They must be aware that there is a possibility of suffering losses. Therefore, investment goals must be stated in terms of both profit and risk. b. Security analysis: In this stage, investors analyze individual securities or a group of securities. There are various ways to conduct this analysis, but in general, these methods are grouped into two: technical analysis and fundamental analysis. Technical analysis uses data (changes) in future prices. Fundamental analysis seeks to identify a company's prospects (through analysis of the factors that influence it) to be able to estimate future stock prices. c. Portfolio formation: A portfolio means a collection of investments. This stage involves identifying which securities to choose and what proportion of funds will be invested in each security. Selecting multiple securities (investors diversifying their investments) is intended to reduce the risks borne. d. Portfolio revision: This stage is a repetition of the previous three stages, with the intention that investors need to make changes to their existing portfolio. If investors feel that their current portfolio is no longer optimal or does not match their risk preferences, they can make changes to the securities that make up the portfolio. e. Portfolio performance evaluation: In this stage, investors assess portfolio performance, both in terms of the level of profit earned and the risks borne. It is not true that a portfolio that provides higher returns is necessarily better than another portfolio. Risk factors need to be included, therefore a standard of measurement is needed. There are several social factors that can hinder investment progress, one of which is the existence of thuggery.

In addition to hampering investment, the author also believes that the existence of thuggery can also hamper the sustainability of MSMEs. Micro-enterprises are productive businesses owned by individuals and/or individual business entities that meet the criteria for micro-enterprises as stipulated in the law. Small businesses are independent productive economic enterprises, carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches owned, controlled, or part of, directly or indirectly, medium-sized or large businesses that meet the criteria for small businesses. Many parties have provided definitions for MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises). This is not surprising considering that many parties also have an interest in MSMEs, so each of them provides a definition according to their own criteria. Although these differences are understandable in terms of the objectives of each institution, those involved with MSME groups, such as policymakers, consultants, and decision-makers, will face difficulties in carrying out their duties. Based on this, this article aims to socialize how the practice of thuggery can hinder investment and the sustainability of MSMEs in Indonesia.

METHOD

The author conducted this outreach program over a ten-day period in several villages, including Muara Harapan Village, Muaraenim, South Sumatra, and Talang Rejo Village, Batu, East Java. Based on this information, the following stages of the outreach program are documented in this article.

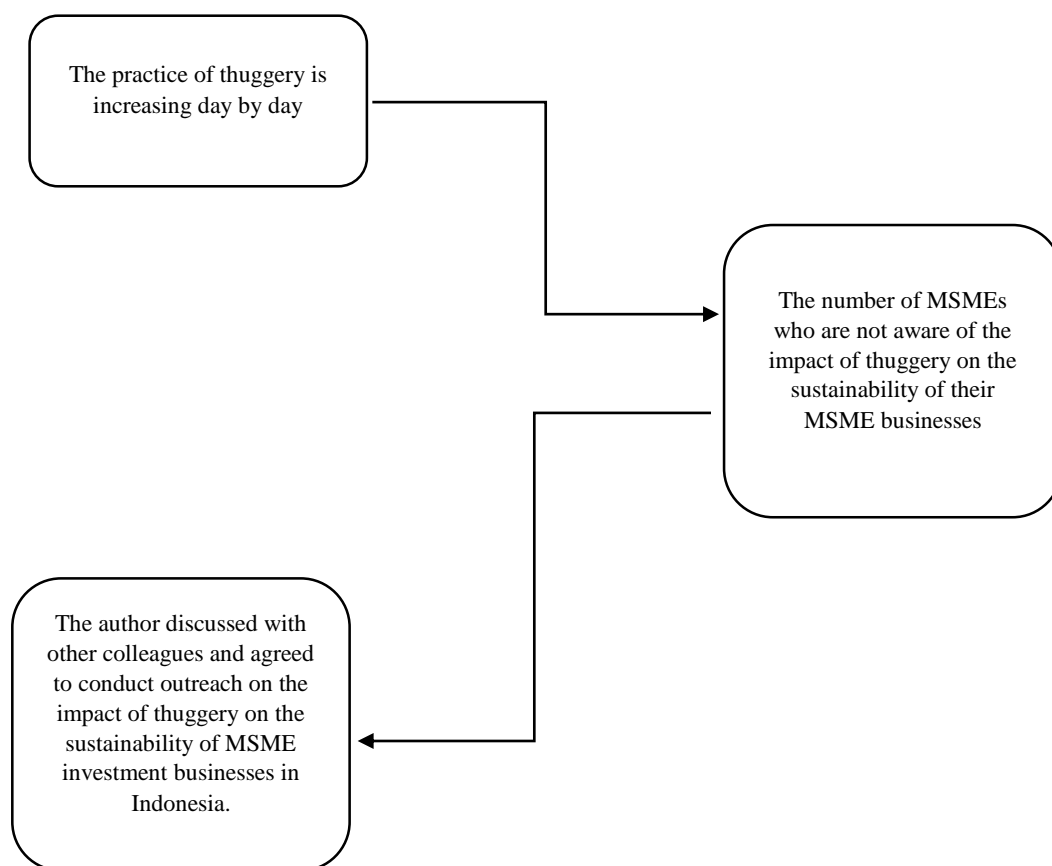


Figure 1. Problem Finding and Solution Presentation

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Investment and MSMEs

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In addition to hampering investment, the author also believes that the existence of thuggery can also hamper the sustainability of MSMEs. Micro-enterprises are productive businesses owned by individuals and/or individual business entities that meet the criteria for micro-enterprises as stipulated in the law. Small businesses are independent productive economic enterprises, carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches owned, controlled, or part of, directly or indirectly, medium-sized or large businesses that meet the criteria for small businesses. Many parties have provided definitions for MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises). This is not surprising considering that many parties also have an interest in MSMEs, so each of them provides a definition according to their own criteria. Although these differences are understandable in terms of the objectives of each institution, those involved with MSME groups, such as policymakers, consultants, and decision-makers, will face difficulties in carrying out their duties. Based on this, this article aims to socialize how the practice of thuggery can hinder investment and the sustainability of MSMEs in Indonesia.

Socialization of the Impact of Thuggery in Hindering Investment and the Progress of Rural MSMEs

Preman or thuggery is a term for a group of people who frequently practice extortion against others. Preman are also often called gangsters if their activities are carried out in groups with a particular gang or criminal organization. The word preman comes from the Dutch word *vrijman*, meaning a person who is not bound by a work contract. Meanwhile, in English, the word preman comes from the word freeman, which means a free person. Preman began to become widespread in Indonesia since the 1970s. However, thug groups actually existed long before Indonesia's independence. At that time, preman were better known as *jagoan*. It is not known exactly when the word preman began to be used in Indonesia. However, the use of the term preman was first known in the Medan area, North Sumatra, during the Dutch era. During the colonial period, the term preman was only known in the plantation areas around Medan. The presence of *vrijman* (thugs) at that time was greatly feared by entrepreneurs, generally from the Netherlands. Investigation reveals that *vrijman* was deliberately developed by plantation workers to fight against the arbitrariness of entrepreneurs through inhumane methods. However, because Indonesians found the word "*vrijman*" difficult to pronounce at the time, the term gradually evolved into "preman." Over time, the meaning of "preman" shifted to a more negative one. This shift in meaning was particularly pronounced in the 1970s, when thug groups began to proliferate in Indonesia. A Kompas investigative team found that thuggery in industrial areas was a serious obstacle to investment. This disruption occurred systematically and involved mass organizations, officials, and even village officials,

who often exploited their positions to pressure companies. This thuggery not only resulted in financial losses but also undermined investor confidence in the safety of doing business in Indonesia (Redaksi Tempo 2025).

Based on this, it's clear that thuggery can hinder investment in Indonesia. Here are some steps MSME owners can take to address thuggery in their local areas, which serve as a source of socialization material after the author explains the impact of thuggery on investment and the sustainability of MSMEs (Redaksi Tempo 2025).

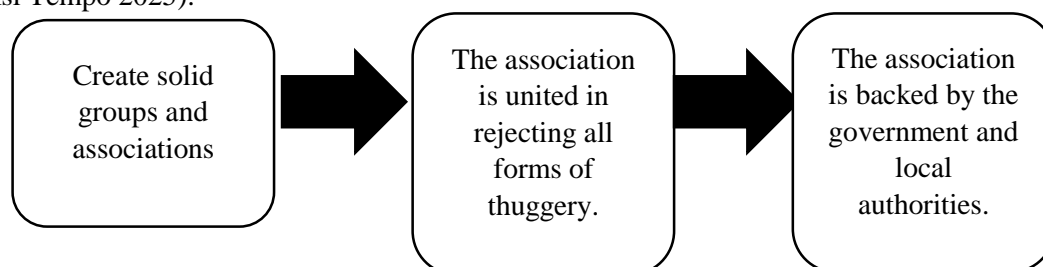


Figure 2. What MSMEs Can Do to Overcome Thuggery

With a solid group or association, MSMEs can unite and become a greater force. Hopefully, thugs will think twice about engaging in thuggery against local MSMEs. Furthermore, support from the local government will also ensure that investment activities and the sustainability of MSMEs can proceed as intended.

CONCLUSION

Investment is a commitment of a certain amount of funds or other resources made at this time with the aim of obtaining a certain amount of profit in the future (Grahesti 8AD). In other words, investment is a commitment to sacrifice current consumption (sacrifice current consumption) with the aim of increasing consumption in the future. Meanwhile, according to Jogiyanto, investment is a delay in current consumption to be put into productive assets for a certain period of time (Ghufran Riziquurrahman 2016). Investment can be related to investing a certain amount of funds in real assets such as: land, gold, houses and other real assets or in financial assets such as: deposits, stocks, bonds, and other securities. Investment in financial assets is an investment by purchasing securities in the capital market or in the form of direct and indirect investment. According to (Yuli, Putri, and Asmeri 2024) the types of financial investment are as follows: a. Direct investment: This investment is made by directly purchasing financial assets from a company either through an intermediary or by other means. Direct investment can be made by purchasing financial assets that can be traded on the money market or derivatives market. These assets can be in the form of savings in a bank or certificates of deposit. b. Indirect investment: This investment is made by purchasing shares of an investment company that has a portfolio of financial assets from other companies. An investment company is a company that provides financial services by selling its shares to the public and using the proceeds to invest in the portfolio. Risk factors need to be included, therefore a standard of measurement is needed. There are several social factors that can hinder investment progress, one of which is the existence of thuggery.

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The author expresses his deepest gratitude to the village officials of Muara Harapan and Talang Rejo for allowing this outreach activity to take place over a 10-day period. He also extends his gratitude to all participants, including the MSMEs of Muara Harapan and Talang Rejo villages. He hopes this dedication will be beneficial and provide solutions to the problems facing these villages.

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