

Sound Horeg Parade: A Cultural Legal Perspective

Galieh Damayanti

Faculty of Law, Brawijaya University, Malang, East Java, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author

Email: galieh@ub.ac.id

Abstract

The Sound Horeg Parade has become a popular entertainment phenomenon in East Java, attracting thousands of spectators and contributing to the economy through ticket sales, merchandise, and sponsorships. However, this culture has also triggered social conflicts, such as rivalry between groups, riots, and traffic accidents due to sound system trucks exceeding their load capacity. This phenomenon shows a gap in research related to the role of law in managing the negative impacts of Sound Horeg on society. This study aims to analyze the impact of legal culture caused by Sound Horeg in Malang Regency, assess the mitigation measures that have been taken by the local government and police, and formulate ideal legal regulations. This study uses an empirical legal method with a socio-legal approach, through in-depth interviews and documentation. The results of the study are expected to contribute to the development of effective legal policies in regulating this entertainment culture

Keywords: *Sound Horeg, Law, Culture.*

INTRODUCTION

Music has long been recognized as a universal medium of communication that unites individuals across races and cultures (Levitin, 2006). From prehistoric to modern times, music has not only been a means of emotional expression but also a social medium that unites communities (Cross, 2001). One contemporary music phenomenon that has attracted attention is the Sound Horeg Parade, a unique tradition in East Java, Indonesia.

Sound Horeg, popular in Independence Day celebrations, New Year's Eve, and religious events, involves the use of large trucks equipped with large-capacity loudspeakers to produce booming sounds. This phenomenon is not only entertainment but also a place to strengthen social interaction, where people gather, share experiences, and celebrate events with family and friends.

However, the appeal of Sound Horeg raises a dilemma. On the one hand, it revives local music culture and creates a communal space. On the other hand, excessively loud sounds can affect public health, such as hearing loss, stress, and sleep disturbances (Basner et al., 2014; World Health Organization, 2018). In addition, the potential for public order disturbances and social rivalries between groups of parade participants require special attention.

Although Sound Horeg provides socio-cultural benefits, the need for regulation to maintain a balance between entertainment and public safety is crucial. Policies that regulate noise levels and technical safety can help optimize its impact without ignoring potential risks.

In particular, the development of Sound Horeg is quite rapid in East Java, especially in Malang Regency. This can be traced and observed with the increasing number of community communities that have the same interest in Sound Horeg. In addition, it can also be observed with the increasing number of spectacular music festivals or parades with performances and thunderous sound system capabilities (Sindonews, 2024).

The increasing popularity of Sound Horeg has become an attraction in the music industry and the creative industry. The Sound Horeg parade often attracts thousands of spectators, which in turn has a positive impact on income from ticket sales, merchandise, and sponsorships.

However, on the other hand, Sound Horeg does not always bring positive changes. This culture has actually become a source of social conflict among the communities involved, such as competition or rivalry between Sound Horeg groups that trigger riots, brawls, or traffic accidents because trucks exceed their load capacity and lose control.

One of the incidents that caught the public's attention was the incident on Sunday, September 24, 2023 in Kedungrejo Village, Pakis District, namely a pickup truck carrying a sound system parade participant that lost control crashed into another parade participant. The incident resulted in six people being injured and one person dying. In addition, there was another incident that occurred on Monday, August 7, 2023 in Urek-Urek Village, Gondanglegi District, a house suffered damage to the ceiling and ceiling due to vibrations from the sound system parade (Detik.com., 2024).

The above incidents are just two of the many impacts caused by the Sound Horeg phenomenon. The Sound Horeg phenomenon has various impacts, both positive and negative, in society. Some enjoy this tradition as a cultural expression and entertainment, while others are disturbed by the noise, violence, or even accidents that threaten public safety. In this context, the law plays an important role as a tool of social engineering and community control (Banakar & Travers, 2005).

The negative impacts of Sound Horeg noise can cause health problems such as hearing loss, stress, and insomnia (Basner et al., 2014). In addition, rivalry between groups often triggers conflict and brawls, worsening social harmony. Strict law enforcement is needed, but a purely sanction-based approach is often not effective enough in addressing the root of the problem.

As a solution, a combination of law enforcement with an educational and socialization approach is important. Providing public understanding of the health risks and social impacts of Sound Horeg can help reduce resistance to the regulations imposed (WHO, 2018). This approach also encourages active community participation in creating a safer and more harmonious environment (Gunningham & Sinclair, 2002).

To address these issues, an approach that focuses on education and socialization is needed, not just relying on sanctions. Based on the phenomena described above, the author is interested in carrying out a research topic entitled "Sound Horeg in the Study of Legal Culture".

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is an empirical legal research, namely a type of legal research that examines applicable legal provisions with what happens in the reality of society (Waluyo, B., 2012). The research approach is carried out using the socio-legal approach method. Quoting the opinion of Wheeler and Thomas, socio-legal studies are an alternative approach that tests doctrinal studies of law (Banakar, R. (Ed.), 2005). Socio-legal studies develop various new methods resulting from the marriage of legal methods with social sciences, such as qualitative socio-legal research (Ziegert, KA, 2005), and socio-legal ethnography (Flood, J., 2005). Researchers will combine literature studies and field studies to analyze problems and develop a policy framework regarding the Sound Horeg parade.

The location of the study is Malang Regency, because there are dozens of Sound Horeg communities and there are several tragic incidents caused by the Sound Horeg parade in Malang Regency. The types and sources of data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data in this study include the results of in-depth interviews between researchers and respondents related to the implementation of the Sound Horeg parade. While the secondary data of this study are data obtained through literature analysis, applicable laws and regulations, documents related to research problems (Ifitah, 2023). The data analysis technique in this study

is descriptive qualitative, namely by describing, describing and explaining the data/information that has been obtained and connecting it with existing legal theories.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Impact Parade Sound Horeg On Culture Community Law of Malang Regency

To analyze the impact of the Sound Horeg parade on the legal culture of the Malang Regency community, it can be seen through data related to public knowledge regarding Article 15 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 which prohibits activities using sound systems exceeding 60 decibels. The data contains the results of a survey of Sound Horeg activities in Kasri Village, Jedong Village, Gampingan Village, Wandanpuro Village, Gondowangi Village, Robyong Pakisjajar Hamlet, Sutojayan Village, Wonokerso Village, Jambearjo Village, Wadung Village, Gondanglegi, and Pandansari Lor Village and the results of interviews with 144 samples including 24 carnival committees, 24 sound system owners/workers, 36 local residents, and 60 spectators. From these data, it is known that out of 144 samples, only 43 people know about the prohibition in Article 15 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 (Ferdiansyah, R., 2024).

Based on the results of the survey of the Sound Horeg parade activities in Bakalan Bululawang village, Jedong Wagir village, Permanu Pakisaji village, out of 17 residents who were sampled, only 6 were aware of the prohibition on activities using loudspeakers exceeding 60 decibels. However, the 6 residents who knew about it still attended and watched the Sound Horeg parade because they only knew about the prohibition and did not know about the estimated intensity of the sound power of 60 decibels, how loud it was.

With the Sound Horeg parade in Malang Regency, it certainly has an impact on the legal culture of the Malang Regency community. Seeing the lack of legal awareness of the community regarding the Sound Horeg parade activities, it can be said that the legal culture of the community in Malang Regency is still not as expected. This can be concluded where the community still tends to not know about the legal rules and even though there are people who know the legal rules but still commit violations intentionally.

In addition, it can be seen from several incidents such as the committee, participants, and spectators who brought alcoholic drinks, even though at the Sound Horeg parade location the committee had appealed both verbally and in writing through posters that alcoholic drinks were not allowed. This shows that the community actually already knows the regulation, but the legal attitude of the community that still rejects the law is a factor that influences the legal culture of the community.

Although the public's enthusiasm for the Sound Horeg parade in Malang Regency is very high, there are also quite a few people who reject the Sound Horeg parade activities. This rejection is often conveyed by the public through personal social media, information social media, and agencies. The reasons for the public's rejection of the sound system carnival are quite diverse. Some of the reasons are the implementation time until late at night which disturbs the rest of local residents. In addition, the road closures that cause congestion, there are even some people who cannot return to their own homes due to the road closures.

The most common or dominant reason from the community is related to the sound system being too loud, making some people feel disturbed, there are even some carnival sound system events that cause damage to residents' homes, which often occurs when the house windows are broken. The width and height of the sound system are also the main factors of rejection from the community, because some organizers dismantle public facilities or private facilities so that trucks

carrying sound systems can pass through the carnival route.

Therefore, the Sound Horeg parade in Malang Regency not only has an impact on bad legal culture, but also has a good impact on the people of Malang Regency. As the community becomes aware of the law because of curiosity about the Sound Horeg parade activities are actually permitted or prohibited by law. In addition, with the Sound Horeg parade, the community's legal understanding of the contents, objectives, and benefits of the regulations is also possible to develop, because people who feel that the Sound Horeg parade is disturbing will find out about the related regulations and read the contents and objectives of the regulations (JDIH Bengkulu, 2024).

Forms of Mitigation that Have Been Carried Out by the Malang Regency Regional Government and the Malang Police Resort

The Malang Regency Government as a regional official has formed Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning the implementation of public order as a support for the government in ensuring legal certainty in the implementation of public order, as well as to realize the implementation of public order (Malang Regency Government, 2019).

In the Regional Regulation, there are regulations regarding the prohibition of the use of loudspeakers exceeding 60 decibels in Malang Regency, which are stated in Article 15 which in essence prohibits every person and/or agency from holding activities with loudspeakers exceeding 60 decibels. However, because it is considered that there are still many violators of Article 15 of Malang Regency Regulation Number 11 of 2019, the Malang Regency Government issued Circular Letter (SE) Number 200.1.1/9081/35.07.207/2023 concerning the Implementation of Carnivals/Sound Checks and Crowd Entertainment. The Circular Letter contains matters that must be adhered to by carnival/sound check and crowd entertainment organizers.

The Civil Service Police Unit as the implementing law enforcer in the Regional Regulation has taken actions as supervision, such as providing an online complaint page and creating an Instagram account that can be used as a means of information and complaints.

Not much different from Satpol PP, the Malang Police also has supporting facilities, such as WhatsApp, Instagram, and a website as a means of information and public complaints. With these facilities, the Malang Police can follow up on complaints submitted by the public. One example is regarding a music concert in the Tirtomoyo area, Pakis District, Malang Regency on August 1, 2023. Where according to residents' reports, the activity was disturbing because the sound produced was too loud and until 22.03 WIB the activity was still ongoing. With this report, the Pakis Police immediately went to the location to appeal to the committee to lower the volume of the sound system.

In addition to providing facilities, the Malang Police have also provided direction regarding the implementation of the Sound Horeg parade held in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District. On Sunday, March 24, 2024, the Malang Police also secured two trucks carrying large Sound Horeg used for sahur patrols in Gondanglegi District (Tribunnews East Java, 2024). The security of the two trucks was carried out by the Malang Police together with the Gondanglegi District Muspika, Polsek, Koramil, and the Malang Regency Transportation Service based on reports from the public who felt disturbed by the Sound Horeg. In addition to securing the vehicles and equipment used, the Malang Police also secured the sound system operator for questioning.

The Ideal Arrangement for the Sound Horeg Parade in Malang Regency

If analyzed, legal regulations should have a clear and firm nature, so that there are no different understandings or multiple interpretations. However, in Article 15 of the Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Public Order, there are still several things that cause the regulation to be ineffective, such as

(Ferdiansyah, R., 2024):

1. The incompleteness of the decibel scale used in measuring sound intensity. As the researcher has explained in the literature review, the decibel has 3 scales in its measurement, the first is the dB (A) scale, the second is dB (B), and dB (C). The three scales have different uses and intensity weights (Septiani, D., 2018).
2. There is no provision regarding the measuring distance between the measuring instrument and the sound source. This measuring distance is very important, because the low height and far near distance will greatly affect the capture power of the sound measuring instrument.
3. There is no maximum duration for holding activities with loudspeakers that reach the sound intensity limit. This is certainly important in regulating noise thresholds.
4. The maximum limit of the specified sound system intensity still confuses the public. This is because Article 15 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 stipulates that the sound system intensity limit is 60 decibels, while if you read on the internet such as on the pages pusatalatbantudengar.com, hearlife.co.id, hellosehat.com, klinikrespirasimalang.com, and other pages, it states that 60 decibels is only equivalent to a conversation between 2 ordinary people, even the noise of traffic jams can reach 110 dB.

From the above, it is necessary to reformulate Article 15 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Public Order as a means to achieve ideal regulations. This reformulation is needed for several purposes, such as:

1. Clarifying what decibel scale is used in measuring sound intensity, whether the dB (A) scale, dB (B) scale, or dB (C) scale. Because there are 3 scales of sound intensity in decibel magnitude, where each scale has a different intensity and weighting. The 3 scales are ((Septiani, D., 2018):
 - a. The dB(A) scale is used to assess human responsiveness to noise from outside and inside buildings that affects ear sensitivity.
 - b. The dB(B) scale is intended to assess human response to noise in industrial environments.
 - c. The dB(C) scale is intended to assess human responsiveness to very high noise levels from industrial machinery.
2. Adding a measuring distance between the measuring instrument and the sound source. As with environmental noise measurements conducted by Ganeca Environmental Service, which conducted environmental noise measurements at a distance of 3.5 meters and the height of the measuring instrument used was between 1.2-1.5 meters.(Al-Wahad, TW, 2024).
3. Adding about the maximum daily exposure time according to the noise level. This addition certainly needs to be adjusted to existing health standards.
4. Adding about the maximum daily exposure time according to the noise level. This addition certainly needs to be adjusted to existing health standards. As with the maximum time to receive the maximum noise level exposed in the table below (Digital Multimeter, 2024):

Table 1. Maximum Noise Time

No.	LevelNoise (dB)	Daily Exposure
1.	85dB	80'clock
2.	88dB	4 hours
3.	91 dB	2 hours

4.	94dB	1 hour
5.	97 dB	30minute
6.	100dB	15 minutes

Source: Secondary Data, processed September 2024

The maximum limit of sound intensity in Article 15 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 needs to be reviewed, because if the sound system intensity limit is 60 decibels, it is not rational. Considering that 60 decibels is only equivalent to a conversation between 2 ordinary people, even the noise of a traffic jam can reach 110 dB. If the maximum limit of sound intensity is not changed, it is likely that many activities that use loudspeakers will violate Article 15 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Public Order.

CONCLUSION

As an effort to enforce Article 15 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Public Order, a reformulation of Article 15 is needed. This is done with the aim of completing the article that still does not contain the decibel scale, measurement distance, and maximum daily exposure time, as well as the need for a review of the maximum limits on sound intensity. The Malang Regency Civil Service Police Unit and the Malang Resort Police are trying to improve coordination in supervising and controlling activities that use loudspeakers in Malang Regency. In addition, the Malang Regency Civil Service Police Unit and the Malang Resort Police are expected to fulfill supporting facilities that are not yet available as soon as possible. No less important, the cultural elements of society also have a big role in law enforcement, society is not only required to know the law, but also to be able to build legal awareness in their interaction patterns, especially in the practice of this sound horeg entertainment.

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