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The Social Disorganization Theory Approach as a Crime Prevention Effort in Sumenep, Indonesia

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Abstract. There was an increase in crime rates along with an increase in the number of tourism visitors in Sumenep Regency in the 2017-2019 period. The increase in crime rates mainly occurred in areas that have new high demand tourist objects. The increase in crime is mainly in several forms of crime that can be categorized as social pathology. The increase in crime in tourist sites can be viewed from the point of view of social disorganization theory, namely criminological theory which sees the relationship between crime and geography. This study uses a socio-legal research method that examines the correlation between an increase in the number of tourists and an increase in crime rates in Sumenep and attempts to prevent crimes committed by the Sumenep Police by using a social disorganization theory approach. There is a concrete correlation between the increase in the number of tourist visitors and the increase in crime according to social disorganization theory, and secondary prevention is carried out by carrying out three prevention policies.

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1 Introduction

Sumenep Regency's Human Development Index (HDI) is the third highest in East Java in 2021, with a rise of 0.91%, however Sumenep Regency is still rated 32 out of 38 regencies/cities in East Java [1]. Even though Sumenep Regency has the third fastest economic growth in East Java, its HDI is still ranked seventh out of 38 East Java regencies/cities. The human development index is an essential metric of success in attempts to improve human life quality (community/population). The human development index can be used to determine a region's rank or level of development.

A low HDI shows that improvement in an area directly relevant to people's well-being has been unsuccessful, which might result in social injustices or social issues. Furthermore, an increase in economic growth that is not matched by an area's mental development and education has an impact on developing forms of oppression. Crime is inherent in the dynamic conditions of society, with various backgrounds attached to it, the most important of which are economic factors [2].

On previous research there is two sets of data will be compared: those from the Sumenep Regency Culture, Tourism, Youth, and Sports Office (Disbudparpora) and the Sumenep Regency Central Bureau of Statistics. The timeline is essentially the same, running from 2017 through 2019. The number of tourists increased by 43% between 2017 and 2019, but the crime rate increased by 58% between 2017 and 2019.

The District Court crime rate data is a criminal statistical tool used to see the reality of crimes that occur in society, in this case, those that have received court decisions. Criminal statistics are expected to serve as a guide in determining the reality level of crime by observing the pattern of crime that keeps changing up and down to order to identify the types of crime that must be taken seriously to order to carry out preventive or persuasive efforts to reduce the rate of increase in the crime rate [3].

Some forms of crime that have experienced fluctuations in crime rates from 2017-2019 are as follows:

Table 1. Crime Rate in Sumenep Regency 2017-2019

No	Criminal Offences	2017	2018	2019
1	Gambling	47	39	53
2	Sexual/ sexual violence	2	2	4
3	Theft and Robbery	45	75	79
4	Drugs	64	90	113
5	Violation of public order	14	19	21
6	Illegal Weapons	12	22	21
	Total	184	247	291

Sumber: Central Bureau of Statistic Sumenep Tahun 2020

The data on the growth in crime in Sumenep is not crime statistics in general, but rather multiple offenses with a specific typology, specifically what the community refers to as a social ill. Some activities are classified as merely social diseases that require moralistic remedies. Poverty, prostitution, drunkenness, narcotics, gambling, and thievery are all symptoms of pure social pathologies [4].

Gambling, theft and robbery, and narcotics are three crimes with relatively high rates in Sumenep Regency when compared to other crimes given in table 1. These three are examples of prevalent economic crimes. Gambling and narcotics are two types of crime with distinct economic histories. Clearly said, if a crime has an economic backdrop, it is a crime that creates economic rewards for the criminal, such as theft or robbery, however this element does not apply to gambling or narcotics.

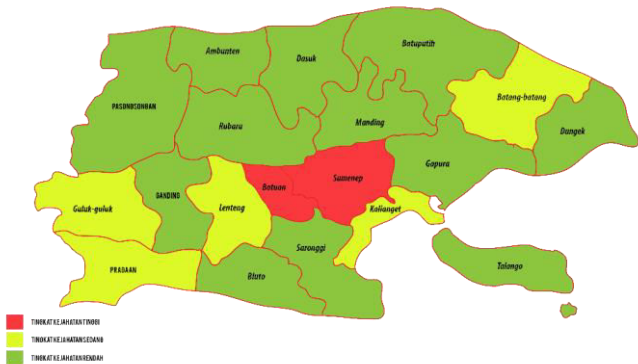
Narcotics dealers or narcotics couriers may carry out their operations for economic reasons, but narcotics addicts certainly are not for economic reasons, because purchasing narcotics is not cheap. According to the Indonesia Drug Report for 2022, persons aged 15 to 64 who are engaged in home duties but are not working are at a higher risk of drug exposure, both in cities and in villages. More details are available from the same source, including the price of the cheapest narcotic kind methamphetamine, which is Rp. 700,000 (seven hundred thousand rupiah) per gram [5].

According to Irsyad Dhahri's research in Bone Regency, the causes of gambling include: a) habit/hobby elements; b) a lack of knowledge; c) environmental variables; d) a lack of economic resources; and e) a lack of law enforcement [6]. Failin and Ana Ramadhona did a similar study in Bukittinggi and Payakumbuh, explaining that the causes of gambling are: a) a lack of economic resources; b) a lack of religious understanding; and c) unfavorable environmental factors [7]. Both studies conclude that the lack of economic factors is the root cause of gambling. This is peculiar since both drug misuse and gambling require money to commit these activities, and the criminals are in severe economic circumstances.

There is a strategy to improve people's welfare if it is related to the growth of tourism in Sumenep Regency, with the emergence of new tourism potentials. Residents near tourist attractions can maximize their potential to generate revenue opportunities from tourism, but their behavior remains unchanged. Residents' economic situations are improving around the tourism potential, as are underground economic activity, gambling, and narcotics addiction.

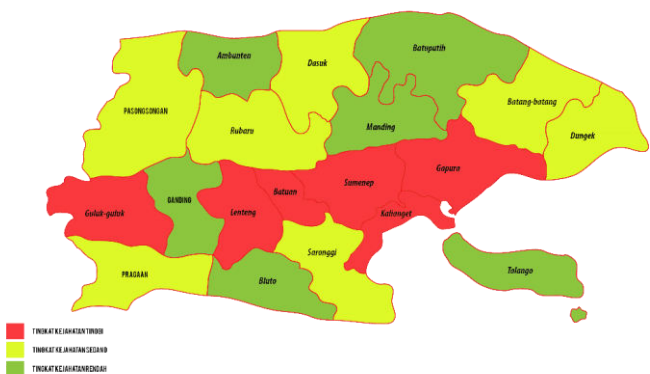
Theft and robbery are also on the rise, and access to tourist destinations remains unsafe in the Madura region as a whole. With more and more visitors, the enormous number of degradations that occur at the entrance to tourist places encourages criminality. Extortion is another type of crime that has previously been examined but is not featured in the chart above. According to prior research, the busier and more well-

Image 3 Map of Distribution of Crime in Sumenep Regency in 2017



Source: recapitulation from the supreme court directory

Image 4 Map of Distribution of Crime in Sumenep Regency in 2019



Source: recapitulation from the supreme court directory

Based on these two images, there is an increase in the distribution of crime, as indicated by the red and yellow colors that are consistently distributed. The color red signifies that the city and surrounding regions continue to have high crime rates. There was an increase in some regions that were yellow in 2017 but red in 2019.

If the red area is related to Burgess' concentric zone map, the red area in 2017 is included in zones I and II, such as the loop area and the the transition zone (Sumenep and Batuan City Districts). In 2019, the regions in red have enlarged, and they are now included in zones III and IV, notably the workers' area zone and residential zones, in addition to zones I and II (Sumenep Kota and Batuan Districts) (Kalianget, Gapura, Lenteng and Guluk-Guluk Districts).

Ford's mapping is even more extensive, including the colonial area zone and the Port (Kalianget District), Chinatown zone (Sumenep City District), commercial zone (Sumenep City District), government zone (Sumenep City District), suburban zone (Gapura

District, Batuan and Lenteng), and village zone (Guluk-Guluk District).

Several areas that noticed an increase in crime potential, which was initially low to moderate, were areas that had new tourism potential that drew many visitors in the last three years, including Saronggi District with the natural tourism of eKasoghi Beach and access to Sembilan Beach, and the famous Batang-Batang District, including Lombang Beach, Pasir Kasur, and access to Slopeng Beach, as well as a moderate to high increase in crime surrounding the Harbor, Kalianget, and Gapura sub-districts.

Based on Burgess' concentric zone, there is a change in the increase in crime from zone I and zone II, that zone IV, residential zone that is distant from the center of government and trade becomes a zone with high crime rates (Guluk-Guluk District). Zone IV includes areas where crime rates ranged from low in 2017 to moderate in 2019. (Pragaan, Saronggi, Dungkek, Batang-Batang, Dasuk, Rubaru and Pasongsongan Sub-Districts).

The establishment and shifting of zones based on Burgess concentric zones deserve public and especially law enforcement officials' attention, especially in regions with new tourism potential with a high number of visitors, even if they are quiet. In these locations, some crimes such as narcotics, decency, and stealing (begal) are undertaken.

Shaw and McKay's social disorganization theory is used to study crime from geographical factors, understand spatial patterns of crime and because this theory establishes a relationship between the occurrence of crime and settlement characteristics [13]. The primary purpose of studying criminology is to predict crime and to prevent crime from occurring in society. One of the things that the police can use to stop criminals is to conduct patrols. Police patrols have an impact on crime prevention both directly and indirectly. The direct effects are as follows: 1) reducing crime; 2) providing a sense of security for the community; 3) preventing disruptions to security and public order; 4) obtaining information about the possibility of crime; and 5) limiting criminal movement in society [14].

The indirect effect is growing public faith in the police, as well as police preparedness to provide services and a sense of security to the community. The increase in crime rates from 2017 to 2019, particularly in locations with tourism potential, supports a clear correlation between rising crime rates and an increase in visits or tourists.

2.2 Crime Prevention Policy by The Sumenep Police Based on The Social Disorganization Theory Approach

If examined from the perspective of criminal law policy, crime prevention is an element in criminal law enforcement. Kaiser sets limits on crime prevention as an effort which includes all actions that have a specific purpose to minimize the scope and violence of an offense, either through reducing opportunities for committing crimes or through efforts to exert influence

on people who could potentially being a violator as well as to the general public [15].

Crime prevention is one form of crime prevention. Efforts to prevent and deal with crime can be done by means of penal and non-penal. Prevention a of crime (without mentioning the specific qualifications of the form of crime) must be carried out with an integral approach, namely the existence of a balance of penal and non-penal means [16]. Viewed from the perspective of criminal politics, the most strategic policy is through non-penal means because it is more preventive and because the policy of penal has limitations, namely fragmentary/ non-structural-functional and more repressive. Prevention by means of penalties through several stages, namely formulation; application and execution. These stages are integrally and influence each other, so it is not only the responsibility of law enforcers, but also the responsibilities of legislator.

Kaiser [15] suggestion the division of primary prevention strategies into three groups, namely primary prevention, secondary prevention and tertiary prevention. Primary prevention is determined as crime prevention through the social, economic and other fields of public policy, especially efforts to influence criminogenic situations and the underlying causes of crime. The main objective of primary prevention is to create conditions that are very hopeful for the success of socialization for each member of the community, an example of primary prevention is improvement in the fields of education, housing, employment and so forth.

Secondary prevention can be implemented in criminal justice policies and their implementation. The preventive role of the police is placed in secondary prevention, as well as surveillance from the mass media, urban planning and building design and construction. Personal insurance against demolition, theft and so on is also placed in the secondary prevention category.

Tertiary prevention pays close attention to prevention of recidivists through the role of the police and other institutions in the criminal justice system. Criminalization is directed at the process of guiding criminals in the hope that they will not repeat the crime. Tertiary prevention as much as possible reduces repressive measures.

Based on a brief description of the prevention models according to Kaiser are prevention models in their form as a formal community reaction. Determination of policies, both public policies and policies in the criminal justice system is a state obligation as a manifestation of maintaining public order [17].

Crime Prevention that committed by Sumenep Police is one of the elements criminal law enforcement as a part of attempt that covers all actions that has special purpose to minimize the scope and violence of certain crime or through giving some attempts to potential people who tend to be violator as well as to general people [15]. According to Kaiser, the definition of crime prevention includes several ways namely: minimizing the scope of a crime; reducing opportunity to commit crime; or giving influence to people who

potentially can be a violator and also to general people in society [18]:

Based on the social disorganization theory, there is an increase in the distribution of crime, as indicated by the red and yellow colors that are consistently distributed. The color red represent in image 2 and 3 signifies that the city and surrounding regions continue to have high crime rates. There was an increase in some regions that were yellow in 2017 but red in 2019. If the red area is related to Burgess' concentric zone map, the red area in 2017 is included in zones I and II, such as the loop area and the the transition zone (Sumenep and Batuan City Districts). In 2019, the regions in red have enlarged, and they are now included in zones III and IV, notably the workers' area zone and residential zones, in addition to zones I and II (Sumenep Kota and Batuan Districts) (Kalianget, Gapura, Lenteng and Guluk-Guluk Districts).

The attempt to minimize the scope of a crime is practically carried out by mapping certain zones in a particular area. Based on the social disorganization theory the attempt to minimize criminal act is carried out by mapping potential areas in which crime takes place and by mapping those areas the police has built police post and on duty officer operating in that area. The main important factor to determine minimizing the scope of the crime is the quality of human resource of the police. Beside human resource as the main factor, infrastructure and tools are also important as a support, operational vehicle, owned weapon also plays significant role in reducing the scope of the crime.

Reducing opportunity to commit the crime basically is an implication or effect from minimizing the scope of the crime. When the scope is getting small to commit the crime, therefore the opportunity to commit the crime is getting low as well. The more the police build the post guard; the police needs sufficient human resources to operate the post. On guard officer does not only keep the post, they must patrol regularly around the post area to lessen to a criminal to commit the crime. When one and another area or one and another zone conduct a patrol regularly, it will form a certain related pattern of patrol and the purpose of this action will reduce the opportunity and scope of a crime. Activating blue light of the siren is one step taken by the member of the police in their patrol, the purpose of this action is to create a certain psychological effect to a criminal and also to give safeness to people in society.

The third way is by giving influence to potential people who will be a violator and also to general people. This activity can be carried out in form of socialization involving the member of the police and village staff. Socialization about security, the improvement of security must be preserved in every district so the society can take part in maintaining security of their environment, the minimum attempt that they can take part is by guarding their own house to reduce the opportunity to criminal to commit the crime, including within the area which is potentially sensitive to crime.

3 Conclusion

There is a concrete correlation between an increase in tourism and an increase in crime, particularly certain types of crime and the increase in crime, which is classified as social pathology, has a strong causal factor, both in economics and in poverty and in the sense of economic improvement. These arguments are supported by the rising dispersion of crime based on regions with tourism potential. According to Burgess' concentric zones, there is a change in escalating criminality to zone IV, but precisely as Ford's concept of zones as part of social disorganization theory.

Crime prevention policy committed by Sumenep Police based on the social disorganization theory includes all actions that have a specific purpose to minimize the scope and violence of an offense, either through reducing opportunities for committing crimes or through efforts to exert influence on people who could potentially being a violator as well as to the general public.

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