ANALYSIS MODEL OF SOCIO-CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT ON CRIMINALITY RATE: A RURAL CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Criminality in Indonesia is still a serious problem that threatens public safety and order. A study was conducted to analyze how improving the socio-cultural environment can reduce crime in Indonesia.

Method: This study uses primary data obtained from 100 respondents who are detainees in several police stations, and uses logistic regression analysis to test the influence of several socio-cultural environmental factors.

Results: The results of the analysis show that the social environment in the form of increased employment, family relationships, and ethnicity can reduce the incidence of repeat criminality in Indonesia. This finding highlights that it is necessary to pay attention to socio-cultural environmental factors in designing crime prevention and response policies.

Conclusion: The conclusion of this study is that special attention should be paid to factors such as employment, family relations, and ethnicity in crime prevention and control efforts.

Research Implications: A well-integrated policy strategy can also help reduce crime rates in an area.

Keywords: crime, socio-cultural environment, rural áreas.

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MODELO DE ANÁLISE DO AMBIENTE SOCIOCULTURAL SOBRE A TAXA DE CRIMINALIDADE: UM ESTUDO DE CASO RURAL

RESUMO

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Objetivo: A criminalidade na Indonésia ainda é um problema sério que ameaça a ordem pública. Foi realizado um estudo para analisar como a melhoria do ambiente sociocultural pode reduzir a criminalidade na Indonésia.

Método: Este estudo utiliza dados primários obtidos de 100 entrevistados que são detentos em diversas delegacias, e utiliza análise de regressão logística para testar a influência de diversos fatores ambientais socioculturais.

Resultados: Os resultados da análise mostram que o ambiente social na forma de aumento do emprego, das relações familiares e da etnia pode reduzir a incidência da reincidência na Indonésia. Esta constatação salienta que é necessário prestar atenção aos fatores ambientais socioculturais na concepção das políticas de prevenção e resposta ao crime.

Conclusão: A conclusão deste estudo é que deve ser dada especial atenção a fatores como emprego, relações familiares e etnia nos esforços de prevenção e controle da criminalidade.

Implicações da investigação: Uma estratégia política bem integrada pode também ajudar a reduzir as taxas de criminalidade numa área.

Palavras-chave: crime, ambiente sociocultural, áreas rurales.

MODELO DE ANÁLISIS DEL ENTORNO SOCIOCULTURAL SOBRE LA TASA DE CRIMINALIDAD: UN ESTUDIO DE CASO RURAL

RESUMEN

Objetivo: La criminalidad en Indonesia sigue siendo un problema grave que amenaza la seguridad y el orden públicos. Se llevó a cabo un estudio para analizar cómo la mejora del entorno sociocultural puede reducir la delincuencia en Indonesia.

Método: Este estudio utiliza datos primarios obtenidos de 100 encuestados que están detenidos en varias comisarías de policía, y utiliza análisis de regresión logística para probar la influencia de varios factores ambientales socioculturales.

Resultados: Los resultados del análisis muestran que el entorno social en forma de aumento del empleo, las relaciones familiares y la etnicidad puede reducir la incidencia de la criminalidad repetida en Indonesia. Esta conclusión pone de relieve que es necesario prestar atención a los factores socioculturales y ambientales en el diseño de las políticas de prevención y respuesta a la delincuencia.

Conclusión: La conclusión de este estudio es que se debe prestar especial atención a factores como el empleo, las relaciones familiares y la etnia en los esfuerzos de prevención y control del delito.

Repercusiones en la investigación: Una estrategia política bien integrada también puede ayudar a reducir las tasas de delincuencia en un área determinada.

Palabras clave: delincuencia, entorno sociocultural, áreas rurales.

1 INTRODUCTION

Criminality in Indonesia is a growing threat, disrupting people's sense of security (Agung Kurniawan & Bastianto Nugroho, 2022). Various forms of crime, from robbery
to rape, often steal the public's attention. Although the crime rate has fluctuated, the decline that has occurred in recent years is relatively small. Factors that influence crime rates include economic, environmental, family, and individual character factors (Davies & Marchione, 2015). Immigrants are often targeted for abuse and create changes in socio-cultural mobility, potentially increasing crime rates. In addition, uncontrolled emotional conflict can also trigger criminal behavior. Most crime occurs among people with low socioeconomic levels, where economic needs are the main trigger (Jonck et al., 2015). The main cause of individuals engaging in criminal activity is often related to insufficient economic conditions. This highlights the role of education in preventing crime, as low levels of education are often a contributing factor to the economic hardships faced by individuals.

Several studies highlight the link between crime and the environment, creating a new field in criminology known as environmental criminology. However, there is debate about what exactly is the main cause of crime. Some theories emphasize economic conditions, while others highlight the pressures in society that lead to deviant behavior. The phenomenon of criminality cannot be separated from the dynamics of individual interactions in the context of the society they inhabit. As explained by (Utami, 2021), various factors can trigger a person to commit a crime. Among these factors are economic conditions, living environment, family dynamics, and individual personality characteristics. Over the past three decades, there has been a significant increase in research exploring the relationship between crime and the environment. This has given rise to a new subfield in criminology known as environmental criminology, as expressed by (Hiropoulos & Porter, 2014).

Although there are different points of view, according to (Utami, 2021), economic conditions are considered the main cause of crime. Low socioeconomic status and limited intellectual level are identified as factors consistently associated with the incidence of crime. Socio-economic indicators are also used to evaluate the severity of the crime problem in an area, as described by (Dzemydiene & Rudzkiene, 2002). This factor encourages individuals with low income to engage in criminal activities in an effort to improve their economic conditions (Cheteni et al., 2018).

The concept of socio-economic categories, such as unemployment, poverty, and crime rates, shows a negative relationship between them, as stated by (Šileika & Bekerytė, 2013). However, other studies highlight criminal ecological factors, including population
density, settlement size, poverty, and unemployment as elements that contribute to crime rates.

This study aims to analyze whether improving the socio-cultural environment can reduce crime, especially in the context of criminal history, education and employment, income, family relationships, and drug or alcohol abuse. This research was conducted in the rural Banyuasin Regency, Indonesia, which is located close to urban areas, experiencing the impact of modernization that can affect its socio-cultural environment. Through this research, it is hoped that a better understanding of the socio-cultural environment analysis model on crime rates in the region will be obtained. The results of this study are expected to serve as a basis for designing more effective crime prevention and countermeasure strategies, as well as to understand more about the socio-cultural dynamics that influence criminal behavior in rural Indonesia.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 CULTURAL DEVIANCE THEORY

According to Cultural Deviance theory, the cause of crime is due to the disadvantaged position of people who are located in the lower strata in a class-based society (Joshi, 2022). This theory is also divided into three, namely, social disorganization, differential association and also cultural conflict. Broadly speaking, social disorganization discusses the development of crime rates due to the disintegration of conventional values caused by rapid industrialization, increased urbanization and immigration. Meanwhile, differential association, this theory holds the opinion that people learn to commit crimes as a result of association with antisocial values and attitudes and criminal behavior patterns. Then regarding cultural conflict theory asserts that different groups learn different conduct norms (rules governing behavior), and that the conduct norms of a group may clash with conventional middle-class rules.

All three theories agree that criminals and delinquents in fact conform not to conventional values but to norms that deviate from the values of the middle-class group. Thus, deviance can be applied to both non-criminal acts that are seen by the group as strange or unusual (e.g. the lifestyle of the Amish community in the United States) and criminal acts (Acts that are prohibited by society). Thus, deviance is not necessarily evil
in context, but it is perceived differently. Indonesian society is a multicultural society, which means that it consists of different groups and sub-groups, each with its own standards of right and wrong. Behavior that is considered normal in one society may be considered deviant by another group. As a result, people who conform to cultural standards that are seen as deviant have actually acted in accordance with their own norms, but on the other hand they are deviant and considered to be committing a crime (i.e. the norms of the dominant group, i.e. the middle group).

2.2 SOCIAL CONTROL THEORY

Social control theory focuses on the techniques and strategies that regulate human behavior and lead to conformity or obedience to the rules of society (Wiatrowski, 1985). One follows the law in response to certain controlling forces in one's life. A person becomes a criminal when these controlling forces are weak or missing. The concept of social control was born at the turn of the twentieth century in a volume by E.A. Ross, one of the fathers of American sociology. According to Ross, it is belief systems (rather than specific laws) that guide what people do and that universally control behavior, no matter what form of belief is chosen. Since then, the concept has taken on an ever-widening meaning. Social control can be studied from two perspectives: macrosociological studies and microsociological studies.

Macrosociological Studies Explores formal systems for controlling groups, these formal systems include the legal system, laws, and law enforcement, power groups in society, social and economic directives from government/private groups and this type of control can be positive or negative. Positive if it can prevent people from engaging in behavior that violates the law, and negative if it encourages oppression to limit or generate corruption from those who have power.

Meanwhile, Microsociological Studies focus attention on informal control systems. An important figure in this perspective is Travis Hirschi, an American sociological thinker who developed the social bond theory in response to many acts of crime. He proposed several theoretical propositions, namely that various forms of denial of social rules are the result of the failure to socialize individuals to act in compliance with existing rules or regulations. Deviance and even criminality, is evidence of the failure of conventional social groups to bind individuals to follow the rules, such as:
families, schools or educational institutions and other dominant groups. Every individual should learn to follow the rules and not commit deviant or criminal acts. Internal control is more influential than external control.

Social control theories address issues of how society maintains or fosters social control and how to obtain conformity or fail to achieve it in the form of deviance. From the views of the figures above, researchers can say that social control theory is a view to explain delinquency or crime. This theory places the cause of crime on weak individual or social ties to society, or the breakdown of social integration. Groups with weak social ties tend to break the law because they feel less bound by conventional rules or everything that is based on agreement. Social control theory is based on the assumption that individuals in society are equally likely to be "good" or "bad".

Whether a person is good or bad depends entirely on his society, he becomes good if society makes him good. Travis Hirschi presents the social bonding theory which basically states that crime occurs when a person's ties to society are weakened or broken, thereby reducing the personal risk of conformity. Individuals maintain conformity out of fear that transgressions will damage their relationships causing them to lose face with family, friends, neighbors, work, school, and so on. In essence, individuals conform not out of fear of the penalties set out in the criminal law, but rather out of fear of violating their group's behavioral system and their personal image. In sociology, social control theory is used as an umbrella term to describe the processes that produce and preserve ordered social life. According to this perspective offenses are considered to be the result of a lack of social control normally imposed through social institutions: family, religion, education, values and norms within a community.

3 METHOD

The sample in this study consisted of all detainees or perpetrators of crimes at the Banyuasin Regency Police, with no particular specifications regarding the type of crime they committed. A total of 100 people were selected as samples through an incidental sampling technique, where respondents were selected based on their availability and presence in the research context. This study used a modified questionnaire from the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) as a risk assessment tool, which was then analyzed using a logistic regression model to understand the influence of the social environment
on crime rates. Data collected included criminal history, education, occupation, income, ethnicity, geographic location, family relationships, and drug or alcohol use.

The model used to answer the problem of the influence of the socio-cultural environment on crime can be mathematically written:

\[
\text{Crim} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \text{Job}_i + \alpha_2 \text{Inc}_i + \alpha_3 \text{Educ}_i + \alpha_4 \text{Fam}_i + \alpha_5 \text{Att}_i + \alpha_6 \text{Eth}_i + \alpha_7 \text{Geo}_i + \epsilon_i
\]  

Where:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Crim} & = \text{Crime} \\
\alpha_0 & = \text{Intercept} \\
\text{Job} & = \text{Job} \\
\text{Inc} & = \text{Income} \\
\text{Educ} & = \text{Education} \\
\text{Fam} & = \text{Family} \\
\text{Att} & = \text{Drug and alcohol abuse behavior} \\
\text{Eth} & = \text{Ethnics} \\
\text{Geo} & = \text{Geography} \\
\alpha_1, \alpha_2 & = \text{Estimation coefficient} \\
i & = \text{Banyuasin District} \\
\epsilon_i & = \text{error term}
\end{align*}
\]

4 RESULT

Banyuasin Regency is one of the regencies located in South Sumatra Province, Indonesia. Although it has several cities and sub-district centers that are more densely populated, most of the area of Banyuasin Regency is still predominantly rural. The majority of the population of Kabupaten Banyuasin live in rural areas, with their main livelihoods dependent on the agriculture, fisheries, and livestock sectors. The main economic activities in rural areas are often related to agricultural production, such as rice, palm oil, rubber, and others. The area of Kabupaten Banyuasin consists mostly of agricultural land, plantations, and waters, which exhibit rural characteristics. There are many villages scattered along rivers and areas with extensive land access.

In Kabupaten Banyuasin, there are a number of infrastructure developments, such as roads and electricity networks, but the coverage and quality of infrastructure in rural areas tends to be more limited than in big cities. This is one of the characteristics of rural
areas in Kabupaten Banyuasin. Rural communities in Kabupaten Banyuasin often still maintain their local traditions and culture. Their lifestyles tend to be simpler and closely related to agriculture, fisheries, and other village-based economic activities. Relationships between people in rural areas are often more intimate and mutually supportive. There are unique patterns of social life in the villages, such as gotong royong in agricultural or religious activities, which are an important part of daily life. Although there are some more developed towns and kecamatan centers, Kabupaten Banyuasin as a whole can still be considered a predominantly rural area, with economic activities, physical environment, and social life reflecting rural characteristics.

The analysis used in this study is logistic regression analysis, namely by looking at the influence of Employment, Income, Education, Family, Drugs, Ethnicity, and Geography. The logistic regression equation can be formulated as follows:

\[
Y = -0.899 + 1.709 X_1 - 0.435 X_2 + 0.769 X_3 + 1.307 X_4 - 0.134 X_5 - 1.415 X_6 + 0.694 X_7
\]

Based on Table 1, Logistic regression analysis revealed several aspects of the relationship between the independent variables and repeat offending. Employment, income, education, and family relationships have a significant impact on the propensity to commit repeat crimes. The analysis showed that individuals who were unemployed, had low income, and had negative family relationships were more likely to engage in repeat crime. On the other hand, ethnicity, geographical location, and drug or alcohol behavior, although having different coefficients, did not show a significant effect on the propensity to repeat crime. This research provides a better understanding of the factors
that may influence the incidence of crime, and can serve as a basis for the development of more effective policies in crime prevention and control in the community.

In addition, the results of the analysis also show that socio-cultural environmental factors, such as education, employment, and family relationships, have a significant role in shaping individual behavior related to crime. Low education, unemployment, and disharmonious family relationships may be predictors of an individual's propensity to engage in repeat crime. However, it is important to remember that other factors, such as ethnicity, geographical location, and drug- or alcohol-related behaviors, can also influence the incidence of crime, albeit with a less significant impact. Therefore, crime prevention and control efforts should not focus on one factor alone, but rather consider various aspects of the socio-cultural environment that could potentially affect crime rates in society as a whole.

The results of the analysis show that employment and family or friendship relationships have positive and significant coefficients, indicating that the absence of a regular job and poor family or friendship relationships are correlated with a history of repeat offending. Meanwhile, ethnicity has a negative and significant coefficient, indicating that ethnicity from outside the local area tends to contribute to a history of repeat crime. On the other hand, income, drug/alcohol behavior and geographical location show positive but insignificant coefficients. This means that although low income, drug/alcohol behavior, and living in a remote area tend to correlate with repeat criminality, these relationships were not significantly evident in the analysis. Education, while having a negative coefficient, is not significant, suggesting that a high level of education does not significantly affect the propensity to commit repeat crimes.

5 DISCUSSION

Although the socio-cultural environment has a great influence on a person's behavior, it is important to remember that not all individuals in the same environment will tend to commit criminal acts. There are many factors that influence individual behavior, including life experiences, mindset, and values (Agung Kurniawan & Bastianto Nugroho, 2022). Despite being in a poor socio-cultural environment, a person still has the ability to choose to avoid criminal behavior.
Alcohol consumption, for example, is often a factor that increases the risk of crime (Jennings et al., 2014). This research shows that increased alcohol consumption is associated with an increase in violent and drug crimes (Summers & Johnson, 2017). Substance and/or alcohol abuse, as well as emotional or personality problems, have been shown to be associated with criminal records (Blonigen et al., 2024).

High levels of alcohol consumption are also often associated with violence and other crimes, such as homicide and motor vehicle accidents (Hamdulay & Mash, 2011). Substance use and carrying weapons such as knives also increase the potential for interpersonal violence and misbehavior. In addition, conditions within the family can also play a role in encouraging or preventing crime (Gifford & Nilsson, 2014). Lack of communication within the family and poor individual personality factors can influence the likelihood of criminality (Afifi et al., 2019).

Efforts to prevent crime not only need to address socio-cultural environmental factors, but also pay attention to personal and family aspects that can affect individual behavior (Adegbite et al., 2020). Elements of the social environment can have a direct effect on perceptions and behaviors associated with the environment (Adkins et al., 2019). The sociocultural or socio-cultural environment refers to the dynamics of trends and evolutions in attitudes, behaviors, and values that exist within a society as a whole. It includes aspects such as population, lifestyle, cultural heritage, preferences, traditions, and customs (Boström & Uggla, 2016).

Culture has a significant role in shaping human behavior, attitudes, and values. Human behavior is often the result of a socialization process that occurs within the context of a specific ethnic and cultural environment (Parvez et al., 2016). The socio-cultural environment has an impact that can affect crime rates in various ways. First, social instability can be a trigger for criminality. An unstable or chaotic environment, such as a high poverty rate or high unemployment rate, can encourage individuals to commit criminal acts to fulfill their basic needs (Rosenfeld & Lopez, 2020).

Second, social norms or rules that are widely accepted by society also influence criminality. If society feels that certain criminal acts are accepted or even encouraged, then the likelihood of individuals committing such acts becomes higher (Yasir & Farooq, 2024). When a criminal act is considered normal or even encouraged within a group or community, it can influence the behavior of individuals within that group (Martin et al., 2002). For example, in an environment where theft is considered an acceptable way to
acquire wealth or overcome economic hardship, the likelihood of individuals engaging in theft is higher (Khan, 2015).

Similarly, if a society trivializes or even encourages violence in resolving conflicts, individuals are more likely to use violence as a way to solve problems. Social norms that exist in society can be a factor in shaping criminal behavior (Yasir & Farooq, 2024). The role of social norms suggests that to reduce crime rates, it is not only necessary to have strong law enforcement, but it is also necessary to change norms that support criminal behavior by promoting more positive and constructive values in society. This can be done through education, socialization, and building awareness of the negative consequences of criminal behavior (Craglia et al., 2000).

Third, influence from groups or peers also plays a role in influencing crime rates. Being involved in a group that often commits criminal acts can encourage individuals to participate in order to gain social support and acceptance (Parker et al., 2019). Adoption of group norms that encourage illegal or aggressive behavior can influence individuals to break the law to maintain social ties and status within their group (Ward & Carter, 2019). Intensive interaction with peers who engage in criminal behavior may also reinforce individuals' views that such behavior is common or accepted in their environment. Thus, the presence of groups or peers involved in criminal activities can be a factor that encourages individuals to engage in criminal behavior as well (Schick et al., 2020).

Fourth, physical environmental conditions such as overcrowding, poor road or public transportation conditions, and lack of green open spaces can also contribute to crime rates. Fifth, injustice in the legal system or corruption can reinforce criminal behavior. If people feel that the legal system is unfair and only benefits a few people or groups, then individuals may feel that resorting to criminal acts is a way to protect their interests (Nygren & Wayessa, 2018). Through understanding these influences, crime prevention and response efforts can be more targeted and effective, by addressing the root causes in the relevant cultural and social context.

Poverty is one of the main triggers for criminality. When individuals face limitations in meeting their basic needs due to difficulties in earning a legal living, they may feel compelled to commit unlawful acts in order to survive (Richie, 2018). In such a situation, rising poverty levels can significantly increase crime rates in an area (Desmond & Western, 2018). The impact of poverty on crime rates can be viewed from two theoretical perspectives. Low poverty can potentially reduce crime rates, as individuals
tend to have less motivation to commit criminal acts when their basic needs are met (Heilmann et al., 2019). However, if poverty levels increase, people may feel pressured to commit crimes in order to make ends meet, which may increase crime rates.

Thus, there is a close relationship between poverty and crime rates. Individuals who experience unemployment or loss of income are more likely to engage in crime because they are unable to legally fulfill their daily needs (Šileika & Bekerytė, 2013). Efforts to address unemployment can indirectly help reduce crime rates in society. There is a strong correlation between poverty and crime rates in society. Individuals facing unemployment or loss of income often feel pressured to find alternative ways to make ends meet, which in some cases can lead to involvement in criminal activities. Difficult economic conditions can create urgent financial pressures, pushing individuals to seek unauthorized shortcuts to obtain money or meet their basic needs. Therefore, efforts to address unemployment and economic inequality can indirectly help reduce crime rates in society by providing individuals with better opportunities and access to meet their needs legally and productively.

The economic approach to understanding crime is based on the assumption that criminals make decisions based on the costs and benefits associated with criminal acts. In response to this, both individuals and countries make various efforts to reduce crime rates. This includes increasing the number of law enforcement officers, prosecutors, as well as the capacity of prison cells to ensure that criminals receive appropriate punishment. In addition, efforts are also made in education by increasing the number of teachers and educational resources to turn school dropouts into high school graduates who are more likely to stay away from criminal acts because they have a better understanding of the law (Gerra et al., 2020). Increasing the age of compulsory schooling in a country leads to increased educational attainment and decreased crime rates (Hjalmarssson & Lochner, 2012).

The social environment also has a significant role in shaping perceptions and behaviors related to the environment (Gharehbaglou, 2024). A person's attitude towards the environment directly affects the decisions and behaviors they make (Jacob & Reddy, 2024). The social environment plays a role in shaping individuals' perceptions and behaviors related to their environment. A person's attitude towards the environment, be it natural or social, directly influences the decisions and actions they take on a daily basis (Brantingham et al., 2016). Factors such as social norms, peer influence, and
encouragement from the social groups they identify with can provide a foundation for attitudes and actions regarding the environment. For example, if a person is in an environment where environmental awareness is highly valued and encouraged, they are likely to adopt behaviors that support sustainability and nature conservation. Conversely, if the social environment pays little attention to or even encourages environmentally destructive behaviors, the individual may tend to ignore environmental responsibility in their decisions and behaviors. The social environment plays a role in shaping individual responses to environmental issues and can be key in encouraging more sustainable behavior change.

The sociocultural or socio-cultural environment refers to trends and developments in attitudes, behaviors, and values within society as a whole (Yasir & Farooq, 2024). This includes population, lifestyle, culture, tastes, customs and traditions, which are often passed down from one generation to the next (Javid & Muthukumar, 2024). The sociocultural or socio-cultural environment reflects the complex dynamics of trends and developments in attitudes, behaviors and values that occur within society as a whole. It encompasses diverse aspects such as the composition of the population, lifestyles adopted by individuals in the society, local culture which includes language, arts, and beliefs, as well as customs and traditions that are often passed down from one generation to the next. The sociocultural environment creates a framework for individuals to understand themselves and the world around them, and shapes social norms that influence everyday interactions and decisions. Changes in the sociocultural environment can affect how individuals respond and adapt to changes in society, and are often important factors in shaping collective and individual identities.

Ethnicity also plays a role in shaping a group's collective identity, which derives from membership in a community bound by common ancestry and culture (Tol, 2024). The definition of culture includes various aspects such as knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs, and the abilities and habits acquired by humans as members of society. Thus, culture can be seen as the totality of all that is learned or acquired by individuals in society. Ethnic identity is a personal aspect that involves expression in things such as language, dress, and eating habits, and may be sandwiched between different group identities (Cho, S., Crenshaw, K. W., & McCall, 2019). While intersectionality theory provides a more complex understanding of minority identities, in a legal context,
intersectionality still faces challenges related to separate proof and relevance that may not always be primary (Nash, 2023).

Policy strategies to reduce crime rates include increasing employment in areas with high crime rates, fostering healthy family relationships, strengthening tolerance between ethnic groups, improving security and order in vulnerable areas, and prioritizing development programs to improve the quality of life of the community, such as education and health. These efforts are expected to create a safer and more stable environment, and reduce individuals' motivation to engage in criminal behavior. Through efforts such as increasing employment, strengthening family relationships, increasing tolerance between tribes, improving security and law enforcement, as well as development programs to improve people's quality of life, can help create a safer and more comfortable environment (Bertilsson & Soneryd, 2023).

Cooperation between the government and various stakeholders, including academics, businesses, community organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the general public, has a role in supporting various government programs in the areas of education, socialization, and campaigns (Erlyn et al., 2022). Government performance is often reflected in the quality of public services it provides (Hidayat et al., 2022). The synergy between the government and various parties is expected to increase the effectiveness and positive impact of these programs in achieving the desired development goals.

6 CONCLUSION

Increased employment, family relationships, and ethnic factors can reduce the occurrence of repeat crime in rural areas. In an effort to prevent and tackle crime, attention to these factors is necessary. Well-integrated policy implementation can help reduce crime rates in an area. Concrete measures such as creating more jobs, strengthening family ties, increasing inter-tribal tolerance, and improving security and law enforcement, including in development programs aimed at improving people's quality of life, can contribute to creating a safer and more comfortable environment for everyone.
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