

CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF STREET CRIME

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CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF STREET CRIME

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Abstract. Street crime was a type of crime that was currently rife in society, ranging from the practice of extortion, persecution, blackmail, immoral crime, confiscation and seizure of property belonging to others (robber). Crime prevention in the perspective of criminal law policy is pursued by a policy approach, in the sense that there was integration between criminal politics and social politics and integration between efforts to tackle crime by using penal and non-penal means. In the effort to countermeasures with crime, criminology has an important position to learn about crime, criminals and the society's reaction to crime, so appropriate steps can be arranged and planned in the context of efforts to combat crime. This research was an empirical juridical research using several approaches, namely normative approach, case approach and legal principles approach. Data analysis of this research was conducted using qualitative data analysis methods. The findings of this research were about street crime which were motivated by 2 (two) factors, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors was a factors that originate from within oneself, such as, psychological condition (psychiatric), low understanding of religion and external factors was a factors originating from outside the self-protective actors, namely social factors, such as economics, education. Efforts to prevent the occurrence of street crime were carried out in two ways, namely non-penal efforts and penal efforts. Non-penal efforts carried out by means of efforts that can be done to prevent crime, carried out by patrolling of police in the area that involve crime, socialization for the community and so on. While the penal effort was the implementation of the legal process against the protests, ranging from investigations, examinations and hearings before the trial to the execution of the sentence (execution) and guidance for the convicted person. The obstacles in tackling street crime was having no integration between criminal politics and social politics.

Key Words: Countermeasures, Street Crime, Criminology.

1 Introduction

The rise of crime in the midst of society is a social phenomenon that should be a concern to all of us, especially the government. Almost every day there will be news about various crimes, both through newspaper and social media. Most of these types of crimes that having a high frequency in society are street crimes. Street crimes that occur in the community are quite diverse, ranging from extortion practices, persecution, blackmail, immoral crime, theft and confiscation of property belonging to others (robber).

The increase of street crime cases in the community is certainly very influential on the stability of security and public order. In addition, it also affects the productivity of the community in carrying out business activities and carrying out their daily routine or activities.

Medan City is one of the big cities in Indonesia which has quite high statistics on street crime. One of the many types of street crime that is the focus of this research is the seizure of property or mugging or robbery, which in society is more familiarly called as *begal*.

The perspective of criminal law, confiscation of property (*begal*) is included in the category of criminal acts of theft accompanied by violence or can also qualify as theft by weighting. Based on statistical data on crime in Medan City, theft accompanied by violence still ranks first compared to other types of conventional crime.

Based on data collected by the North Sumatra Regional Police, throughout 2019 the number of criminal acts reached 31,388 cases and disclosure of criminal acts of 22,085 cases. Of these, drug crime ranks first, as many as 5,779 case cases with disclosure of 4,926 criminal cases. While theft by weighting ranks second with a total of 3,713 cases and disclosure of criminal acts as many as 2,507 cases. As for motorcycle theft as many as 2,486 and its criminal acts was 783 cases.^[1]

In April 2020, robber (*begal*) crime cases increased compared to the previous period. The increase of crime is due to the economic impact arising from the outbreak of the covid-19 virus for the Indonesian citizen, including for the people of Medan. The policy of preventing and controlling the spread of the covid19 virus that imposes social distancing has an impact on the economic aspects, especially for the business sector. This is due to the low purchasing power of the people caused by the decline in income. Not to mention the termination of employment by some companies or employers due to the global economic recession that has led to increased unemployment.

In addition to the economic problems that plummeted sharply as a result of the outbreak of the covid-19 virus, government policy through the Minister of Justice and Human Rights which freed as many as 37,000 prisoners through the assimilation program allegedly also affected the rampant street crime that recently occurred in the midst of Medan city society.

From the reality mentioned above, in the context of overcoming crime, it needs to be studied from a criminological perspective. Criminology perspective, crime as a symptom in society (crime in society) and is part of the overall social processes of historical products that are always associated with economic processes that affect relations between people. One thing that is preceded by the realization that oppression and exploitation, both real and direct or more subtle in nature occurs through the social structure, economic and political experienced by the majority of the world's population. This has created a state of not meeting basic human needs and the right to self-determination,^[2] which has the potential for various deviant actions in society, including the occurrence of crime.

Criminology is a scientific tool for the study of crime and criminals. In the form of science, criminology is the science and research results of various disciplines, so that the aspects of the approach to the object of study are very broad. Criminology is not like the technical sciences, medicine, and literature but rather as a science that can be utilized by law enforcement, psychiatrists, educators, economists, and others.^[3]

Based on a brief description of the background above, in this study several problems were formulated as follows:

Based on the background that explain above, the researcher formulated the research problem as follow:

1. What are the factors that causing the rise of street crime in a criminological perspective?
2. What is the effort to deal with street crime in criminological perspective?
3. What are the obstacles experienced in dealing with street crime in criminological perspective?

2 Research Methodology

Viewed by its type, this research is an empirical research supported by normative legal research or better known as field study research which is combine with normative literature studies or normative juridical studies.

9 Normative or doctrinal legal research supplemented or supported by empirical (sociological) research, normative legal research is research that conducted by examining library materials (secondary data) or library law research. While empirical research is research obtained directly from the community or researchinf the primary data.^[4] This study uses a statute approach, a case approach, so this study is not limited to research on applicable (normative) law, but more than that, on how the law should be applied.

The types of data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data obtained directly from the results of field research through interviews with several respondents. While secondary data obtained from legal materials, in the form of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials. Analysis of the data used in this study is qualitative data analysis, by describing the discussion of research through a series of sentences that are dense and clear.

3 Results

3.1 Factor that Causing the Rise of Street Crime in a Criminological Perspective

Criminology perspective that happen because of street crime can be analyzed based on the Association Differentiation theory. This theory asserts that criminal behavior is behavior that is learned in the social environment, meaning that all behavior can be learned in various ways. The concept of this theory starts from pluralist theory, which recognizes the diversity of various social conditions. With internal values and their respective goals that use different means to achieve these goals. Sutherland states that evil behavior is learned from others through a process of interaction and communication, not an element that is inherited and carried since birth.^[5]

The evil behavior that learned is a technique to commit a crime and motivation or justification, including definitions of laws and regulations, moreover legal provisions are often seen as providing opportunities for committing crimes, rather than seeing the law as something that must be observed and obeyed. The behavior is varied, which depends on the frequency, time period, priorities and intensity in associating with intimate groups. The motives of someone involved in delinquency are different from the behavior in general, because the basis of understanding is also different.^[6]

Based on the Association Differentiation theory, street crime in the form of seizure of property that occurs in the community is a form of crime that is studied by the perpetrators. As well as with a robber (*begal*) action, a perpetrator is not necessarily able to carry out the action, but the perpetrator first joins a group, in which they are experienced. From people who are members of the group, information will be obtained on how to carry out safer actions so that the perpetrators can successfully seize property belonging to their victims.

In other words, according to differential association theory that the patterns of delinquency and crime are studied in a similar way as each position or occupation, mainly through imitation and association or intercommunication with others. It means that a crime committed by someone is the imitation of an act of crime that exists in society and this continues.^[7]

Furthermore, according to social theory and social structure related to Durkheim's anomie theory, Robert Merton suggested that anomie is a condition when the goal is not achieved by the desire in social interaction. In other words, "anomie is a gap between goals and means creates deviance".

Social theory emphasizes that social structure is the root of problem in a crime (a structural explanation). This theory assumes that all people obey the law and everyone in society has the same goal (achieving prosperity), but under great pressure they will commit crimes. The desire to increase socially (social mobility) leads to deviations, because social structures that limit access to goals through legitimate means (higher education, hard work, family connections). Members of the lower classes in particular are burdened, because they start far behind and they really have to be full of talent. Situations like this that can cause social consequences in the form of deviations.

Society has institutionalized an ideal mindset that is to pursue success as much as possible which is generally measured by the assets owned by someone. To achieve the intended success, the community has determined ways (*means*) that are certainly recognized and justified that one has to go with it. However, in reality not all people achieve these goals through legitimated means (obeying the law). Therefore, there are individuals who try to achieve these goals through ways that violate the law (legitimated means). Those who carry out the legitimated means come from lower class and minority groups.

Another criminological theory that explains crime occurs is the theory of subculture of violence. This theory focuses on culture conflicts and violent crime. Sub cultures that follow conduct norms that are conducive to violence are called subcultures of violence. Violence is not used in all situations, but often is an expected response. Thus, members of this subculture do not feel guilty about

their actions. Conversely, nonviolent people may be criticized. Value systems like this are transmitted from one generation to the next generation.

The existence and development of street crime in the form of seizure action of property or often referred to as *begal*, has long been happening in Indonesia. However, the year of the initial occurrence of this crime is not known with certainty. But at that time, the action of the robbe (*begal*) was not as brave as the present. At the beginning of the 2010s, the group of *begal* were increase, not only the native Lampung citizen who were involved, but also involved the residents from other tribes such as Javanese.^[8]

Begal is a verb, *begal* synonym is robber, while the word "*pembegalan*" is a process, method, deed which means seizure or robbery. In terminology, the word *begal* can be interpreted as an act of crime (criminal) such as robbery / deprivation by someone accompanied by violence using a sharp weapon, even the perpetrators often do kill their victims.

Generally, the occurrence of a crime can be motivated by 2 (two) factors, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors originating from within the perpetrators of crime, including: psychological conditions (psychiatric), low understanding of religion and external factors originating from outside the perpetrators themselves, namely social factors, such as economic factors, education, and the community environment .

The dominant factor in the occurrence of crime is usually a social factor, such as education, economic, environmental, and so on. Likewise, the factors that cause street crime are also influenced by these factors. This is as stated by Ronny Nicolas Sidabutar as the Criminal Investigation Unit Medan Police, which states: "Increasing crime in society cannot be separated from social factors that exist in the community itself, such as economic factors, education, and also the social environment. The motivation of the perpetrators to do the action is inseparable from the lifestyle, such as partying for drugs, even most of the perpetrators are drug users".^[9]

The opinion expressed by the Medan Criminal Investigation Unit above corresponds to the opinion expressed by Bambang Widodo Umar, Criminologist at the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Indonesia who identified the factors that causing the rampant street crime in the form of seizure of property (*begal*), as follows:

- a. First, the lifestyle of consumerism and materialism that is in the midst of society has become a trend that must be followed.
- b. Second, the delivery or reporting by the media, be it printed media or electronic media that display scenes of violence that are vulgar as if teaching the audience to be able to do that.
- c. Third, the lack of social control, the lack of a sense of togetherness and care among one another in society. Security systems such as society safety system (*SISKAMLING*) are very rarely found in the community.
- d. Fourth, the condition of the country's economy is still not good enough. When the price of basic needs rises, it is inversely proportional to income from the community. Limited employment opportunities for the lower classes are also allegedly triggering people to look for other ways to get money, one of which is by committing criminal acts, such as robbery (*begal*).^[10]

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the occurrence of street crime in the form of confiscation of property is influenced by various social factors and social irregularities that occur in the community. Social factors, which are meant here, such as economic factors, education and also the social environment. While the factor of social deviation in this case is the existence of a consumptive lifestyle that is not balanced with economic capabilities and deviant behavior such as drug abuse.

In more detail, the factors causing the rampant violence in the community, especially in Medan, can be identified as follows:

a. Motivation

Motivation is an impulse that causes someone to do an action to achieve a certain goal.^[11] Someone is said to have high motivation in doing an action, that is if the person has a strong reason to achieve what he wants. *Begal* actions carried out by someone is not without reason, with a considerable risk of this act, surely that person has a reason that is strong enough to do the act. The reason or dominant factor and quite classic factor which is used as an excuse by the perpetrators is an

economic problem. Urgent life needs in meeting family needs, become the basic motivation for perpetrators to commit crimes, even though the perpetrators have known various risks that will be faced, such as mass judgment, and sentencing (criminal).

Psychologically, someone committing a crime can be encouraged by the very striking differences in social status. On the one hand, a group of people who are below the poverty line is quite difficult to meet their daily needs, but on the other hand a group of people lives and displays luxurious life style that causes social jealousy for other groups (marginal groups). Social differences will indirectly lead to social immunity which ultimately triggers crime.

b. Weak security systems in places prone of street crime.

A crime occurs not only because there is an intention from the perpetrator, but also encouraged the opportunity to commit a crime. Street crime in the form of seizure of property that occurred in the city area of Medan usually occurs in certain areas where conditions are quiet, but it is also possible in a crowded place.

Quiet road conditions will provide an opportunity for the offender to carry out his evil intentions. Quiet areas are often used as perpetrators as locations to find targets (victims) and carry out evil actions. Weak supervision of areas prone to crime occurs indirectly triggering the occurrence of robbery (*begal*) in the community.

c. Lack of public awareness.

In the perspective of victimization, the occurrence of a crime is not only driven by the intention of the perpetrator and the opportunity to commit the crime, but there is also the role of the victim who provides an opportunity for the perpetrator to commit the crime. The study of crime, it is certain that every crime will always cause victims. Thus, the victim is the main participation, although on the other hand there is also known crime without "crime without victim", for example drug abuse, gambling, abortion.^[12]

It is undeniable that some societies has developing negative traits, namely the penchant for displaying wealth in public. Such conditions, without being realized by the victims, themselves play a role in encouraging the occurrence of crime. The role of the victim here is defined as the state of the victim providing an opportunity for the offender to carry out his evil intentions. For example, a woman who wears jewelry excessively while traveling out of the house will trigger a robbery.

d. Influence of social environment

The social environment is very influential in shaping a person's character or personality, the most important social environment shaping one's character is the family and the surrounding environment. Someone who lives in a family environment that is less harmonious (broken home) will usually grow and develop without the guidance of parents. So that the child grows up without control of the family. If the child is located and chooses the wrong association of life, then the child will potentially fall into deviant and illegal actions. This is consistent with the opinion expressed by Koentjaraningrat that stated, "Personality is the characteristic of someone who appears from the outside so that outsiders give him a special identity. This special identity was received from the community members. So, the formation of personality is influenced by regional factors, ways of life in cities or villages, religion, profession, and social class".^[13]

For example, the association of young people gathered in a motorcycle gang community. At first this association was only for the solidarity of fellow riders who loved to drive motorbike vehicles. However, in its development the "motorcycle gang", in accordance with the name changed to a community that accommodates a variety of criminal acts, ranging from brawl (*tawuran*) action, persecution, and even robbery.

e. The influence of violence and spectacle shows through information media

The development of technology and information not only has a positive impact on society. For some people who are unable to accept negative information, it will be very easy to be contaminated with that information. One of the information currently developing in society is the internet. Through the internet a variety of information can be accessed by public, it's just that the information accessed

without any control in its delivery. For example, a viewing through YouTube application. By accessing the website: YouTube, the public can see and watch anything, ranging from movies, sports, pornographic shows, even various acts of violence that occur in the community.

For a group of people, shows that are presented through electronic media can have a negative impact. Even shows of violence seen on YouTube can also be a means of learning (school crime) for perpetrators of crime, namely the occurrence of imitation actions that encourage someone to commit a crime.

Some cases of crime that occur in the community, not infrequently the perpetrators of crime obsessed with the impressions he saw from the YouTube application. As the most concrete example, a mass shooting case that occurred in Munich Germany, which killed 10 people in the community. The shooter named David Sonboly, allegedly committed his actions because he was obsessed with online games that contain elements of violence. According to a report in one of the online media, namely CBN.com, that the young man was also at a break with the mass shooting incident that took place in the City of Winnenden, Germany on March 11, 2009. Even in 2015 the perpetrators had visited the shooting location and took a number of photos there. According to investigators since then the perpetrators began planning a mass shooting which he did on Saturday, July 23, 2016 in the city of Munich, Germany.^[14]

f. Weak law enforcement

Law enforcement in Indonesia is still marked by the rise of case brokers. Bribery to law enforcement officers still often occurs in the process of law enforcement. As a result, law enforcement has not been in accordance with its objectives, as the community hopes, namely to provide essential justice. Weak law enforcement is also a factor in increasing the crime in the community, including increasing street crime.

3.2 The Effort to Deal with Street Crime in Criminological Perspective

Criminal law studies, knowledge of crime is very broad. Criminology will facilitate the determination of the existence in crime and how to deal with it, which aims for the good of society and criminals themselves. Criminal law and criminology are a single pair that complements the other. In the German term this is covered by the name *die gesamte strafrechts wissenschaft*.^[15] Criminology is a science in which there are various theories that can be applied in tackling crime or deviant acts committed by community members.^[16] In essence, criminology is one branch of science that functions to investigate crimes, as well as the aspects that accompany these crimes, in addition to the main points of the crime committed, also the people who committed the crime.

The success of crime prevention cannot be measured by statistics on the number of crimes that occur in the community. Rather, it must be seen from the level of public legal awareness, which is characterized by an increase in the morality of the community in general, and law enforcement officials in particular. Based on the criminal statistics of the Medan City Police, it is known that the street crime cases in the 5 (five) years 2015-2019 showed a fairly fluctuating number, could experience a decline, on the contrary it could also increase. But in early 2020, the crime of seizing property (*begal*) has increased significantly. Even more worst at the time of the release of 3700 inmates by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights through the assimilation program.

Kartini Kartono argued that crime is not an event of heredity (inherited from birth, inheritance), nor is it a biological inheritance. Crimes can be committed by anyone, both women and men, with different levels of education. Crimes can be committed consciously or not, planned and directed at a specific purpose consciously and correctly. Crime can also be said as an abstract conception, where crime cannot be touched and seen except its consequences.^[17]

2 Criminal policy perspective (criminal policy), crime prevention efforts need to be pursued with a policy approach, in the sense that there is integration between criminal politics and social politics, and there is integration between efforts to tackle crime with penal and non-penal measures.^[18]

Crime prevention efforts through the creation of criminal laws are essentially also an integral part of efforts to protect society (social welfare). Therefore, it is also natural that the policy or politics of criminal law is also an integral part of the policy on social politics. Social policy can be interpreted as all rational efforts to achieve community welfare and at the same time including community

protection. So in the sense of “social policy as well as including social welfare policy and social defense policy”.^[19]

In fact, until now the government's efforts to tackle crime have not shown the integration of criminal political policy with social political policy. Efforts that are made are still likely to be repressive, not yet focused on efforts to prevent the occurrence of crime in the context of realizing welfare and community protection which is the goal of the criminal justice system.

As a concrete example, the government's policy of freeing ten thousands of prisoners in the midst of the outbreak of the covid-19 virus which had an impact on the economic crisis through the assimilation program showed the integration of criminal political policies with social politics. The government in this case does not consider the social aspects arising from the release of ten thousands of prisoners in a number of prisons in Indonesia. The policy finally aroused controversy in the midst of society, after a number of prisoners who were released, they do committed various crimes again, ranging from theft and robbery, where the perpetrators did not hesitate to hurt, even kill their victims. These conditions have created new threats and added unrest to the community in conditions where the community is faced with efforts to fight hard against the ferocious spread of the covid-19 virus that is so frightening.

3.3 The Obstacles Experienced in dealing with Street Crime in Criminological Perspective

Obstacles in carrying out the prevention and handling of street crime are not yet integrated between criminal political policies and social politics. Criminal politics are more likely to use a repressive approach, through law enforcement carried out by law enforcement agencies that are members of the criminal justice system. With carrying out judicial proceedings against perpetrators of crime in accordance with applicable laws. Whereas social politics is an improvement in all fields of social life, starting from education and moral development of the community, the economy of the community, and the legal culture of the community.

The morality of the community here includes the morality of law enforcement officers in carrying out their duties and functions as law enforcement. The occurrence of moral degradation in the community at this time, especially law enforcement officials has led to the emergence of community apathy towards law and law enforcement. Society no longer has a concern for the condition of its social environment and is no longer able to interpret evil behavior and goodness, so that crime in the midst of society continues to increase. As a result, social control is weak, so that control of human behavior does not exist in the middle of society, which in criminological studies is called social control theory.

Reis distinguishes two types of social control, namely: personal control and social control. Personal control (internal control) is the ability of a person to not achieve his needs by violating the norms in force in society. Whereas social control (external control) is the ability of social groups or institutions in the community to implement norms or regulations to be more effective.^[20]

As has been stated, in the view of culture conflict theory in society there are different groups learning different conduct norms (rules governing behavior), and the conduct norms of a group may clash with conventional middle class rules.^[21] Conflict of conduct norm in a community group will cause instability in the community.

Instability is not only limited to politics, but also in the economic, social, cultural and legal fields. Sometimes it is even said, that the high intensity and frequency of violent behavior patterns is a sign of ineffective social control in society, even though the intensity and frequency is not so great.

Based on the factors causing the occurrence of street crimes as described above, the obstacles found in the efforts to prevent and deal with street crime, can be identified as follows:

1. Not yet realized equality in the economic field.

The fact that economic equality has not yet been realized has caused a huge social gap in the community. Some groups of people who have accessed to the coffers of economic resources appear to be very easy to obtain wealth (material). On the other hand, some people have difficulty in obtaining economic resources, even without access to existing economic resources. The economic policies implemented by the government have not been in accordance with the economic system aspired by the Indonesian people contained in the constitution. The economic policies implemented by the government tend to lead to

neoliberalist economic policies and capitalism. So that with this system the Indonesian people are increasingly in poverty and it is difficult to be able to rise from adversity.

2. Weak law enforcement

Law enforcement in Indonesia is still far from the goal of the law itself, which is to create justice in society. The reality shows that the law is like a blade that is only sharp downward, but blunt upward. Professionalism of law enforcement officers is still so low, this is due to the lack of integrity and low morality of law enforcement officers. This condition causes the community to not trust the law enforcement process and the existence of law enforcement institutions.

The imposition of strict sanctions against perpetrators who are believed to have a deterrent effect on perpetrators, and those perpetrators of the same crime who have not been captured, have not been maximally achieved. Weak law enforcement causes quite varied sanctions against perpetrators, highly dependent on legal transactions in the judicial process. This has become common knowledge in the community, where the law becomes a commodity of trade, so the law can be bought.

For criminals who are able to bribe law enforcement officers, usually will get a much lighter sentence than those who do not give bribes to law enforcement. Such law enforcement ultimately results in ineffective crime prevention and mitigation policies, because it does not have a deterrent effect on perpetrators of crime. In fact, this condition has led to a loss of public trust in law enforcement in Indonesia.

3. The political law of criminal law and social political policy have not been integrated yet.

The current crime prevention policy has not yet demonstrated the integration of criminal political policy with social political policy. The countermeasures pattern is still repressive. This can be seen from the crime prevention policies that tend to be in a repressive pattern through a law enforcement process that results in the criminal prosecution of criminals. The policy of criminal politics in overcoming crime has not yet been aimed at the root of the problem, which is the cause of crime. Social factors, such as education, economic problems, availability of jobs, and social inequality due to the lack of equitable development and distribution of economic resources that are not fair, are still not a serious concern for the government and are often overlooked in every policy making.

In fact, the problem of economic inequality is one of the social factors that cause crime in the community. The economic policy determined by the government should be aimed at achieving the realization of people's welfare which is one of the ideals of the nation listed in the fourth paragraph of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

4. Conclusion

1. Factors that causing street crime in the perspective of criminology, can be seen from several theories that causing the crime. According to differential association theory developing street crime is caused by a pattern of learning or imitation of existing crime in society. Based on social theory and social structure, the occurrence of street crime is due to the social structure that limits the access to goals through legitimate means. In the community has been institutionalized an ideal to pursue success as much as possible which is generally measured by wealth. To achieve this, there has been a determination in the community of recognized and justified methods that must be taken by a person in achieving his goals. However, not all people are able to realize their ideals by obeying the law, the limitations possessed encourage someone to try to achieve their goals by breaking the law (legitimated means) which is by doing the crime. Meanwhile, according to culture conflict, that within the community there are sub-cultures that follow conduct norms that are conducive to violence called subcultures of violence. Where violence is not used in all situations, it is often an expected response. Thus, members of this sub-culture do not feel guilty about their actions.
2. Efforts to tackle street crime in a criminological perspective requires the integration of criminal political policies with social political policies that prioritize rationality in every

policy making. Thus, the crime prevention policy includes not only a repressive approach, but also a preventive approach.

3. The obstacles experienced in dealing with street crime in a criminological perspective are not yet integrated between criminal political policies and social politics. The problem of poverty and the occurrence of social inequality in society is still so large that became a factor that causing crime in the community. Another obstacle is the lack of law enforcement due to the lack of professionalism of law enforcement agencies in carrying out their duties and functions. The low morality of the law enforcement officers causes legal transactions in the process of law enforcement, which in turn has an impact on the loss of public trust in law enforcement institutions.

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