
Research Article

The Social Problems of National Poverty and Criminality in Indonesia

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Abstract: In the currently global challenges, the poverty is a problem faced by developing countries. An increase in the number of poverty is due to the impact of the global economic crisis that impact to the national crisis so that the poverty rate becomes increasing. This research paper explores the impacts of poverty on national security and criminality. The various disabilities of many people in society to fulfill their basic needs such as food, education, and health, not only have a direct impact on the low quality of life for the community, there is also an indirect effect of arising from the poverty, such as negative effect on the national stability of a country. Additionally, criminality is a social impact arising from poverty. Data showed that the 2015 poverty rate increased to 11.175%, the number of criminal acts dramatically rose to 205,170 cases in Indonesia. It was found there is a significant correlation between national poverty and criminality rate in Indonesia. Based on these data, we can conclude that poverty affects criminal acts.

Keywords: poverty rate, national stability, criminality

Introduction

Human development in currently globalizing world concerning with the social problems such as poverty and criminality. Poverty is a big problem national for several developing countries in Africa, Asia and South America. The developing countries are very vulnerable to poverty. Poverty is not only afflicting the poor and developing countries, the rich countries are still poor, but the percentage is not so high. Poverty is a scourge for all leaders in a country. The state will be very difficult to achieve its goals when the poverty conditions are still undermining. Baharom, A. H., & Habibullah, M. S. (2009) argue that the crime results not only in the loss of property, lives and misery, they also cause severe mental anguish.

As one of social problems, poverty makes multilayer impacts. Basically poverty causes various disabilities in society, the inability of society to meet basic needs such as food, education, and health. The inability of the community to meet food needs ultimately finally affects the inability to meet nutritional needs. This causes a decrease in public health. Besides affecting health, poverty also causes a person unable to reach access to education. The combination of lack of nutrition and low quality of knowledge caused by minimal education, it will result in the quality of human resources are minimal too, whereas human resources is a brain of a country. When a country does not have qualified human resources, it is certain that the country will be very difficult in achieving its vision and may never be achieved. In Kenya, Street children is another effect of poverty in Emuhaya as the abandoned children move round funeral places, markets, celebrities looking for food. Some of the children have parents of economically poor; some are orphans, illegitimate and mentally impaired (Ngutu, 2014).

There is a direct impact of poverty that is making low quality of life for the community. There is also an indirect impact arising from the poverty, this indirect impact has a high negative effect on the stability of a country. Criminality is a social impact arising from poverty. The development success

promoted by each country depends heavily on the magnitude of the impacts or obstacles that arise from criminality. Active participation and community support for the development process will be optimal if criminality can be pushed down as low as possible. Various losses are assured to be very high when crime rates are still high in an area or a country; either it is losses of economic, physical, moral and psychological.

From an economic point of view, criminal causes several losses in the cost of criminal acts. The cost is not only borne by the victims, but by society, business world, and also state or local government. Physical harm is injury and even death caused by crime. Then morale and psychology will be greatly disturbed when there is a crime, where fear will very often hit both the direct victim and others who just saw or heard of the criminal acts that occurred. Then the next impact is on industrial growth, ensured the industry in an area or country will be very difficult to develop or even die due to frequent occurrence of crime.

Criminality further greatly disrupts the various processes in an industry, such as the production process and the distribution process. Criminality that often occurs in industrial process is piracy when doing transportation or distribution, whether it is raw materials or raw materials to be brought to the factory, as well as the production to be marketed. The act of theft that occurs in the industrial environment and the illegal levies made by some people will be very influential both in production, as well as mental for all the layers involved in an industry.

There is a correlation between poverty and criminality rate. Once the high negative impact caused by criminality originating from poverty, therefore all parties must be really focused and serious in solving this global problem. Governments as policy makers in a country should focus more on the solution of poverty. The policies made should really aim for the common good. Economic policy should not be made for only a part of the group. The focus of government

should not only focus on economic growth alone, but when observed further it turns out that the growing economy only exist in a handful of people alone, while most other societies are still slumped in poverty.

In the economic perspective, it is found that the economic growth in a country is indispensable, because with this economic growth the country can do development in various fields, but that must be remembered that uneven economic growth will cause new problems and will be social jealousy for people whose economy does not grow. Therefore, the government should be able to address an economic system that can be used for all societies so that all people can get justice in economic activities that lead to social welfare for all people, not regions, races or certain groups who experience economic improvement. As described above, when there is poverty and also economic inequality, this will be very much negative impacts arise, one of which is criminal acts. When the crime is high, it is certain that investors will be very difficult to invest their capital in an area of crime, so that the achievement of the goals of a country will be very difficult to be achieved.

DISCUSSION

Many references have explained the social problems of the poverty and crime. Thus, it is defined that the poverty is a situation in which a person is unable to maintain himself in accordance with the standard of living of the group and also unable to utilize his mental and physical energy in the group (Soekanto 2005). Poverty is different for those who participate in urbanization but fail to find work. For them the main problem of poverty is caused not able to meet the primary needs so it raises unemployed, homeless and so on. Sociologically, the cause of problem is because one of the social institutions is not functioning well such as social institutions in the field of economy. Poor families (underprivileged) are families who have not fulfilled one or more of the following conditions:

1. Can eat twice a day or more
2. Have different clothes for various purposes
3. The floor of the house is not the land
4. If the child is ill, they are taken to the hospital / to the community health center

The definition of criminality according to language is same as a crime (punishable offense) that is a criminal case that can be punished according to the Act. Criminal is offense anything that violates a law or a crime. Usually a criminal is a thief, a murderer, a burglar or a terrorist. Even so the last category, terrorist, is somewhat different from a criminal for committing a crime based on Politics or understand motif in defining crime, there are some views about what deeds can be regarded as crimes. The definition of crime in the juridical sense is not the same as the definition of crime in criminology that is considered sociologically. Criminality sociologically has two elements:

1. The crime is an act that is economically disadvantageous and psychologically harmful.
2. Hurt the moral feelings of a bunch of people, where the people have the right to bear reproach.

Thus, criminality can be interpreted as all kinds of actions and acts that harm economically and psychologically in violation of the law in harmony and social and religious norms. Sociology holds that crime is due to the same conditions and

social processes, which result in other social behaviors.

Criminality data sometimes show that a person behaves crime in the same way as non-crime behavior, it means that crime is learned in interaction with others, and that other person gets maltreatment as a result of interaction done with people who behave with tendencies against the Existing legal norm. In terms of criminality, what is based sociological crime are a behavioral pattern that harms society (in other words there are victims) and a behavioral pattern that gets a social reaction from society. Such social reactions can be formal reactions and informal reactions. In terms of criminology, every action that is not approved by the community is defined as a crime. It means that every crime does not have to be formulated in a criminal law. So every act that is anti social, harmful and annoying society, criminologically it can be said as Crime. The meaning of crime seen by the legal glass is probably the most easily formulated explicitly and conventionally. According to the law, criminal is a human act that violates or contradicts what is stipulated in the rule of law; Strict deeds that violate the prohibitions set out in the rule of law, and do not comply with or against the orders that have been set in the rules of law prevailing in the respective society residing (Soedjono D, 1977: 15). Criminality also occurs due to unemployment include:

- a. Welfare levels are decreased.
- b. The number of criminals (crimes) increases, such as theft, mugging, and robbery.
- c. Quality of life is decreased, marked by a dirty (unhealthy) environment.
- d. Community productivity is decreased that raise poverty.
- e. Decreased levels of health and food shortages.
- f. Increasing the number of homeless children, homeless people, buskers in public places, and so forth.
- g. Decreased state revenues from income tax receipts.
- h. Increased social costs of the country.

It is known that the poverty is a situation of inadequacy or the inability of society to meet various needs, such as clothing, food, shelter, employment, education, and knowledge, which poverty is very influential to crime. The data published by the National Bureau of Statistics about crime in several areas in Indonesia as follows:

Table 1. Report of Crime Action to Some Police in Indonesia

Local Police	Year		
	2011	2012	2013
Aceh	9.114	9.200	9.150
Sumatera Utara	37.610	33.250	40.709
Sumatera Barat	11.695	13.468	14.324
Riau	8.323	12.533	9.399
Jambi	4.450	3.626	6.510
Sumatera Selatan	19.353	6.099	22.882
Bengkulu	3.498	21.498	4.550
Lampung	6.052	5.197	4.812
Bangka Belitung	2.732	3.943	2.515
Kepulauan Riau	3.643	4.383	4.278
Metro Jaya	53.324	52.642	49.498
Jawa Barat	29.296	27.247	24.843

Source: National Bureau of Statistics 2014 (www.bappenas.go.id)

West Java is one of the provinces in Indonesia which has the largest population in Indonesia. Quoted from the West Java

provincial website (www.jabarprov.go.id), the population of West Java in 2016 was as many as 46.497.175 inhabitants. By the number, it put West Java as the top or the first rank for the province with the largest population in Indonesia. West Java is a representation of the population and social condition of society in general. In West Java, there are various types of settlements or residences of residents, from the most remote areas, until the metropolitan areas are all in West Java. For the heterogeneity of the community, West Java also represents the state of Indonesian society in general, such as in the city of Bandung, Depok, Bekasi raya and Bogor highway. All the breadfruit cultures from Sabang to Merauke are certain to be in the area.

Tabel 2. Percentage of Poor People and Crime Rate in Indonesia

Year	The percentage of poor people in Indonesia (%)	The number of crime rate
2013	11.420	181.027
2014	11.105	176.530
2015	11.175	205.170

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics 2016 (www.bps.go.id)

Previously, it is seen an explanation of the relationship between poverty and crime in one of the regions, here it presents at the table nationally. The data table begins in 2013 where the national poverty rate was 11,420% and the number of criminal acts was 181,027 cases. In 2014 the poverty rate decreased to 11.105%, accompanied by a decrease in criminal acts to 176,530 cases. Then in 2015 the poverty rate increased to 11.175%. The increase in the number of poverty is due to the government can tackle the impact of the global economic crisis that impact on the national crisis so that the poverty rate becomes increasing. As the poverty rate increased to 11.175% in 2015, the number of criminal acts increased to 205,170 cases.

Based on the above explanation, it can be seen that the theory stated that poverty has an effect on the criminal acts is proven. Although poverty is not the only cause of criminal acts, the effect of poverty on crime is enormous.

Conclusion

Based on data exploration from the central statistical agency, it was found that the poverty and crimes have a significant correlation, and after made a comparison, it can be concluded that poverty in society does affect the level of criminality that occurred. When poverty data declines, crime rates also decline. Meanwhile, when the number of poverty rates increases, the crime rate in a region or country is also increases.

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