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## The Effect of Crime and the Social Culture of the Community on Rural Development

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### *Abstract*

Crime has a significant influence on people's lives. Not only on the social aspect, but crime will also affect regional development. In addition, socio-cultural factors have an essential role in developing rural communities. This study aims to determine the effect of crime and social culture on rural development. The method used in this study is Ordinary Least Square (OLS) followed by Chi-squared Automatic Interaction Detector (CHAID) to determine the segmentation of crime and socio-cultural factors of society towards rural development. The results of this study state that nationally all independent research variables have a significant effect on the 2018 Rural Development Index, with an R-squared value of 31.9%. Changes in the development category can be spurred through development focusing on underdeveloped and far from urban areas. The government also needs to pay attention to rurally located forest areas. Furthermore, the government needs to improve security in the community. Guaranteed security can create good development in the short and long term. In addition, the community needs to maintain cultural diversity through social interaction because it positively affects rural development.

**Keywords:** crime; socio-cultural; rural development.

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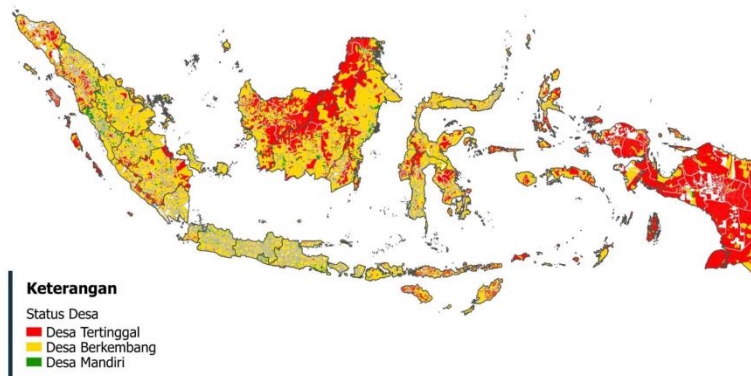
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## I. Introduction

Crime has a significant influence on people's lives. Not only on the social aspect (Ceccato & Wilhelmsson, 2020; Hjalmarsson & Lochner, 2012) but also affect regional development. The high crime rate in an area can also impact economic development (Detotto & Otranto, 2010; Estrada & Ndoma, 2014; United Nations, 2019). In addition, a high crime rate will also cause anxiety and disrupt conduciveness in society. This condition will certainly affect the interest of investors in investing (Rueda & Pérez, 2015).

Poor handling of criminal acts will impact the lack of investment in the local area, which will cause new problems in the economic and social fields. Crime is one of the obstacles to the development of the business world (Marlow & Wells, 1997; Motta, 2017). On a small regional scale, a crime with an economic motive will undoubtedly make it difficult for the business world to grow. The worst impact is that rural development will be hampered.



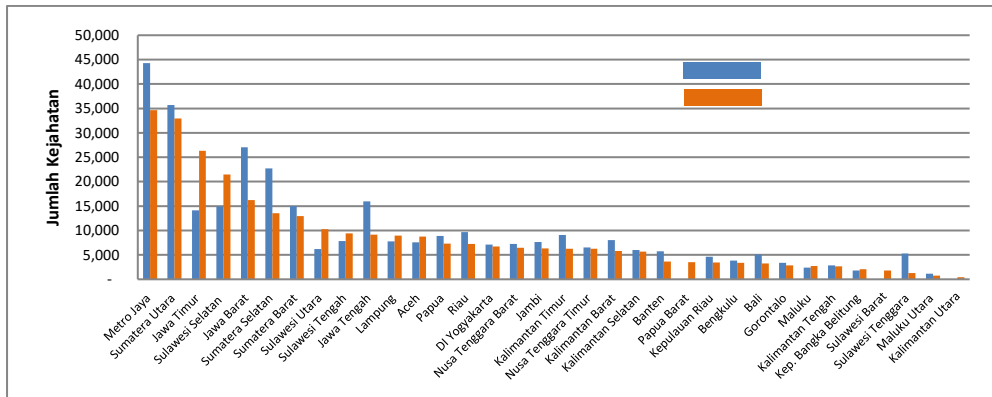
**Graph 1.** Distribution of Rural by Rural Development Status  
Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia

Based on Graph 1, it is known that the islands of Kalimantan, Maluku, and Papua dominate the distribution of underdeveloped rural areas. Meanwhile, Java Island is an island that has relatively few underdeveloped rural areas compared to other islands.

The Rural Law defines Rural Development as “an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the maximum welfare of the rural community”. Meanwhile, the purpose of rural development is stated in article 78 paragraph (1), namely “to improve the welfare of the rural community and the quality of human life as well as poverty alleviation through the fulfilment of basic needs, development of rural facilities and infrastructure, development of local economic potential, and utilization of natural and environmental resources. Sustainably”. “In the implementation of rural development, it is important to prioritize togetherness, kinship, and cooperation to realize the mainstreaming of peace and social justice”, as stated in Article 78 paragraph (3). The purpose of rural development can be optimal when an area is safe and peaceful so that the rural area can focus more on developing its territory.

Rural areas that need to be the government's focus include rural areas located around forest areas (Sandjojo, 2016). President Jokowi emphasized that no rural area should be isolated because of forest areas, so development needs to be budgeted through the APBD or APBN so that there is no longer any distinction in development between rural inside or outside the forest area. During delays in rural development around forest areas, local

communities are also often faced with uncertainties in forest areas. This uncertainty triggers tenurial (land) conflicts with various parties interested in forest areas. At least 50 million people live around forest areas, with more than 33 thousand rural bordering forest areas. The most significant percentage is found in Maluku and Papua islands; the smallest is on the island of Java. The emergence of land conflicts around forest areas will impact the emergence of criminal acts between the community and the company or the community and the local government. Examples of cases that are spread in the media include the Mesuji Tragedy in Lampung.



**Graph 2.** Number of Crimes by Province in 2014 and 2018

**Source:** Operations Control Bureau, Police Headquarters of the Republic of Indonesia

Based on Graph 2, it is known that developed provinces have a relatively higher number of crimes. However, provinces in eastern Indonesia tend to have a reasonably low crime rate. This indicates that the level of density and development of an area also has an impact on the crime rate (Glaeser & Sacerdote, 1999).

Kemajuan desa juga terlihat dari kondisi modal sosial yang terbentuk melalui the existence of local community wisdom that is still being implemented and community empowerment programs. Through these activities, it is hoped that the community can create an atmosphere of togetherness, and exchange ideas and information, so that the sense of brotherhood is getting closer. These factors will undoubtedly affect rural development (Wiesinger, 2007).

Many studies have reviewed the relationship between crime and social culture on economic conditions at the state and provincial levels. However, no one has analyzed the influence of crime and social culture on development up to the rural level. Therefore, this study aims to determine the effect of crime and social culture on rural development. The variables used in this study include corruption, the primary source of income for the community, location based on an island, presence of local wisdom, community empowerment program, rural location based on administrative area/level II area, classification of disadvantaged regions, and ethnic and linguistic diversity. This research will also review what indicators are priorities to be implemented to improve rural development.

## II. Data and Methodology

Based on the introduction above, several factors influence rural development when viewed from the criminal, social, and cultural aspects of society. When these aspects are synergized, it will produce conducive community conditions, and growth can run well. Rural development that goes according to plan will improve the community's welfare and comfort.

Crime is a concept related to malicious behaviour or actions committed by a person or group. As stated by previous researchers (Kartono, 2007), crime is a crime, and crime can be interpreted as an evil act, then a crime can be construed as a criminal act. The factors that cause crime are very complex. The causes of crime can be found in various aspects. One factor can lead to certain crimes, while other factors can lead to other crimes (Soekanto, 2014).

A crime that occurs in an area will disrupt the development process, where the upstream of a country's development is rural development. Rural development is rural-based development by prioritizing local wisdom in rural areas, which includes the demographic structure of the community, socio-cultural characteristics, physical/geographical factors, patterns of agricultural business activities, patterns of rural-urban economic linkages, rural institutional sectors, and aspects of residential areas (Suyitno & Daldjoeni, 1979).

Acceleration of development at the rural level is less often unequal. The phenomenon of developmental disparities between regions in a country, including developed and developing regions, trigger social inequality between regions (Hulme & Turner, 1990). One of the factors is the gap between rural and urban areas because previous economic development tends to be urban biased. As a result of the implementation of the urban-biased development model, the agricultural sector, which is identical to the rural economy, has experienced a decline. Compared to the growth of the industrial and service industries, which are similar to the urban economy, the agricultural sector is increasingly lagging. To overcome this, each country tries to reduce the disparity between regions by carrying out rural development (Adisasmita, 2006). Nevertheless, differences between regions can lead to poverty.

Poverty factors that occur in rural communities tend to be more structural than cultural. The occurrence of social backwardness in rural communities in development is attributed to the difficulty of rural communities in accepting the modernization culture, difficulty in getting new technology, laziness, and lack of strong motivation, feeling quite satisfied with the fulfilment of the essential basic needs. So development needs to be focused on rural areas.

Rural-based development is implemented to strengthen the foundation of the country's economy, accelerate poverty alleviation and reduce development gaps between regions as a solution for social change and the rural as the basis for change. In its realization, rural development allows sources of economic growth to be moved to the countryside so that the countryside becomes an attractive place to live and earn a living. Therefore, rural infrastructure, such as irrigation, transportation and infrastructure, electricity, telephone, educational facilities, health and other facilities needed, must be provided to enable the rural to progress and develop (Suyitno & Daldjoeni, 1979).

### III. Methodology and Data

This study uses data from the 2014 PODES (Rural Potential) collection as the independent variable and the 2018 Rural Development Index as the dependent variable. The number of observations used is 72,333 rural (without kelurahan). This figure results from a matching between the 2014 PODES variable and the 2018 Rural Potential Index. In addition, this study uses data on underdeveloped areas following Presidential Regulation 131 of 2015 concerning the Determination of Underdeveloped Regions for 2015-2019. Finally, this study uses multiple regression analysis, followed by Chi-squared Automatic Interaction Detector (CHAID) analysis to determine the segmentation of crime and socio-cultural factors of society towards rural development.

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \beta_8 X_8 + \beta_9 X_9 + \beta_{10} X_{10} + \beta_{11} X_{11} + \beta_{12} X_{12} + \beta_{13} X_{13} + \beta_{14} X_{14} + \beta_{15} X_{15} + \beta_{16} X_{16} + \beta_{17} X_{17} + \beta_{18} X_{18} + \beta_{19} X_{19} + \beta_{20} X_{20} + \varepsilon$$

Note:

$Y$ : Estimated Rural Development Index 2018

$X_1$ : Local wisdom of pregnancy

$X_2$ : Local wisdom of born

$X_3$ : Local wisdom of marriage

$X_4$ : Mass fights between groups of people

$X_5$ : Mass fights between students

$X_6$ : Mass fighting between tribes

$X_7$ : Non-violent theft

$X_8$ : Violent theft

$X_9$ : Drug Abuse

$X_{10}$ : Community empowerment in the construction of transportation facilities/ infrastructure

$X_{11}$ : Community empowerment in the construction of educational facilities/ infrastructure

$X_{12}$ : Community empowerment in increasing the economic capacity of revolving funds/savings and loans for **agricultural** business

$X_{13}$ : Community empowerment in increasing the economic capacity of revolving funds/savings and loans for **non-agricultural** business

$X_{14}$ : Location (Java Island)

$X_{15}$ : The existence of the rural-based on the location of the forest area

$X_{16}$ : Tribal diversity

$X_{17}$ : Existence of rural based on administrative area/regional level II

$X_{18}$ : Language diversity

$X_{19}$ : Status of the underdeveloped regions by district

$X_{20}$  The primary source of income for the community is in the agricultural sector

$\varepsilon$  : error term

The Rural Development Index (IPD) is a measure compiled to assess the level of progress or development of rural areas in Indonesia. Through its constituent components, IPD can be used to identify the condition of rural development, which includes five dimensions and 42 indicators that describe the availability and accessibility of services in rural communities. IPD calculations in 2018 use rural data from the 2018 Rural Potential Data Collection. IPD summarizes the results of various rural developments according to the local needs of each rural.

The following analysis used is the Chi-squared Automatic Interaction Detector (CHAID). CHAID was first introduced in an article entitled "An Exploratory Technique for Investigating Large Quantities of Categorical Data" by Dr G.V. Kass 1980. The procedure is part of an earlier technique known as the Automatic Interaction Detector (AID) and uses chi-square statistics as its primary tool.

CHAID as a whole works to estimate a single variable, called the dependent variable, which is based on several other variables, called the independent variables. CHAID is an iterative technique that examines the independent variables used in the classification one by one and arranges them based on the chi-square statistical significance level of the dependent variable (Gallagher *et al.*, 2000). The CHAID analysis is expected to provide an overview of indicators that are priorities to be carried out for rural development.

#### IV. Result

Table 1 shows that nationally all variables have a significant effect ( $\alpha=0.01$  and  $=0.05$ ) on the 2018 Rural Development Index. The R-squared value in the National model is 31.9%. Calculated separately using pairwise correlation, 92.1% of independent variables have a significant relationship in calculating the national figure, using the island of Java as a dummy variable. The islands of Bali and Nusa Tenggara are combined because the number of provinces is relatively small, as are the islands of Maluku and Papua.

There are differences in direction and significance if broken down by island in Indonesia. This indicates differences in characteristics between islands in Indonesia when viewed from the research variables, so an in-depth analysis of each island is needed to determine the phenomenon of crime factors and socio-cultural factors in rural development.

Sumatra Island has 17 significant observation variables, Bali and Nusa Tenggara Island with 14 important observation variables, Maluku and Papua Island with 12 significant observation variables, Kalimantan Island with ten significant observation variables, Sulawesi Island with seven significant observation variables, and Java Island with six important observation variables. The R-squared value is found on Bali and Nusa Tenggara islands, and the lowest is on Java island.

The existence of local wisdom on birth, pregnancy, and death in a rural area will positively impact the rural development index. This positive impact is also partially seen in all islands in Indonesia. Local wisdom of pregnancy has the most significant coefficient compared to other local wisdom variables. When viewed from the primary source of income as farmers, the national figure and the islands of Maluku and Papua have a significant favourable influence. This direction is different from the islands of Sumatra and Sulawesi.

There are six variables of crime in this study. Three variables harm rural development, and the other has a positive effect. This diversity also occurs in the calculations in the six large islands that are the research object. For example, on the island of Sulawesi, there is no crime that significantly affects rural development.

**Table 1.** Calculation of the Effect of Crime and Social Culture on the Rural Development

Variables (see model on section 3)	Nasional	Sumatera	Jawa	Bali & Nusa Tenggara	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Maluku & Papua
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>X1</i>	1.815*** (0.110)	0.980*** (0.154)	-0.587** (0.275)	3.919*** (0.332)	3.949*** (0.356)	1.025*** (0.242)	-2.510*** (0.488)
<i>X2</i>	0.723*** (0.122)	-0.873*** (0.187)	0.706*** (0.231)	0.030 (0.383)	-0.688* (0.372)	-0.443* (0.254)	0.382 (0.475)
<i>X3</i>	0.863*** (0.110)	-0.933*** (0.181)	0.124 (0.142)	-0.973* (0.512)	-0.740** (0.345)	0.300 (0.277)	2.482*** (0.402)
<i>X4</i>	-0.753** (0.312)	1.815** (0.729)	0.609 (0.415)	-1.958* (1.043)	-1.252 (1.307)	-0.902 (0.727)	3.169*** (0.801)
<i>X5</i>	-4.130*** (1.154)	-7.024** (2.895)	0.876 (2.564)	-5.024 (3.364)	12.404 (8.221)	1.746 (4.229)	-3.705 (2.352)
<i>X6</i>	-5.450*** (1.366)	1.180 (2.483)	3.084 (2.823)	7.308** (3.283)	0.000 (0.000)	6.396 (4.311)	-4.720** (2.134)
<i>X7</i>	1.073*** (0.226)	0.421 (0.278)	0.368 (0.265)	3.349*** (0.743)	0.575 (1.004)	0.498 (0.843)	1.809 (1.405)
<i>X8</i>	0.742*** (0.086)	0.906*** (0.136)	0.229** (0.099)	2.827*** (0.339)	0.224 (0.310)	-0.131 (0.219)	-0.294 (0.433)
<i>X9</i>	0.797*** (0.167)	0.884*** (0.214)	0.348 (0.214)	4.517*** (0.875)	0.907* (0.519)	0.902 (0.625)	1.252 (2.202)
<i>X10</i>	0.941*** (0.120)	0.916*** (0.189)	-0.316 (0.246)	1.163*** (0.420)	0.406 (0.400)	0.170 (0.278)	-2.083*** (0.333)
<i>X11</i>	1.185*** (0.083)	1.325*** (0.134)	0.238** (0.106)	-1.822*** (0.311)	0.060 (0.284)	0.427** (0.201)	2.082*** (0.366)
<i>X12</i>	1.302*** (0.085)	0.751*** (0.132)	0.116 (0.099)	-0.749** (0.301)	0.103 (0.301)	0.842*** (0.204)	0.586 (0.667)
<i>X13</i>	1.858*** (0.085)	0.421*** (0.127)	0.074 (0.111)	0.003 (0.304)	-0.663** (0.287)	0.239 (0.208)	3.073*** (0.564)
<i>X14</i>	7.385*** (0.102)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>X15</i>	-2.511*** (0.091)	-1.192*** (0.182)	-0.110 (0.123)	-0.454 (0.338)	-1.402*** (0.300)	-0.285 (0.218)	-0.953*** (0.323)
<i>X16</i>	1.957*** (0.101)	0.632*** (0.186)	0.134 (0.110)	1.769*** (0.382)	-1.388*** (0.485)	-1.522*** (0.292)	3.225*** (0.381)
<i>X17</i>	4.249*** (0.330)	4.914*** (0.362)	0.113 (1.189)	10.563*** (1.345)	-5.649*** (1.528)	1.263 (0.956)	15.555*** (1.150)
<i>X18</i>	0.458*** (0.095)	0.887*** (0.166)	0.177* (0.105)	1.754*** (0.386)	-2.391*** (0.349)	0.430 (0.303)	2.853*** (0.378)

Variables (see model on section 3)	Nasional	Sumatera	Jawa	Bali & Nusa Tenggara	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Maluku & Papua
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>X19</i>	-7.230*** (0.100)	-3.539*** (0.280)	-3.765*** (0.224)	-6.107*** (0.371)	-2.710*** (0.325)	-2.365*** (0.237)	0.366 (0.498)
<i>X20</i>	0.354** (0.147)	-0.652** (0.258)	-0.214 (0.146)	-0.621 (0.707)	-0.295 (0.548)	-0.707* (0.389)	4.059*** (0.788)
<i>Constant</i>	52.132*** (0.221)	58.371*** (0.377)	67.667*** (0.354)	59.735*** (0.975)	59.466*** (0.818)	61.809*** (0.568)	31.624*** (0.983)
<b><i>Observation</i></b>	<b>72,333</b>	<b>22,715</b>	<b>22,449</b>	<b>4,554</b>	<b>6,502</b>	<b>8,316</b>	<b>7,797</b>
<b><i>R-squared</i></b>	<b>0.319</b>	<b>0.056</b>	<b>0.021</b>	<b>0.183</b>	<b>0.056</b>	<b>0.025</b>	<b>0.107</b>

Standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0

The community empowerment program variable has a positive effect on rural development. The results of the national calculation, direction and significance are the same as those of the analysis on the island of Sumatra. This is also in line with various cultures in the rural community, which is indicated through the diversity of ethnicities and languages. Nationally, ethnic and linguistic diversity has a positive effect on rural development. This is also in line with the islands in Indonesia, except for the island of Kalimantan, where cultural diversity has a negative influence.

Based on its location, rural Java Island greatly positively influence rural development. In addition, the existence of rural areas in urban areas has a positive influence. This phenomenon is also seen in all islands, except for the island of Borneo. These two indicators contrast the variables of the existence of rural forest areas and the status of underdeveloped regions. Rural forest areas and the level of the site as underdeveloped areas have a negative influence on development. This is also reflected in all islands in Indonesia.

To determine the segmentation of priority variables to accelerate the increase in IPD, CHAID analysis was used. The results of the analysis are shown in Figure 3. Nationally, changes in development categories can be driven through development that focuses on underdeveloped areas. In addition, the effect on the island of Java can be accelerated through rapid and decisive action against drug abuse, maintaining the diversity of customs and verbal abilities (through data from various languages), and taking action against theft with/without violence. In areas outside Java, development can be focused on underdeveloped regions, especially in rurally located forest areas.

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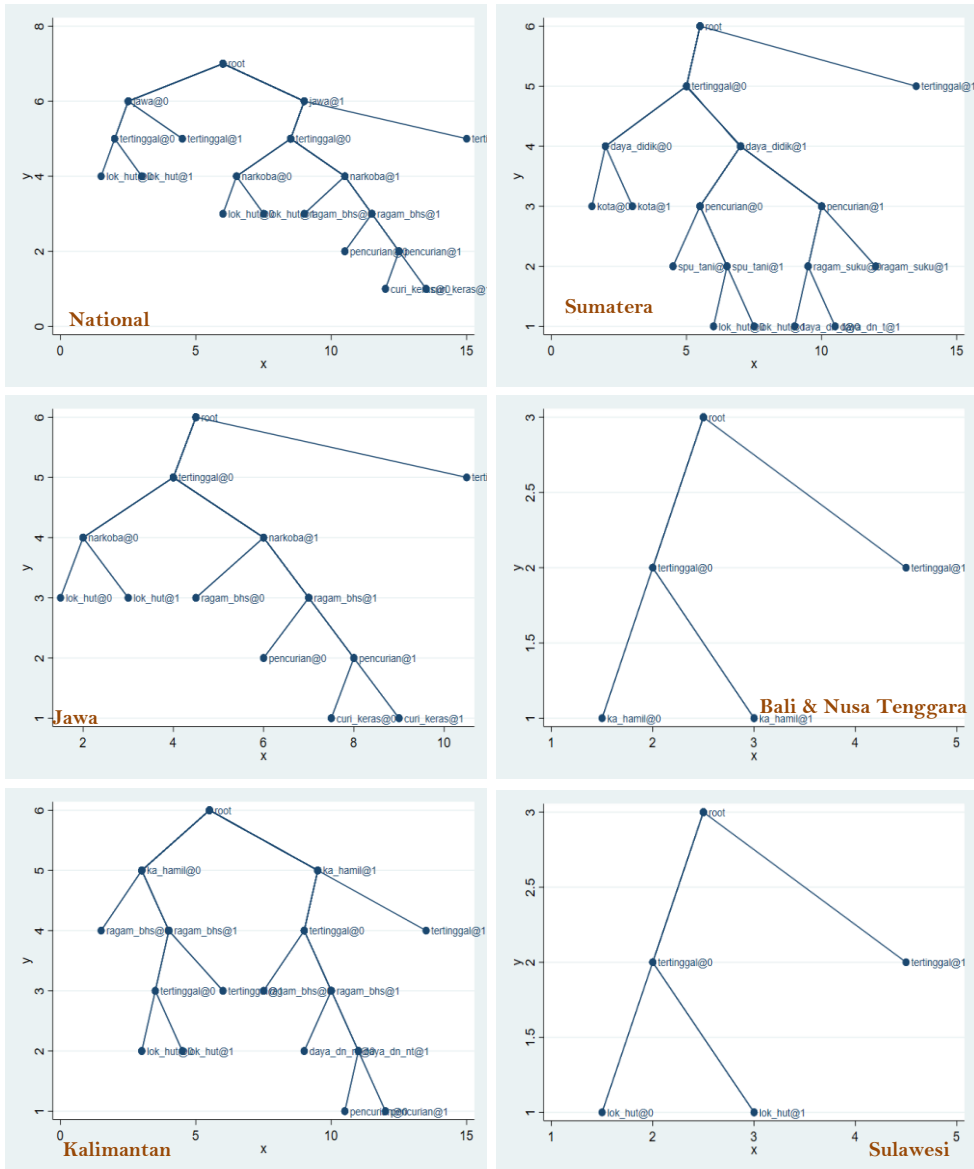
On the island of Sumatra, increased development can be accelerated through development focused on underdeveloped areas. In addition, the effect on the island of Sumatra can be accelerated through community empowerment in education programs (both urban and rural areas), rapid handling of theft, ethnic diversity, community empowerment in the agricultural sector revolving fund program, and development of agricultural sector productivity, especially in rural areas. Rural located around the forest.

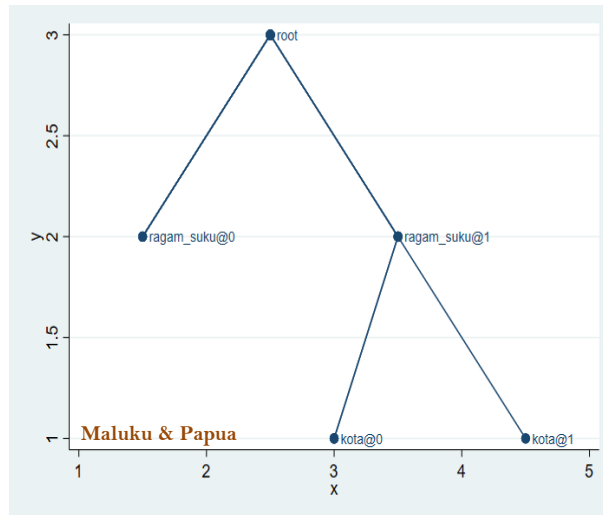
On the island of Java, changes in the category of development can be spurred through development that focuses on underdeveloped areas. In addition, growth in Java can be accelerated through drug handling, especially in rurally located forest areas. Quick handling is also needed for cases of theft with/without violence. Then the existence of language diversity as an indication of individual cultural diversity or the quality of good community verbal skills can be used as a solid capital to build rural.

On the islands of Bali and Nusa Tenggara, changes in the category of development can be spurred through development that focuses on underdeveloped areas. In addition, the effect on Bali and Nusa Tenggara islands can be accelerated by maintaining the existing local wisdom. The local knowledge of pregnancy indicates this observation.

On the island of Kalimantan, changes in the category of development can be stimulated through development by maintaining existing local wisdom. This observation is indicated by local knowledge of pregnancy. As with other islands, changes in the category of development can be spurred through development that focuses on underdeveloped areas. In addition, regional development can be accelerated through language diversity (especially

in forest areas), community empowerment in the agricultural sector revolving around fund programs, and quick action on cases of theft.





**Graph 3.** The Dominant Variables Affecting Improving the Rural Development Index

On the island of Sulawesi, changes in the development category can be accelerated by focusing on underdeveloped areas, especially in rural areas around forest areas. On the islands of Maluku and Papua, changes in the type of development can be accelerated through inter-ethnic interactions shown by ethnic diversity, both in urban and rural areas.

## V. Discussion

The community's criminal factors and social culture are essential in rural development. Nationally, the primary source of income in the agricultural sector has a positive effect on IPD 2018. This is due to the potential of rural areas and available human resources. However, the profession of farmers tends to be filled by people with relatively low education and limited skills. So the only way for farmers to survive is to cultivate agricultural land that has been done every year. In addition, the diversity of languages and ethnicities indicates the cultural diversity in a region. Through good interactions, the community will exchange ideas so that they can advance their rural areas. In addition, maintaining local wisdom is also considered to improve rural development.

Poor security conditions will make the public and investors nervous. This can be seen in the variables of community fights, student fights, and tribal fights, which have a negative effect. However, this figure is in a different direction from the theft with/without violence and drugs, where the figures have a positive impact. The government and law enforcement will try to eradicate crime in areas with high crime rates. Initially, areas with a high crime rate tended to be underdeveloped because the place was deemed unsafe. However, the site will be more secure due to good law enforcement and efforts to improve the social dimension by the local government (Djatkika, 2017). So many aspects lead to a better condition than before. This phenomenon means that there is a long-term positive effect on areas that have had high crime rates in the past. Another effort that can be made to increase regional development is through community empowerment programs. Community empowerment programs in the form of building education and transportation facilities, as well as

community empowerment through business revolving fund programs, positively influence rural development.

The location of the rural area is very influential on the development of the rural area. From the calculation results, rural locations on Java island have more positive coefficients than rural locations outside the island of Java. Likewise, rural-urban areas tend to have more positive coefficients than rural districts. The same thing is also shown when a rural area is outside the forest area compared to a rural area located around the forest area. Rural areas outside the forest area tend to be more highly developed. The classification of disadvantaged districts also has a lower impact on development when compared to rural areas that are not in underprivileged communities. Therefore, rural locations on Java island have a vast and significant positive influence. This condition is because the island of Java is still a centre of development, so it will indirectly impact rural areas on the island of Java. When viewed from the region's typology, rurals far from the centre of the crowd tend to be left behind in development.

In implementing the program, the government needs to determine the priority scale of regional development based on the region's characteristics. For example, Indonesia has around 270 million people spread over 17,000 islands and more than 1,300 ethnic groups. Under these conditions, the government must be able to sort out programs based on needs so that the program can run effectively and efficiently. Based on the observed variables, it has been determined what priority policies need to be carried out nationally and for each of the major islands in Indonesia.

Nationally, it is appropriate that the government should be more in favour of the frontier, outermost, and underdeveloped (3T) regions. Underdeveloped areas have limited basic needs such as education and health, making it difficult for people to improve their quality of life. The government also needs to enhance the security in the community. Guaranteed security can create good development in the short and long term. However, the issue of underdeveloped areas still seems to be a priority indicator if we look at island-scale development in Indonesia, except for the islands of Maluku and Papua, which still focus on ethnic diversity for regional development.

## **VI. Conclusion and Recommendation**

Crime or crime has a significant influence on people's lives. Not only in the social aspect, but crime also affects regional development. In addition, socio-cultural factors have an essential role in developing rural communities. Nationally, all independent research variables significantly affect the 2018 Rural Development Index, with an R-squared value of 31.9%. Nationally, changes in the development category can be accelerated through focusing on underdeveloped and far from urban areas.

I recommend that the government pay attention to rurally located forest areas. The government also needs to improve security in the community. Guaranteed security can create good development in the short and long term. In addition, the community also needs to maintain culture through social interaction because it positively affects rural development.

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