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## The Causative Factors of Recidivism Crime in Indonesia

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### Abstract

One of aspects that harm the community system is the existence of repeat criminals called "Recidivism". The criminals usually do the same crimes repeatedly, although they have been punished. Meanwhile, the coping of recidivist is applied in criminal justice system; it is a public facility to overcome the crimes. Therefore, the exact establishment process is needed to avoid the recidivism. This research uses descriptive analysis which the data collected by interview (field research) and library research. This article is qualitative research by using sociological empirical juridical. The data analysis which uses in this research is qualitative analysis. Meanwhile, causes of recidivism crime in Indonesia is the environmental circumstances and public stigmatization. It occurs since many societies feel afraid of ex-convict; thus, it is feared that it will influence other people to commit acts that violate the law. Besides, the impact of prisonization or the occurrence of irregularities in prison society caused by destructive forces in the lives of custody. The kind of guidelines for recidivists applied at the Medaeng prison is carried out in two ways, such as individual and group guidelines.

**Keywords:** Recidivism, Law Enforcement, Criminal Law.

### Introduction

Generally, a crime is social deviation that often happen in society. It also refers to the attitude that deviate from values and norms which are applicable in society. Thus, it will give harmful effect to themselves and other people mentally also physically (Mustofa, 2013). Meanwhile, the excessive crimes have many forms, such as theft, drug abuse, violence, cybercrime and others. Various forms of crime in Indonesia experience a rating of numbers rising and falling over time. Based on Google trends, in 2018-2020, there was an increase in narcotics cases in Indonesia. Central Java Province occupied the first position as many as 100 indicating the term was at the peak of popularity; the second was East Java with 87 (Google Trends, 2021). Then, the theft that occurred in Yogyakarta increase in 2021 as many as 695 cases. In other hand, the mild persecution also increased than the last year as many as 286 cases. Those information based on The Regional Police Crime Data (Bappeda Provinsi Jogja, 2021).

Further, the increasing crimes are influenced by the economy and social aspects. The government roles and authorities should handle in solving various kind of crimes. It is because the crime will cause anarchy, casualty and confusion in society.

"The social life develops rapidly as a result and process of structure implementation in every social, politic, economy, safety and culture scopes have carry out the negative impact such as the increasing of quality and quantity particularly in crimes which are destructive and anarchy for the society."(Soejono, 1995).

The relationship between humans and their communities or groups are governed by a series of behavioral values and rules, which gradually become institutionalized patterns. Sociologically, the law is important; it is also a social institution involves a set of values, rules, and behavior patterns that around basic human needs (Wignyosiebroto, 1996).

Based on legal function, there is a criminal justice process that aims to find the truth as far as can be achieved by humans; it is without having to sacrifice the rights of the suspect. For instance, the guilty are declared as guilty, and the innocent are declared as innocent. It is universal evidence that human may cause errors in perception and memory. It is also susceptible to suggestive external influences. Meanwhile, a constitution is necessary for protecting and achieving the entire Indonesian nation's goals. Therefore, the social instruments

should be created to protect the entire Indonesian nation from losses caused by various other actions (Saleh, 1983).

Meanwhile, recidivism is a complicated repetition of crime to be implemented. It will be criminal penalty if it has been proven by certain circumstances (Hairi, 2018). Concerning the concept of criminal law, it refers to several aspects, such as relapse of criminal behavior, re-arrest, reconviction, and re-imprisonment (Fazel & Wolf, 2015). Based on the concept, it is straightforward to implement criminal acts for law enforcers. In determining the recidivism, several provisions have been regulated; by the requirements of these rules, criminal acts can be stated as a recidivism. Thus, it can be interpreted that many repetition of criminal acts are carried out by ex-convicted (Patuju & Afamery, 2019). Besides, according to Criminal Code (*KUHP*), there is no specific definition related to the recidivism. It also does not contain particularly in General Regulation in Book I Criminal Code. Meanwhile, the term of recidivism in Criminal Code is called as “repeated crime” that has been regulated and expanded in Book II and Book III Criminal Code (Sutanti, 2017).

According to Sahardjo, in order to treat prisoners, it is necessary to have a penitentiary system foundation. It is not only protects the community against repeated mischievous acts by the convict but also people who have strayed are protected by providing them with life provisions as valuable citizens in society (Sahardjo, 1983). Based on that, it briefly shows that imposing a criminal is not an act of revenge from the state. Meanwhile, the repentance cannot be achieved by persecution but by guidance. Then, the convict is not punished to persecution but the independence lost. Thus, the state has taken a person's independence; it will return that person to society again who has obligations towards the convicted person and society.

Furthermore, the sentencing means the attempt by state to protect the public needs and importance collectively or individually, which citizens themselves cannot entirely carry out. Thus, if another person harms a citizen and is not allowed to retaliate, then his needs and interests are represented or carried out by the state.

The aims of disciplinary which divide in three points (Harsono, 1995):

1. The criminal is no longer commits a crime after leaving the penitentiary
2. The criminal becomes a helpful human being; thus, he has active and creative role in building the nation and state.
3. The criminal is able to get closer to God Almighty; he will get happiness in this world and hereafter.

From previous studies, the research concerning on criminal's factors have been done. However, there are different results which is shown by others research. In a study that conducted by Izza Aliyatul Millah (2020) concluded that the factors which influence the crimes in Covid-19 pandemic in criminological perspective is economy, perpetrator's social environment, possible crime scenes, imitation of the crime of robbery in other areas, and the influence of the media roles. In addition, the victim's behavioral factors, the victim's biological and psychological weaknesses, and the situation are included int the victimization perspective.

Meanwhile, research conducted by Retno Ritriasih Utami (2020) stated that there are 2 (two) factors that cause the emergence of criminal such as risk and causative factors. The risk factor is a factor caused by drug abuse, alcohol and age. Meanwhile, causative factor is a criminal's economy condition. The criminals do crime for fulfilling the personal and family needs. Besides, the personal and environment factors also give the effect in emergence of criminal cases.

Furthermore, the research that has been done by Saleh Muliadi (2012) concluded that the factors causing of criminalities are determined by the circumstance and culture. it is accordance with the positivist criminology movement. Meanwhile, it is also used for analyzing the cause of criminal's behavior which can be seen by his characteristics. Then, the physical, social and cultural aspects of criminal is factors which affect the criminalities in society. Further, the studies conducted by Izza Aliyatul Millah, Retno Ritriasih Utami and Saleh Muliadi only discuss about the causative factors of criminal in general, meanwhile this research focuses on the causative factors of recidivist in Indonesia. Then, the significance of this research is how the Indonesian people's insight and level of legal awareness overcome the cases of repeating criminal acts. In addition, the role of government and law enforcement in implementing the rule of law against violators.

## Theoretical Framework

### Emile Durkheim's Theory (1858-1917)

Emile Durkheim is a prominent figure from France which develops the sociology by classical disciplines. In his theories which concern on society, he has great interest to the legal rules which associated with the solidarity types in society. According to society, there are legal rules which the punishment carries out the affliction to the offenders. Besides that, the repressive laws which are different with legal rules emerged as various kind of solidarity. Then, the relationship between social solidarity and repressive law based on immoral behavior (Soerjono Soekanto, 2012).

Meanwhile, the social equalities with criminal law and repressive punishment protect each other. Not only that, the restrained crime as an insult to the collective consciousness which is identical to everyone. In addition, restitutive law, which has a restoring character, has no power compared to repressive or restrictive law (Lukmana, 2015). Therefore, Durkheim declared that several societies who involve the repressive law certainly called as mechanic solidarity. It is because they have the similarity in term of morality belief; thus, each individuals will give the absoluteness toward the violation of value system (Ritzer & Goodman, 2013). According to Durkheim (1964) there are two kinds of positive solidarities as follows:

1. First solidarity, a citizen directly bounded to the society. Meanwhile, in the second solidarity, a citizen depends on society particularly that related to them.
2. In terms of the solidarity of two above, the community cannot be identified by the same aspect. In the first case, the society refers as a collective unit with common beliefs and feelings. Otherwise, in the second case, they consist of various functions and permanent relationship. In fact, they are a combination from different perspectives.
3. Based on two differences above, there is another difference that can be used to determine the characteristics and names of the two types of solidarity above.

Furthermore, Durkheim explained that solidarity is one of primary component in society. It may influence toward the public development. Meanwhile, concerning on the transformation, the traditional society will be changed as modern society as time goes by. Then, the impact of traditional society is different with the modern society. According to George Ritzer in his book stated:

"Durkheim was interested in the changing way of social solidarity results, in other words, it is united society and how its members see themselves as part of a whole aspects. In receiving this difference, Emile Durkheim refers to two types of solidarity, called Mechanical and Organic. A society characterized by mechanical solidarity is united because everyone is a generalist. The association between those people occur since they all engage in similar activities and responsibilities. Otherwise, a society characterized by organic solidarity is united by differences among people, due to the fact that all have different duties and responsibilities." (Ritzer, 2012).

Besides that, modern society have relation and complex sections between one and each other. In this case, thus the modern society have organic solidarity characteristic. On the other hand, the traditional society have mechanic solidarity characteristic. It refers as society consciousness which concerning on the truth and falseness, what is allowed and not allowed, as well as what is good and worse. In this case, the norms and values are not stated explicitly (Ruman, 2009).

"Durkheim explained that, there are three characteristics of social fact such as external, repressive and general characters. He also stated that the way of convenient action, think and feel consistently outside the individual consciousness. Before a person is born, there are already moral codes of behaving. In this case, the socialization process becomes so important to internalize moral principles into the personality system of each individual. Modern functionalists such as Talcott Parson (Turner, 1998:33) also underlines the role of socialization for the internalization of values into the individual personality system so that individual behavior better reflects the general will of society" (Ruman, 2009).

In this theory, there are several important elements for sociological law development. Durkheim also stated that repressive law will be useful for understanding the criminal and punishment effectiveness. Therefore, it will also provide the influence to negative opinion generally. Then, it will punish the offenders (Munawir, 2010).

“Durkheim classified that there are two solidarities such as mechanical and organic. In mechanical solidarity, the society is one and unity because they are generalist. Based on the moral and social intimacy, it has been strengthened by the discipline of a community. The association in society occur because they are involved in the same activities and responsibilities. It is the basis of social cohesion, where the level of the individual is deficient. Mechanical solidarity was born because of the similarities in society. Society in organic solidarity is based on the division of labor in society. meanwhile, organic solidarity is taken because of the differences that exist in society” (Umanailo, 2019).

Meanwhile, the repressive law can be used as the aspect of mechanical solidarity formation. It is because the society who has collective morality which is exist will be standard punishment. In this case, if there is a violation to the morality, thus it will cause the offender get the hefty penalty (Umanailo, 2019).

"According to Rahardjo, Durkheim's theory, whose tries to solve this problem and has become a classic, is described in his book entitled *De la Division di Travail Social* (1983) translated into English: The Division of Labor Society. He found that the factor in the form of solidarity such as social consciousness, not individual consciousness. He also emphasized to the phenomena of social solidarity that exist in society. In the period of solidarity which has not been formed, when society relationship only occasional; thus, they do not have detailed regulation. He founds the connection between certain types of law and solidarity in society, by making the difference between repressive and restitutive law” (Ma’u & Nur, 2016).

Moreover, Durkheim's theory as briefly described above relates to social structure. A law is used as a diagnostic instrument to find structural circumstance in the community solidarity development It identifies as a dependent variable, namely an element that depends on the social structure of society (Munawir, 2010). Otherwise, he also stated that the law as an instrument to maintain the integrity of society as well as to determine the society differences.

### **Max Weber (1864-1920)**

Max Weber’s discipline, a German who has an educational background in the law scope. He provides the shares in the development of numerous and classical sociology. It concerns on the sociology of law, it is discussed extensively in chapter 7 of *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft* book which is a re-booking of Economics and Society essay (Munawir, 2010). In line with the goal, he studied the influence of politics, religion and economics on the law development, as well as the influence of legal theorists, practitioners and what he called honorees (Munawir, 2010). Honorees are people who have the following characteristics as stated below:

- a. Because of their economic position, the people concerned directly succeeded in occupying leadership positions without compensation or only with nominal compensation.
  - b. They occupied such a prominent social position that it eventually became a tradition.
- Meanwhile, Max Weber also stated that related to the law system:

“A system of order will be called convention so far as its validity is externally guaranteed by the probability that deviation from it within a given social group will result in a relatively general and practically significant reaction of disapproval. Such an order will be called law when conformity with it is up held by the probability that deviant action will be met by physical or mental punishment aimed to compel conformity or to punish disobedience and applied by a group of men especially empowered to carry out his function” (Soekanto, 1983).

Based on the statement above, Max Weber uses the logical formalism method in examining the object. Then, logical formalism is a method developed by western civilization and cannot be found in other civilizations (Soekanto, 1983).

Furthermore, in Max Weber's theory of law, there are four ideal types of law are proposed as follows:

1. Irrational and material law, where legislators and judges based on their decisions; it is also based on emotional values without referring to any rules.
2. Irrational and formal law, where legislators and judges are guided by rules beyond reason since they are based on revelation or prediction.
3. Rational and material law, where the decisions of legislators and judges refer to a holy book, sovereignty wisdom or ideology.
4. Rational and formal law, where the law is formed on the basis of abstract concepts from the science of law.

Thus, the formal law tends to arrange legal rules systematically, meanwhile material law is more empirical. However, both can be rationalized, namely the formal law based on authentic logic, while the material law is based on its use.

"According to Weber, law is a regulation system in society that has a coercive instrument of a family or clan. He classifies the difference between public and civil law, positive and natural law, objective and subjective law, formal and material law. The distinction between objective and subjective law is closely related to the structural basis of sociological law (Ma'u & Nur, 2016)."

Furthermore, Weber explained that modern law occurs through the rationalization process for giving particular evidence from western civilization. Based on that, the capitalism development can be determined by individual transactions who has the stock and subjective rights. Meanwhile, the subjective law involves a citizen for asking the rights or assistances. It is as an instrument for material and spiritual importance. Besides, objective law refers to a law which is applicable for all citizens. It is related with all of legal rules which should be obeyed toward the general system law.

"Weber identified that social action has relationship with social interaction. It cannot be mentioned as a social action if the individual does not have a purpose in carrying out the act. Meanwhile, rationality is understood as an individual who becomes an agent will try to maximize the utility received in productive activities constantly. It is also connected to the exchange relations; thus, it considers social regulation to be a complex result of individual actions (Umanilo, 2019).

Max Weber stated that the law is functioned as an order not a regulation. It defines as authority thus; the implementation of a centralized power is not recognized as the legal digest. Not only that, Weber also focuses on the implementation of the law carried out by a centralized power. In addition, the law can be used for identifying large and small groups (Putri & Kadarisman, 2019).

Meanwhile, Max Weber also discussed the other aspects about law development:

"Form a theoretical point of view, the general development of law and procedure may be view as passing through the following stages: first, charismatic legal revelation through "law prophets", second empirical creation and finding of law by legal honorees, i.e. law creation through cautelary jurisprudence and adherence to precedent; third, imposition of law by secular or theocratic powers; fourth and finally, systematic elaboration of law and professionalized administration of justice by persons who have received their legal training in a learned and formally logical manner. From this perspective, the formal qualities of the law emerge as follows: arising in primitive legal procedure from a combination of magically conditioned formalism and irrationality conditioned by revelation, the proceed to increasingly specialized juridical and logical rationality and systematization, passing through a stage of theocratically or patrimonial conditioned substantive and informal expediency. Finally, they assume, at least from an external viewpoint, an increasingly logical sublimation and deductive rigor and develop an increasingly rational technique in procedure" (Soekanto, 1983)

Meanwhile, Max Weber disclosed that there are 3 (three) steps from "form of domination" in law development as follows (Ma'u & Nur, 2016):

### **1. Traditional Step**

In this step, the legitimation which is used such as traditional, private authority as king and queen. Its administration is inheritance principle. The large obligation which is individual. Meanwhile, the justice form is empiric, substantive and personal. Then, the idea of law is formal, irrational and substantive rationality.

### **2. Charismatic Step**

The charismatic authority and personal loyalty stated as legitimation. Then, in justice process, it refers to the empirical justice formalism and revelations. In this step, there is no administration activity but only recognize the charismatic habit; it is a charismatic character. Meanwhile, it has formal, irrational and substantive ways of thinking.

### **3. Rational Legal Step**

In this step, the authority's source based on legal system which is rationally and consciously. Meanwhile, it uses bureaucracy and professionalism administration. Then, it has impersonal basis of adherence and rational

judgement. It also has abstract rules through professional staff. Its type of thinking is formal, rationality or logical formal rationality.

## **Research Method**

This article is qualitative research by using juridical, empiric and sociological approach. It is kind of approach that aims for receiving the knowledge empirically by researching the direct object (Soerjono Soekanto, 2005). In this research, the data collection used primary and secondary data. The primary data in this research is words and behavior which analyzed by interview and observation. The observation was done for receiving the data in interview and documentation for arranging the research. Meanwhile the secondary data is library research, constitutional law and written documents. In this research, the data analysis method used the descriptive analysis. Thus, it is describing the data through the explanations.

## **Data Collecting Technique**

This research uses recidivist theme. Then, the data collecting technique used observation towards the recidivist crimes that have been done by the perpetrators. In addition, in-depth interview is also used with the perpetrators and law enforcers. Besides, the documentation is used by analyzing the written data which have been saved by law enforcers in Mulyorejo Police Station and Medaeng prison.

## **Results**

### **The Insight and Consciousness of Law Society Level**

Legal diffusion is concerned with how the law extents in society; then, its citizens know it. Further, one of the principal diffusion instruments is socialization through regular or non-periodic lectures. These lectures can be done directly or indirectly such as radio or television. It can be carried out directly also continued by discussions, whereas if radio or television is used, it can be done unilaterally from the socializing party. Then, the legal socialization should be a freedom order; otherwise, it does not violate the order. For instance, if the legal socialization is implemented in the broader community; thus, it may concern on explanation of the rights and obligations. Besides that, socialization by law enforcers not only limited to the order enforcement itself; but also, the order has its limitations.

In carrying out legal socialization, firstly, it is better to conduct a survey, particularly to the groups of people who are in socialization. It occurs since there is a possibility that certain parties do not refer to the implementation of legal socialization. It should be primary surveyed in order to its implementation does not offend certain parties; at least there is no indication to it. However, it should be emphasized that legal socialization is not caused dissatisfaction feeling. Otherwise, it explains that the reality of law and legal regulations that managed this social life, thus it is aimed at reinforcing the conformity between order and freedom.

### **The Criminal Repetition (Recidivist)**

The repeated crimes in the same mode will create an anarchy and discomfort feeling in society life. There are several factors of recidivist in society life as follows:

#### **1. Internal factors**

- a. The economic needs where the increasing necessary and price of basic needs are not comparable with the income; it creates shortcut to the crimes for fulfilling the economic.
- b. The consumptive lifestyle is the awareness lost about right or wrong actions due to excessive behavior and desires.
- c. The resentment feeling towards conditions and the environment caused negative images which are challenging to adjustment.
- d. The knowledge and insight concerning on the law by criminals are minimal, therefore they assume that criminal punishment due to their behavior will not cause a deterrent effect; thus, it means that they are not afraid to do the crime repeatedly.

## 2. External factors

- a. Promiscuity and environmental conditions are conditions in which these factors cause opportunities for a person or group to commit crimes, whether spontaneous or planned. It requires the active role of many parties, such as families, parents, teachers, religious figures, and the community.
- b. Social punishment of society may cause severe pressure for criminals to improve themselves become good people; they want to be accepted in society.
- c. Organized network members are groups or syndicates that cope or accommodate the perpetrators of crime; this organization is a scourge and a threat to social life.
- d. The limited job opportunities cause great competition in having a job. Besides, the high unemployment is a gap for someone to commit a crime.

In the prison system, the purpose of punishment is deterrence. It intended to make a regret and no longer commit a crime (Harsono, 1995). Based on that, the regulations are complicated, often even inhumane. However, as time goes by, the development of prisoners has shifted such as the increasing of prisoners' consciousness in their existence as humans.

Furthermore, in achieving awareness is done through introspection, motivation, and self-development stages. Awareness is intended thus prisoners know their existence as humans; as humans who have a sense, who have culture and potential as specific beings. Then, the introspection is intended for making the prisoners knowing themselves. It may cause a person change himself. 'Plato' stated that no one can change man's fate except himself. Meanwhile, motivation is a further stage after introspection where prisoners are provided the techniques to motivate themselves and others (Harsono, 1995). In addition, self-motivation techniques are more important than inspiring others. It occurs because if a person may motivate himself, he will have positive perspective in all aspects. Meanwhile, if someone has been able to motivate himself, he needs to know self-development. This development is carried out in the self-development stage.

## Discussion

### The Criminal and Punishment in Indonesian Cases

The crime and punishment problems are constantly changing in its history. As time goes by, its existence has undergone many changes and the development of a dynamic society. It is normal since people always try to develop their prosperity by themselves on their past experiences. Further, the issues focus on the various limitations and capabilities of criminal law in tackling crime. Moreover, there is often a tendency in legislative policy products that it is always used to frighten or secure various crimes that may arise in various fields. It is kind of phenomenon achieve the imperfect impression if a statutory product is not by the criminal provisions. The criminal law punishment should be carried out through a rational approach since it will lead to "the crisis of overcriminalization" and "the crisis of overreach of the criminal law" (Suhariyanto, 2012).

Besides, Mardjono Reksodiputro stated that criminal justice system is a society system for overcoming the criminal problems. The word "overcome" in that definition refers to the attempt in controlling the criminal; thus, it is still on tolerated limitations. It is criticized by Romli Atmasasmita since there is no distinction between the term of 'controlled system' and 'law enforcement' which have definition of control or authorize or doing restraint in crime prevention efforts (Reksodiputro, 2007).

From the explanations above, the writer takes a recidivism crime's case. It has been observed or researched which involve the perpetrator, perpetrator's handling and society perspective toward perpetrator. From the investigation result which has been done by the perpetrator, *BAP (Berita Acara Pemeriksaan)* or known as Police Investigation Report, Investigator, Prison Guard informations can be disclosed as stated below.

In this modern era, many criminal phenomena are influenced by several factors, both internal and external factors. As long as development goes by, the criminal also increased. Then, the various arguments and backgrounds cause the perpetrator commit the criminal. It becomes a deliberate threat for the society and law enforcer. Moreover, it has been done repeatedly by the same individual and group. Thus, there is no deterrent sense or deterrent or remorse by the perpetrator or group after serving the punishment how the actions and reactions of law enforcers in maintaining order and security must receive support from various parties, ranging from the community, environment, education, family, and others. The consumptive lifestyle is the trigger for criminal acts due to economic pressure. How do you respond to this?

Furthermore, the understanding of an underdeveloped economic circumstance, generally can be interpreted as a financial condition where many community members cannot fulfill their minimum material needs (Hasan & Azis, 2018). Meanwhile, the citizens' economic are one of the fundamental human activities. Thus, the legal formation and implementation are affected by economic factors. Otherwise, there is no modern financial system can work without regulation. It is connected with the unlawfulness acts. Even though there are crimes against life safety, they are usually associated with a property confiscation. Generally, living normally is the main argument of these crimes; it is challenging to apply the law consistently and effectively. Therefore, it shows the close relationship between law and economic circumstances.

Moreover, the research on economic aspects and problems related to the legal scope is very beneficial in the effectiveness of compiled law. Besides that, it is also helpful for the establishment of a circumstance. It occurs since there is a legitimation between the law and society development specifically in economic scope.

### **The Law as Behavior Rules**

The legal science has a close interaction related to social change. It may affect the legal sector. In addition, the law can be transformed according to social changes according to its functions; thus, it defines as social engineering. It means that the law is a way for changing citizens' behavior following the permanent aims. Besides, the legal communication is crucial aspect in influencing the citizens' behavior. Then, it must be extended as many as possible; thus, it will be society institution (Fuadi, 2013). Meanwhile, the existence of specific communication instruments is one of the circumstances for disseminating and institutionalizing law. It can be done formally through an organized procedure. Besides that, there are also informal procedures which do not have official character. It is one of the limitations in legal application such as legal transformation and behavior rules. These all include diffusion, namely the dissemination of certain cultural elements within the society concerned. The diffusion process can be influenced as follows (Suadi, 2005):

- a. A recognition that the cultural element concerned on law has been used in this case.
- b. There is no influence from other cultural elements such as negative or positive impacts.
- c. As a new element, the law may be rejected by the community since it is contradicting with old component functions.
- d. The class and role of those who disseminate the law will affect its effectiveness. It is in changing and regulating the citizens' behavior.

Furthermore, it is one of the limitations in law application to regulate or change the behavior. In other words, the problems related to communication procedures must be resolved firstly. To identify issues related to the law application in controlling the behavior, it is necessary to discuss the structure of humans' determination choices. In addition, it also conducting social engineering through regulation, the relationship between law and behavior, and others.

If the above description is analyzed, the rule is a standard for expected behavior. Meanwhile, the legal rule contains prohibitions or request or ability for legal subjects. It is also legal rules for law enforcers for committing actions of the offenders. In addition, legal authorities can be done as follows (Zainal, 2019):

- a. Providing psychological rewards for role models who obey or offend the legal rules.
- b. Arranging law enforcement's tasks which are accordance with the discrepancy of behavior role and legal rules.
- c. Changing the behavior of third parties, which can affect the behavior of the interacting role model.
- d. Strive for changes in the role model's perceptions, attitudes, and values.

Meanwhile, the definition of law rules which is defined as follows:

"A law rule contains of prohibition or request or allowance to legal subject. It is also used by law enforcer for doing the act to their offenders. The first law rules mentioned as second law rules, meanwhile the second is called as the primary law. This model shows that how the law rules affect the behavior, it occurs since the role model determine its choice to the possibilities which have been given by the environment. The legal rules and law enforcers are one of limitations in committing its choice (Thohirun, 2015)."

The steps above is only a model which has weaknesses. The model can be applied for identifying the related problems. Then, it also used the ineffectiveness of the certain legal rules in changing or managing the citizens' behavior. At least, there are guidelines, where the weaknesses in law application.



## Conclusion

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that criminality or crime act is increasing. It occurs since many factors that affect the behavior. Thus, there are various kinds of arguments and backgrounds underlying the perpetrators to commit crimes. It is a severe threat to the community and law enforcement officers, particularly since these crimes are committed repeatedly by the same person or group. Otherwise, there is no regret and restraint sense by the perpetrator or group after having the punishment. Meanwhile, the law enforcer's actions and reactions in maintaining order also safety must be supported by various parties, such as the community, environment, education, family and others.

After analyzing the explanations above, it can be defined that the rule is a behavior standardization. It contains the prohibition, request or allowance of legal subject. It is also applied for committing the action towards the offenders. To sum up, the legal rules are applied in changing and managing the behavior in society. Therefore, it will discover a safe, peaceful and sustainable circumstance in social life.

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