



Criminological Analysis of the Influence of Poverty in Increasing Crime in Cianjur

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that efforts to reduce crime in Cianjur cannot rely solely on law enforcement but must be supported by poverty alleviation strategies, including improving education, expanding employment opportunities, empowering local communities, and enhancing overall social welfare to ensure sustainable crime prevention.

Keywords: Poverty; Crime; Cianjur.

Abstract: *This study aims to analyze the influence of poverty on the increase of criminal behavior in Cianjur from a criminological perspective by examining how economic pressure and social constraints encourage individuals to engage in unlawful actions as a means to fulfill basic needs. The research focuses on identifying the factors that strengthen the link between poverty and crime, such as unemployment, limited access to education, income inequality, unstable family conditions, and weak social control in impoverished environments. A qualitative descriptive method was applied by utilizing secondary data from official reports, scientific literature, and statistical documents related to poverty and criminality in Cianjur. The data were analyzed through interpretive analysis to understand the correlation between social vulnerability and criminal behavior patterns. The results indicate that poverty significantly contributes to criminal activities including theft, fraud, robbery, motor vehicle theft, and juvenile delinquency, which are mostly economically driven offenses. Individuals experiencing persistent financial hardship tend to develop frustration and feelings of inequality, which increase the likelihood of crime. Moreover, social disorganization within poor communities creates opportunities for deviant behavior and exposure to negative peer influence. These findings align with strain theory and social disorganization theory, which emphasize that economic stress and disordered environments act as strong triggers for criminal behavior. The study concludes*

Introduction

One of the most challenging social problems in Indonesia is crime. Criminality is a form of action that is not in accordance with the legal norms that we know in Indonesia. It turns out that not only is it dangerous for the community, crime can also endanger economic growth. The rapid development of the times and the presence of technology that has developed significantly cause society to quickly adapt to an increasingly modern era. Difficulties in adapting cause people to feel anxious and confused. Anxiety and confusion then do deviant ways in obtaining their desires. The desire to acquire abundantly, to have wealth and luxurious possessions, but not in accordance with the skills possessed, is what drives a person to commit crime. (Maulana, 2012)

The problem of poverty is still rampant and has become a global issue that cannot be known when it will end. This means that poverty is not only a major problem that occurs in the third world, but is still a problem in developed countries. In almost all developing countries, only a part of the population can interpret and enjoy the results of development, the remaining majority of the population lives in poverty.

The problem of poverty can be understood from the description of the lack of material (to meet the economy), about social needs, social dependence and about the lack of income and wealth of a person. Poverty is a social problem that always exists in almost all regions, countries and even the world throughout human life. People become poor not only because of the lack of food sources but also because of poverty in the form of clothing and board, such as the lack of ease in getting educational facilities, health services and getting various other facilities that should be available and fulfilled to run every aspect of their lives, especially the ease of having a livable place to live. (Jamaludin, 2017)

The problem of poverty can not only be studied from an economic point of view, but also from a social, psychological and political perspective. Economic aspects, for example, can be seen from the lack or limited ownership of production tools, low wages or salaries, and lack of skills so that they cannot overcome existing and available opportunities, so that they are unable to meet their living needs to a decent extent. Meanwhile, in terms of social aspects, for example, due to the lack of interaction and socialization in terms of information, the non-integration of the poor into existing social institutions, and the internalization of a culture of poverty that damages human quality and work ethic. In addition, it is also caused by the lack of social capital owned by a person, causing them to lack trust from others and limited links or network ownership.

The psychological aspects that cause poverty include the result of low self-esteem, fatalism (self-confidence), laziness and feeling isolated. On the other hand, the political aspect is related to the high and low access to various opportunities in politics, discriminatory, and unable to express aspirations and opinions in decision-making. The political dimension often appears in the form of the absence of an organizational forum that is able to fight for the aspirations and needs of the poor so that they are eliminated from the important decision-making process that concerns them.

Poverty can have bad consequences for human life. This is because the chain of poverty can trigger and cause other problems, such as unemployment, hunger, ignorance, crime (theft, robbery, murder, pickpocketing, and so on) and others. Therefore, to reduce these problems, not a few people solve it in a way that departs from the applicable norms, namely by means of crime.

Regarding the cause of poverty itself, the increase in the villager population causes poverty and encourages migration. This migration will certainly cause uneven and irregular population density, resulting in urban poverty. It is none other than poverty itself caused by villagers who do not have skills and education as well as urban business capital. If only they had qualified expertise and skills or at least had the capital for the business, poverty would not have happened.

The existence of socio-economic disparities is closely related to actions committed by individuals beyond the limits of necessity and reasonableness, so that crime is rampant everywhere and cannot be avoided. Crime can be caused by several factors, including biological, sociological, economic, mental (religion, reading, daily, movies), physical (climatic conditions), and personal factors (age, race, nationality, war and so on).

The problem of poverty and crime are two concepts of social problems that cannot be separated from each other, and even these problems are still difficult to solve. Poverty has a very, very large impact on the chances of crime occurring. Where there is cohesion between the high poverty rate and the high crime rate. This is because the more human needs are not met, the more it justifies all ways for a human being to meet his needs. In fact, some of them consider that the actions or deeds they do are part of the profession to meet economic needs.

The development of society that is increasingly advanced causes crime to also undergo changes, both in terms of form and mode. So until now it is still very difficult for a country to eliminate the level of crime or criminality completely.

The problem of poverty and crime is indeed very important to be researched. As Aristotle has explained that poverty gives rise to crime or further criminal acts. Crime exists and continues to follow the changing times. The crime rate in our country is quite high so that a solution is needed to overcome the crime rate, one of which is by paying attention to the factors that cause it, so that these factors can be understood or maybe even minimized. (Dulkiah & Nurjanah, 2018)

Poverty is one of the social phenomena that can affect various aspects of people's lives, including the occurrence of crime. In many areas, such as Cianjur, poverty is one of the main factors affecting the increase in crime. Cianjur, as a district located in West Java, has a fairly high poverty rate, which has implications for social tensions and shifting values in society. This study aims to analyze the influence of poverty in the increase in crime in Cianjur, with the approach of relevant criminological theories. The focus of this study is to identify the main factors influencing criminal behaviour in the region and provide policy recommendations to reduce the crime rate caused by conditions of poverty.

Theoretical Review

Crime Theory

Criminality is behavior that is contrary to human norms and violates the law, or better known as criminal acts. Criminality can also be defined as a form of social deviance that violates the rule of law and norms that apply in society. The phenomenon of crime is very closely related to people's lives, especially in developing countries such as Indonesia, and is difficult to avoid. Criminal acts can be committed by anyone, from various walks of life and ages, and occur anytime and anywhere. With the advancement of technology, criminal acts can now be carried out easily, even without a face-to-face meeting with the victim. (Layliya & Restikasari, 2024)

In the criminal economy, criminal acts are often driven by the desire to make a profit quickly and easily, as opposed to working formally, without considering the risk of loss or

the consequences of the act. If the profits obtained are greater than the costs incurred, then criminal acts are more likely to occur. Therefore, the economic model in criminal action assumes that individuals make choices to commit criminal acts based on a comparison between the rewards and associated costs, whether intentional or unintentional.(Putri & Azansyah, 2024)

Crime has social, legal, and formal definitions. Any act that violates law and criminal law, affects society, and is morally offensive is considered a formal legal practice. sociological, which is every political and economic speech, activity, and action that has the potential to cause harm to society.(Fachrurrozi et al., 2018) The factors that cause crime are as follows:

1. Internal Factors

a. Factors of Urgent Economic Need

Economic factors are one of the main factors causing crime. Crime is usually used as an option for people who are unable to meet their primary needs such as clothing, food, and board. Poverty can keep a person away from facilities that can improve his or her well-being such as education and health. Therefore, a person's low self-quality can be a great opportunity to commit crime.

b. The employment factor is the problem of unemployment.

An unemployed person means that they have no income because they do not carry out production activities. Unemployment can cause economic hardship where economic hardship can encourage a person to adopt criminal acts in order to meet his needs.(Fuller et al., 2022) A person will justify all means to improve his economic condition even in a way that is contrary to legal norms and social norms.

c. Low welfare factors reflect poor levels of education, health, and fulfillment of living needs. Lack of access to education, health, and assets can give birth to criminal acts. A lack of morals can encourage a person to commit deviations.

d. Demographic Factors The demographic characteristics of a region or regions can affect the crime rate there. Urban areas often have higher crime rates than rural areas, due to their high population density, social diversity, and accessibility to different resources.

2. External Factors

a. The Education factor is very important for human life. Through education, humans are able to control and shape themselves. Education can also form morals that are in line with norms. Low levels of education can be a social problem. This is because limited skills will make a person lose competition in the world of work. The defeat will give birth to actions that go against the norm in order to get money so that they can survive.

b. Promiscuity factors can trigger criminal acts. Promiscuity occurs due to weak self-control. Promiscuity usually adopts foreign cultures where they cannot distinguish between good and bad.(Wassie, 2020) This can be a greater potential to commit actions that deviate from social norms and legal norms.

- c. Economic factors have a significant influence on the occurrence of crime in society. Here are some of the ways in which economic factors affect crime rates:
- i. **Poverty:** High levels of poverty are often associated with increased crime rates. Individuals or groups living in poverty may feel pressured to find illegal ways to meet their basic needs, such as food, shelter, or clothing.
 - ii. **Unemployment:** High unemployment can be a factor that triggers crime. Individuals who do not have a job may feel hopeless or frustrated, and look for shortcuts in search of income in unauthorized ways.
 - iii. **Economic Inequality:** Inequality in the distribution of wealth and economic opportunity can create feelings of social injustice. This can encourage some individuals to feel marginalized or not recognized economically, which can increase the risk of engaging in criminal behavior.
 - iv. **Economic Crisis:** A sudden economic crisis, such as a recession or economic depression, can increase crime rates. When resources become scarce or limited, people may look for unauthorized ways to survive or maintain their lifestyle. (Priambada, 2024)

The types of crimes are divided into 4, as follows:

1. **White Collar Crime**

These crimes are committed by individuals with important positions or high status in their work environment. Examples include embezzlement of corporate funds, tax evasion, and manipulation of corporate financial statements, among other similar acts.

2. **Crime Without Victim**

This type of crime makes the perpetrator a victim of his own actions. In other words, this crime does not cause direct suffering to others as a result of his actions. Examples of these crimes include drunkenness, gambling, or illicit sex committed voluntarily.

3. **Organized Crime**

This type of crime is carried out in a planned and sustainable manner according to the wishes of the perpetrator, using various methods to evade the law. Examples include human trafficking, smuggling of prohibited goods, and so on. (Afi Satrio Wicaksono, 2022)

Poverty Theory

Poverty is one of the social and development problems faced by many people, especially in developing countries. One of the indicators of community welfare is the low poverty rate. Poverty occurs when a person or society is unable to achieve a standard of living that is considered decent and prosperous. One of the causes of low income obtained is the declining quality of human resources.

In terms of theory, most previous research used the theory of crime economics put forward by Becker which states that individuals make decisions to commit criminal acts

based on profit-loss considerations. If the benefits obtained from criminal acts exceed the costs incurred, individuals will be more likely to commit crimes. Through the theory of Social Disorganization, it is also stated that poverty plays a role in weakening social control, which in turn increases crime in neighborhoods with unstable social structures. These theories are used as a basis by several studies in explaining the mechanisms by which poverty contributes to the increase in crime in different regions.

Poverty is one of the global problems that is difficult to overcome. Many countries, both developed and developing, experience poverty. As a developing country, Indonesia undoubtedly needs to do more to reduce poverty, even if the government has launched a number of initiatives to achieve it. (Kumar et al., 2024) The government implements a number of programs aimed at reducing poverty, including providing food and other necessities, health care through BPJS, education subsidies, and increasing employment prospects. (Lerabeni, 2022)

One of the components of the social system (subsystem) that exists in society is dysfunctional, and this leads to poverty. (Dulkiah & Nurjanah, 2018) The following list of causes can be observed from the manifestations of poverty:

- a. Cultural poverty. He is poor because he has always been poor. This leads to poverty. The absence of adequate natural and human resources is the root cause of poverty in this region.
- b. Natural causes Natural causes, such as disease, old age, disability, or natural disasters, are the root causes of poverty.
- c. Structural poverty This poverty results from efforts to combat natural poverty, but due to uneven execution, gaps in social structures are created. (Nahe et al., 2024)

The factors that cause poverty are complex and can vary depending on the social, economic, and political context of a country or region. There are several factors that can cause or contribute to the occurrence of poverty:

1. Lack of Education and Skills

Individuals with low levels of education or skills that do not match the demands of the job market have more limited opportunities to get decent work and adequate wages.

2. Economic Crisis and Unemployment

Economic crises, such as recessions or unstable macroeconomic fluctuations, can lead to reduced employment and income, increase unemployment rates, and cause people to fall into poverty.

3. Uneven Economic Growth

Uneven economic growth can exacerbate income inequality between different groups of society, thereby increasing poverty among disadvantaged groups. (Priambada, 2024)

Strain theory in criminology, introduced by Robert K. Merton in 1938, explains that psychological and social pressures arising from the inability to meet such expectations can prompt individuals to choose alternative paths, including engaging in deviant

behavior.(Clara Jennifer Manullang, 2023) *Strain theory* by Robert K. Merton, stated that in society there are idealized general goals, such as economic success or the achievement of social status. However, when individuals are unable to achieve these goals through legitimate channels such as education or work, they can experience pressure or disappointment. This pressure can then push some people to take unauthorized alternatives.(Masyitoh et al., 2025)

Methodology

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method to examine the influence of poverty on the increase in crime in Cianjur. This method was chosen because it is able to provide a deep understanding of social phenomena and deviant behaviors that arise due to economic pressure. The data used are secondary data obtained through literature studies, including books, journals, articles, and other sources relevant to the topic of poverty and crime. The data was then analyzed in a qualitative descriptive manner, namely by describing and interpreting the information that had been collected in order to describe various causative factors and forms of crime related to poverty conditions. Through this approach, the research is expected to be able to provide a clear picture of how poverty plays a role in the increase in crime rates in Cianjur from a criminological perspective.

Result and Discussion

The Influence of Poverty on the Increase in Crime in Cianjur

Poverty has a very strong influence on the increase in crime in Cianjur because difficult economic conditions often push people into a depressed situation. Many families struggle to meet basic needs, such as food, education, and shelter, resulting in frustration and despair. In conditions like this, some people see crime as a shortcut to get money, either through theft, fraud, or other crimes oriented to economic gain. This pressure is even greater in the Cianjur area where the level of welfare is still uneven, so that the burden of living for the poor group becomes heavier than other groups.

Unequal employment in Cianjur also strengthens the relationship between poverty and crime. In rural and suburban areas, opportunities to get decent jobs are quite limited. When people are unemployed for a long time, their risk of engaging in illegal activities increases due to economic needs that cannot be postponed. Adolescents in these areas are also more susceptible to engaging in deviant behavior due to the lack of positive activities and weak family supervision. This condition creates space for them to be affected by negative associations, such as motorcycle gangs, petty theft, and violence between teenagers.

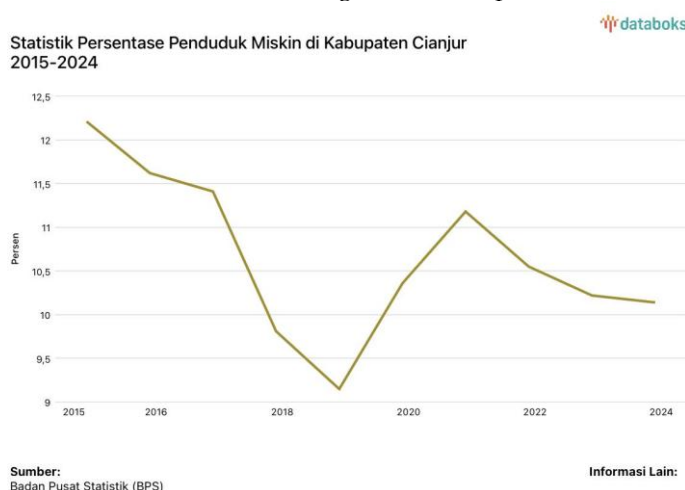
In addition, social inequality in Cianjur also worsens this condition. The difference in welfare between people living in urban centers or tourist areas and people in remote villages creates envy and injustice. When a person compares his life to a more prosperous group but does not have the same opportunities, there is a sense of dissatisfaction that can trigger crime. In criminology, this condition is known as relative dissatisfaction, which is an impulse for criminal behavior that arises from seeing social disparities directly in daily life.

On the other hand, weak social control in several areas of Cianjur also plays an important role. A poorly organized environment, low education, and busy working families make supervision of children and adolescents not optimal. As a result, deviant behavior is more prone to develop, including criminality triggered by economic conditions. This is exacerbated by the fact that some poverty alleviation programs have not been able to reach the community equally, so some residents remain trapped in structural poverty that is difficult to get out of these conditions.

Overall, poverty in Cianjur has a direct and indirect effect on the increase in crime. This influence arises through economic pressure, unemployment, social inequality, and weak environmental control. Therefore, the handling of crime in Cianjur cannot only focus on law enforcement, but must be accompanied by efforts to reduce poverty and improve the social conditions of the community as a whole.

People are said to be poor if they are unable to meet the minimum standard of living in an area. The condition of a person who is unable to meet the minimum standard of living and lives below the minimum income is the meaning of poverty. A survey conducted by the government shows that poverty data in Cianjur changes every year.

Table 1: Statistical Data on the Percentage of Poor Population in Cianjur Regency



The percentage of poor people in Cianjur Regency, data as of November 30, 2024, was recorded at 10.14 percent. Compared to the previous year, the percentage of poor people in districts/cities decreased by 0.08 percent. The development of the percentage of poor people in 10 years in Cianjur Regency is in a downward trend from the original poverty of 12.21 percent to 10.14 percent. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the total population in 2024 in this district/city amounted to 2.58 million people.

The crime rate in Cianjur shows an overall downward trend, although there is a slight increase in cases in 2023. In 2022, the number of cases decreased from the previous year, while in 2024, the cases decreased compared to 2023.

The Cianjur Police recorded a decrease in the crime rate in 2024 compared to the previous year. This was revealed at a year-end press conference held by the Cianjur Police Chief, AKBP Rohman Yonky Dilatha, at the Bhayangkara Hall of the Cianjur Police, Saturday (31/12/2024). The Police Chief reported that throughout 2024, 1,939 crime cases

were recorded, a decrease of 20.43% compared to 2023 which reached 2,437 cases. Despite the decrease in the number of cases, the Cianjur Police still showed high performance in resolving cases. Of the 1,939 cases in 2024, as many as 1,744 cases (89%) were successfully resolved, an increase compared to 2023 which reached 83% of case settlements out of 2,275 cases resolved out of a total of 2,437 cases.

The Cianjur Police, continued the Police Chief, has successfully solved 62 cases of motor vehicle theft (Curanmor) with 8 suspects. For the case of theft with violence, the Cianjur Police managed to secure 10 perpetrators with a total of 24 cases of case settlement out of 44 theft cases. According to him, the theft case with the burden of the Cianjur Police succeeded in solving 176 cases of theft out of 266 cases with the number of suspects as many as 47 men. "Indeed, when compared to suspects from 2023, the number of male suspects has increased from the previous 106 while this year it is 129 people," he explained.

The Cianjur Police Chief emphasized the Cianjur Police's commitment to eradicating crime and maintaining security in its jurisdiction. This decrease in crime rates shows the positive results of various efforts made, but the Cianjur Police will continue to increase vigilance and crime prevention efforts in the coming year.

The level of poverty has a positive and significant effect on the number of crime, meaning that when the percentage of poverty increases, it will encourage crime, and conversely if the percentage of poor people decreases, the number of criminal acts will also decrease. The more poverty that hits, the higher the crime rate. (Dulkiah & Nurjanah, 2018)

The problem of poverty has an impact on the difficulty of people to survive, people who are still sane with a sound mind will hone their skills and utilize existing resources to survive. However, it is different from people who no longer have common sense who will do everything to meet their living needs. Committing criminal acts that are contrary to laws and regulations and that threaten a person's physical and psychological safety in order to gain the benefit of this act is called criminality. (Prayetno, 2013)

Crime occurs when social control is weakened due to poverty, instability in the family, population mobility, and so on. Poverty is one of the development and social problems. The problem of poverty occurs because the low quality of human resources owned by the population results in a low level of labor productivity. The low level of labor productivity can result in low income received by the population, causing the population to be unable to meet the standard of living needs. This makes the poor people do various ways to meet their daily needs and not a few of them commit criminal acts. (Kuciswara et al., 2021) Crime is a crime that is influenced by economic factors. Where unmet living needs cause criminal acts that harm others for the sake of their living needs. (Lerabeni, 2022)

Factors that cause poverty in the increase in crime in Cianjur

Crime is a big problem that has always existed and cannot be avoided and must be faced. Crime can be experienced by all levels of society. Different community environments have an influence on a person in committing crimes. The existence of opportunities in an environment full of crowds and busyness makes it easy for criminal acts such as theft to occur. The criminality that occurs is caused by factors from outside the individual and from

within him. Factors from within oneself are in the form of emotions that are not well controlled, moral education that is lacking from those closest to them and school education that cannot be achieved for economic reasons causing their insights and talents to be buried as well as labile age and personality that cannot be controlled. External factors that affect the presence of crime are the wrong social environment that forms a pattern of bad behavior, a deficient economy that causes social inequality that makes a person dare to act badly, a family that teaches bad behavior, jobs that are not available make a person recklessly act evil to meet their life needs, And finally, there is the factor influenced by movies, films that should only be considered as entertainment are instead used as learning media to commit crimes.(Prayetno, 2013)

The main factors that cause poverty that contribute to the increase in crime in Cianjur include lack of jobs, low levels of education, and low quality of human resources, which are directly related to difficulties in meeting basic needs. Here is a breakdown of those factors:

1. **Limited Employment Opportunities:** Lack of job opportunities is the main cause of the increase in poverty in Cianjur. When viable economic alternatives are not available, some individuals may be compelled to commit criminal acts as a way to meet their living needs.
2. **Low Education and Skill Levels:** Low education levels cause the quality of workforce skills in Cianjur to be low as well. This makes it difficult for residents to get decent jobs with adequate incomes, so the cycle of poverty and crime tends to repeat.
3. **Fulfillment of Primary Needs:** High poverty causes many of the primary needs of human beings to not be met. This situation can encourage a person to ignore the good or bad of an action, including committing a crime, in order to survive or meet basic needs.
4. **Low Human Development Index (HDI):** Cianjur's HDI, which was ranked last in West Java, with a figure of 65.38, is considered to be one of the factors that make the poverty index increase. Low HDI reflects a lack of access to basic services such as health and education.
5. **Social and Environmental Factors:** Other factors such as family problems, unsafe environmental influences, and drug or alcohol abuse can also worsen the situation and contribute to crime, especially in areas with high poverty rates.

In summary, poverty creates economic pressures that, coupled with lack of access to education and employment, can increase the risk of individuals engaging in criminal activities in Cianjur.

Basically, each individual will be influenced by several factors, both internal and external, that can cause a person to commit criminal acts. These factors include internal factors which include factors of urgent economic needs, employment factors (unemployment or having a job), and welfare level factors. External factors include educational factors, and social factors or environmental influences.(Handayani, 2017)

Unemployment is the number of workers in the economy who are actively looking for work, but have not yet obtained it. Unemployment can have a bad impact on the economy of individuals and communities. The unemployment factor has the greatest

influence on crime. The high unemployment rate will also result in an increase in the poverty rate. (Dermawanti et al., 2015) Working is a way for a person to earn income to meet their needs (Afriliya Tri Putri & Dedi Mardianto, 2025) The limited employment causes people to become unemployed, a person who does not have a job or only has a odd job can develop bad behavior or moral problems to fulfill his desires. The psychological pressure faced by individuals who do not have enough income to meet their daily needs can encourage them to commit crimes. (Sabiq & Apsari, 2021) Unresolved unemployment will trigger other problems, such as poverty. (Florennica & Febriani, 2023) According to the World Bank, one of the causes of poverty is due to a lack of income and assets to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, housing and acceptable levels of health and education.

In reality, it turns out that it is not just an expression that states that a crime can occur because of a person's poverty, many perpetrators of crimes are committed by poor people to meet their needs or their families, this is clearly the result of the existence of an uncertain economy that causes crime to be committed.

It is evident that unemployment is rampant, school dropouts are increasing, and poverty has an important role, especially in relation to the occurrence of a crime. Meanwhile, there are some people who are forced to commit crimes solely to meet their living needs, in other words because there are too many demands on family needs and the income they earn cannot meet these needs. So it is done by shortcut through crime, for example, and if necessary, if you want to be responsible to your family, you must come up with all the means. (Sugiarti, 2014)

The economic situation of the family or a weak person can affect the occurrence of the aforementioned things, and will ultimately affect the occurrence of crime. High poverty rates can trigger an increase in crime, especially when basic needs are not met, and real social disparities occur. This condition can decrease the ability to assess and control impulses, increasing the likelihood of committing crimes.

Many factors play a role in poverty, including people's income, unemployment rate, education, health, and geographical conditions. The success of poverty alleviation can be seen through the level of economic growth achieved in each region. The economic growth of a region is an important indicator to assess the success of development in that area. People living in poverty tend to do whatever it takes to make ends meet, including committing crimes such as theft, fraud, and murder. Poverty is still a problem that has not been fully solved. (Ilham & Dian Octaviani, 2024)

Poverty alleviation and crime reduction efforts in Cianjur

To provide enthusiasm in spurring the struggle against the underdevelopment of the people and against the poverty of the people, especially experienced by the people of Talango District, in the local government area through each village head brings closer the need to follow up on the government's efforts in poverty alleviation, which is also expected by the head of the Cianjur District government.

Efforts to break the chain of poverty will be effective if it is able to foster awareness and the spirit of change in the poor. The reduction in poverty rate will then have an effect

on reducing the various negative impacts it causes, because in essence poverty is a heavy burden that overshadows human life.(Sugiarti, 2014)

The Cianjur Regency Government and related parties have made various efforts, which indirectly also aim to reduce the potential for crime:

1. Improving Access to Education: Efforts are made to help school dropouts through programs such as Community Learning Activity Centers (PKBM) and free education fees up to high school/equivalent for extreme poor families.
2. Improving the Local Economy: Focus on increasing the production of agriculture, livestock, and plantations to increase people's incomes.
3. Micro Business Development: Encouraging the growth of micro businesses, including through the management of productive zakat by Baznas, as one of the solutions to poverty alleviation.
4. Mature Poverty Alleviation Planning: The Cianjur Regency Government is urged to make more mature planning in dealing with extreme poverty, including the effective use of integrated data (DTKS).
5. Poverty Handling "Keroyokan" Program: Involves various related agencies to work together in reducing the extreme poverty rate.

The prevention of crime consists of the following three main parts.

1. Pre-Emtif.

This effort is an initial effort made by the police to prevent crime from occurring. This effort is carried out by instilling good values or norms so that these norms are internalized in a person. Even if there is an opportunity or opportunity to commit a criminal act, but he has no intention to do so, then the crime will not occur. A small example is such as, at midnight when the traffic red light is on, the driver will stop his vehicle instantly without thinking about violating it even though at that time there are no police patrols in the area.

2. Preventive.

This effort is a follow-up to pre-emptive efforts which are still included in the level of prevention efforts before the occurrence of crime or crime. In this effort, it is emphasized to eliminate opportunities for crime to be committed. For example, there are people who have the intention to steal a motorcycle, but that opportunity is eliminated by storing or placing the motorcycle in a motorcycle storage area. Thus there is little chance of a person committing such a criminal act.

3. Repressive.

In contrast to preventive efforts, this repressive effort is carried out after the occurrence of a violation or criminal act committed in the form of law enforcement by imposing punishment on the party who committed the violation or criminal act.(Dulkiah & Nurjanah, 2018)

The relationship between crime and poverty is a social phenomenon that has been studied in depth in various studies. In general, poverty is often considered to be one of the factors that encourage individuals to engage in criminal behavior. Those living in poverty

often face difficulties in meeting basic needs, such as food, education, and health. This inability can lead to frustration and psychological distress, potentially prompting individuals to commit criminal acts as a way to overcome economic hardship.

Research conducted in Cianjur shows a positive correlation between poverty rates and crime rates. The higher the poverty rate in an area, the higher the crime rate. This suggests that poverty alleviation efforts can contribute to reducing crime rates, as with increased community welfare, the need to commit criminal acts as a survival strategy is also reduced.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research that has been conducted on the Criminological Analysis of the Influence of Poverty in the Increase of Crime in Cianjur, it can be concluded that poverty has a very strong and significant relationship with the occurrence of various forms of crime in the Cianjur Regency area. Poverty is not only understood as a condition of lack of income, but also as a multidimensional phenomenon that includes limited education, low skills, weak social control, lack of job opportunities, and social inequality that affects people's quality of life. All of these factors together trigger psychological and social pressure which then encourages some individuals to commit criminal acts as a form of adaptation or survival mechanism.

In Cianjur, poverty conditions have been proven to contribute greatly to the emergence of criminal activities such as theft, fraud, theft with aggravation, violence, and juvenile delinquency. BPS data shows that although the poverty rate is on a downward trend, social inequality and welfare inequality are still serious problems. This shows that reducing poverty rates does not automatically reduce crime rates if it is not accompanied by improving the quality of education, skills, and economic capabilities of the community. Ongoing economic pressures are the main impetus for the emergence of criminal behavior, especially in groups of people who do not have the ability or opportunity to meet basic needs through legitimate means.

The results of the study also revealed that strain theory and social disorganization are very relevant in explaining the dynamics of crime in Cianjur. Strain theory describes that an individual's inability to achieve life goals through legal channels creates pressures that then encourage deviant behavior, while social disorganization theory explains how weak social structures and social control in poor areas play a role in giving rise to criminal acts. This social condition is evident in certain areas in Cianjur that have low access to education, unstable family structures, and an uncondusive social environment.

In addition to economic and social factors, research also shows that unemployment and low quality of human resources are strong triggers for crime. Individuals who do not have jobs or skills face obstacles in meeting the necessities of life, making them more vulnerable to taking shortcuts through criminal acts. The family's weak economic situation, lack of moral education, and negative environmental influences worsen the situation, especially in adolescent age groups whose emotions are still volatile and easily influenced by deviant behavior.

Thus, it can be emphasized that efforts to reduce crime in Cianjur cannot depend solely on law enforcement. Comprehensive handling must involve improving the socio-economic conditions of the community, including increasing access to education, economic empowerment, job creation, and strengthening the role of families and social institutions in preventing deviant behavior. Various local government programs such as improving education, micro business assistance, and cross-sector coordination in tackling poverty are important steps, but they need to be strengthened and expanded to be able to have a significant impact on reducing crime rates.

Overall, this study shows that poverty is not only the background of crime, but is a causal factor that directly or indirectly affects deviant behavior in Cianjur. Therefore, poverty alleviation must be a top priority for local governments as a long-term strategy to create a safer and more prosperous society.

Suggestion

For further research, it is recommended that an empirical approach be taken through field data collection such as interviews with law enforcement officers, community leaders, and criminals in the Cianjur area so that the research results can provide a more comprehensive picture of the relationship between poverty and crime; In addition, local governments need to increase the effectiveness of poverty alleviation programs by expanding access to education, job skills training, community-based economic empowerment, and strengthening social control through the role of families and community institutions so that crime prevention efforts can run optimally and sustainably.

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