



Combating Street Crimes through Non-Penal Approach in Criminology Perspective

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Abstract: This study aims to analyse the effectiveness of street crime prevention measures that have been implemented to date and to evaluate the relevance of non-penal approaches as a prevention strategy from a criminological perspective. The research method used is descriptive research with a normative juridical and conceptual approach. The research data consists of secondary data obtained through literature studies, including scientific books, academic journals, laws and regulations, and previous research results related to criminal policy and criminology. The data was analysed qualitatively to examine the relationship between social factors, the causes of crime, and the street crime prevention policies that have been implemented. The results of the study show that street crime prevention dominated by a penal approach tends to be repressive and reactive, so that it has not been able to reduce crime rates in a sustainable manner and has not addressed the root causes of criminogenic problems. Conversely, non-penal approaches play a strategic role in prevention efforts through community empowerment, strengthening social control, improving socio-economic conditions, and managing a conducive environment. This approach emphasises preventive efforts by reducing the social risk factors that encourage crime. Therefore, this study concludes that effective street crime prevention requires a balanced integration of penal and non-penal approaches as part of a comprehensive criminal policy to achieve equitable community protection and sustainable social order.

Keywords: Crime; Criminology; Prevention; Policy; Society

Introduction

Every society basically idealises the realisation of a just, prosperous, and law-abiding *civil* society, or what is known in the Indonesian context as a just and prosperous society (Tursin, Firman, and Ahmad 2023). However, social reality shows a gap between these ideals and the factual conditions in society, characterised by increasing social disorder, socio-economic inequality, and high levels of criminality, especially street crime. In the perspective of sociology and criminology, this condition is often understood through the concept of *anomie*, which is a situation where social norms and values are weakened so that they are no longer effective in controlling people's behaviour. This phenomenon is paradoxical given that Indonesia already has various legal, social and moral norms that normatively function to regulate and maintain social order. However, the existence of these norms has not been fully able to suppress various forms of social deviance, as reflected in the rise of *street crime* (*street crime* or *blue collar crime*) which has a direct impact on the sense of security and public order. This condition shows that crime prevention efforts cannot only rely on a repressive penal approach, but need to be balanced with a preventive and corrective non-penal approach, by considering the criminological factors behind the

occurrence of street crime, such as social, economic, environmental factors, and the active role of the community (Nur, Tanjung, and Yusuf 2025) .

In line with the need for a comprehensive and preventive non-penal approach, crime in a criminological perspective is not only understood as an act that violates social, legal and religious norms, but also as a social phenomenon that is functionally often seen as part of the dynamics and *equilibrium* in society. In this framework, the existence of crime can be analogised as one of the poles facing social order, where both influence each other in forming a normative social structure. This understanding shows that crime, including street crime, does not appear suddenly, but is the result of complex interactions between individuals and their environment. One tangible form of street crime is gangsterism, which was initially often understood as a pattern of behaviour that emerged in response to economic pressures and limited access to resources (Taena and Yusuf 2025) . However, in its development, thuggery is no longer simply seen as a situational lifestyle, but has developed into a deviant mindset and culture that normalises the rejection of prevailing social rules and norms. This condition further confirms that overcoming street crime is not sufficient through the penal approach alone, but requires a non-penal approach that focuses on prevention, guidance, and changing the mindset of the perpetrators, by involving the active role of the community and improving social, economic, and environmental conditions that become criminogenic factors.

The complexity of the problem of street crime, which continues to grow in society, certainly requires concrete efforts that are able to reduce the rate of crime in public spaces that are able to restore a sense of security in the community, which requires an effort that does not only rely on criminal law enforcement, but needs to be studied comprehensively through a criminological perspective by paying attention to the characteristics of street crime, the pattern of perpetrators, and the criminogenic factors behind the crime. In this context, the non-penal approach becomes relevant because it is orientated towards preventing and controlling crime through improving social, economic, and environmental conditions, as well as strengthening the role of the community as part of the social control mechanism(Nurisman 2022). Therefore, in order to formulate an effective strategy for tackling street crime, the phenomenon of criminality and thuggery needs to be studied based on the conditions and dynamics at various social levels, so that the relationship between social structure, social processes, and the emergence of deviant behaviour can be understood. This criminological understanding is expected to be the basis for formulating non-penal policies that are targeted, sustainable and adaptive in tackling street crime.

In this context, countermeasures cannot be limited to normative measures such as giving moral advice, lectures, or social stigmatising perpetrators, as these approaches have proven ineffective in solving complex social problems. Instead, street crime prevention requires concrete and collaborative actions from various parties, including the government, law enforcement officials, community leaders, and the community itself, to create an inclusive and equitable prevention mechanism. However, reality shows that street criminals often experience excessive discrimination and social labelling, which in turn reinforces the process of marginalisation and encourages them to become more involved in deviant behaviour. This condition is exacerbated by the existence of moral and social imbalances at the elite level, where some community leaders or power holders normatively promote the

discourse of morality and poverty alleviation, but in practice show behaviour that is contrary to these values. This phenomenon often results in more organised and *sophisticated* forms of crime, committed by educated and powerful groups, thus confirming the existence of structural injustice in crime handling (Maruli, Situmeang, and Meilan 2025). Therefore, a non-penal approach from a criminological perspective is important to highlight the structural factors, labelling processes, and social inequalities that contribute to the emergence of street crime, while encouraging prevention efforts that are more humanist, participatory, and oriented towards social change.

Street crime, which is mostly committed by the lower strata of society, also cannot be understood solely as a manifestation of human nature that tends to be evil, as Thomas Hobbes' view describes humans as *homo homini lupus*. Instead, criminal behaviour is more accurately understood as a response to structural pressures, especially unequal social and economic conditions, limited access to resources, and weak informal social control mechanisms. This is in contrast to crimes committed by the middle and upper classes, which often take the form of *white collar crime* and are more driven by motives of greed, abuse of power and structural opportunities (Aulia and Harahap 2023). However, in social practice, the stigma of thuggery is often attached exclusively to crimes or norm violations committed by the lower classes, as if such behaviour is characteristic of a particular group. In fact, historically the term *preman*, which comes from the word *free man*, no longer represents just a lifestyle that wants to be free from norms, but has developed into a deviant mindset that also penetrates the middle and upper class groups in various forms of more covert deviant behaviour. This criminological understanding confirms that tackling street crime through a non-penal approach needs to be directed at removing stigma, improving social structures, and creating social justice as the main prerequisites for sustainable crime prevention.

Until now, the law enforcement process in practice is still often perceived by the public as not fully reflecting the public's sense of justice (Sahbania et al. 2025). These conditions often lead to distrust of law enforcement officials and encourage some people to express their search for justice based on their own perceptions and methods, which in some cases have the potential to lead to vigilantism and human rights violations (Prasetyo et al. 2024). This phenomenon indicates a structural problem in the law enforcement system that has not been able to fully internalise the values of substantive justice. Historically, law enforcement problems in Indonesia from time to time tend to show a relatively similar pattern, which still leaves dissatisfaction in the community due to law enforcement practices that are not in line with the noble values of Pancasila as the basis of the state and the source of all sources of law. The inconsistency between formal legal norms and social justice values has implications for the weak legitimacy of the law in the eyes of the community, which in turn can lead to increased social conflict and street crime.

One of the previous studies relevant to this study is also a study entitled "*Criminal Policy in Law Enforcement to Realise Justice in the Perspective of Human Rights*" conducted by Sahat Maruli Tua Situmeang. The research asserts that crime prevention efforts will not be effective if they only rely on the penal approach, so that the optimisation of non-penal policies becomes a strategic necessity as a means of prevention that is preventive and humanist in nature. The non-penal approach is considered capable of suppressing criminogenic factors through active community involvement, formulation of social policies,

and strengthening the values of justice and human rights. Therefore, the balance between penal and non-penal means is key in realising law enforcement oriented towards the protection and welfare of society (Situmeang 2019) . The previous research has strong relevance to this study, which also places the non-penal approach as the main instrument in the formulation of criminal policy to tackle street crime. However, this research emphasises novelty by focusing the analysis on the utilisation of criminal data and statistics in formulating more effective and efficient non-penal policies in the future, which is expected to result in a more adaptive and empirical needs-based crime prevention strategy.

The purpose of this research focuses on the importance of a humanist non-penal approach in overcoming street crime, by emphasising efforts to prevent, foster, and strengthen public legal awareness through a criminological perspective, as a strategic alternative to realising justice oriented towards the protection of human rights and social order. With the discussion that will be studied, namely the extent to which efforts to overcome street crime that have been carried out have been able to reduce the level of crime and restore a sense of public security, and how the non-penal approach can be applied effectively in preventing street crime by involving the role of the community and paying attention to the social factors behind it.

Methodology

This research is a descriptive analytical study that aims to describe and analyse in depth the prevention of street crime through a non-penal approach from a criminological perspective. The focus of the research is directed at a conceptual understanding of street crime as a social phenomenon, as well as how the non-penal approach is positioned as a relevant prevention strategy in suppressing the occurrence of such crimes. The approach used in this research is a conceptual normative juridical approach, focusing on the thoughts of criminologists who discuss criminal policy, crime prevention, and the criminogenic factors behind street crime. This approach is used to build a theoretical and argumentative analytical framework, without relying on the analysis of laws and court decisions. The type of data used in this research is secondary data obtained through a literature study of scientific books, academic journals, previous research results, and criminological literature relevant to the topic of street crime prevention and non-penal approaches. The data is analysed qualitatively using descriptive analytical method, namely by systematically describing, interpreting, and constructing theoretical ideas to explain the relevance and urgency of non-penal approach in street crime prevention.

Result and Discussion

Criminal policy is basically a rational strategy of society and the state in responding to crime. This policy can conceptually be divided into two definitions, namely criminal policy in the narrow sense and criminal policy in the broad sense. Criminal policy in the narrow sense is synonymous with the use of penal means, namely crime prevention through the formulation of criminal legislation, law enforcement by law enforcement officials, and the application of criminal sanctions against criminals (Gemilang et al. 2024). This approach focuses on the reaction after the occurrence of criminal offences, with the main objective of enforcing legal norms that are considered fundamental to social order.

Meanwhile, criminal policy in a broad sense includes crime prevention efforts that do not only rely on penal means, but also integrate preventive and pre-emptive non-penal approaches. The non-penal approach views crime, including street crime, as a social phenomenon influenced by various criminogenic factors, such as socio-economic conditions, the environment, weak social control, low legal awareness, and limited access to education and employment. Therefore, tackling street crime through the non-penal approach is directed at eliminating or at least reducing these causative factors, for example through community empowerment, improving the quality of the social environment, strengthening the role of families and communities, and developing community-based crime prevention programmes.

In this context, crime prevention policies are essentially not solely aimed at punishing perpetrators, but are part of efforts to protect society (social defence) and achieve social welfare. The non-penal approach is relevant because it is in line with these objectives, namely creating safe, orderly and equitable social conditions by suppressing the potential for crime from an early stage. Thus, tackling street crime through a non-penal approach from a criminological perspective confirms that the effectiveness of criminal policy is highly dependent on the balance between penal and non-penal means, where structural and social prevention is the main foundation for realising the protection and welfare of society in a sustainable manner.

Effectiveness of Current Street Crime Countermeasures

However, in practice, the application of a balance between penal and non-penal means in tackling street crime still faces various limitations (Bahri 2025). The policies that have been implemented tend to focus more on the repressive penal approach, while non-penal efforts as an instrument of prevention are often not implemented optimally and sustainably. This condition raises the question of how effective street crime prevention has been, especially in reducing crime rates, improving criminogenic social conditions, and providing a sense of security for the community. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the effectiveness of the current street crime countermeasures, in order to assess whether the existing policies and programmes are in line with the objectives of protection and public welfare as emphasised in the non-penal approach.

In reality, the various efforts to tackle street crime that have been implemented so far have not shown significant results in reducing the crime rate in a sustainable manner. Although law enforcement operations, increased patrols, and prosecution of criminals are often carried out, these measures tend to be temporary and reactive, so that they are only able to reduce crime in the short term without touching the root causes behind it. Street crimes continue to recur with relatively similar patterns and modes, indicating that existing policies have not been effective in changing criminogenic social conditions, such as poverty, unemployment, weak social supervision, and low community participation in prevention efforts (Awalokita and Ronaldi 2025). As a result, street crime prevention appears to be a temporary control measure rather than a comprehensive strategy that can create a sustainable sense of security and social order (Isnawan 2023).

This condition can be seen from various examples of street crime prevention that have been implemented in a number of regions, such as the implementation of incidental police operations, routine raids, and increased patrols at vulnerable hours. In practice, these policies often reduce the crime rate temporarily, but after the operation ends, street crime increases again with relatively the same intensity. For example, in several cases of robbery and theft with violence that are rampant in urban areas, the arrest of perpetrators often only targets certain individuals without being followed by social coaching, rehabilitation, or economic empowerment programmes for perpetrators and communities in crime-prone environments (Nugroho, Mulyadi, and Husein 2024). In fact, it is not uncommon for offenders who have undergone criminal proceedings to re-offend (recidivism), which shows that the countermeasures taken have not been effective in preventing crime structurally (Hersyanda et al. 2024). This reinforces the criminological view that street crime prevention that relies too much on repressive approaches has not been able to overcome the factors that cause crime, so an in-depth evaluation of the effectiveness of the policies that have been implemented is needed.

The effectiveness of street crime prevention needs to be viewed more critically from a prevention-oriented criminal policy perspective (Octavianus, Zulfa, and Aji 2023). The dominance of the penal approach in practice has shown a tendency for the state to prioritise the stability of order through prosecution, without being balanced with a systematic and integrated non-penal strategy. In fact, from a criminological perspective, street crime is a product of complex interactions between individuals and the surrounding social structure. When countermeasure policies are not accompanied by social programmes such as youth development, improving the quality of public spaces, providing employment opportunities, and strengthening the role of the community in environmental supervision, then law enforcement efforts lose their preventive power. Therefore, the low success of street crime countermeasures that have been implemented so far not only reflects the limitations of penal instruments, but also shows the non-optimal implementation of non-penal approaches as a prevention strategy that touches the root causes of crime.

The Relevance of Non-Penal Approaches in Street Crime Prevention

In line with the limitations of overcoming street crime, which has focused more on the penal approach, the non-penal approach is becoming increasingly relevant to be put forward in efforts to prevent street crime. This approach is not only oriented towards reacting to crimes that have already occurred, but emphasises preventive efforts by reducing criminogenic factors that have the potential to give birth to crime. In line with the discussion in the previous section, the low effectiveness of repressive countermeasures shows that social, structural and participatory-based prevention is an urgent need. Through strengthening the role of the community, improving social welfare, structuring a safe environment, and developing programmes to foster and empower vulnerable groups, the non-penal approach can complement and even strengthen the overall criminal policy. Thus, the relevance of the non-penal approach to street crime prevention lies not only in its ability

to fill the void left by the penal approach, but also in its potential to create more effective, sustainable prevention that is aligned with the goals of protection and community welfare.

As a framework for street crime prevention, the non-penal approach also has strong relevance because it is able to reach social aspects that have so far escaped penal policy intervention. This approach places prevention as the main priority through efforts to improve social and environmental conditions that have the potential to trigger street crime. Programmes such as improving the quality of education and legal literacy, community economic empowerment, youth development, and strengthening community-based social control are important instruments in reducing opportunities for crime. By integrating these efforts, the non-penal approach not only serves as a complement to law enforcement, but also as the main strategy in building community social resilience (Saputra 2024). Therefore, from a criminological perspective, the non-penal approach is relevant to prevent street crime more effectively because it is oriented towards early prevention and changing the structural conditions that are the root causes of crime (Kamil and Yusuf 2025).

Non-penal policies in tackling street crime should be one of the main references for policy makers in formulating regulations and legislation, because this approach requires a comprehensive understanding of empirical conditions in the field, including the social characteristics of society, environmental dynamics, and criminogenic factors that develop in each region. Therefore, the integration of non-penal perspectives in the legal policy formation process is expected to produce regulations that are more relevant, adaptive, and orientated towards the protection and welfare of the community. This is important so that every policy or regulation established is able to function effectively as a preventive instrument, not just as a repressive tool, because the integration of non-penal perspectives in the legal policy formation process is expected to produce regulations that are more relevant, adaptive, and oriented towards the protection and welfare of society (Ismanto, Alavi, and Lubis 2024).

In its implementation, tackling street crime through a non-penal approach can be achieved through various preventive and participatory efforts by involving the active role of the community and related stakeholders. These efforts include increasing neighbourhood-based social supervision through reactivating the neighbourhood security system (siskamling), strengthening the role of community leaders and youth in maintaining order, as well as structuring public spaces that are safe and socially friendly, such as adequate street lighting and managing crime-prone areas. In addition, economic empowerment programmes and job skills development for vulnerable groups, especially youth and low-income communities, are also important steps to prevent street crimes such as theft, mugging, robbery and brawls. Other non-penal efforts can be realised through improving legal literacy and character education, in order to instil legal awareness and social values from an early age (Wahyudi et al. 2025). By promoting these measures, the non-penal approach not only serves as a means of preventing street crime, but also as an effort to create conducive social conditions so that the potential for crime can be minimised in a sustainable manner.

In addition to the role of society, the government as a policy maker has a strategic responsibility in formulating and implementing non-penal policies as part of street crime prevention (Dzalaqah and Utami 2025). Efforts that can be made by the government include the formulation of social development policies that are oriented towards crime prevention, such as providing employment, increasing access to education, and poverty alleviation programmes in crime-prone areas. The government can also integrate *crime prevention through environmental design* (CPTED) by paying attention to lighting, visibility, and security of public spaces. In addition, strengthening cross-sector coordination between law enforcement officials, local governments, social institutions, and educational institutions is an important step so that non-penal policies can run in an integrated and sustainable manner. With policies that are based on the empirical conditions of society and supported by strong political commitment, the government can ensure that the non-penal approach is not only conceptual, but actually functions as an effective instrument in preventing and suppressing street crime.

Overcoming street crime through a non-penal approach is the most relevant strategy to implement if the main objective is to reduce or reduce the crime rate in a sustainable manner (Anggoro and Santoso 2025). The non-penal approach has the advantage of being oriented towards preventing and addressing the factors that cause crime, thus breaking the chain of criminal offences. Nevertheless, the penal approach still has an important role and cannot be eliminated, especially in enforcing the law, providing legal certainty, and dealing with criminals who have committed criminal acts (Rahanar and Gultom 2023). Therefore, the effectiveness of street crime prevention will be optimised if the penal and non-penal approaches are implemented simultaneously and complement each other (Kurniawan and Nur 2023). The synergy between strict law enforcement and social-based prevention policies is expected to create a comprehensive, adaptive, and orientated crime prevention system for the protection and welfare of society (Hafid, Rusmana, and Shaleh 2025).

Conclusion

The current approach to tackling street crime shows that the dominant penal and repressive approach has not been able to reduce the crime rate significantly and sustainably. Law enforcement efforts such as police operations, raids, and increased patrols tend to be temporary and reactive, thus only providing short-term effects without touching the criminogenic factors behind the occurrence of street crime. This condition has resulted in street crimes continuing to recur with relatively the same pattern, even with a high recidivism rate. Thus, the low effectiveness of street crime prevention reflects the limitations of the penal approach if it is not balanced with social and structural prevention strategies. The non-penal approach has a strong relevance in the prevention of street crime because it is oriented towards preventive efforts by suppressing the factors that cause crime early on. Through community empowerment, improving social welfare, strengthening social control, structuring the environment, and government policies that are responsive to the empirical conditions of society, the non-penal approach is able to reach aspects that cannot be addressed by the penal approach alone. From a criminological perspective, this approach

serves not only as a complement to law enforcement, but also as the main strategy in building social resilience and creating conditions conducive to crime prevention. Therefore, the effectiveness of street crime prevention will be optimised if the non-penal approach is integrated systematically and sustainably with the penal approach, so that both can complement each other in realising the protection and welfare of society. Future research should place greater emphasis on empirical studies of the effectiveness of various non-penal programmes, such as community economic empowerment, social education, crime prevention through environmental design, and the role of social institutions in reducing street crime, using more comprehensive research methods, both qualitative and quantitative. While in practical terms, the government and law enforcement agencies need to formulate integrated prevention policies through cross-sectoral synergies involving the community, educational institutions, social organisations, and the private sector so that non-penal approaches are not merely normative discourse, but can be implemented in a tangible, measurable, and sustainable manner as the main strategy in reducing street crime rates.

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