

A SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW OF THE DAMAGING CRIMINAL ACT

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Abstract

This research aims to identify the role of vandalism in crime and the variables that affect it. This study used a qualitative approach, using a descriptive-analytic research design, to explore and comprehend a phenomenon explored further in future research. Purposive sampling was used to identify informants for this study in Bone Regency. Techniques for gathering data include observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis involves reducing data, displaying it, and making conclusions. According to the study's findings, illegal actions using sharp weapons do occur on occasion. Several variables affect this, including economics, education, the fight for power, and the environment. It may accomplish this via counseling in high-crime regions and instruction beginning in elementary school. To address the core of the issue directly and teach knowledge from the start to preserve societal harmony. If it is not avoided, the methods of destruction used in society will result in a loss of tranquility.

Keywords: Sociology, Law, Crime, Vandalism, Indonesia

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi peran pengrusakan sebagai kejahatan dan variabel-variabel yang mempengaruhinya. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, dengan menggunakan desain penelitian deskriptif-analitik, untuk menggali dan memahami suatu fenomena yang dieksplorasi lebih lanjut dalam penelitian selanjutnya. Purposive sampling digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi informan, dimana dalam penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Kabupaten Bone. Teknik pengumpulan data meliputi observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data meliputi mereduksi data, display data, dan membuat kesimpulan. Menurut temuan penelitian, Tindakan kejahatan dengan menggunakan senjata tajam terkadang terjadi. Beberapa variabel mempengaruhi hal ini, termasuk ekonomi, perebutan kekuasaan, dan lingkungan. Upaya pencegahannya ini dapat dicapai melalui konseling di daerah dengan tingkat kejahatan tinggi dan pengajaran yang dimulai di sekolah dasar. Untuk mengatasi inti masalah secara langsung dan mengajarkan pengetahuan sejak awal untuk menjaga keharmonisan masyarakat. Jika tidak dihindari, cara-cara perusakan yang digunakan dalam masyarakat akan mengakibatkan hilangnya ketentraman.

Kata Kunci: Sosiologi, Hukum, Kejahatan, Vandalisme, Indonesia

1. Introduction

The presence of the environment as a resource for people is a critical element; public attention to environmental issues demonstrates that environmental concerns require community and government protection. We have a duty to God Almighty as a community to preserve the planet from any harm and contamination. Humans become one of the primary elements in the decision-making process for utilizing and processing life, which creates a functional unit with, holistic, and geographical dimensions (Jamaluddin et al., 2020).

Humans should be conscious that life is essential for enhancing human life as one of the deciding elements (Sutisno, 2016). Improving the quality of human life is always long-term in nature, based on the principles of human life sustainability today and in the future. Life is also a comprehensive system consisting of a network of linked, interdependent, and functioning subsystems that comprise a whole ecosystem.

Humans have reason, mind, power, and character; they can naturally interact with their environment by using the brain. And can determine the will and formulate an action in their brain, choose or determine what they want to do, which is good and bad, contrary to the values prevailing in the environment.

Cases of destruction, such as at sea, woods, rivers, air, water, land, and even human life, result from reckless, apathetic, and selfish human conduct; people are the primary source of natural and human-caused devastation (Yudhistira et al., 2011).

A negative human role is harmful to the environment and others. An excellent human role is beneficial to the environment and others. This loss is caused directly or indirectly by human actions in fulfilling their requirements. People have a beneficial role that helps the environment and others by maintaining and preserving the ecosystem's carrying capacity for other humans (Kadafi & Senggarang, 2013).

Human population increase, excessive use of natural resources, forests, fisheries, rivers, oceans, and air, water, and land pollution are all examples of life-destroying activities. Meanwhile, building materials such as wood, cement, and sand require the fulfillment of different materials acquired through excessive dredging of natural resources, thus exacerbating the harm to the natural environment.

2. Method

It performed this study in Bone Regency because it is a significant population region that enables the community to destroy the environment. A research method is an empirical approach connected with the community as a social reality that affects the law, particularly when analyzing legal provisions concerning environmental damage affected by legal, social phenomena. Purposive sampling (planned selection of the sample) was used, as were data collecting methods such as observation, interviews, and documentation. Simultaneously, the data analysis method does data reduction, displays data, and concludes.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Economy Factor

The essential thing that causes the damage done is the economic factor caused by a person or individual who lacks the economy to do the damage. This factor is the leading indicator for perpetrators to carry out destruction because they have high expectations of the economic value to bring about change (Unga, 2011). Actions that damage the environment related to economic value are considered relevant to get additional income from that person.

Things like these lead to the environment no longer being seen as an inseparable component; instead, the environment has come to be regarded as an item to be exploited to the greatest extent possible. Humans are becoming alienated from the connection of harmony, harmony, and balance (Arif, 2016). This conduct becomes a source of egoism and individuality; one with another becomes mutually apathetic and does not want to know the other party's difficulties and circumstances.

3.2. Education Factor

Cesare Lombroso was an Italian who described the idea of "anthropological determinism" in 1876, which argues that a hereditary characteristic or that a person may be born as a "criminal." Physical characteristics such as a prominent jaw, chin leaning forward, narrow forehead, high cheekbones, flat or wide nose upturned, large chin, very prominent in appearance, crooked nose or thick lips, sly eyes, minimal beard or baldness, insensitivity to pain, and having long arms can help identify criminal traits. He also concluded that males perpetrated most crimes. Women who commit crimes represent a state of degeneration or deterioration. She thinks that their docile demeanour, lack of effort, and intelligence make it impossible for them to commit crimes (Margaretha, 2013).

From a psychoanalytic standpoint, Sigmund Freud has an opinion on what constitutes a crime. The imbalance in the connection between the Id, Ego, and Superego renders people weaker and, as a result, more prone to engage in deviant or criminal conduct. According to Freud, the deviation is caused by excessive guilt because of an inflated superego. People with an excessive superego may feel bad for no cause and want to be punished; his method of coping with guilt is to commit crimes. Crimes are done to appease the superego because the penalty is subconsciously desired to alleviate guilt (Margaretha, 2013).

The degree of education involves a person's capacity to manage emotions, which impacts speaking or communication skills, socialization, self-confidence, and other characteristics that support living as an unemployed person (Anwar, 2020). People who are excellent at talking and socializing do better at their jobs than those who are constantly silent and do not dare to develop their potential.

Laziness and reliance on short-term work, for example, suppose there is a culprit who does not want to work hard and instead chooses to commit a crime since it is simpler to get money. Factors that contribute to crime, particularly self-destruction, are often generated by the offenders. The reason may be deliberate or unintentional (Dewi, 2014). The elements often or may emerge from the offenders that result in the formation of the crime of vandalism.

3.3. Fight for Power Factor

Companies now employ this method more often since it is seen to be more lucrative for them. If you have professional employees, the income will be very high, causing the company's development to accelerate. Suppose the marketing actions of the results carried out by individuals or organizations until they reach the hands of consumers are classified systematically (Armawi, 2013). In that case, they are split into two main categories, namely Collectors or Carriers and Marketing Actors.

It has been said that the perpetrator syndrome does not just exist in the lowest classes. There is, however, an upper class. This is related to cultural differences. People who live in poverty aspire to have a good life. At the same time, everything must go through a particular procedure. Most of these individuals desire a decent job without having to go through the procedure.

Pollution control by industry should ensure that the quantity of material that produces pollution is not hazardous and does not interfere with the community's environment's survival (Reflita, 2015). As a result, according to the statistics, waste treatment methods are required before dumping garbage into rivers or waterways. It must minimize the effects of trash generated by human activities, and people should be encouraged to recycle soil and other garbage. If necessary, ban any trash dumping into the maritime ecosystem.

3.4. Environment Factor

The effects of this damage to effect, it is hoped that residents in the area will preserve the assets contained in the environment. Recognize the value of being a biological resource and preserve nature's ability to provide a source of livelihood for the surrounding population to create welfare for the community (Yuliani, 2013).

The conclusion is that the harm done by someone happens not only because of the intended destruction but also from the acts of irresponsible hands. A man who is never content with what he has gained is only concerned with his selfishness. Therefore, he will use any methods, legal or illegal, to satisfy himself and the group (Eleanora, 2012; Hafidah et al., 2013; Mukarromi & Ishak, 2017).

We live not just for ourselves but for future generations who will need the same resources that we have now. So, let us preserve our environment for the sake of our nation's and future generations' futures. We are keeping the environment and another biota attractive by preserving them.

Today, the threat level for destruction is exceptionally high. Furthermore, many immigrants work without permission. Foreigners' willingness to breach the archipelago's established borders is likewise very high. Even though they were on Indonesian soil, they dared to attack the police with weapons. It is not simple to overcome the numerous disruptions and dangers mentioned above.

4. Conclusion

The environmental devastation in Indonesia is worsening by the day. These circumstances have posed a direct danger to human life. Natural catastrophes are also more likely when the degree of natural harm rises. Natural disasters may be caused by two factors: natural occurrences and human actions. Environmental damage may be defined as degradation or a reduction in environmental quality. This degradation in the environment is defined by the loss of land, water, air resources, the extinction of

natural flora and animals, and the devastation of ecosystems. The destruction of the environment has a direct effect on human existence. Later in social psychology, the phrase "social setting" arose, referring to any circumstance in which people have a reciprocal connection with one another. In the case of vandalism, the parties or organizations who carry out the damage often have the same Vision and Mission. As a result of this commonality, the perpetrators of the destruction tend to have high levels of solidarity among their members. As a result, if one member performs a lawless act, the other members will find it extremely simple to follow suit.

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