

Application Of Cultural Deviance Criminology Theory to Develop Human Resources to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS) in Karangtanjung Village, Karawang Regency

Zarisnov Arafat¹, Sartika Dewi², I Ketut Margayasa³, Dani Durahman⁴

Postgraduate Doctoral Program
Langlangbuana University Bandung, Indonesia^{1,2,3,4}

e-mail: zarisnov@ubpkarawang.ac.id¹

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ABSTRACT

Karangtanjung Village is a village with an area of 380 Ha/m² in the Lemahabang District, Karawang Regency, with the main livelihood being agriculture.. The problem of difficulty in finding work due to the shift in the paradigm of society from agrarian to industrial areas creates inequality, thus potentially causing poverty which leads to crime problems so that it is necessary to conduct research on this phenomenon which is a concern of the Sustainable Development Goals program. Based on this, the identification of the problems raised in this study is what are the factors causing the many crimes that occur in Karawang Regency in relation to the theory of Cultural Deviance? and how are crime prevention efforts to build human resources to realize the Sustainable Development Goals program in Karangtanjung Village? This study uses a qualitative method with an empirical juridical approach. The conclusion of the researcher is that the factors causing the many crimes that occur in Karawang Regency are related to the Cultural Deviance theory, due to the increasing number of residents who do not have prospects (hopes) due to the poor social integration process which gives rise to social inequalities (potential economic sources that are still controlled by a handful of parties) and efforts that can be made to build human resources in order to realize the Sustainable Development Goals program in Karangtanjung Village are by instilling a mindset in the workforce to become entrepreneurs by utilizing the potential of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector under the guidance of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Karangtanjung Village.

Keywords: *Criminology, Village, Sustainable Development Goals.*

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Development GoalsThe Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a program aimed at implementing sustainable development to improve the welfare of communities initiated by the United Nations (UN) in order to improve the welfare of communities throughout the world. Currently, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program is not only targeted as a national program, but has also penetrated down to the village level with the aim of maintaining the quality of life and the environment by carrying out inclusive development and implementing village governance that can realize an increase in the quality of life from one generation to the next.

Sustainable development, or the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), is a global commitment encompassing economic, social, and environmental aspects. The implementation of the SDGs emphasizes the importance of involving all elements of society, including at the village level, in efforts to create inclusive and sustainable prosperity. One of the main foundations in implementing the SDGs agenda is the development of superior human resources (HR), with integrity, and able to adapt to the dynamics of the times. On the other hand, HR development cannot be separated from the social and cultural conditions of the local community. In many rural areas in Indonesia, including Karangtanjung Village, Karawang Regency, the challenge in developing quality HR is still influenced by the existence of cultural values that deviate from or contradict constructive social norms. For example, tolerance of juvenile delinquency, minimal social control over drug trafficking, low motivation for education, and unproductive informal economic practices that have become part of a lifestyle that is considered normal in certain local contexts. This phenomenon can be analyzed through the lens of the criminological theory of cultural deviance.

The criminological theory of cultural deviance holds that deviant behavior does not stem solely from individual morals, but is a product of the cultural values and social environment in which the individual grows and develops. In rural contexts, particularly those with limited access to education, economic opportunities, and public facilities, deviant values can develop into collective norms that ultimately hinder development. When a community becomes accustomed to lifestyles that are inconsistent with productive values and formal law, they tend to normalize forms of social deviance.

Karawang Regency, as one of the developing regions in West Java Province, has a total area of 1,753.27 km² with a high regional minimum wage in Indonesia, but still presents problems that need to be addressed.¹ The application of this theory in the context of human resource development in Karangtanjung Village is important as an analytical tool and strategic approach. By understanding that the root of the problem lies in deviant cultural construction, development interventions can be designed with a more cultural, participatory, and transformative approach. For example, the revitalization of positive local values, the involvement of traditional and religious leaders in the social education process, and the empowerment of youth through productive activities based on village potential, are part of the solution that not only eradicates deviation, but also encourages the creation of superior human resources who become agents of change in their environment. Thus, sustainable development at the village level is not sufficient with just an economic and infrastructure approach, but also needs to be accompanied by value and cultural reform through human resource development based on sociological and criminological understanding. Karangtanjung Village, as part of a living and dynamic social entity, has great potential for social transformation if supported by development policies that are well-targeted, culturally based, and inclusive.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global agenda aimed at ending poverty, reducing inequality, and protecting the environment. One of the key pillars in realizing the SDGs is the development of high-quality, competitive human resources with moral integrity. However, in rural areas such as Karangtanjung Village, Karawang Regency, the challenge of developing superior human resources often intersects with complex social, economic, and cultural issues.

¹ 'Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Barat' <<http://www.jabarprov.go.id>>.

Karangtanjung Village, like many other villages in Indonesia, is not free from social deviance issues that can hinder the development process. In this context, the criminological theory of cultural deviance becomes relevant for analysis and application. This theory explains that deviant behavior is not always caused by individual factors alone, but also by the cultural values that develop within a particular community. When norms within a group conflict with dominant social values, the potential for deviant behavior increases. For example, in some communities, actions such as juvenile delinquency, drug use, or unproductive consumer behavior are often accepted as part of the environment. This reflects a form of cultural deviance that can hinder the achievement of the SDGs, particularly in aspects of quality education, decent work and economic growth, as well as peace, justice, and strong institutions.

Applying cultural deviance theory to human resource development in Karangtanjung Village is crucial for identifying the roots of social deviance based on local culture. With this understanding, development approaches can be directed in a more contextual and participatory manner. Through educational programs, the involvement of community leaders, and the development of the character of the younger generation, deviant cultural values can be shifted toward productive and constructive values that support sustainable development. This effort also aligns with critical and restorative criminology approaches that not only punish perpetrators of deviance but also improve the social conditions underlying it. Thus, human resource development based on cultural awareness and social values can provide a strong foundation for realizing the SDGs at the village level.

Rapid industrialization, not supported by adequate education, has created challenges in adapting and finding employment. It's undeniable that the majority of the population is employed in factories, although a significant portion still works as farmers.² The rapid conversion of rice fields to housing/settlements and industrial areas has led to rapid population growth, driven by the influx of people from outside Karawang who have settled in Karawang to find work as factory workers. This rapid population growth has resulted in a rise in crime rates, dominated by violent crimes, diminishing the sense of security for the community.

The most frequent crimes in Karawang Regency are currently dominated by theft, fraud, and violence. This is believed to be due to an increase in crime rates in recent years, based on information obtained.³ Given these conditions, the basis for this research is efforts to improve the quality of human resources to achieve sustainable development (Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs). The frequent crime cases in Karawang Regency, according to the author, arise from various factors, particularly the social and cultural environment prevailing in the communities where the perpetrators live.

Based on the above, it is necessary to conduct a study to find the relevance between the high crime rate in Karawang Regency and efforts to develop human resources, so that researchers are interested in conducting research with the title Application of Cultural Deviance Criminology Theory to Develop Human Resources to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Karangtanjung Village, Karawang Regency. Based on the background that has been described previously, the identification of the problems in this study are:

1. What factors cause the large number of crimes that occur in Karawang Regency to be linked to the Cultural Deviance theory?

² 'Prodeskel Kemendagri' <<http://www.prodeskel.binapemdes.kemendagri.go.id>>.

³ 'BPS Kabupaten Karawang' <<http://www.karawangkab.bps.go.id>>.

2. How are crime prevention efforts to build human resources to realize the Sustainable Development Goals program in Karangtanjung Village?

METHODS

This research is a normative research using qualitative research methods and using an empirical juridical approach because the main data used is primary data obtained based on information in the field.⁴ The empirical legal approach is an attempt to gain clarity and understanding of a problem based on existing realities or case studies. The empirical legal approach is carried out by conducting direct research at the research location through observations and interviews with competent parties to obtain an overview of the data related to the problem being studied

The empirical legal approach is a method that combines a normative legal approach (the study of legislation) with an empirical approach (field/community studies). Therefore, this research not only examines the law from the written perspective but also examines how the law is applied and understood in the practice of social life, focusing on facts and data obtained from the community through field research. The goal is to understand how the law works in real life, how society understands it, and how the law influences social behavior. The specifications in this research are descriptive explanatory, namely research that aims to describe or explain something that happened or is taking place in a certain place and at a certain time.⁵

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. The Factors Causing the Many Crimes That Occur in Karawang Regency Are Linked to the Theory of Cultural Deviance

Karangtanjung Village is one of the villages in the Lemahabang District, Karawang Regency with an area of 380 Ha/m² with the main livelihood being agriculture. This is because Karangtanjung Village has very good land for rice fields, besides that there are also several people who work in the livestock and trade sectors. Karangtanjung Village consists of 4 (four) hamlets namely Tanjung Hamlet, Pasirkembang Hamlet, Rawadukuh Hamlet, and Kedawung Hamlet with a total population of Karangtanjung Village of 5,728 (five thousand seven hundred twenty eight) people consisting of 2,852 (two thousand eight hundred fifty two) male residents and 2,876 (two thousand eight hundred seventy six) female residents where the population comes from 762 (seven hundred sixty two) heads of families.⁶

In the implementation of the program *Sustainable Development Goals* or SDGs in Karangtanjung Village, the current priority sector is in the education sector. This is proven by the fact that the Karangtanjung Village government has facilitated the establishment of educational institutions, namely 2 (two) Kindergartens (TK) and 4 (four) Elementary Schools (SD) and is currently developing the Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) and the Karangtanjung Village Youth Organization (Karang Taruna) by continuing to strive to carry out other activities for the village community. Seeing this condition, from a criminological perspective (the science that studies crime), there is the potential for crime that could occur if the things previously stated by the author in the background are met, considering the difficulty of getting a job

⁴ Soerjono Soekanto, *Introduction to Legal Research* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1983).

⁵ Soerjono Soekanto, *Normative Legal Research* (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2010).

⁶ *Karangtanjung Village Profile Data* (Karangtanjung).

while the cost of living is increasing. If we examine the study of criminology, there are several criminogenic factors or factors that cause crime, including:

1. Poverty, unemployment, ignorance, and an unsuitable/incongruous education system;
2. The increasing number of people who have no prospects (hope) due to the process of social integration and also due to worsening social inequalities;
3. Loosening of social and family ties;
4. Abuse of alcohol, drugs and others;
5. The expansion of organized crime activities;
6. Encouragement (especially by the mass media) of ideas and attitudes that lead to acts of violence, unequal rights or intolerance.⁷

Of these criminogenic factors, there are several things that occur in Karawang Regency, but not necessarily only the responsibility of law enforcement officials, but must also be a concern for the community, especially village government officials. The high rate of population and workforce growth in Karawang Regency which is not necessarily supported by labor absorption, resulting in the impact of high unemployment is accused of being a suspected trigger for many crimes, coupled with the social and economic inequality that occurs as well as the loosening of social ties further adds to the belief that these factors influence the high crime rate.

The above matters are also in line with the criminological theory known as Cultural Deviance Theories. This theory of cultural deviance focuses on the social forces that cause people to engage in criminal activity.⁸ Cultural deviance theories view crime as a set of values unique to the lower class. It is said to be lower class, meaning that conventional crime is mostly committed by people from lower-middle economic backgrounds, not by intellectual criminal groups (white-collar crime).⁹ Furthermore, based on Social Disorganization Theory Which focuses on the development of areas with high crime rates related to the disintegration of conventional values caused by rapid industrialization, increased immigration, and urbanization.¹⁰ It was emphasized by Clifford Shaw and Henry Mc Kay that this theory explains the population spread across different spaces to empirically examine the relationship between crime rates and different spaces, for example, slums, city centers, commercial areas and so on. This concludes that the most crucial (determining) factor is not ethnicity, but rather the position of the group in the distribution of economic status and cultural values, which further shows that cultural transmission is delinquency was socially learned behavior, transmitted from one generation to the next generation in disorganized urban areas (delinquency is learned social behavior, which is transferred from one generation to the next generation in a disorganized urban environment).¹¹

Rapid industrialization and increased population growth rates through immigration and urbanization programs, is also a driving factor in the high crime rate, considering that many workers find it difficult to compete for jobs, resulting in the emergence of many groups whose aim is to commit criminal acts under the pretext of fulfilling their living needs because they do not have jobs and in fact the

⁷Zarisnov Arafat, Op.Cit, p 20.

⁸Topo Santoso and Eva Achjani Zulfa, Op.Cit, p. 67

⁹Interview with Members of the Lemahabang Sector Police.

¹⁰Zarisnov Arafat, Loc.Cit.

¹¹Ibid.

perpetrators of conventional crimes are people from the lower middle class (lower class). So it can be believed that conventional crime What happened in Karawang Regency arose from social pressure (in this case related to the needs of life) and encouragement from the individual perpetrator who wanted to learn to commit the crime so that he could later gain benefits without considering the losses to others. According to expert opinion, Robert F. Meier stated that:

“The definition of crime is increasingly broadened politically, economically, and socially, so that a school of thought arises from the assumption that deviant behavior, which is called crime, must be explained by looking at the structural conditions that exist in society and placing this in the context of inequality of power, prosperity, economic and political change in society.”¹²

From this opinion, it strengthens the belief that crime is also influenced by social factors which originate from the inequality of prosperity and drastic economic changes as well as the drive from within the individual perpetrator, so that if these things are integrated, then the factors that drive the high number of conventional crimes in Karawang Regency are obtained.

B. Crime Prevention Efforts to Build Human Resources to Realize the Sustainable Development Goals Program in Karangtanjung Village

In addition to discussing the factors causing the high number of crimes in Karawang Regency, the author will also discuss efforts to develop human resources to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals program in Karangtanjung Village. This is a significant concern, according to the author, because crime prevention efforts are far more effective than prosecuting perpetrators. Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals program in Karangtanjung Village is expected to reduce this potential rate. According to GP Hoefnagels, crime prevention efforts can be broadly divided into two parts, namely through penal channels (sanctions/criminal punishment) and non-penal channels (outside criminal law enforcement).¹³ In efforts to prevent and overcome crime, an integral approach must be carried out, namely a balance between penal and non-penal. The difference between the two is that efforts to overcome through penal channels emphasize more on the repressive nature (oppression/eradication/suppression) after the crime has occurred, while non-penal channels emphasize more on the preventive nature (prevention/deterrence/control) before the crime occurs. Crime prevention through penal means is achieved by implementing criminal law, while through non-penal means is achieved by handling and overcoming the factors, causes and conditions that give rise to crime.¹⁴

In addition to these efforts, pre-emptive efforts can also improve all forms of efforts that have been explained above, considering that pre-emptive efforts are early detection measures that prioritize a persuasive approach and are far from enforcement efforts that tend to pursue a deterrent effect but have not been proven to reduce the number of crimes. Efforts to combat crime by using criminal sanctions (criminal punishment) are the most ancient method throughout human civilization, and even today criminal law is still used and relied upon as a means of criminal politics.¹⁵ Non-penal means are considered a potential strategy in preventing and overcoming crime

¹²JE Sahetapy, *Criminology Theory: An Introduction*, PT Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, 1992, p. 6

¹³Zarisnov Arafat, *Op.Cit*, p. 22

¹⁴*Ibid.*

¹⁵*Ibid*, p. 23

because the effectiveness of penal means is still doubted or questioned or in other words, overcoming crime by implementing criminal law is still limited. This is because the factors that cause crime are very complex and are beyond the reach of the law, so that it is necessary to handle and overcome the factors or causes and conditions that give rise to crime such as increasing educational facilities and improving the quality of education, improving the economic conditions of the community by making it easier for people to carry out business activities, adding skills to the workforce so that they are able to compete in getting decent jobs, and often holding religious activities that contain recommendations not to commit acts that violate God's commands, so that with such activities it is hoped that the crime rate can be reduced in Karawang Regency.

Furthermore, law enforcement officials, specifically the police, need to take action to prevent criminals from committing further crimes. The following steps can be taken by the police to reduce crime:

1. Conducting outreach regarding legal sanctions against criminals;
2. Create guard posts around crime-prone areas;
3. Becoming a mediator in efforts to bring peace between the two parties, if a dispute arises over a criminal act; and
4. Creating character in society so that they are able to provide advice to the community not to commit criminal acts.

There are several preventive steps that can be taken to reduce the crime rate, including:

1. Improving social welfare to reduce unemployment, which in itself will reduce crime;
2. Improve the administration and supervision system to prevent behavioral deviations;
3. Increasing legal counseling to create legal awareness in society;
4. Increase police personnel and community security personnel to enhance preventive measures; and
5. Improving moral resilience and professionalism for law enforcement officers.

In addition, efforts that can be made by village government officials, especially in Karangtanjung Village, are to optimize the role of youth in the village through the Karang Taruna institution and the Village Empowerment Institution to explore the potential of the workforce to fill their free time with positive activities so as to reduce the number of unemployed which will potentially lead to crime. In addition, it is also necessary to instill a mindset in the workforce to become entrepreneurs by utilizing the potential of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector under the guidance of the Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Karangtanjung Village, so that they are not focused only on finding work, such as how to manage a business, develop tools to assist in production efforts, and help the process of brand recognition (branding) and marketing through social media which currently plays a very important role in providing information to the community. In order to perfect these efforts, an agenda of social activities is also needed in the form of religious education (religious studies in places of worship) and educational communication activities to the community in preventing and overcoming crime.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research conducted, it is concluded that the high rate of crime in Karawang Regency is closely related to the Cultural Deviance theory. This phenomenon is driven by several factors, including the weak economic conditions experienced by the lower class, an education system that is not yet aligned or compatible with the actual needs of human resource development and does not accommodate the expectations of stakeholders. This mismatch leads to ignorance, unemployment, and poverty. In addition, the growing number of individuals who lack prospects and hope due to poor social integration processes further contributes to social inequality, including the concentration of economic resources in the hands of a few. To address these issues and support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program in Karangtanjung Village, more targeted human resource development strategies are needed. Efforts that can be made include optimizing the role of village youth through Karang Taruna (Youth Organization) and Village Empowerment Institutions to explore workforce potential and engage them in positive activities during their free time. Furthermore, it is essential to instill an entrepreneurial mindset among the workforce by utilizing the potential of the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector under the guidance of the Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Karangtanjung. This includes training on business management, development of tools to support production activities, and assistance with branding and marketing through social media platforms.

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