

Correlation of increasing number of tourists with crime rate in Sumenep regency in social disorganization theory

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.66856/ijl.2026.12.3.12297>

Abstract

Tourism is one of the initiatives aimed at improving people's well-being and regional development facilities. The growth in the number of tourist visitors in Sumenep Regency was linked to a rise in the region's crime rate. Related to social disorganization theory, this study seeks to investigate the concrete relationship between a rise in tourists visiting and an increase in crime rates. In the Sumenep Regency area, this studies use empirical research method with original data gathered from various agencies. Based on the concept of *Conditio sine qua non* and an increase in crime in specific forms with certain conditions, there is a concrete connection between increased tourist visitors and increased crime rates. The ratio of crime areas has shifted, particularly in areas with tourism potential.

Keywords: Crime, Social Disorganization, Social Pathology, Tourism

Introduction

Tourism includes a diverse range of tourism activities that are supported by a variety of facilities and services supplied by the community, business owners, the government, and local governments. The definition of tourism is as stated in Article 1 point 3 of the Tourism Law of 2009. Tourism serves to address the physical, spiritual, and intellectual demands of every tourist through recreation and travel, as well as to enhance state income in order to realize people's welfare.

People's welfare and a just and prosperous society can be attained if the Indonesian people pursue progress in all aspects of life. Each region must be able to identify sectors that might help their regions develop, particularly the tourist sector (Manoe, Herawati, and Indarja 2017) ^[16]. Before 1970, development was viewed purely as an economic phenomenon; nevertheless, it has become clear over time that significant economic growth does not guarantee an improvement in the majority of the population's standard of life. According to empirical statistics, several countries with high economic growth still experience unemployment, poverty, and other human-related societal problems (Effendi and Windari 2022) ^[8].

Human development considers humans to be the main objective of development, rather than only an input to development. As a result, the primary purpose of development is to establish an environment in which individuals can live a long, healthy, and productive life (Badan Pusat Statistik 2020) ^[4]. The human development index is an essential metric of success in attempts to improve human life quality (community/ population). The human development index can be used to evaluate a region's or country's rank or level of growth. The human development index is crucial data for Indonesia since, in addition to measuring government performance, it is used to determine the General Allocation Fund (DAU) for a region (Badan Pusat Statistik 2021) ^[25].

Each local government tries to strengthen its regional economy, including acquiring more Original Local Government Revenue. One strategy for increasing local revenue is to maximize the potential in the tourism sector

(Sihombing, Diamantina, and Soermarmi 2017) ^[23]. Madura Island is one of the large islands beyond the boundary of the island of Java, which is still part of East Java Province; there are roughly 126 minor islands that stretch around Sumenep Regency itself. Madura island's location, with all of its districts located near the water, has indisputable beach tourism potential. Each district in Madura has natural tourism potential that should be relied on. Madura's tourism assets include not only environmental tourism but also historical, cultural, and religious tourism. This tourist richness is likely only a fraction of the many tourism opportunities that have yet to be fully realized. Constructive action is required to manage and develop part of this potential order for the central government's goals of strengthening local culture as Indonesia's regional treasure to be protected (Arifin 2017) ^[3].

There is a link between corruption and tourism, according to the World Economic Forum. That the higher the level of corruption in a country, as measured by Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, the lower the rate of foreign visitors visiting that country (Irsyad 2021) ^[11]. This viewpoint also has a constant impact, as there is a correlation between the growth and diversity of potential crimes that occur in an area as tourism grows.

According to I Wayan Suardana and I Made Walesa Putra's research, the Province of Bali, particularly the Nusa Penida region, as a tourist attraction, influences the occurrence of various crimes in the region (Suardana and Putra 2018) ^[26]. Another study, conducted by Calista Happy Andiani, discovered a relationship between the number of tourist visits and an increase in one sort of crime, namely Child Sexual Tourism (PSA) (Andiani 2019) ^[2].

Several studies on crime from a geographical or spatial perspective have been carried out by researchers from all over the world. Research from Jonathan Abraham and Vania Ceccato looks at crime and security in rural areas as an implementation of Social Disorganization theory (Abraham and Ceccato 2022) ^[1], another study from Agnieszka Lisowska and Kierepka also analyzed the spatial distribution of crime (Lisowska-Kierepka 2022) ^[14]. Both of these studies try to analyze that crime has a character that can be

determined based on the geography or region of an area. Two other studies that specifically examine the correlation between crime and geographic spatial are research from Michael Jendryke and Stephen C. McClure which mapping hate crimes in the United States from spatial analysis (Jendryke and McClure 2019) ^[13] and research from Melo and Anderson which examines crime and geography in Brazil (Melo, Andersen, and Matias 2017) ^[18]. Previous studies have only examined the correlation between crime and tourism or crime with geographical factors, but have not really examined the link between increased tourist visitors and increased crime.

In Sumenep Regency, the number of tourists increased from 2017 to 2019 ^[27]. This time period was chosen since, prior to the epidemic, tourism was suspended from 2020 to 2021 and resumed in late 2021 until present. Based on this time frame, the number of tourists in Sumenep Regency in 2017 was 1,051,145, 1,288,019 in 2018, and 1,498,486 in 2019 ^[27]. The number of tourists in Sumenep Regency increased by 43% in three years s(Dinas Kebudayaan Pariwisata Pemuda dan Olahraga Kabupaten Sumenep 2019) ^[27]. Other figures show that the crime rate in Sumenep Regency climbed by 58% between 2017 and 2019 ^[27]. Stealing, narcotics, morality, social safety, sharp weapons, robbery, and other offenses have all grown (Sumenep 2019) ^[27]. Several previous studies have examined the relationship between tourism and Original Local Government Revenue, including research from Sujud Rudolf Manoe and Ratna Herawati Indaria in 2017 and Rita Sihombing and friends in 2017 ^[16], both of which explained the role of the Tourism Office in efforts to increase PAD in Kupang and North Sumatra. Other studies that are consistent with this research include two previously mentioned studies, that is research from I Wayan Suardana and I Made Walesa Putra in 2018 ^[26] and research from Calista Happy Andiani in 2019 ^[2], both of which discuss increasing tourism and increasing crime but from different perspectives.

The rise in crime rates in Sumenep Regency in line with the rise in visitor numbers will be analyzed through the lens of social disorganization theory, a criminological theory that explains crime through spatial considerations. This research will have a tangible impact as a proactive effort by the local administration to consider the potential impacts of increased tourism on regional development.

This study is a socio-legal study, a type of alternate technique to investigating legal doctrinal topics (Bedner 2012) ^[5]. The correlation between a rise in tourist numbers and an increase in crime rates in Sumenep will be studied by the researchers. The statistics obtained are primary data from the Sumenep Regency's Central Bureau of Statistics and data from the Sumenep District Court. The acquired data will be evaluated, and the researchers will provide reasons for the research conclusions gained.

The following issues will be investigated in this study: 1) Is there a strong correlation between the growth in tourism visitors and the increase in crime? 2) How does social disorganization theory account for the link between an increase in tourism visitors and an increase in crime?

Analysis and Discussions

1. Correlation of Increasing Number of Tourists and Increasing Crime

In the area of criminal law, causality or cause and effect is the instrument for determining the correlation of an act that has an impact on other actions. There are at least three basic theories in investigating the teaching of causality that can be

used to explain the concept of causation. Von Buri was one of the figures that proposed the theory of *Conditio sine qua non*, which signifies non-absolute conditions. This approach does not distinguish between circumstances and causal factors, claiming that all factors are conditions that lead to the occurrence of an effect (Mawaddaturrokhmah, Muhamad Muhdar, and Rini Apriyani 2020) ^[17].

All matters connected to the occurrence of a criminal event can be classified as causes under the notion or principle of *Conditio sine qua non*. This lesson will be used to examine the relationship between a rise in the number of tourists and a rise in crime in Sumenep Regency.

In this study, two sets of data will be compared: those from the Sumenep Regency Culture, Tourism, Youth, and Sports Office (Disbudparpora) and the Sumenep Regency Central Bureau of Statistics. The timeline is essentially the same, running from 2017 through 2019. The number of tourists increased by 43% between 2017 and 2019, but the crime rate increased by 58% between 2017 and 2019.

The District Court crime rate data is a criminal statistical tool used to see the reality of crimes that occur in society, in this case, those that have received court decisions. Criminal statistics are expected to serve as a guide in determining the reality level of crime by observing the pattern of crime that keeps changing up and down to order to identify the types of crime that must be taken seriously to order to carry out preventive or persuasive efforts to reduce the rate of increase in the crime rate (Rohman 2016) ^[22].

Some forms of crime that have experienced fluctuations in crime rates from 2017-2019 are as follows:

Table 1: Crime Rate in Sumenep Regency in 2017-2019 ^[27]

No	Forms of Crime	2017	2018	2019
1	Gambling	47	39	53
2	Morality	2	2	4
3	Theft and robbery	45	75	79
4	Narcotics	64	90	113
5	Violation of public order	14	19	21
6	Sharp weapon	12	22	21
	Total	184	247	291

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics for Sumenep Regency 2020

The data on the growth in crime in Sumenep is not crime statistics in general, but rather multiple offenses with a specific typology, specifically what the community refers to as a social ill. Some activities are classified as merely social diseases that require moralistic remedies. Poverty, prostitution, drunkenness, narcotics, gambling, and thievery are all symptoms of pure social sickness (Edy Chrisjanto 2021) ^[7].

There is a distinction between social pathology (social sickness) and social difficulties. There are still variations in how social pathology and social problems are addressed. Social pathology is defined as anything moralistic in nature that cannot be eradicated as long as society exists, and the measure in evaluating if society is moral or not is given to parties considered competent, such as legislators in crafting laws, courts, police, and so on. Social problems are considered social phenomena that must be found as soon as possible in order to solve the problem so that it not only cures or promotes the offenders of crime but also heals society by eliminating the reasons and conditions that create it. cause criminal activity (Mamluchah 2020) ^[15].

The crime rate in this study is measured simply, without the use of rules in estimating the crime rate in the criminal statistical approach developed by Larry Siegel, specifically by knowing the ratio of the number of crimes to the population, or the average value of crime per population density (Rohman 2016) ^[22]. The criminal statistics method was not used in this study because the research merely looked at the connection or association between a rise in crime and an increase in tourist numbers. Crime rate and crime clearance, for example.

In this study, a simplified method was employed to evaluate the correlation between an increase in the number of tourists and an increase in crime rates. First, the data reveals that a rise in the number of tourists is countered by an increase in the crime rate, based on the notion of *conditio sine qua non*. According to the Von Buri concept, it is not required to know if the causal element is a primary cause or the main reason, because all causes are classified as factors of effects in this concept.

Second, some of the crimes listed in the table above are classified as social diseases or social issues. When it comes to social diseases and social problems, the fundamental issue is poverty. Poverty can take many different forms, but in general, poor is defined as a lack of possessions or material poverty (Ishak 2013) ^[12]. This viewpoint is also consistent with Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) definition of poverty as a circumstance in which a person or group of people, men or women, are unable to fulfill their basic rights to live a decent life (Ulya 2018) ^[28].

Sumenep Regency's Human Development Index (HDI) is the third highest in East Java in 2021, with a rise of 0.91%, however Sumenep Regency is still rated 32 out of 38 regencies/cities in East Java (Statistik 2021) ^[25]. Even though Sumenep Regency has the third fastest economic growth in East Java, its HDI is still ranked seventh out of 38 East Java regencies/cities. The human development index is an essential metric of success in attempts to improve human life quality (community/population). The human development index can be used to determine a region's rank or level of development.

A low HDI shows that improvement in an area directly relevant to people's well-being has been unsuccessful, which might result in social injustices or social issues. Furthermore, an increase in economic growth that is not matched by an area's mental development and education has an impact on developing forms of oppression. Crime is inherent in the dynamic conditions of society, with various backgrounds attached to it, the most important of which are economic factors (Siregar 2017) ^[24].

Gambling, theft and robbery, and narcotics are three crimes with relatively high rates in Sumenep Regency when compared to other crimes given in table 1. These three are examples of prevalent economic crimes. Gambling and narcotics are two types of crime with distinct economic histories. Clearly said, if a crime has an economic backdrop, it is a crime that creates economic rewards for the criminal, such as theft or robbery, however this element does not apply to gambling or narcotics.

Narcotics dealers or narcotics couriers may carry out their operations for economic reasons, but narcotics addicts certainly are not for economic reasons, because purchasing narcotics is not cheap. According to the Indonesia Drug Report for 2022, persons aged 15 to 64 who are engaged in home duties but are not working are at a higher risk of drug

exposure, both in cities and in villages. More details are available from the same source, including the price of the cheapest narcotic kind methamphetamine, which is Rp. 700,000 (seven hundred thousand rupiah) per gram (PuslitDatin BNN 2022).

According to Irsyad Dhahri's research in Bone Regency, the causes of gambling include: a) habit/hobby elements; b) a lack of knowledge; c) environmental variables; d) a lack of economic resources; and e) a lack of law enforcement (Irsyad Dhahri 2017) ^[10]. Failin and Ana Ramadhona did a similar study in Bukittinggi and Payakumbuh, explaining that the causes of gambling are: a) a lack of economic resources; b) a lack of religious understanding; and c) unfavorable environmental factors (Failin and Ramadhona 2018). Both studies conclude that the lack of economic factors is the root cause of gambling. This is peculiar since both drug misuse and gambling require money to commit these activities, and the criminals are in severe economic circumstances.

Ghani Santika Pradana's research provides an answer to the problem of gambling and this economic factor. Gambling is part of the underground economy, which includes any economic activities that add value and must be included in national revenue under national accounting norms but are not currently recorded by the national measuring agency (Pradana 2014) ^[20].

Gambling and narcotics are examples of the underground economy, according to the notion. The offenders believe that what they are doing is part of an endeavor to make money and become self-sufficient, thus gambling participants believe that what they are doing is part of their livelihood and source of income.

There is a strategy to improve people's welfare if it is related to the growth of tourism in Sumenep Regency, with the emergence of new tourism potentials. Residents near tourist attractions can maximize their potential to generate revenue opportunities from tourism, but their behavior remains unchanged. Residents' economic situations are improving around the tourism potential, as are underground economic activity, gambling, and narcotics addiction.

Theft and robbery are also on the rise, and access to tourist destinations remains unsafe in the Madura region as a whole. With more and more visitors, the enormous number of degradations that occur at the entrance to tourist places encourages criminality. Extortion is another type of crime that has previously been examined but is not featured in the chart above. According to prior research, the busier and more well-known a tourist destination is, the greater the possibility of illegal taxes during certain periods (Effendi and Windari 2022) ^[8].

Based on these two factors, state there are clear connection between a rise in the number of tourists and an increase in crime, particularly certain types of crime.

Correlation of Increase in Number of Tourists and Increase in Crime in Social Disorganization Theory

Several criminological studies have been undertaken in order to analyze the relationship between crime and geographical characteristics or location. There is a divide within criminological ideas that separates crime in urban and rural regions. In comparison to rural areas, urban areas are a criminogenic factor. Low crime rates in villages are sometimes seen as evidence that crime and security are not prioritized in rural communities (Abraham and Ceccato 2022) ^[1].

Around the 18th and 19th centuries, the police attempted to evaluate crime by charting the site of the incident as part of the investigation process. At the time, criminal statistics were only being started, with relatively little data available. Agnieszka Lisowska's research has validated the use of cartographic statistical data to evaluate the existence and type of connections between crime and socioeconomic indicators, proving that the occurrence of crime in some locations is not a coincidence (Lisowska-Kierepka 2022) ^[14]. The Chicago group is known in criminology as a group that has had a great influence on spatial science in urban geography, which is the foundation of Shaw and McKay's theory of social disorganization (Olii 2019) ^[19]. Social

disorganization theory has long been used to examine the geography of crime, to explain geographical patterns of crime, and as a result of this theory, correlations between the prevalence of crime and settlement characteristics have been established.

Burgess established the notion of concentric zones in urban land use. Because of the cultural and social diversity of the population, economic competition over space, population expansion, easy transportation in all directions, and the city center is the main center for work, space near the center is limited, making it very valuable, and competition in the zone is very high, there is a greater proportion in the central area.

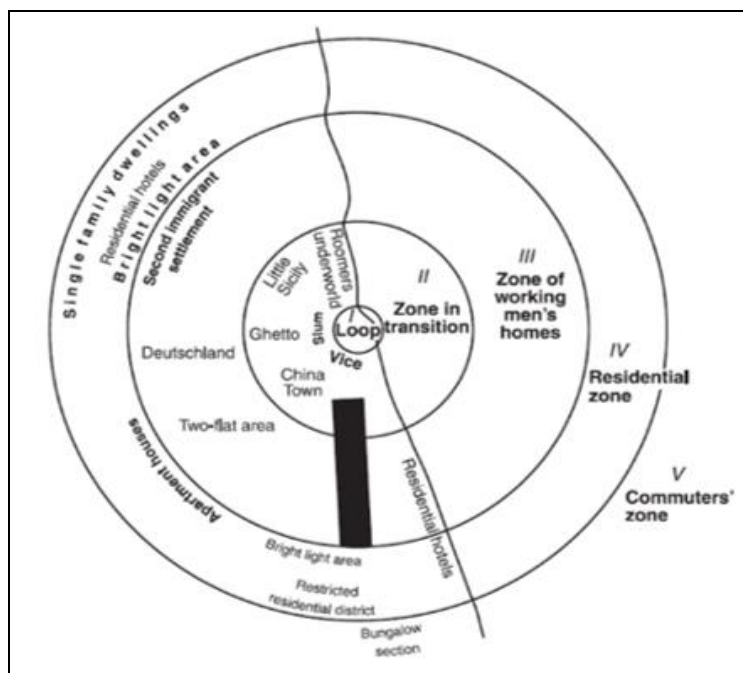


Fig 1: Burgess Concentric Zones

According to Burgess' concentric zones, the more in the center, the greater the population competition and the possibility for crime, and the more outside the zone, the safer from potential crime.

In Olii's research, quoting Ford, the village or settlement within the city is divided into 9 zones, particularly

regarding: 1) colonial port city zone; 2) Chinese/Chinatown commercial zone; 3) mixed commercial zone; 4) international commercial zone, which is also present around low-income villages; 5) government zone with elite settlements; 6) elite settlement zone; 7) middle-income suburbs, 8) industrial zone; and 9) village

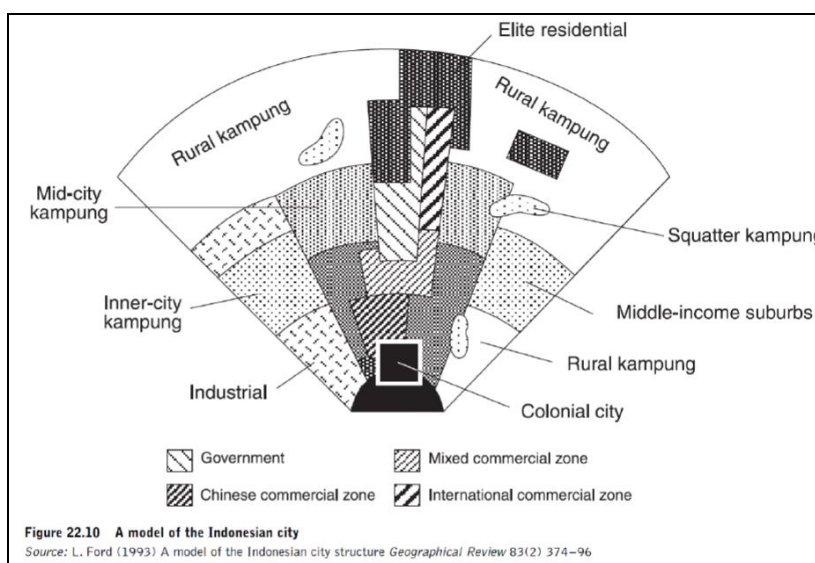
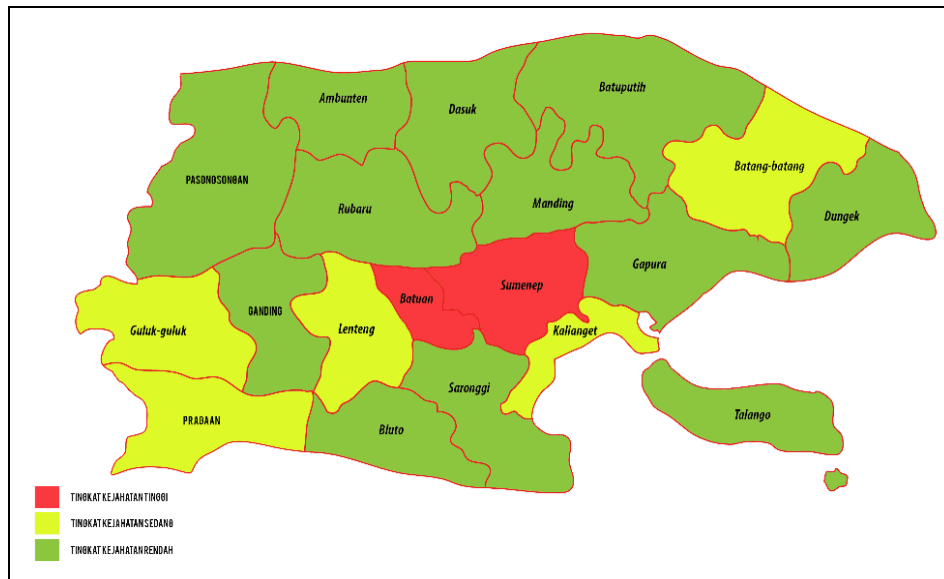


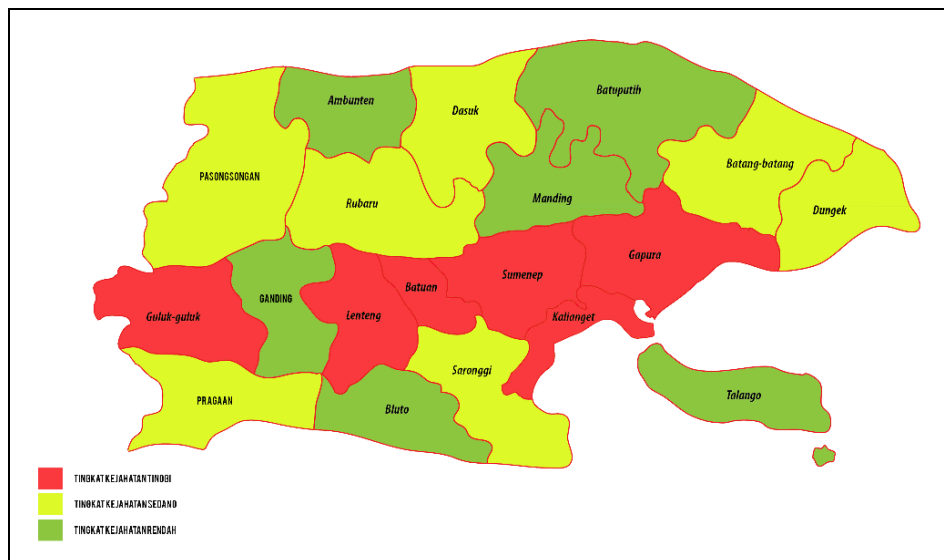
Fig 2: Model of City Zones in Indonesia

The distribution of crime in Sumenep Regency in 2017 and 2019 ^[27] can be compared using these two models as follows:



Source: data recapitulation from the Supreme Court decision directory

Fig 3: Map of the Distribution of Crime in Sumenep Regency in 2017



Source: data recapitulation from the Supreme Court decision directory

Fig 4: Map of the Distribution of Crime in Sumenep Regency in 2019 ^[27]

Based on these two images, there is an increase in the distribution of crime, as indicated by the red and yellow colors that are consistently distributed. The color red signifies that the city and surrounding regions continue to have high crime rates. There was an increase in some regions that were yellow in 2017 but red in 2019.

If the red area is related to Burgess' concentric zone map, the red area in 2017 is included in zones I and II, such as the loop area and the transition zone (Sumenep and Batuan City Districts). In 2019 ^[27], the regions in red have enlarged, and they are now included in zones III and IV, notably the workers' area zone and residential zones, in addition to zones I and II (Sumenep Kota and Batuan Districts) (Kalianget, Gapura, Lenteng and Guluk-Guluk Districts). Ford's mapping is even more extensive, including the colonial area zone and the Port (Kalianget District), Chinatown zone (Sumenep City District), commercial zone (Sumenep City District), government zone (Sumenep City

District), suburban zone (Gapura District, Batuan and Lenteng), and village zone (Guluk-Guluk District).

Several areas that noticed an increase in crime potential, which was initially low to moderate, were areas that had new tourism potential that drew many visitors in the last three years, including Saronggi District with the natural tourism of eKasoghi Beach and access to Sembilan Beach, and the famous Batang-Batang District, including Lombang Beach, Pasir Kasur, and access to Slopeng Beach, as well as a moderate to high increase in crime surrounding the Harbor, Kalianget, and Gapura sub-districts.

Based on Burgess' concentric zone, there is a change in the increase in crime from zone I and zone II, that zone IV, residential zone that is distant from the center of government and trade becomes a zone with high crime rates (Guluk-Guluk District). Zone IV includes areas where crime rates ranged from low in 2017 to moderate in 2019.

(Pragaan, Saronggi, Dungkek, Batang-Batang, Dasuk, Rubaru and Pasongsongan Sub-Districts).

The establishment and shifting of zones based on Burgess concentric zones deserve public and especially law enforcement officials' attention, especially in regions with new tourism potential with a high number of visitors, even if they are quiet. In these locations, some crimes such as narcotics, decency, and stealing (begal) are undertaken.

Shaw and McKay's social disorganization theory is used to study crime from geographical factors, understand spatial patterns of crime and because this theory establishes a relationship between the occurrence of crime and settlement characteristics (Melo, Andersen, and Matias 2017) ^[18]. The primary purpose of studying criminology is to predict crime and to prevent crime from occurring in society. One of the things that the police can use to stop criminals is to conduct patrols. Police patrols have an impact on crime prevention both directly and indirectly. The direct effects are as follows: 1) reducing crime; 2) providing a sense of security for the community; 3) preventing disruptions to security and public order; 4) obtaining information about the possibility of crime; and 5) limiting criminal movement in society (Haerani 2021) ^[9]. The indirect effect is growing public faith in the police, as well as police preparedness to provide services and a sense of security to the community.

The increase in crime rates from 2017 to 2019, particularly in locations with tourism potential, supports a clear correlation between rising crime rates and an increase in visits or tourists.

Conclusion

There is a concrete correlation between an increase in tourism and an increase in crime, particularly certain types of crime; this is based on the concept or theory of *conditio sine qua non* in the principles of cause and effect, and the increase in crime, which is classified as social pathology, has a strong causal factor, both in economics and in poverty and in the sense of economic improvement. These arguments are supported by the rising dispersion of crime based on regions with tourism potential. According to Burgess' concentric zones, there is a change in escalating criminality to zone IV, but precisely as Ford's concept of zones as part of social disorganization theory.

Suggestion

With the growing extensive distribution of crime and the need to conduct routine patrols in regions included in the medium and high zones, law enforcement personnel, particularly the police, can be advised to be more cautious. Communities must also be more attentive to their environment in order to ensure collective security.

Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments are extended to those who assisted with this field research, to parties in law enforcement and in government agencies.

Grants

This research was funded by the Research and Community Service Institute so that it is expected to be useful for society in general and for scientific studies in particular

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