

FACTORS AFFECTING CRIME RATE IN BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Abstrak:

The increasing prevalence of news about crime that occurs, both through electronic media and other media to perceptions from the public seems to never run out to be discussed. In the calculation of the Central Statistics Agency, in 1 minute 32 seconds there was 1 criminal act in Indonesia. Meanwhile, out of 100,000 people in Indonesia, 140 of them are at risk of crime. The high crime rate is influenced by several factors such as education, less strict laws, high unemployment and inadequate wages. The purpose of this study is to determine the motives that cause criminal acts in Bandar Lampung and to determine the factors that influence the occurrence of criminal acts in Bandar Lampung. This type of research is a type of qualitative descriptive and quantitative descriptive research with the nature of research, namely explanatory. The data used in this study is skunder data in the form of time series data from the Central Statistics Agency and other related institutions. While other data sources are primary data, namely observations made by researchers and interviews with several related parties. The analysis method used for secondary data is Ordinary Least Square (OLS) using multiple linear regression. The results of this study that partially each variable does not have an influence on crime that occurs in Bandar Lampung. But simultaneously together education, unemployment, GRDP and per capita income affect the occurrence of crime in Lampung. The result of Koefisen determination in this study was 74.7%.

Keywords: Crime Rate, Education Level, Unemployment Rate, GDP Per Capita Income

INTRODUCTION

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency, in 2013 Polda Metro Jaya recorded the highest number of crimes of all provinces in Indonesia was in Lampung, which was 40,498 cases. Even according to the crime index in 2015, Indonesia was ranked 68 out of 147 countries. In fact, in the calculation of the Central Statistics Agency in 1 minute 32 seconds

there was 1 criminal act in Indonesia. Meanwhile, out of 100,000 people in Indonesia, 140 people are at risk of crime.

Based on the number of crimes shown in the graph above, there has been an increase in crime. When viewed from 2011 to 2012 there was a decrease in crime but there was an increase in crime in 2013 followed by a decrease in 2014 and an increase again in 2015. According to the Lampung Police Chief, the disclosure of criminal cases in Lampung has increased, this can be seen from the picture of grak in 2016 and 2017. This proves that when viewed as a whole, the crime rate still occurs every year in Lampung. While crimes that can be solved on average are still far below the crimes that occur. This shows that there is still a lack of security and justice in Indonesia.

The high crime rate is influenced by several factors such as education, less strict laws, high unemployment and inadequate wages. When viewed from the side of education in Indonesia, there are inconsistencies in the curriculum every year, but in fact there has not been a significant increase in the morale of the nation's children. This shows that the picture of education in Indonesia is still unstable. In addition, unemployment is also one of the contributing indicators to the emergence of crime rates. Interestingly, the per capita income of Lampung Province is increasing, but criminal conditions are increasing as well. The increase in per capita income should reduce criminality in a province because high per capita income shows the welfare of a region. The following is an overview of the condition of increasing per capita income, poor people and GRDP of Lampung Province.

Per capita income and GDP are often used as indicators of development in addition to differentiating the level of economic progress between developed countries. Besides being able to provide an overview of the growth rate of public welfare in various countries, it can also illustrate changes in the pattern of changes in the level of public welfare that occur. Based on the picture of per capita income and GDP above, it can be seen that there is an increase in per capita income every year. This situation shows that economic development in Bandar Lampung is very good, namely the people of Bandar Lampung are prosperous because the average per capita income is above 20 million. Through the chart above, it can be concluded that the people of Bandar Lampung City

However, when viewed from data from 2011-2016 the number of poor people tends to decrease but in 2015 there appears to be a very significant increase in the number of poor people. Of course, when compared to per capita income and GDP which tend to increase every year and there is a mismatch between the increase in per capita income but it is not followed by a decrease in poor people.

Crime can also be associated with unemployment. Work is an activity carried out by someone so that they get income to meet the needs of life. Limited employment makes a person have to be unemployed. Utari (2012) assumes that someone who has a job as it is and even unemployed can cause evil personalities or moral diseases to achieve his desires.

There is a strong pressure from the psychological factors of the perpetrators of crime caused by not having income to meet the needs of daily life. If unemployment is not resolved, it can cause new problems, including poverty.

In addition to the above economic factors, crime is also closely related to social problems. Bandar Lamung is no exception" because there are so many schools and colleges Excellent that is believed to build a person's qualities such as good behavior and not deviating from norms in society so that education can be used as a benchmark in its influence with the crime rate. The higher a person's education, the better their behavior will be so that they consciously believe criminal acts are deviant behavior and can harm others. The high level of education reflects the quality of a person and is an added value to get a decent job so that it can discourage someone from committing crime.

METHOD

This research uses qualitative methods with a library research approach. Through this method, researchers can collect and analyze relevant secondary data from a variety of available sources, such as journal articles, books and official government documents. The data collection process begins with the identification of sources that are relevant and related to the research topic. Next, researchers conducted an analysis of the data collected. Analysis is carried out by identifying patterns, trends, and changes in related material.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Criminal or criminal offence, anything that violates the law or a crime. Perpetrators of crime are called criminals. Usually what is considered a criminal is a thief, murderer, robber, or terrorist.

Crime comes from the word crime. Crime is all kinds of activities that are opposed by society because they violate the law, social and religion and harm both psychologically and economically (Kartono : 1999). Crime is a negative act, where each perpetrator will be charged with various articles that have been regulated in the application of applicable laws.

Crime is a crime committed consciously and unconsciously either by women or men who harm others. Crime is not inherited or congenital (Kartini Kartono: 2005). According to W.A. Bonger is an antisocial act committed consciously or unconsciously, crime according to criminology is a hereditary event (congenital from birth, inheritance) nor is it a biological inheritance (Prodjodikoro: 2003) Crime can occur anytime and anywhere, crime must be fought as according to legal science because crime causes harm (Susilo in Maulana: 2014) According to Kartono in Arsono (2014) that crime is juridical is human behavior that is deviant, detrimental and associative.

According to the view of criminology, crime is considered a behavior that injures basic human morals, such as respect for property and protection of other sufferers. However,

these basic morals can differ based on time and community. (Adler, Mueller and Laufer in Arsono, 2014)

According to Sutrisno and Sulis, the cause of crime can be seen from several factors, namely the talent of the criminal, the surrounding nature and spiritual elements. The talent of a villain can be seen according to his psyche, irritability, soul powerlessness to withstand pressure External pressure, weak soul. Adan is also who from birth has acquired spiritual disabilities (Chazawi: 2002). In addition, the term kleptomania is those who often become very greedy people, what they see they want and steal. Forms of Criminal Acts a. Theft Theft in article 362 of the Criminal Code reads: Whoever takes

any thing, wholly or partly belonging to another person, with intent to possess unlawfully, shall be punished with theft, with imprisonment for not more than five years or a fine of not more than nine hundred rupiah. Theft comes from the root word curi which means to hide or secretly and a thief is a person who commits theft. That way the definition of theft is a person who takes someone else's property secretly or secretly by unauthorized means. (Poerwardaminta, 1984). Theft includes crimes against property regulated in articles 362 to 367 of the Criminal Code.

b. Immoral acts

Immorality is an act or behavior that deviates from the norms or rules of decency that currently lurks many women. The criminal act carries a maximum prison sentence of two years and eight months listed in article 289 of the Criminal Code concerning immoral acts with a penalty of 9 years in prison.

c. Pickpocketing

Pickpocketing is the negative activity of stealing items in the form of money in pockets, wallets and bags, cellphones and others belonging to others or not their rights quickly, agile and unknown to the victim or those around him. Pickpocketing is a criminal offense that meets article 365 paragraph 3 of the Criminal Code with a penalty of 15 years in prison.

d. Mugging

Mugging is a negative act or act by forcibly seizing the valuables of other people's property so as to cause material losses to victims of mugging is a criminal offense that meets article 365 paragraph 3 of the Criminal Code with a penalty of 15 years in prison.

e. Sharp weapon pointing

It is the seizure of the victim's property hargta is carried out by threatening to point a firearm so that the victim who is frightened surrenders his property. This crime meets Article 368 with a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison.

f. Persecution

Mistreatment is intentionally causing pain or injury to another person. But an act that causes pain or injury to another person cannot be considered persecution if it is done to increase the safety of the body. Persecution meets article 351 of the Criminal Code with a maximum prison sentence of two years and eight months.

g. Murder

It is an act that takes away or takes someone's life. The definition of murder like this means that the criminal act of murder is not classified whether it is done intentionally or unintentionally and or semi-intentionally. The crime of murder is listed in article 388 of the Criminal Code with the penalty of death penalty or imprisonment for life or for a certain time of not more than twenty years.

h. Deceit

Deception is the act of a person with a ruse, a series of lies, a false name with the intention of benefiting oneself with no rights. A series of lies is a sentence arrangement of lying sentences arranged in such a way that is a story of something as if true. Article 378 of the Criminal Code stipulates the crime of fraud with a maximum penalty of four years imprisonment.

i. Corruption

It is the behavior of individuals who use authority and position to extract personal benefits, harming the public interest and the state. The crime of corruption meets article 209 of the Criminal Code with a penalty of four years in prison.

According to Light, Keller and Calhoun, in their book *Sociology* (1989) there are four types of crime, namely:

1. White Collar Crime

This crime refers to crimes committed by a person of distinguished or high status in terms of his work. For example, tax evasion, embezzlement of company money, manipulation of a company's financial data (corruption) and so on.

2. Crime Without Victim

Crime does not cause suffering to the victim directly as a result of the criminal act committed. Examples include gambling, drunkenness and sex that is not legal but done voluntarily.

3. Organized Crime

This crime is committed in an organized and continuous manner using various means to get something desired (usually more material) by avoiding the law. For example, providers of prostitution services, stolen containers, trafficking women abroad for sexual commodities and so on.

The causes of crime according to some experts can be concluded as follows:

1. Poverty is the cause of revolution and criminality (Aristotle)
2. Opportunity to become a thief (Sir Francis Bacon)
3. Free will, hedonistic decisions and failures in the performance of the social contract (Voltaire & Rousseau)
4. Atavistic trait or innate antisocial traits as a cause of criminal behavior (Cesar Lambroso)
5. The punishment given to the offender is disproportionate (Classical Theorist)
6. Population Density (Muhammad Mustafa)

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the above changes, the conclusions in this study are:

- a. The motive for the crime in Bandar Lampung is the high need for life not supported by sufficient income, moral crisis and rampant drugs, the rise of motorcycle theft networks, good quality education.
- b. Based on the results of partial tests that individually there is no influence of each variable of education, unemployment, GRDP and per capita income on crime in Bandar Lampung.

However, based on the results of simultaneous tests that together there is an influence of variables of education, unemployment, GRDP and per capita income on crime in Bandar Lampung. The suggestions in this study are as follows:

1. The Bandar Lampung government should continue to pay attention to the motives that are the reasons for criminal acts in Bandar Lampung
2. The government improves the quality of education in order to be able to influence criminal changes that occur in Bandar Lampung considering that the economy is growing, of course, starting from good education
3. Creating jobs with decent income and can meet the needs of life.

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