

Hubungan fear of crime dengan intensitas aktifitas masyarakat di tempat yang pernah terjadi kejahatan terorisme = Fear of crime relationship with the intensity of community activities in place that has ever happened crimes of terrorism

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan hubungan fear of crime dengan intensitas aktifitas masyarakat di tempat yang pernah terjadi kejahatan terorisme. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan penelitian kuantitatif. Jumlah keseluruhan responden yang diambil secara acak di empat lokasi seperti di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI), Ritz Carlton, Kedubes Australia dan Mall Atrium Senen mencapai 150 orang. Sebagaimana dijelaskan oleh Garofalo (1981), yang mempengaruhi fear of crime diantaranya adalah pengalaman langsung, interaksi interpersonal dan media massa. Berdasarkan hasil perhitungan korelasi antar variabel, diketahui bahwa hubungan ketiga variabel tersebut lemah. Sementara itu hubungan antara fear of crime dengan intensitas aktifitas yang dikontrol oleh protective behavior juga diketahui memiliki hubungan yang lemah. Hubungan antar variabel yang lemah ini menurut pengamatan peneliti bahwa responden yang beraktifitas di tempat yang pernah terjadi kejahatan terorisme tersebut memiliki tingkat durasi, waktu dan frekuensi yang rendah dalam beraktifitas. Diketahui responden secara sadar maupun tidak sadar telah melakukan aktifitasnya di tempat tersebut karena suatu? kebutuhan?. Responden ada yang tidak tahu bahwa tempat tersebut pernah terjadi teror, bahkan mereka ada yang mengetahui tapi telah melupakan peristiwa teror tersebut.

Penelitian ini, diketahui memiliki hubungan yang lemah antara variabel fear of crime dengan intensitas aktifitas masyarakat, disarankan bagi peneliti yang lain untuk menambahkan variabel lain seperti usia, geografis, sosial maupun politik. Teori lain dapat ditambahkan, seperti mekanisme coping, teori manajemen risiko atau teori lain untuk melihat hubungan antara fear of crime dengan intensitas aktifitas masyarakat di tempat yang pernah terjadi kejahatan terorisme.

.....This study aims to clarify the relationship with the intensity of the fear of crime activity in the community where the crime of terrorism have occurred. This study uses a quantitative research approach. The total number of respondents who were randomly taken at four locations such as Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI), Ritz Carlton, Embassy of Australia and the Atrium Mall Senen to 150 people. As described by Garofalo (1981), which affects the fear of crime include direct experience, mass media and interpersonal interaction. Based on the calculation of the correlation between variables, it is known that these three variables the relationship is weak. While the relationship between fear of crime with the intensity of activity that is controlled by the protective behavior known to have a weak and insignificant. Relationships between variables are weak and not significant according to the observations of researchers, known to the respondents who indulge in what ever happened to the crime of terrorism is to have the duration, timing and low frequency in the activity. Known to the respondents consciously or unconsciously has conducted its activities in such places as a 'need'. Respondents who did not know that there was ever a place of terror, there are even those who know but have forgotten the terror events. This study, known to have a weak relationship between fear of crime with a variable intensity of community

activities, it is advisable for other researchers to add other variables such as age, geographic, social and political. Another theory could be added, such as coping mechanisms, risk management theory or other theories to look at the relationship between fear of crime by the intensity of community activities in place that ever happened to the evil of terrorism.