Model Pencegahan Kejahatan Berbasis Komunitas Pada Kejahatan Begal Motor Di Kota Jakarta = Community-Based Crime Prevention Model for Motorcycle Robbery Crimes in the City of Jakarta

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Abstrak

Permasalahan penelitian ini adalah belum adanya mekanisme pencegahan kejahatan begal (PKB) yang dilakukan oleh aparat penegak hukum di Jakarta yang melibatkan anggota komunitas (community crime prevention, CCP) yang sistematis, terstruktur, dan terencana dalam mencegah kejahatan jalanan, khususnya begal motor. Bertitik tolak dari permsalahan tersebut, tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menguji konsep pencegahan kejahatan berlandaskan komunitas dalam konteks pencegahan kejahatan begal (PKB) di DKI Jakarta berupa begal sepeda motor. Penelitian ini hendak menganalisis dan merumuskan model pencegahan kejahatan jalanan yang melibatkan anggota komunitas. Pendekatan penelitian menggunakan mixed method. Secara kuantitatif penelitian ini menguji pengaruh secara parsial Community Based Crime Prevention, Busy Street Theory, dan Situational Crime Prevention terhadap PKB. Sampel penelitian adalah para pengendara motor di Jakarta. Teknik pengumpulan data melalui survei dan wawancara mendalam. Teknik analisis pendekatan kuantitatif menggunakan PLSSEM, sedangkan teknik analisis pendekatan kualitatif melalui empat tahap analisis kualitatif dari Miles et al (2014). Hasil penelitian membuktikan bahwa: (a) Community Based Crime Prevention atau Pencegahan Kejahatan Berbasiskan Komunitas (PKBK) sebagai variabel independen berpengaruh positif namun tidak signifikan terhadap pencegahan kejahatan begal (PKB); (b) Busy Street Theory (BST) sebagai variabel independen berpengaruh positif namun tidak signifikan terhadap pencegahan kejahatan begal (PKB) sebagai variabel dependen; (c) Situational Crime Prevention (SCP) sebagai variabel independen berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap pencegahan kejahatan begal (PKB) sebagai variabel dependen. Penelitian ini menghasilkan model pencegahan kejahatan jalanan yang melibatkan anggota komunitas untuk pencegahan kejahatan jalanan, khususnya begal.

......The problem with this research is that there is no mechanism for preventing the crime of robbery (PKB) carried out by law enforcement officers in Jakarta involving community crime prevention (CCP) members that are systematic, structured, and planned in preventing street crimes, especially motorcycle robberies. Starting from this problem, the purpose of this study is to examine the concept of community-based crime prevention in the context of preventing criminal acts of robbery (PKB) in DKI Jakarta in the form of motorcycle robberies. This study aims to analyze and formulate a street crime prevention model that involves community members. The research method is a mixed method method. Quantitatively, this study partially examines the effect of Community Based Crime Prevention, Busy Street Theory, and Situational Crime Prevention on PKB. The research sample is motorcycle riders in Jakarta. Data collection techniques through surveys and in-depth interviews. The quantitative approach analysis technique uses PLS-SEM, while the qualitative approach analysis technique uses four stages of qualitative analysis from Miles et al (2014). The results of the study prove that: (a) Community Based Crime Prevention or Community Based Crime Prevention (PKBK) as an independent variable has a positive but not significant effect on the prevention of the crime of robbery (PKB); (b) Busy Street Theory (BST) as the independent variable has a positive but not significant effect on the prevention of the crime of robbery (PKB) as the dependent variable;

(c) Situational Crime Prevention (SCP) as the independent variable has a positive and significant effect on the prevention of crime of robbery (PKB) as the dependent variable. This research produces a street crime prevention model that involves community members for the prevention of street crime, especially motorcycle robbery.