CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Crime is a problem that must be solved Crime is one of the most important social problem. Criminology as a science Social changes and improvements in the procedures caused a social life in a society that is constantly changing every year.

In a juridical manner, Bonger (Santoso&Zulfa, 2003) argued that means that crime anti socially conscious of the protests from countries the granting of suffering and then in reaction to legal definitions on crime. In sociological, crime is a human behavior created by the community.

So the study criminology covering: (1) what is called as a crime, (2) guilty, (3) public reaction and dedicated both of what. Third culprit criminology to study this object cannot be separated. A deed could be done Described as a crime when he the protests from the community.

Criminality can see of several perspective, the perspective of sociology is seeking cause - because from the wrong place in the community. Perspective anthropology is a science seeking the causes of crime in a criminal in the criminals, a political science perspective, is seeking an effort to combat crime.

Statistics is the science perspective with the numbers of crimes judge about the events and all kinds of crime. Anthropology and Sociology perspective called etiology, example which studies the causes of the onset of

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the crime. Criminology can be divided into two juridical-formal and sociological.

Term crime or crimes have a sense of juridical-formal and sociological (KartiniKartono, 1992). In juridical - formal, crime is a form of behavior that is contrary to human morality, harm the public, asocial nature, and unlawful and criminal laws. Sociologically, the crime is all forms of words, actions, and behavior that is economically, politically, and socially-psychological extremely detrimental to the public, in violation of the norms of propriety, and attacked the safety of the community.

In general, according to Reksohadiprodjo and Karseno (1985), there are four groups of crimes. The first is the group of crimes against property such as robbery, theft, robbery, arson, and embezzlement. The second is a group of crimes against personal rights such as murder, rape, and torture. The third is a group of negative behavior in the eyes of society such as gambling, prostitution, and narcotics. Then the fourth is a group violation such as riots, and traffic violations. Actions that lead to crime or a crime does not automatically appear. There are many factors that can predispose a person to commit such act.

The causes that trigger the perpetrators commit acts of crime such as economic factor is one factor that triggered a crime such as price changes, unemployment, urbanization and lack of employment, conflict and competition culture such as race, ethnicity, and religion.

Population density resulted in distress within the scope and causes a high level of emotional impact on the criminal action. Mentality unstable, individuals who have unstable mentality will be more easily perform criminal acts because he thought that the short path that will do an easy way to generate a need or desire without lengthy consideration.

The existence of western culture as a way to dress that goes contrary to the Indonesian culture such as wearing clothes that it invites individuals or groups to commit criminal acts such as rape.

Basically the perpetrators of criminal acts who perform illegal actions feel more profitable compared with using legal means, satisfaction and needs to criminal acts more fulfilled. Therefore they prefer illegal manner with is not in accordance with the legal rules that have been set.
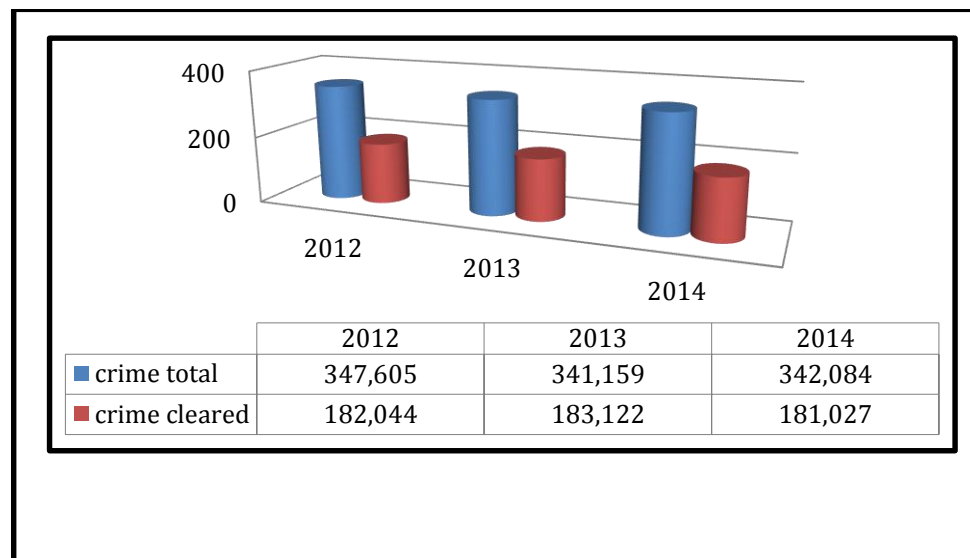
In general, the criminals do illegal things because estimates of the satisfaction they will get much bigger than that for sure they get the satisfaction when following the law or legal acts (Sullivan, 2007).

Areas with high crime rates cover the cost of a decrease in interest in investment or business opportunities because of the high crime rate Citizen living in areas with high crime rates bear additional costs may more security for its business activities. The causes that can trigger the perpetrators commit acts of crime and violence the economic factor is one factor that triggered a crime such as price changes, unemployment, urbanization and lack of employment field. And other factors such as conflict and competition culture such as race, ethnicity, and religion.

Economics himself sees crime as something that causes inefficiency and distort the allocation of resources so that the amount should be suppressed prices. Therefore, economics using frameworks that are owned in order to optimize the allocation of resources to reduce the crime rate to a level as low.

One obligation of government is to provide security to its people. It is as mandated in the 1945 Constitution which reads: "...... the Government of Indonesia that protects the entire Indonesian nation and the entire country of Indonesia ......". Does the government have succeeded in carrying out their duties to provide security to its people?

To measure safety, Covers a very broad aspects, including economic aspect, political aspect, social aspect. One indicator to measure the sense of security in society is to use crime as a negative indicator. Thus, the higher the crime rate is an indication that people feel increasingly insecure.

	2012	2013	2014
crime total	347,605	341,159	342,084
crime cleared	182,044	183,122	181,027

Source: BPS 2012-2013-2014

Figure 1.1
Development of crime in Indonesia during the years 2012-2014
Total reported crime and crime cleared
Years 2012-2014

Development of crime in Indonesia during 2012-2013 increased in 2012 from 347 605 cases to 341 159 cases. However, once again there is a decrease in 2014 to 342 084 cases of crime. Changes in the crime rate over the last 3 years should certainly offset by the amount of rime cleared). Low completion of the above cases to the total crimes reported. Which is depicted in Figure 1.1 is one way to measure the success rate of the police in carrying out its mission, and may be indicated that the crime rate in Indonesia tends to increase.

Table 1.1
Five police regions that have the highest
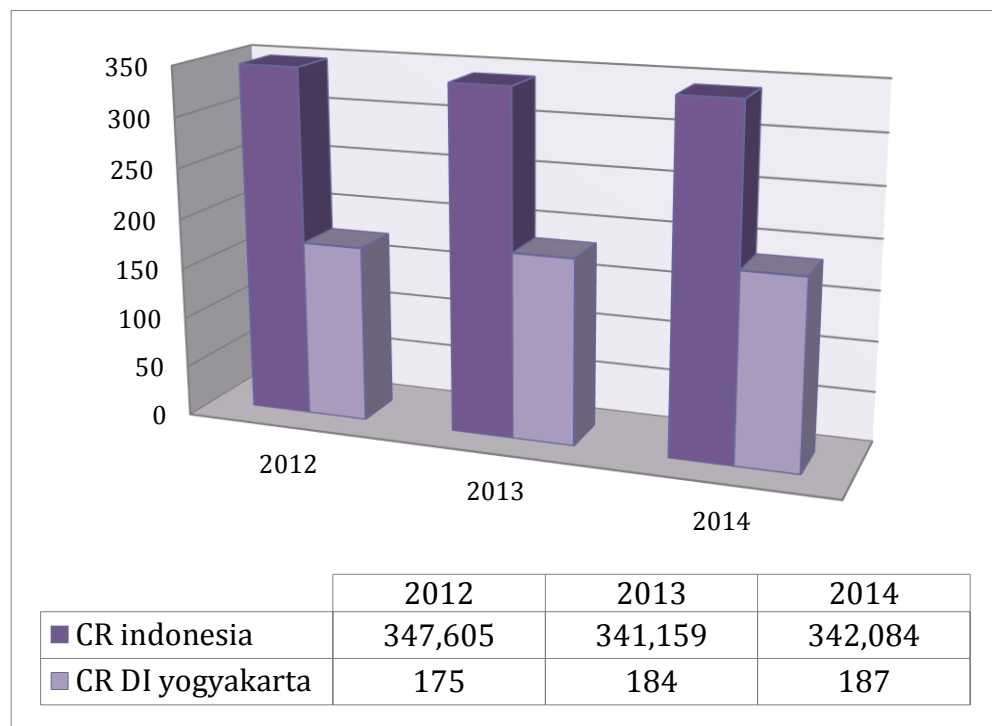Clearance rate in terms of percent
Years 2012-2014

NO	YEAR					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Regional police	**CR**	**Regional police**	**CR**	**Regional police**	**CR**
1	Central java	109,41	North Sulawesi	101,72	Central java	87,07
2	NTT	100.85	South Kalimantan	85.53	Metro Jaya	71,93
3	North Sulawesi	95.72	Bali	82.58	North Sulawesi	67,28
4	South- east Sulawesi	69.44	Central java	82.42	Bali	67,14
5	Bali	65.28	Bengkulu	77.86	South Kalimantan	66,50

Source: BPS 2012-2013-2014

Data in the table above, we see the five provinces with the highest clearance rate in the period 2012-2014. And the province of Yogyakarta as a

research subject in three periods above does not rank as the area with the best clearance rate.

Special Region of Yogyakarta in 2012 clearance rate as much as 52.96% and in 2013 decreased to 36.89% in 2014 and decreased again to 28.27. From the above data we can see that the province of Yogyakarta every year decline in average clearance indicates the level of completion of the crime is still not good and there is a lack of public security in Yogyakarta.

	2012	2013	2014
■ CR indonesia	347,605	341,159	342,084
■ CR DI yogyakarta	175	184	187

Source: BPS 2012-2013-2014

Figure 1.2
Crime rate Special Region of Yogyakarta and Indonesia
Years 2012-2014

Central statistical agency noted that the special region of Yogyakarta as a one of the cities that follow crime is still low, but for three years behind this special region of Yogyakarta crime rates continue to rise.

Efforts to reduce the level of crime that can be done in several ways such as by increasing the police force, as well as the enforcement of strict sanctions or penalties such as imprisonment and / or fines. Various attempts have been made to maintain security and order in Indonesia, one of them through the Indonesian National Police.

From the description above it can be seen that there are problems that the trend of rising crime rate in the special region of Yogyakarta. Government efforts to maintain security and order them through the National Police, but has not been able to reduce the crime rate in Indonesia significantly. Therefore, it would be important to analyze the factors that influence crime rates in Yogyakarta.

Based on the background of the problem, this research seeks **analysis of factors affecting the crime rate in Special Region of Yogyakarta Using Economic Approach**. These factors are: General allocation fund, Gross Domestic Regional Product, population density, and inflation rate.

B. Research Limitation

That discussion is not very widespread, the authors feel the need to impose limits as well as the formulation of the problem as follows:

The problem research is to facilitate the understanding proposed in this study, the authors limit how Efforts Preventing crime rate in Yogyakarta

through economy approach, in period 2008-2014 with factors such as General allocation fund, Gross Domestic Regional Product, population density, and inflation rate.

C. Research Question

Based on the explanation above, then the problem which is going to solved in this paper defined as:

1. How does the influence of General allocation fund to the crime rate in special region of Yogyakarta?

2. How does the influence of Gross Domestic Regional Product to the crime rate in special region of Yogyakarta?

3. How does the influence of Population density to the crime rate in special region of Yogyakarta?

4. How does the influence of Inflation to the crime rate in special region of Yogyakarta?

D. Research objectives

Based on research questions, so the purpose of this study was to determine the effect of General allocation fund, Gross Domestic Regional Product, population density, and inflation rate of the crime rate in the special region of Yogyakarta, consists of 5 districts, namely Bantul, GunungKidul, KulonProgo, Sleman as well as the city of Yogyakarta in the period 2008 until 2014.

E. Research Benefit

This study contributes useful information for partially which are interested in the crime rate in special region of Yogyakarta. With detailed of research objectives will explain below:

1. It is expected to provide information and considerations for the government and the security forces in studying the problem of crime in the special region of Yogyakarta. The goal improving security in the special region of Yogyakarta.

2. To explain the effects of General allocation fund, Gross Domestic Regional Product, population density, and inflation rate of the crime rate in the special region of Yogyakarta.

3. To provide information, knowledge and researchers of other comparisons. The results of this study can provide more comprehensive information and broaden empirical study on the factors that influence crime rates in Yogyakarta through economic approach.