

"IMPLEMENTATION OF CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN IN MELIA RESIDENCE HOUSING, SOUTH TANGERANG"

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Abstract

Residential areas have begun to implement a security system using a one-gate system and strict patrols. These facilities are supported by guards or security personnel to ensure the safety of the residential area. This research is expected to contribute to the development of studies in the field of criminology, especially related to the application of the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) approach. The author acknowledges that by using a descriptive qualitative research type, it is possible to find out how crime prevention strategies and the implementation of CPTED are implemented as an effort to prevent crime in the Residential Areas. Qualitative research itself also allows researchers to conduct direct interviews with sources who will help in collecting data on the issues being researched. This research is related to Ronald V Clarke's Situational Crime Prevention (SCP) Theory, where Situational Crime Prevention and CPTED can complement each other to prevent crime in Residential Area. This theory aims to explain the application of CPTED as a Crime Prevention Strategy so that criminal acts become more difficult to commit. The results of this study can be used as evaluation material and consideration in designing housing environment infrastructure to be safer through CPTED principles.

Keywords: *Crime Prevention Strategy, Environmental Design, Residential Area, Security Personnel, Security System*

INTRODUCTION

Crime is defined as an act that violates the law, harms others, and is contrary to social norms. Crimes against property that are committed at any time, including theft. The perpetrators do not always see themselves as criminals and are able to justify their actions. Crime does not happen by itself but has a reason. The environment around us can be the cause. Crime also has a broad impact on society. One of its main influences is the emergence of fear and insecurity among residents. In addition, crime is also economically detrimental, both through direct losses such as theft and indirect losses such as spending on security. Theft can occur anywhere and anytime. Many cases of theft occur due to lack of knowledge and supervision of the act of theft itself. In 2020, based on a report from the Central Statistics Agency (Badan Pusat Statistik), there were 6,454 cases of crime reported by the public to the Banten Police. The most crimes occurred in South Tangerang City, with 1,402 cases. The risk of residents becoming victims of crime can be measured by the crime rate indicator. In 2020, out of every 100,000 residents in Banten, 54 people were at risk of crime. Then throughout 2021, the Banten Police handled 2,944 general criminal cases. Then in 2022, the Banten Police recorded 3,270 criminal cases throughout 2022. The majority of cases reported were theft cases, which numbered 1,009 cases. Then in 2023, the Banten Police recorded 7,339 cases throughout 2023.. The number was 4,275 cases. Then in 2024, the Banten Police recorded 6,685 cases throughout 2024. There were a total of 999 cases and most were handled by the Tangerang Police with 337 cases. The Police Chief explained that if you look at the location of the incident, most criminal cases occurred in residential or residential areas.

Table 1. Crime Data in Banten

No	Year	Total
1	2020	6.454
2	2021	2.944
3	2022	3.270
4	2023	7.339
5	2024	6.685

Most of the theft and robbery cases that occur are due to the lack of security and supervision in residential areas. If it cannot be prevented quickly, it will make the residents feel disadvantaged and cause discomfort and lack of trust in the existing security system. With the many crimes in residential areas, maximum prevention is needed. One of them is by implementing CPTED in residential areas. CPTED does not only rely on technology as security in residential areas but also encourages citizen involvement in maintaining and supervising their environment. CPTED is suitable for implementation in residential area because it has principles such as Natural Surveillance, Natural Access Control, Territorial Strengthening, and Maintenance, most of which already exist in several housing complexes. The role of the residents in the residential area itself is very important to prevent crime in the residential environment where they live. This research is implementing situational crime prevention theory founded by Ronald V Clarke. This theory and CPTED can complement each other to prevent crime in residential area. This theory aims to explain the application of CPTED in residential area, because CPTED differs from traditional approaches in that it places more emphasis on human activity and how they are exposed to crime. In addition, most basic approaches to crime prevention focus on the perpetrator by attempting to deny access to the victim through a physical barrier (Crowe, 2013). With this research, and the data obtained from the management and security personnel of Melia Residence, this study is expected to provide how far the use of CPTED is from the perspective of security officers and management who have the responsibility to monitor and maintain security in the Melia Residence housing complex, South Tangerang, interviews were conducted to find out how security is implemented to avoid crime or crimes that occur in the housing complex.

METHOD

The research approach used is a Qualitative approach. Qualitative research is research on descriptive research and tends to use analysis. Qualitative research is discovery (Wekke, 2019). According to Sugiyono (As cited in Wekke, 2019) the qualitative research method is a research method based on the philosophy of post-positivism, used to research natural object conditions, where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques with triangulation (combination), data analysis is inductive or qualitative, and the results of this study emphasize meaning rather than generalization. The author believes that Qualitative research is chosen because it can provide an in-depth description of the object being studied. Qualitative research itself also allows researchers to conduct direct interviews with sources who will help in collecting data on the issues being studied. This study was conducted at the beginning of January 2025. To obtain accurate information and data, the research targeted 4 subjects, including 2 managements and 2 security personnel of Melia Residence Housing. Primary data is information obtained directly from the source, such as conducting interviews with sources about how crime prevention strategies are carried out in the Melia Residence housing complex and how CPTED is implemented in the Melia Residence complex. Secondary data is data used to collect additional information from a study. The data sources used in this study are scientific journals, websites, and the internet.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Factors that cause crime

Despite being named the third smart metropolitan city in Indonesia by Kompas in the 2019 Smart City of Indonesia index, South Tangerang City is still overshadowed by social pathology. Types of crimes including theft and robbery, ganging up, fraud and embezzlement, and violence against children still haunt the city of South Tangerang. The crime rate is much lower in areas built by developers, such as real estate areas. Because real estate areas have their own security. The cluster system is also considered modern, for example by implementing crime

prevention through environmental design (CPTED) in the form of CCTV cameras. The concentration of residents who drop out of school and do not work is greater outside of real estate so that crime occurs more often in the area. As for social factors and friendship environments also influence, especially related to cases of brawls or ganging up.

Crimes that occur in South Tangerang, especially those that occur in residential areas, require special attention to create a residential environment with a sense of security and comfort for residents of the housing complex. To handle criminal acts, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) efforts can be used, which are prevention efforts through physical environmental design. In addition to the environment, crime also tends to occur due to the financial condition of the individual. The factors that cause crime are social factors, where criminals are due to economic circumstances/pressures, and also because they initially commit petty crimes, often by chance, then escalate to more serious crimes (Suryani, 2023). Even though housing already has a fairly good physical environmental design such as high surrounding walls, crime can start at the entrance gate of the housing complex. Usually in the form of threats directed at security officers.

Crime prevention analysis through Situational Crime Prevention in the Melia Residence housing complex

Situational Crime Prevention is an approach that is essentially tactical in nature, as it is place and crime specific. This approach is useful for the analysis of specific cases, such as a particular home burglary in a particular neighborhood (Scneider & Kitchen, 2017). In the Melia Residence housing complex itself, various efforts have been made to maintain the housing environment to avoid crime, starting from placing CCTV in strategic locations and also routine patrols every 8 hours when the shift starts. The method used in the Melia Residence housing complex is quite in accordance with the 2 main categories of situational crime prevention measures, namely security measures that will complicate crime and measures that affect the cost of profit from crime (Pasaribu, Mulyadi, & Wulan, 2020). The steps taken from this strategy must be in accordance with the specific crime that will be reduced by identifying conditions that are considered important, in order to prevent criminal activity from occurring. This can be done by adding CCTV and changing the environmental design which can influence changes in behavior which in turn can reduce the crime rate. Situational crime prevention is a criminological perspective that expands the role of crime prevention beyond the criminal justice system. Theoretically, this approach seeks to prevent and reduce crime by preventing and eliminating the probability of perpetrators committing crimes, regardless of their motivations and desires, (Pasaribu, Mulyadi, & Wulan, 2020).

Implementation of crime prevention strategies using a situational approach in the Melia Residence housing complex

Situational crime prevention theory focuses on reducing opportunities for crime by changing the environment or situation in which crime occurs, with the aim of making crime more difficult, riskier, or less rewarding for the perpetrator. This theory does not ignore the perpetrator, but rather places them as part of a broader understanding of the context of the crime itself. In terms of situational crime prevention, there are 25 opportunity reduction techniques proposed by Ronald V. Clarke, where each technique is related to security in the Melia Residence housing. Among them are:

1. Screen Exits

The Melia Residence housing complex only has one entrance and is guarded by security who monitors the main entrance gate for residents every hour.

2. Assist Natural Surveillance

In general, the security in the Melia Residence housing complex conducts routine surveillance for 24 hours. And security often patrols around the housing area every hour, especially at night.

3. Set Rules

In the Melia Residence housing complex, the management itself makes a written policy on environmental security. The policy was made and agreed upon by all residents when the management held a meeting with all residents.

4. Alert Conscience

Security in the Melia Residence housing complex must always increase vigilance, one way is by holding guests before entering the housing complex. All guests who will enter the housing complex must report to the security by providing their intentions and purposes

5. Strengthen Formal Surveillance

Melia Residence housing also involves both from the police and the TNI. Every month they are present to discuss with the security regarding the conditions in the housing environment at that time.

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In preventing crime, the first thing that must be addressed is the underlying cause of the crime. It is undeniable that socio-economic inequality is a major factor in the occurrence of crime. Preventive measures must begin with activities carried out before the crime occurs. Everyone who commits a crime must face punishment in accordance with the provisions in Indonesia. Criminal law enforcement focuses on punishment by the authorities against violators, and violators also acknowledge individual responsibility for the actions they commit. The perpetrators must be responsible for their activities that have fatal consequences for others.

The efforts made in the Melia Residence housing complex itself are quite sufficient. Starting from the use of a one gate system, clear security working hours, a fairly strict guest reception system, routine patrols around the housing complex, apart from physical security, there are also tools that assist in surveillance such as CCTV and lighting located in strategic places in the housing area. In addition, the security also makes efforts regarding guest reception. Where guests must have clear intentions and goals, and also the housing gate will be closed at 12 midnight so that for food delivery via online motorcycle taxis, the residents must pick it up directly through the main gate, because online motorcycle taxis are not allowed to enter the residential area if it is already 12 midnight. In addition, the security always coordinates with the local police to report on the housing conditions that occur at that time. All these efforts are made so that residents feel safe and comfortable living in the Melia Residence housing complex.

CONCLUSION

Situational crime prevention is a crime prevention strategy used to explain the form of prevention strategy applied in a particular environment. Because, the environment can also be a target for criminals. Not only in urban areas, but crime also occurs in residential areas. There are several factors that cause crime, one of which is an internal factor that comes from within the perpetrator such as evil intentions, lack of economy and lack of education are the reasons for crime. The form of a situational approach tends to utilize short-term developments in crime prevention for environmental security. There is a lot of evidence circulating that the main cause of crime is due to socio-economic inequality in society. For this reason, preventive efforts are needed before a crime occurs. Melia residence is a residential area located in the Ciputat area, South Tangerang Where the specific location of this housing is close to vital objects such as the Ciputat Market which often experiences a bad phenomenon at the Ciputat Market. Seeing the various phenomena that occur in the Ciputat Market area makes the Melia Residence housing complex a housing complex that is prone to crime. Melia Residence itself has around 42 houses and the security applied in the Melia Residence housing complex is in the form of supervision such as coordination of security between housing security and local Babinsa. In addition, Melia Residence housing also has CCTV and public lighting placed in strategic places. In addition, Melia Residence housing security also routinely patrols the housing area, especially at night. Furthermore, the implementation of security in Melia Residence housing is assisted by 5 opportunity reduction techniques, including Screen Exits, Assisting Natural Surveillance, Strengthen Formal Surveillance, Alert Conscience, and Set Rules. All of this is done so that residents in Melia Residence housing feel safe and comfortable living in Melia Residence housing

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