
THE EFFECT OF PERCEPTION OF CRIMINALITY WITH INSIDER USING PUBLIC TRANSPORT ON NEW STUDENTS' FACULTY OF PSYCHOLOGY UPI YAI

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of perceptions of crime and anxiety in using public transportation on new YAI students of the Faculty of Psychology, Persada Indonesia University. The research sample was 97 people and used the incidental sampling method. The data collection method uses a scale of perceptions of crime and a scale of anxiety in using public transportation. The validity and reliability analysis used SPSS version 15.00 for windows. After testing, the value of the validity coefficient of the perception scale on crime was found to range from 0.276 to 0.765, so that 21 items were valid and 7 items were invalid with reliability of 0.781. While the anxiety scale test in using public transportation obtained the value of the validity coefficient is ranging from 0.13 to 0.770 so that 18 items were valid and 6 items were invalid with reliability of 0.736. Based on the results of the analysis of the Bivariate Correlation data, it was found that the correlation between perceptions of crime and anxiety in using public transportation was obtained. The analysis results obtained a coefficient of $r = 0.355$ with $p = 0.000$. This shows that there is an influence between perceptions of crime and anxiety in using public transportation. If the perception of crime in using public transportation owned by YAI's new students at the Persada University of Indonesia is getting higher, then the anxiety of using public transportation will also be higher.

KEYWORDS: anxiety in using public transportation, perceptions of crime, female students.

INTRODUCTION

With the expanding economic conditions and the increasing emancipation system of women, not only men is the backbone of the family, but many women also earn a living in order to advance economic life and to survive. For some people in helping to carry out their activities, public transportation is very useful in the transportation process. Because public transportation can connect individuals to the destination that the individual wants. Public transportation can also help relieve congestion due to an overflow of private vehicles in the capital city. Even for the majority of the middle to the lower class, public transportation is still the mainstay of transportation for the community. Public transportation is a solution and an alternative to support individual mobility. The existence of public transportation is very beneficial for its users because it is synonymous with affordable tariffs. There are various types of public transportation, such as microbus, bus, train, bajaj, motorcycle taxi, and taxi. However, public transportation does not guarantee the safety of the user. There are many levels of crime that occur in public transportation, such as theft, robbery, mugging, mugging, mugging, rapists, and many other criminal cases that occur on public transportation. A lot of news reports about the vulnerability of

criminal acts in public transportation. The not only news on television or on the radio that is often broadcast every day, but there are also even many cases that individuals see themselves with their eyesight.

Information received by someone regarding criminal cases in public transportation will have an impact on anxiety in using public transportation.

Crime is nothing new to discuss. Criminality shows an act or criminal behavior. Criminality can be interpreted as a crime (Abdulsyani, 1987: 11). Based on data recorded in the Public Relations of Polda Metro Jaya data summarized throughout 2012, the number of transportation crimes that occurred in the Polda Metro Jaya area was 31 cases including 4 crime cases in city buses, 11 taxis, 9 city transportation (angkot), trucks 2 cases, 1 case bajaj and 4 cases railroad. And 16 cases of them were experienced by women. Based on the records of the compass 11/2/2013, there were five cases of crimes that occurred in public transportation. The crimes that occurred were not just pickpocketing, which happened frequently, but robbery and rape that ended in murder. The victims ranged from a student who had just finished her thesis exam, an employee after work, to a vegetable seller who was about to shop in the morning. Of the many cases of criminal acts that have been mentioned above, it cannot be denied that the majority of the people of Jakarta are anxious about using public transportation. However, this cannot be left out of people who need public transportation.

Tension, insecurity and worry that arise because something unpleasant is felt but the source is largely unknown and comes from within are signs of anxiety (Dep Kes RI, 1990). Anxiety is an unpleasant emotion in which the individual feels uncomfortable, tense, restless, and confused, which is caused by an object that is not clear or has not occurred. From experience and knowledge about Everyone will have different experiences and thoughts of anxiety depending on how their perceptions tend to be about the situation around them, whether the situation around them is perceived as threatening or not (Spiel Berger in Fredy & Ranni, 2004: 3). Perception is a process that is individualistic, meaning that perception includes all the processes that a person takes in understanding information about their environment (Davidoff, in Fredy & Ranny 1991: 3). The information enters their brains. What is in the individual, thoughts, feelings, individual experiences will be actively involved in the process of perception. According to Davidoff (Walgito, 2003: 88), the sensed stimulus is then organized and interpreted by the individual, so that the individual realizes, understands what is sensed, and the process is called perception. Perception is part of the thought process. Perception can also be related to anxiety (Beck et al in Ivan & Lieke, 1999: 2). Someone who is in an ambiguous situation will tend to develop negative thoughts, which will cause anxiety (Atkinson et al., In Ivan & Lieke 1999: 2). The occurrence of anxiety can be influenced by several factors. According to Greist et al (in Singgih D. Gunarsa, 1996: 41) says that anxiety can be influenced by several factors, including social demands, too high presentation standards, feelings of inferiority, lack of individual preparedness to face existing situations, thinking patterns and perceptions of the situation or of course yourself. Individual perception is one of the factors that influence the emergence of an anxiety. Perceptions of criminal

behavior that occur in public transportation are thought to affect individual anxiety in using public transportation.

There are many cases of criminal acts that have occurred on public transportation, such as what happened to Annisa Azward (20), a student of nursing at the University of Indonesia who died after jumping from the KWKU 10 public transportation. 6/2, *kompas.com*). Annisa is not the only victim. Luvia Pavita Soelistio (20), a student majoring in Chinese literature at Bina Nusantara University, became a victim of theft and rape inside the M24 mikrolet, majoring in Srengseng-Slipi (*kompas.com*). A similar case was also experienced by a student at the Faculty of Psychology UPI YAI, who lost her cellphone while riding the M01 microbus in the Kampung Melayu area. D.P realized when he wanted to see his cellphone which suddenly was no longer in his bag. After the incident that happened to him, D.P became anxious when riding public transportation himself, but D.P had to use public transportation if D.P was traveling alone, D.P preferred to take public transportation such as the Transjakarta bus. There is another similar case experienced by an UPI YAI student who was about to be grabbed while riding an angkot 28 in the Kampung Melayu area. R.S was about to go to campus, when R.S wanted to get off the angkot 28, R.S's bag was pulled but didn't have time to get it because someone shouted at the snatcher, and R.S was saved. After the incident, R.S continued to use the public transportation even though R.S was worried. After the incident, R.S also had an anticipation when riding public transportation, R.S preferred to take the public transportation in front or near the driver and pay twice the passenger. From the descriptions of some of these cases, it has been proven that criminal acts in public transportation have claimed many victims, especially female students who use public transportation services on a daily basis. However, to support their transportation needs, they inevitably still use public transportation as a means of transportation.

From the explanation above, the researcher was interested and wanted to carry out further research on this phenomenon in new students at the Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Persada Indonesia YAI.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Anxiety in Using Public Transportation

Anxiety is one of the emotional elements that every individual has experienced in his or her life, because something new that an individual encounters in this life is not always fun, but sometimes situations arise that bring the anxiety itself. According to Atkinson et al. (1991: 349), anxiety is an unpleasant emotion characterized by worry, concern, and fear that we sometimes experience to varying degrees.

Anxiety is the function of the ego to warn the individual about the possibility of a danger coming so that sexual adaptive reactions can be prepared. The first source of human anxiety arises when a baby feels unable to handle the external world. That situation creates a traumatic state, called primary anxiety. Otto Rank (in Alwisol, 2009: 22), considers primary trauma or birth trauma to be the source of all feelings of anxiety, which will then manifest in other forms of anxiety throughout life.

Public transportation is a passenger transport service by group travel system available for From this description, it can be concluded that anxiety in using public transportation is a situation where individuals have concerns that originate from within the individual or are conflictual due to threatening feelings and vigilance that can cause the individual concerned to feel uncomfortable and helpless in transportation services. passenger.

Anxiety symptoms can take different forms and complexities. According to Singgih D. Gunarsa, et al. (1996: 39-40) usually, someone who has anxiety often experiences symptoms such as excessive sweating, heart beats fast or too hard, cold on the hands or feet, experiencing indigestion, feeling dry mouth, feel dry throat, look pale, urinate frequently, feel tired quickly, unable to relax, often startled, and sometimes accompanied by facial or limb movements with excessive intensity and frequency.

Of the symptoms that have been described, Greenberger & Padesky (in Yosep Bambang Margono, 2004: 210), have other opinions about the symptoms of anxiety including:

a. Physical reaction

Sweaty palms, tense muscles, palpitations, flushed cheeks, and dizziness.

b. Thought

Overthinking the dangers, seeing yourself as unable to solve problems, not taking the help that is available, and worrying and thinking about bad things.

c. Behavior

Avoiding situations where anxiety could occur, leaving situations where anxiety started, and trying to do things perfectly or trying to prevent harm.

d. Mood

Nervousness, irritation, anxiety, and panic.

Greist et al (in Singgih D. Gunarsa, 1996: 41) say that anxiety can be influenced by several factors, namely:

a. Social demands

Excessive social demands can affect anxiety in individuals if they are not or cannot be fulfilled.

b. Presentation standards too high

The standard of presentation that is too high compared to the abilities possessed by the individual can affect the anxiety that is in him.

c. Feelings of inferiority complex

By having feelings of inferiority, individuals can feel anxious feelings in carrying out their daily activities.

d. Lack of individual readiness to face existing situations

An individual can become anxious if he feels he is not ready to face a situation, especially if the situation does not match his expectations.

e. Mindset

The individual's mindset towards various kinds of things in his life can affect the anxiety that is in him.
f. Negative perceptions of the situation or of yourself

Anxiety in an individual can be influenced by how he perceives himself and the situation or environment around him.

Perceptions of Crime

Perception is a process that is individualistic in nature, meaning that perception includes all the processes that a person takes in understanding information about their environment (Davidoff, in Fredy & Ranni 1991: 3). According to Davidoff (in Walgito, 2003), the sensed stimulus is then organized and interpreted by the individual, so that the individual realizes, understands what is sensed, and the process is called perception.

According to Sarlito W. Sarwono (in Ardi & Linda, 2002: 156-157) deep perception understanding psychology is the process of seeking information to be understood.

From some of the descriptions of these figures, the writer can understand that perception is a process experienced by each individual by combining information that the individual observes by his senses and then understands it so that it can obtain information that is in the individual's environment.

Meanwhile, crime comes from the word crime, which means crime. It can be called a crime because it shows an act or criminal behavior. As defined by S. Wojowasito and W.J.S. Poer Wadarminta (1980) stated that crime is a crime and criminal can be interpreted as evil or criminals, then crime can be interpreted as a crime (in Abdulsyani, 1987: 11). Boger (in Topo Santoso & Eva Achjani, 2013: 14-15) states that crime is an anti-social act that consciously gets a reaction from the State in the form of legal definitions regarding crime.

From the opinions of several figures who define crime, a conclusion can be drawn that crime is a criminal act committed by a conscious individual who has received legal reactions that have adverse consequences and cannot be justified by the community concerned.

From the description above, it can be concluded that the perception of crime is a process of individual knowledge relating to objects captured by the senses about crimes that occur in the environment where the individual is located which is then understood so that the individual knows, understands, and is aware of criminal acts that occurs in the environment where an individual is located so that the individual can detect whether the individual feels safe or threatened.

Walgito (2004: 89-90) argues that in shaping the perception of crime, several factors play a role, namely the object or stimulus that is perceived, sensory organs and nerves and the center of the nervous system, which is the physiological nerve, and attention, which is psychological nerves. Thus, it can be argued that the stimulus is one of the factors that play a role in perception.

Crime takes several forms. Garofalo (in Kartin Kartono, 2007: 157), divides crime into criminal acts, including: Murder, slaughter, strangulation to death, poisoning to death. Plunder, robbery, assault, burglary. Sex offenses and rape. Thief, steal. Threats, intimidation, blackmail. Counterfeiting, embezzlement, fraude. Corruption, bribery, bribery. Economic breach. Use of firearms and the illicit trade in firearms. Oath breach. Bigamy, namely multiple interbreeding at one time. Political crimes. Kidnapping. Narcotics trafficking and abuse.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this research, there are two types of variables, namely the dependent variable (Dependent Variable) which in this study is Anxiety in Using public transportation, and the independent variable (Independent Variable) which in this study is the Perception of Crime.

The population in this study were active morning students of the Faculty of Psychology, Persada Indonesia University YAI, who were taken based on predetermined characteristics, namely 97 people. This study does not use the entire population from the study, but uses a sample. The sample in this study was taken based on the characteristics, namely the new students of the Faculty of Psychology, Persada Indonesia University YAI and using public transportation in their daily activities. The sampling method in this study was carried out by using incidental sampling technique. This technique uses sample determination based on coincidence, where the researcher deliberately selects samples from whoever he meets or by accident at a predetermined place, time and method (Hamid Darmadi, 2013: 78). Thus, the subjects of sampling in this study were new students of the Faculty of Psychology, Persada Indonesia University YAI who happened to meet researchers at Persada Indonesia YAI University and were in accordance with predetermined characteristics and were willing to fill out a questionnaire given by the researcher.

The data collection method used in this study is the scale method. To reveal the two variables, a scale of perceptions of crime is used which is measured by operationalizing the forms of crime that occur in public transportation including murder, looting, rape, theft, threats, use of firearms, and kidnapping. And the anxiety scale in using public transportation is measured by an anxiety scale which is operationalized through symptoms of anxiety, such as excessive sweating, fast or hard heart beats, cold hands or feet, looks pale, unable to relax, and is often shocked. Each scale is measured using a Likert Scale rating system where there are five alternative answers, namely: Very Fit (SS), Fit (S), Neutral (N), Not Suitable (TS) and Very Unsuitable (STS). Meanwhile, the data analysis method used in this study is Bivariate Correlation using the SPSS 15.0 for Windows program.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Based on research conducted to determine the relationship between perceptions of criminality and anxiety in using public transportation to new students at the Faculty of Psychology, Persada Indonesia University, YAI, significant results were obtained in a positive direction between perceptions of

criminality and anxiety in using public transportation in morning students of the Faculty of Psychology. Persada Indonesia University YAI, where the analysis results obtained a coefficient (r) of 0.355 with $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$). It can be concluded that female students who have perceptions of crime in using public transportation will have a level of anxiety in using public transportation, because one of the factors that influence anxiety is a negative perception of the situation. This is supported by the opinion of Greist et al (in Singgih D. Gunarsa, 1996: 41) which states that anxiety can be influenced by negative perceptions of the situation or of oneself. When an individual perceives the environment in which he is in a bad or threatening environment, the individual experiences an anxiety disorder about the environment in which he is at that time.

Women who in their daily lives use public transportation services have feelings of anxiety about threats that will endanger them. As a result of this threatening anxiety, individuals can take action to overcome these threats by being more careful and more vigilant in using public transportation. As explained by Kaplan and Sadock (1994: 4), anxiety immediately directs a person to take the necessary steps to prevent the threat or alleviate its consequences. Thus, anxiety in using public transportation which is influenced by negative perceptions of criminal acts in public transportation allows individuals to take the necessary steps to prevent unwanted things from happening.

The results of statistical tests in this study can draw a conclusion that the perception of crime in public transportation can affect individuals to feel anxious about using public transportation, especially for a woman.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the data analysis described in the previous discussion, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between perceptions of crime and anxiety in using public transportation in YAI students of the Faculty of Psychology, Persada Indonesia University.

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