

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF
CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES
OF SAFE CITY PROGRAMME
WITH FEAR OF CRIME
IN SHAH ALAM, SELANGOR**

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ABSTRACT

Malaysia has identified crime as their biggest concern in the country. Malaysia has recorded a declining number in crime cases but the number recorded of the crime cases are still high. The Safe City Programme is one of the initiatives was taken by the Malaysian Government and implemented by local authority to improve public safety. This study aims to study the level of fear of crime among public in Shah Alam, Selangor. This study used simple random technique, stratified random sampling and convenience sampling method. In addition, the total population of the study is 650,000 public. The sample size for this study is 384 respondents. The selected study area is Shah Alam, Selangor. The objectives of this study are to study the relationship between crime prevention strategies of Safe City Programme with the level of fear of crime, to identify the level of fear of crime and to determine which crime prevention strategies of Safe City Programme is contributing most on the level of fear of crime. The results showed that the level of fear of crime among public in Shah Alam, Selangor is moderate. Meanwhile, there are significant relationships between crime prevention strategies of Safe City Programme with fear of crime. After examining all crime prevention strategies of Safe City Programme, Strategy 1: Environment Design Initiatives and Strategy 2: Target Hardening (Initiatives) could be seen as the most contributing crime prevention strategies of Safe City Programme towards reducing level of fear of crime among public in Shah Alam, Selangor. In order to improve Safe City Programme in this area, it is recommend to overcome the problem in Strategy 2: Target Hardening (Physical Evidence) and Strategy 3: Management, Community Involvement, & Public Awareness. The government and Shah Alam City Council (MBSA) should revise and make improvement towards these strategies because these strategies is important to avoid criminal activities occur in Shah Alam, Selangor and reducing level of fear of crime among public in Shah Alam, Selangor.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

Crime is a very interesting issue in the urban area because of the expectations of each public who wants their lives safe and secure. Malaysia has identified crime as their biggest concern in the country (PEMANDU, 2013). Based on the article titled “National Crime Index Records Decline” reported in *Berita Harian Newspaper* on April 14, 2019, Malaysia’s crime index last year 2018 recorded 11.9 per cent decrease. In 2018 recorded 88,662 cases compared to 2017 with 100,611 cases. General Inspector of Police Tan Sri Mohamad Fuzi Harun said all states in Malaysia have recorded a decline in crime. Although the criminal statistic shows the declining, the number of crimes which is in 2018 recorded 88,662 cases are still high. Fear of crime has become a rising concern for the public in Malaysia. This is because it has led to rising fear of crime amongst residents who feel that they are constantly at risk (Nasar & Jones, 1997). In addition, almost 25% of the workforces in Malaysia are foreign workers. Examining a number of criminal cases involving foreigners is a must because criminal cases involving foreigners had a huge impact on the security aspects of Malaysia. Hence, integrating crime prevention has the ability to reduce more crime and fear of crime in Malaysia.

In 2010, the Malaysian Government has introduced Government Transformational Programme (GTP) as radical government initiatives to transform the way the government works to produce real solutions for real issues arise in Malaysia. New Key Result Area (NKRA) is one of the initiatives or efforts by GTP. NKRA was launched by Former Prime Minister, Datuk Sri Najib. There is six core of NKRA, and crime reduction strategy is one of the six National Key Result Areas (NKRA). The National Council for Local Government (MNKT) endorsed this programme and instructed all 38 local authorities to incorporate the Safe City concept in their area.