FEAR OF CRIME WITHIN NON-GATED RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITIES IN THE URBAN CONTEXT

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Specially dedicated to Mak and Pa and the rest of the family.

Thank you Allah S.W.T. for everything.
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ABSTRACT

Since more than 30 years ago, the *fear of crime* (FOC) has become one of the major concern not only among the scholars in the field of criminal theories but the field of psychology and architecture too. It is not only related to the emotional; FOC has made communities become more isolated and built selfishness among the individuals. Other than that, it widens the gap between communities within an area, makes public places desolated, and increase punitive rates among the local community. Based on criticism on *first generation CPTED* (1stGenCPTED), the crime rate did not show any signs of abatement, in fact it has becomes worst. The purpose of this dissertation is to identify methods of crime prevention in *non-gated residential communities* (NGRC) in urban areas that can reduce the level of FOC. There is a research on FOC that has proven that the level of FOC in NGRC is lower compared to within *gated residential communities* (GRC). This dissertation is conducted to review other related studies and to propose architectural-based guidelines that is supported by relevant arguments. The findings show that CPTED strategies that have been implemented are more on the *second generation CPTED* (2ndGenCPTED) which are more community-oriented. It concludes that the level of FOC within NGRC do not only depend on social or psychological matters, but is still influenced by architectural design solution.
ABSTRAK

Lebih dari 30 tahun yang lalu, ketakutan terhadap jenayah (FOC) telah menjadi salah satu daripada tajuk yang menjadi tumpuan utama para sarjana bukan sahaja dalam bidang teori jenayah, tetapi bidang psikologi dan bidang seni bina. Ia bukan sahaja berkaitan tentang emosi; FOC telah menjadikan masyarakat semakin terpinggir dan membina sikap mementingkan diri. Ia bukan sahaja melebarkan jurang antara komuniti-komuniti dalam sesebuah kawasan tetapi menjadikan tempat-tempat awam terbiasa kosong dan meningkatkan kadar punitif di kalangan masyarakat setempat. Malangnya, kadar jenayah tidak pula menunjukkan sebarang tanda pengurangan sebaliknya ia semakin membarah. Tujuan disertasi ini adalah untuk mengenal pasti kaedah pencegahan jenayah dalam komuniti kediaman tidak berpagar (NGRC) di kawasan bandar yang boleh mengurangkan FOC. Terdapat penyelidikan mengenai FOC menunjukkan tahap FOC lebih rendah di kalangan komuniti kediaman tidak berpagar (NGRC) berbanding komuniti kediaman berpagar (GRC). Disertasi ini dirangka bagi mengkaji semula kajian-kajian lain yang berkaitan dengannya dan mencari kaedah reka bentuk seni bina berdasarkan sokongan hujah-hujah yang relevan. Disertasi ini adalah penyelidikan berteraskan literature- atau library-based. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa strategi CPTED yang dilaksanakan lebih menerapkan kaedah generasi ke-2 CPTED (2GenCPTED) yang lebih berorientasikan keselamatan masyarakat. Kesimpulannya, tahap FOC dalam NGRC masih dipengaruhi oleh penyelesaian reka bentuk seni bina, tidak hanya bergantung kepada perkara-perkara sosial atau psikologi.