

# Impact Against Rising Unemployment Crime Act In Pontianak City

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## Abstract

Ideally, every citizen has a job to make ends meet and their families. It is, as mandated by Article 27 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution and Article 13 paragraph (1) letter h, i, and j Law 32 In 2004, the government is obliged to provide jobs for its citizens. However, not all citizens of Indonesia, have jobs. To meet their needs, and their families, they can do everything and even tend to be crime. Data from Bappeda Kota Pontianak, the number of unemployed amounted to Pontianak City 18 183 people or about 7.26% of the total population of the city of Pontianak in 2011. The number of unemployed in the city of Pontianak in 2011 amounted to 18 887 person / soul and in 2012 amounted to 13.919 people / soul. if be made persent, the number of unemployed residents of the Pontianak City in 2012 was 5.35% and the labor force participation rate of 62.47% of the total population of 416 380 people / soul. Anatomy of the offender in the jurisdiction of Police Pontianak by professional actors in 2011-2013, profession unemployed is the second highest are committing a crime.

**Keywords:** Impact, Unemployment, Crime Act, and Pontianak

## 1. Introduction

The more the number of unemployed, the more the occurrence of crime. Meanwhile, the fewer the number of unemployed, the less the occurrence of crime. This is an initial hypothesis in this study that occurred in the city of Pontianak. This is not apart from the ineffectiveness of measures taken by the Government in carrying out its obligations for the welfare of its citizens. This is motivated by the existence of Article 27 paragraph (2) of the Act of 1945 mandated that, every citizen has the right to work and a decent living for humanity. Article 13 paragraph (1) letter h, i, and j, Law Number 32 Year 2004 on Regional Government, Local Government is obliged to provide jobs for its citizens. The Act explains that, obligatory functions under the authority of the Regional Government is to provide employment services, development of cooperatives, small and medium enterprises, as well as a conducive environment control in society.

Implications of the 1945 Constitution and Act No. 32 of 2004 means that, in this country there should be no unemployment and poverty, or at least the existing unemployment numbers are small and insignificant to the national question. However, a phenomenon that occurs indicates that the mandate of the 1945 Constitution and Act No. 32 of 2004 are yet to be implemented properly by the Operator State. This has an impact on the community in of the Pontianak City. This is the background of this research.

This type of research that I use is a field research, meaning that the data referenced in this study of the facts on the ground. This study uses empirical approach. Empirical approach aims to explain why people who are unemployed do criminal acts, reasons, factors that affect him, his background, and so on. This research is an exploratory-analytic, a study that was conducted to obtain information, explanations, and data on matters not yet known. Furthermore, a careful study, research, and analyze the reasons and what factors are causing unemployment impact on criminal cases in Pontianak. Once the data is collected, the authors analyzed qualitatively.

## 2.Theoretical Review

### a. Criminality and criminal acts

Some experts explain the crime. Kartono defines the crime or crimes sociologically, ie all words, deeds and behavior that is economically, politically and socio-psychological highly detrimental to the public, in violation of the norms of propriety, and attacked the safety of citizens (both of which have been included in the legislation, or not listed in the criminal law). Meanwhile, according to Bongor in Topo Santoso & Eva Achjani, crime is an act of anti-social consciously gets a reaction from the State for the provision of the pain and then as a reaction to legal definition on crime. There are several types of crime or criminality by Kartini Kartoro cited by Alia Lestari and Muhammad Hajarul Aswad A, as follows:

1. The type of crime can be generally classified into, robbed and gangsterism, fraud, theft and other offenses.
2. Type kriminalias according to how it is done: a). Using the tools, b). Without using tools, c). Recidivist, d). Cold-blooded criminals, who committed crimes with consideration and preparation, e). Criminals chance, who

commit crimes using opportunities incidentally, f). Criminals impulse impulses that arise immediately, g). Criminals coincidence, for example due to forget themselves, inadvertently, inattentive, careless, indifferent, reckless, and others.

3. Crime according to legal object is attacked, namely economic crimes, political crimes, defense and security, morality crimes, crimes against life and property of people.

4. Crime based on the motives or reasons are economic motives, political, and ethical morality.

In order to prevent such crimes, according to Joyce M. Laurens can use social approach or a situational approach. Social approach is an approach that describes efforts to instill a permanent regulation to address common violations. Social approach, trying to prevent the development of potential criminals and are motivated to commit crimes. While the situational approach is a long-term development to prevent specific violations, associated with the conversion of social conditions that affect the implementation of the crime in a community. Prevention includes the management, design or manipulation of the physical environment to reduce opportunities for crime particular, through the steps that will change the situational characteristics, spatial environment so that every crime can be identified, establishing an environment safer, more productive and more friendly to the user environment. The emphasis is more oriented to self-defense debriefing targets a crime rather than relying on mechanical pencegahansecara strategy.

Once we know the crime, we have now entered into a criminal offense. In regulation perundang crustaceans used the term a crime, criminal events, and crime, which is also often called offense. Criminal offense or a criminal act is prohibited by a rule of law which the prohibition of the threat that (sanctions) in the form of a specific criminal, for anyone who violates the ban. Crime is a term that contains a basic understanding of the science of criminal law, which is formed by a consciousness in giving certain characteristics in the event of criminal law.

There is some notion of crime according to experts. According Moeljatno, criminal acts are prohibited and punishable by criminal, against any person who violates the ban. The act must also be perceived by the public as a constraint grammar association aspired by the people. According to Samson, the criminal act is an act or acts punishable by the law, contrary to the law and carried out by mistake by someone who is able to take responsibility. Meanwhile, according to Van Hamel, straffbaarfeit criminal act is the behavior of people (men selijke gedraging) formulated in wet, is against the law, meriting further convicted (straffwaarding), and carried out with an error.

#### b. Profile of Pontianak City

Pontianak City is the provincial capital of West Kalimantan. The town was founded by Sultan Syarif Abdurrahman Alkadrie on October 23, 1771 or 14 Rajab 1185 H, known as khun tien by ethnic Chinese in Singapore. The city is famous as the Equator, because it passed zero degrees latitude of the earth. Pontianak city in the north bordering the District of Siantan Pontianak district, south by Sungai Raya and Sungai snapper Kubu Raya district, west bordering the River District snapper Kubu Raya, and in the east by Sungai Raya and Sungai Ambawang Kubu Raya (TAPEM Pontianak City).

According to the National Land Agency Pontianak, Pontianak City total area is 107.82 km<sup>2</sup>. While the population of the city of Pontianak in 2012 was 575 843, according BPS Pontianak City soul / person. The total area and population density by districts in the city of Pontianak in 2012 can be seen in the following table:

Table 1  
 Size Territory and Population Density Pontianak City In 2012

Districts	Large		Resident / Person		Population Density (people / km <sup>2</sup> )
	Km <sup>2</sup>	%	Total	%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
South Pontianak	15,14	14,04	84.931	14,75	5.610
South East Pontianak	14,22	13,19	46.560	8,09	3.274
East Pontianak	8,78	8,14	85.502	14,85	9.738
West Pontianak	16,47	15,28	127.701	22,18	7.754
Pontianak City	15,98	14,82	114.294	19,85	7.152
North Pontianak	37,22	34,52	116.855	20,29	3.140
<b>Pontianak City</b>	<b>107,81</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>575.843</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>5.341</b>

Source: BPS Pontianak City

From the above data shows that the number of people most in districts in the city of Pontianak in 2012 District of Pontianak West with a population of 127 701 people / soul, then the District of North Pontianak 116 855 person / soul, District of Pontianak City 114 294 person / soul, District East Pontianak 85 502 person / soul, District of South Pontianak 84 931 person / soul, and the District of South East Pontianak 46 560 person / soul. Thus, the total population of the city of Pontianak in 2012 was 575 843 people / person.

### c. Employment Pontianak City

Data on employment Pontianak City can explain the work force, including the number of people who are already working and the number of unemployed in the city of Pontianak. In addition, it can also explain the number is not labor force, which is being Pontianak City community school, taking care of the household and so on. For more details about the number of unemployed and the working population in Pontianak which can be seen in the following table:

**Table 2**  
 Population Aged 15 Years and above by Type Main Event  
 in Pontianak City Year 2010-2012

No.	Main Activity Type	2010	2011	2012
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Work Force	260.892	259.987	260.108
	1. Work	240.576	241.100	246.189
	<b>2. Unemployment</b>	<b>20.316</b>	<b>18.887</b>	<b>13.919</b>
2.	Not Work Force (Schools, Care of Household and Other)	136.738	146.722	156.272
	Total	397.630	406.709	416.380
	TPAK	65,61	63,92	62,47
	Unemployment Rate	<b>7,79</b>	<b>7,26</b>	<b>5,35</b>

Source: Sakernas 2012

Total population aged 15 and older in 2010 to 2012 that work each year is increasing, ie 240 576 people in 2010, 241 100 people in 2011, and 246 189 people in 2012. That means the number of unemployed in the city of Pontianak annually declining , which in 2010 amounted to 20 316 people, in 2011 amounted to 18 887 people, and in 2012 amounted to 13.919 people. While the number of population aged 15 years and over who are not of the labor force was in 2010 amounted to 397 630 person / soul, in 2011 amounted to 406 709 person / soul and in 2012 amounted to 416 380 person / soul.

### b. Anatomy Actor Crime Police Pontianak

One of Pontianak City Police mission is to ensure a successful response to security threats in the country, especially in the city of Pontianak in West Kalimantan. In order to realize this mission, the authors obtain data anatomy of the offender in any jurisdiction in Pontianak City Police cover the period 2011 through 2013. For more details, please refer to the following table:

**Table 3**  
 Anatomy Actor Crime in Pontianak Police Jurisdiction Under Age Years 2011-2013

No.	Unity	Perpetrator					
		Adult general			Children		
		2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
1.	POLRESTA PTK KOTA	371	426	462	8	14	9
2.	POLSEKTA PTK KOTA	69	92	88	6	6	4
3.	POLSEKTA PTK UTR	157	147	160	6	15	10
4.	POLSEKTA BRT	177	222	190	4	25	15
5.	POLSEKTA SLT	142	253	166	6	25	7
6.	POLSEKTA TMR	140	113	135	7	6	6
7.	POLSEK S. AMBAWANG	41	32	24	0	0	0
8.	POLSEK S. RAYA	117	90	128	0	4	0
9.	POLSEK S. KAKAP	22	29	57	0	1	2
10.	POLSEK R. JAYA	14	28	11	1	12	0
11.	POLSEK K. KOMANDOR B	4	0	2	0	0	0
12.	KPPP SEA	8	1	0	0	0	0
13.	KPPP AIR	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1262</b>	<b>1433</b>	<b>1423</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Total 2011</b>		<b>1300</b>					
<b>Total 2012</b>		<b>1541</b>					
<b>Total 2013</b>		<b>1476</b>					

Source: West Kalimantan Regional Police Resort Pontianak City

Anatomy of the offender in the jurisdiction of Police Pontianak in 2011 amounted to 1,300 people, with 1,262 people aged rinciaan adults and 38 were children. In 2012, the perpetrators of criminal acts in the jurisdiction of Police Pontianak totaling 1541 people, with details of 1433 people aged adults and 108 were children. Whereas in 2013, the perpetrators of criminal acts in the jurisdiction of Police Pontianak totaling 1476 people, with details of 1423 people aged adults and 53 were children. This is the anatomy of data perpetrators of criminal acts in the jurisdiction of Police Pontianak from 2011 to 2013. For detailed data about the profession perpetrator of the crime, can be seen from the data in the following table:

**Table. 4**  
 Anatomy Actor Crime Police Jurisdiction Pontianak Based Professional Actors of 2011

No.	Unity	Profession Actor						
		Empl oyee	Stude nt	Labor	Private/ trader	driver farmer fisher man	Unemp loymen t	Other
1.	POLRESTA PTK CITY	30	33	29	160	28	45	44
2.	POLSEKTA PTK CITY	4	6	3	37	2	12	7
3.	POLSEKTA PTK UTR	2	11	16	79	1	33	12
4.	POLSEKTA BRT	4	7	6	110	1	43	12
5.	POLSEKTA SLT	7	9	24	88	2	16	7
6.	POLSEKTA TMR	6	12	12	59	8	35	4
7.	POLSEK S. AMBAWANG	0	0	6	28	6	0	3
8.	POLSEK S. RAYA	0	1	8	68	7	16	13
9.	POLSEK S. KAKAP	2	2	0	18	0	3	1
10.	POLSEK R. JAYA	0	3	0	8	1	1	2
11.	POLSEK K. KOMANDOR B	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
12.	KPPP SEA	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
13.	KPPP AIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>55</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>105</b>

Source: West Kalimantan Regional Police Resort Pontianak City

Profession perpetrators of criminal acts in the jurisdiction of Police Pontianak in 2011 the highest are private profession or trade with a number of 666 people. The second highest profession are unemployed or unemployed with the number of 205 people. While laborers or artisans amounted to 104 people, employees or employees 55 people, students 53 people, farmers and fishermen 36, students 31 people, a driver 20, resedivisi 9, TNI and Polri 1, and the other 95 people. Thus, of the total population of the city of Pontianak in 2011 was 565 856 person / people (BPS Pontianak City), however, the number of unemployed who commit criminal acts amounted to 205 people from 18 887 the number of unemployed.

**Table 5**  
**Anatomy Actor Crime Police Jurisdiction Pontianak Based Professional Actors of 2012**

No.	Unity	Profession Actor						
		Empl oyee	Studen t	Labor	Private/ trader	driver farmer fisher man	Unemp loymen t	Other
1.	POLRESTA PTK CITY	28	43	57	168	34	50	57
2.	POLSEKTA PTK CITY	3	7	8	44	3	17	14
3.	POLSEKTA PTK UTR	4	12	16	73	0	44	25
4.	POLSEKTA BRT	3	13	21	162	0	17	35
5.	POLSEKTA SLT	5	14	41	116	2	63	3
6.	POLSEKTA TMR	0	2	5	90	2	19	1
7.	POLSEK S. AMBAWANG	0	0	13	18	0	0	2
8.	POLSEK S. RAYA	3	3	14	59	3	9	2
9.	POLSEK S. KAKAP	0	2	3	21	0	4	0
10.	POLSEK R. JAYA	0	0	2	26	0	0	0
11.	POLSEK K. KOMANDOR B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	KPPP SEA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
13.	KPPP AIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		46	96	180	777	44	223	152

Source: West Kalimantan Regional Police Resort Pontianak City

In 2012, a criminal profession in the jurisdiction of Police Pontianak highest are private profession or trade with a number of 777 people. The second highest profession are unemployed or unemployed with the number of 223 people. While laborers or artisans amounted to 180 people, employees or employees 46 people, students 58 people, farmers and fishermen 7, students 38 people, a driver 37, resedivisi 14 people, TNI and Polri 4 people, and another 134 people. Thus, of the total population of the city of Pontianak in 2012 was 575 843 people / person (BPS Pontianak), however, the number of unemployed who commit criminal acts amounted to 223 people from 13 919 the number of unemployed.

**Table 6**  
**Anatomy Actor Crime Police Jurisdiction Pontianak By Profession Actors Year 2013**

No.	Unity	Profession Actor						
		Empl oyee	Studen t	Labor	Private/ trader	Driver farmer fisher man	Unemp loymen t	Other
1.	POLRESTA PTK CITY	32	44	52	189	29	37	79
2.	POLSEKTA PTK CITY	3	12	10	40	3	7	13
3.	POLSEKTA PTK UTR	4	22	17	76	0	35	9
4.	POLSEKTA BRT	5	10	17	128	2	20	26
5.	POLSEKTA SLT	10	10	18	84	6	33	9
6.	POLSEKTA TMR	5	10	15	82	4	14	1
7.	POLSEK S. AMBAWANG	0	0	7	15	2	0	1
8.	POLSEK S. RAYA	0	5	17	61	14	20	9
9.	POLSEK S. KAKAP	0	2	3	49	3	2	1
10.	POLSEK R. JAYA	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
11.	POLSEK K. KOMANDOR B	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
12.	KPPP SEA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	KPPP AIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>59</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>148</b>

Source: West Kalimantan Regional Police Resort Pontianak City

Whereas in 2013, the profession of the offender in the jurisdiction of Police Pontianak highest are private profession or trade with a number of 737 people. The second highest profession are unemployed or unemployed with the number of 168 people. While laborers or artisans amounted to 156 people, employees or employees 59 people, students 72 people, farmers and fishermen 16, students 43 people, a driver 47, resedivisi 11 people, and another 134 people. Thus, of the total population of the city of Pontianak in 2013 was 579 276 people / person, however, the number of unemployed who commit criminal acts amounted to 168 people from 15 779 the number of unemployed (BPS Pontianak City).

As for the factors that cause criminal acts in the city of Pontianak, according Arwis Aminnulla, Invisible Criminal Police Pontianak City, there are four. First, kosekuensi speed of growth of the population. Second, the economic crisis. Third, the number of job seekers are more than the needs of small market. Fourth, too many workers are directed to the formal sector, are not geared to entrepreneurs or businessmen. Therefore, the government should act actively in resolving these issues.

Among them you can do is hold guidance, counseling and employment skills, expand your skills, and improve education. Second, empower and provide assistance insight, knowledge and ability of the entrepreneurial spirit to the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the form of technical assistance and management software provide long-term capital relief, expanding the market. Third, create new entrepreneurs. Expected thus the school or college graduates not only have a purpose as an employee, but would be better if they make efforts to absorb the labor force and thus help the government cope with the number of unemployed is growing a lot.

## Theoretical Framework

### 4. Factors Affecting Unemployment

If the phenomenon of unemployment in Pontianak, then there are several definitions of unemployment that can be used as a reference. According Suroto, unemployment is a person or group of people who are not spent and have characteristics that are related to labor issues, both aspects of education, skills, experience in life and livelihood. Meanwhile, according to Law No. 13 of 2003, unemployment is the working age population who have never worked and was trying to get a job, which is already working, stopped or stopped and is gaining jobs and discharged either be recalled or not, but was trying to get work. From the definition above, we can conclude that unemployment is a problem that can not be separated from the income of the needs of life, both financially and psychologically. Given that basically every person will need a decent life, feelings of shame and honor in society. Due to limited opportunities and employment opportunities, not all the workforce get jobs, people who do not get the job is called the open unemployment. On the other hand, government programs to improve well-being associated with job creation, the absorption of local production, maintenance and connective tissue



physical infrastructure and economic production is still within the limits of discourse, in the sense that can not be executed properly. Including in poverty alleviation is still a periodic incentives to groups of poor people. Based on interviews with several sources of Pontianak City Police, Disosnaker Pontianak, and Correctional Officer II Class A Pontianak, there are several factors that cause unemployment in Pontianak are as follows:

1) The population of the city of Pontianak relatively large. The increasing number of population in Indonesia, of course, have an impact that is not good for social life. Moreover, the government can not provide jobs for them, so the impact on the increase of the number of unemployed. A large number of residents of the Pontianak city. This can cause a lack of available employment field compared to the number of people who need jobs.

2) Education. The role of education is very important in finding a job, either in soft skills, intelligence and skill. There are so many vacancies, but job seekers are not in accordance with educational qualifications sought. It can bearti that the mismatch skills and educational backgrounds of job seekers with available jobs. That's because the human resources that we have right now is still very low and can not compensate for a job in accordance with the specifications of education needed.

3) At least employment. Field work less and could not accommodate the number of existing labor force. Consequently, because of limited employment, the labor force were unemployed.

4) The economic crisis. The prolonged economic crisis is causing many companies and entrepreneurial bankrupt, so many employees were laid off and cause unemployment.

5) Urbanization. Urbanization is the movement of people from rural to urban areas, in order to find a job for her daily needs. This is because, there is still the paradigm of the rural population who think that the city is more comfortable and more job field of the village. This may mean, the number of job seekers who come from outside the region (Pontianak City). Job seekers who come from outside this area can take the field of employment provided in Pontianak, thus increasing the unemployment rate in the city of Pontianak.

6) Many workers are directed to the formal sector. Too many workers are directed to the formal sector, not directed at entrepreneurs or businessmen (informal). Consequently, when they lose their jobs in the formal sector, they are overwhelmed and can not seek to create their own jobs in the informal economy.

According to Effendi, open unemployment in the country was developing, such as in Indonesia, generally clustered in the labor force and educated young age. The youth unemployment tends to be concentrated in the city and most of them have never worked. As people of Pontianak, who has graduated from high school a par and D.ii / D.III and Tier One (S1) who just graduated from school and did not yet have a job, so it was included in the category of youth unemployment. Swelling of youth unemployment in the city is one of the characteristics of unemployment in the country is growing. The unemployment rate for the age group 15 to 24 years of age tend to be higher than the others.

### **5. Impact of Unemployment on the occurrence of Crime Act**

One of the main problematics faced by the nation of Indonesia is the problem of unemployment. Unemployment is high direct and indirect impact on poverty, crime and socio-political issues that have also increased. With a labor force large enough, the current migration flows, as well as the impact of the prolonged economic crisis to date, making labor problems become very large and complex.

From the data the anatomy of the offender in the jurisdiction of Police Pontianak by professional actors from 2011 through 2013 has been the author mentioned earlier, it can be concluded that the profession unemployed or unemployment is the highest professional number two who filled out the perpetrators of criminal acts (crime) in Pontianak. Although the profession unemployed or the second-highest unemployment in committing a crime, but the impact caused by the criminal acts of unemployment is relatively low. If dipersentasekan, then in 2010 the potential number of unemployed who commit crime in the city of Pontianak is 1.1%, in 2012 1.6% and in 2013 by 1.1%.

Although the profession of a jobless or the second-highest unemployment in contributing to crime in the city of Pontianak, but the incidences of crime committed by a relatively lower unemployment, which is 1.1% to 1.6%. Although a small percentage, but the potential for unemployment to the occurrence of crime can cause people do not feel safe. During the government has not been able to push the unemployment rate to be smaller, then people will feel insecure with the occurrence of crime everywhere, especially in the city of Pontianak (Source: West Kalimantan Regional Police Resort Kota Pontianak City)

In essence, the unemployment potentially social unrest and crime, although the numbers are not too high, which is 1.1% to 1.6%. As long as unemployment is still high in Pontianak, the potential for criminal acts remain. Here, Pontianak City community who feel disadvantaged, because there is still insecurity in performing daily activities due to the high unemployment which may result in crime everywhere.

#### **6. Minimize the Government's efforts in the Unemployment Rate**

Every citizen has the right to work and a decent living for humanity. This is the mandate of the Act of 1945 contained in Article 27 paragraph (2). Meaning contained in the 1945 Constitution is that employment and life banyak is a task for the Government. Indonesian state is obliged to provide jobs for its citizens who are still unemployed, so it can *menghidupkan* family properly. If in Indonesia are still many citizens are unemployed, then it is the fault and negligence of the government in carrying out the mandate of the 1945 Constitution.

In addition to Article 27 paragraph (2) of the Constitution of 1945 in the above, in Article 13 paragraph (1) letter h, i, and j, Law Number 32 Year 2004 on Regional Government, Local Government is obliged to provide jobs for its citizens. The Act explains that, obligatory functions under the authority of the Regional Government is to provide employment services, development of cooperatives, small and medium enterprises, as well as a conducive environment control in society.

Implications of the 1945 Constitution and Act No. 32 of 2004 means that, in this country there should be no unemployment and poverty, or at least the existing unemployment numbers are small and insignificant to the national question. However, a phenomenon that occurs indicates that the mandate of the 1945 Constitution and Act No. 32 of 2004 are yet to be implemented properly by the Operator State. This also impacts on the community in the city of Pontianak, which is the number of unemployment which may result in crime in the city of Pontianak.

Based on interviews with several sources of Pontianak City Police, Disosnaker Pontianak, and Correctional Officer II Class A Pontianak, the efforts of local authorities to reduce the number of unemployment in the city of Pontianak is as follows:

a) Provide training, guidance, counseling, job skills and competencies. With the holding of such training can be used by job seekers and unemployment to make it easier to get a job and have the appropriate skills *dengang* jobs needed in the field. This training has been done by the Social and Labor Pontianak, in this case the Employment and Social Pontianak City will try to map out the types of training skills most needed by job seekers in Pontianak. While in Prison Class II A, there provide skills training to inmates form of making potato chips, making doormats, the manufacture of handicrafts made of paper newspapers, aquaculture training and agriculture. The goal is when they are free, can be self-employed and not committing a crime.

b) Provide insight, knowledge and ability of the entrepreneurial spirit to the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Providing help of insights, knowledge and entrepreneurial spirit capabilities to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the form of technical assistance and management software provide long-term capital relief, expanding the market. And the provision of special facilities in order to grow independently and reliably to compete in the field. With the new entrepreneurs, is expected to absorb the workforce and unemployment in Pontianak, thus can help the government in overcoming unemployment which more and more.

c) Hold the stock exhibits the labor market (job fair). Interest held job fair is part of the function of training, placement services, where job seekers and users of labor can meet each other in person, which in turn is expected to occur employment. Event job fair is one of the inter-working function services to help reduce the problem of lack of labor market information (*mislink*) received by job seekers and labor users who often have difficulty in obtaining information where there are candidates qualified labor. Of activity expected job fair job information available according to their interests, talents and abilities of job seekers, who will then meet directly with the needs and job qualifications in the company.

d) Creating new entrepreneurs. The existence of these new entrepreneurs do not appear constantly, but the bullet is no support from the government to make it happen. Among them with training and training in entrepreneurship. Inculcate spirit of entrepreneurship in the curriculum of schools and colleges, so after graduation did not become unemployed, but already have a business. With the emergence of many new entrepreneurs, is expected to absorb job seekers and the unemployed in Pontianak.



## 7. Conclusions

Based on the results of exposure and discussion the authors mentioned earlier, it can be concluded that the higher levels of unemployment may cause higher the crime in the city of Pontianak. It can be seen from the data Bappeda Kota Pontianak, the number of unemployed amounted to Pontianak City 18 183 people or about 7.26% of the total population of the city of Pontianak in 2011. The number of unemployed in the city of Pontianak in 2011 amounted to 18 887 person / soul and in 2012 amounted to 13.919 people /soul. If dipersentase, the number of unemployed residents of the city of Pontianak in 2012 is 5.35% and the labor force participation rate of 62.47% of the total population of 416 380 people / soul. This is motivated by the government's negligence in carrying out the mandate of Article 27 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution and Article 13 paragraph (1) letter h, i, and j Law 32 of 2004. There are several factors causing unemployment in Pontianak, the population of the city of Pontianak relatively large, education, little employment, economic crisis, urbanization, and many workers are directed to the formal sector. The local government can do a number of ways to reduce the number of unemployment in the city of Pontianak. First, training, guidance, counseling, job skills and competencies. Second, provide insight, knowledge and ability of the entrepreneurial spirit to the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Third, hold exhibitions exchange of job fair. Fourth, create new entrepreneurs.

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