
The Analysis of the Juvenile Delinquency Trigger Factors and the Handling Efforts

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ABSTRACT

Transitional period development emerges significant changes in psychological aspects. These changes often lead to values and norms conflict. Juvenile delinquency is caused by unresolved conflicts in childhood during the transitional period. This study aims to: 1) determine the factors that trigger juvenile delinquency; 2) discover juvenile delinquency solution, 3) find out the inhibiting factors for tackling juvenile delinquency. This research uses literature analysis with the data from related literature as analytical material. Data analysis uses descriptive qualitative and exploratory analysis. The results showed, 1) there are internal and external trigger factors for juvenile delinquency; 2) Efforts to overcome the occurrence of juvenile delinquency are through parenting and attention to adolescents, including psycho-education; 3) Inhibiting factors in efforts to overcome juvenile delinquency such as negative peer influence, uncontrolled use of social media, lack of parental attention, and permissive attitude. This research provides information about the juvenile delinquency cause and prevention.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Teenagers (adolescence) are individuals who in their development are in a transition period from childhood to adulthood, they are in puberty, with an age range between the ages of 15-21 years, this stage according to Hurlock in [1] is called the negative phase because their behavior often deviates moderately. Granville Stanley refers to a sensitive period when his feelings and emotions fluctuate like a hurricane (storm and stress) [1]. At this time, teenagers often feel emotional uncertainty, so they often commit deviant or negative actions, this deviant act is called juvenile delinquency.

Juvenile delinquency is an act of violating the rules committed by adolescents which can damage and harm themselves and others. At this moment, they face serious dynamics marked by changes both physically and psychologically. Most of them behave according to their wishes and tend to face many problems, so that their behavior often ignores existing values. "Overlapping" development characterized by unstable emotional turmoil, often having problems and wanting to always show their identity is a feature of adolescents at the puberty stage.

The puberty period in these problematic adolescents will commit acts that deviate from social, religious, and legal norms (teenagers' divergence). Teenagers' divergence according to the sociologist Kartono is referred to as "Juvenile delinquency" which is an evil act (violence) committed by adolescents; social pathological conditions in adolescents caused by forms of social neglect, thus developing towards deviant behavior (Kartono, 2010: 6) in [2] and [3] .

Juvenile delinquency is characterized by the existence of violating behavior committed by adolescents with acts that are disturbing and detrimental to both themselves and the environment such as leaving school (playing truant), traffic violation on the street, establishing gangs, theft, watching porn videos, sexual harassment, drug addiction, and even murder [2]. Other signs include committing immoral acts, anti-social, uttering dirty speech, vandalism, running away from home, being undisciplined at school, committing threats with sharp weapons, smoking at school, fighting, criminal acts such as murder, robbery, rape, consuming drugs and other acts of violence [4]. Negative behavior or attitude will have an impact on deviations from certain legal norms and social norms [5]. Delinquency committed by teenagers today is already at a dangerous crisis level because every year, it always increases in number.

Based on the results of research on juvenile delinquency that was carried out on students, it resulted that from year to year it always increased [4]. From the data collected in the KPAI between 2015-2020 regarding deviations committed by teenagers, it can be explained in the following data: Data on juvenile delinquency involved in brawls during 2015-2020 there were 509 cases, data on children who were perpetrators of violence at school (bullying) 450 cases, data on children there were 368 cases of policy victims (child expelled due to pregnancy, dropping out), data on delinquency of high school children related to NAPSA health there were 1,843 cases followed by data on pornography and cybercrime cases 3,516 cases and data on children in conflict with the law (ABH) there were 7,327 cases KPAI (2015-2020). child complaint cases based on child protection clusters [6].

Juvenile delinquency is the biggest problem that must be faced in order to prepare the next generation, youth is the hope of the nation whose role is to carry on development. However in reality, juvenile delinquency has always increased from time to time, predictions for 2016 reached 8597.97 cases; in 2017 there were 9523.97 cases; 2018 to 10549.70 cases; 2019 reached 11,685.90 cases; and in 2020 there will be 12,944.47 cases, an annual growth of 10.7% [7]. If the condition of juvenile delinquency is apprehensive, then the country will also experience a shortage of human resources in future development and will get worse in the life of the nation. Therefore tackling juvenile delinquency is a necessity that is not negotiable. These adolescents who deviate have a tendency to feel proud when they commit violations and are uprooted from the patriotic spirit in development.

Some of the special signs of the personality of adolescents who experience delinquency can be identified as follows: 1) most of their attitudes and behavior only look at the present moment, do not see and think ahead and feel happy at the moment; 2) their average adolescent perceives himself as an emotional problem; 3) adolescents who experience this delinquency are usually outside the normal social environment, in the end they cannot understand social values and ignore social responsibility; 4) Because they are not disciplined and take care of themselves, in the end they tend to act defiantly [4].

Juvenile delinquency is most often committed by those who are unable to develop their emotional soul, cannot resist new things that come to them, giving rise to attitudes that should not be done. Juvenile delinquency is a form of conflict that is not resolved properly in childhood or adolescence [8].

Juvenile delinquency must be faced seriously considering that youth are the nation's successors, development human resources, and the spearhead of the nation's progress. The progress of a nation depends on the quality of its youth. Daryono (2004) states that handling adolescent problems is not easy, this is caused by many things, but what needs to be understood is that problems arise in adolescents caused by influences from peers, educating, spending free time, pocket money, sexual behavior, messy family living conditions, lack of attention and parental affection, socioeconomic status of parents and improper application of family discipline [9].

In preventing juvenile delinquency, it must be carried out by working together from various parties starting from parents, the community, schools, and the existing government, with seriousness in dealing with juvenile delinquency, it will be successful. In this case the government is more responsible for overcoming it. For example, the government has suppressed the birth rate with the family planning program and conducted continuous training and socialization in the end, the population has been reduced. The core problem of juvenile delinquency lies in the parents' parenting style during childhood. Therefore, the priority for improvement is that parents must be literate with parenting styles for children, improving this parenting style will prevent juvenile delinquency from occurring. Then the youth is strengthened through their personality, namely adolescent perception, self-concept, and self-efficacy, these three things are able to defend themselves so they don't fall into deviance.

The aims of this paper are: 1) to identify and analyze the factors that influence juvenile delinquency; 2) find out the efforts to overcome juvenile delinquency by strengthening self-perception, self-concept, and self-efficacy.

The contribution of this paper provides information on how to prevent juvenile delinquency from a psychological perspective, provides an understanding that changes in deviant behavior in adolescents start from

unresolved conflicts in childhood, so parents must pay attention and play an important role in instilling character and harmonizing their souls.

2. METHODOLOGY

This paper is the result of qualitative research which is a type of literature research. The data sources used in this study are several scientific journals including:

- 1) Identification of juvenile delinquency risk factors in urban village communities affected by evictions [10];
- 2) School welfare and juvenile delinquency in vocational high school students [11]
- 3) The relationship between parenting style and juvenile delinquency in SMA Negeri 8 Surakarta [9];
- 4) Emotional maturity, self-concept and juvenile delinquency [12];
- 5) Efforts by the village government in overcoming juvenile delinquency in Seleman village, Danau Kerinci district, Kerinci regency [13];
- 6) The impact of juvenile delinquency to increase awareness of the dangers of juvenile delinquency for the future [2];
- 7) The urgency of cultivating morals in the midst of juvenile delinquency cases [14];
- 8) Factors influencing juvenile delinquency behavior in students of MAN 2 Model Pekanbaru 2018 [7];
- 9) Character education in overcoming juvenile delinquency based on "knowledge feeling and acting" aspects [15];
- 10) Juvenile delinquency as a form of social pathology (societal disease) [16];
- 11) Juvenile delinquency and its handling [17];
- 12) Juvenile Delinquency among high school students in Bandung: preliminary study [18];
- 13) Predictors of juvenile delinquency: smoking, dramatizing, and fighting [19];
- 14) Pancasila character education to overcome delinquency in school-age children [6];
- 15) Juvenile delinquency and efforts to overcome it in Senggigi village, Batulayar sub district, West Lombok regency, West Nusa Tenggara [20];
- 16) Relationship of social media to juvenile delinquency at middle school age [21];
- 17) Efforts to overcome juvenile delinquency in Padangsidempuan city [22];
- 18) Juvenile delinquency and its handling [3].

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Juvenile delinquency

Juvenile delinquency is a deviant behavior committed by adolescents that harms themselves and others which indicates errors in education, both at home and at school or family [20].

Adolescence as a period in which behavior is often easily swayed by outside influences because they face emotional turmoil as a result of the transition from childhood to adulthood. At this time teenagers have problems with their desires and emotional turmoil, therefore they find it difficult to accept the opinions of other people whose controversy is not the same as their wishes (Hurlock, 1981) in [23]. Juvenile delinquency is an act that is contrary to existing norms that is carried out by adolescents, causing harm to both themselves and others. Juvenile delinquency is influenced by the developmental period it faces, namely puberty, at this time individuals experience unstable emotional turmoil so they act negatively.

There are many factors that cause juvenile delinquency including external and internal factors, while external factors are caused by lack of attention, weak parenting and parental affection, low understanding of religion, social and cultural environment. While internal factors due to an identity crisis, as well as low motivation Oktawati (2017) in [5]. These internal factors are stronger in participation in social issues than external factors [24]. Juvenile delinquency comes from unhealthy behavior, which is caused by; psychic instability, superego deficiency and control, and defective perceptual functioning [25]. The problem of juvenile delinquency must be addressed immediately if not, then the state of community stability will be disrupted (Hasanusi, 2019) in [10].

The causes of juvenile delinquency according to Kartono are: 1) Children are not cared for or lack of love from their parents, 2) their material and non-material needs are not met, their will and aspirations cannot be satisfied, 3) Children are not given physical and mental skills in a lifestyle normal (normal), less taught discipline and self-control [3].

Juvenile delinquency is a condition experienced by adolescents with various deviant behaviors due to a transitional period (puberty) which affects unstable emotions and desires that are always carried out even though they are contrary to norms or rules. This delinquency occurs due to many factors both internal and external. Delinquency must be overcome by strengthening positive perceptions, positive self-concept, and high self-efficacy so that behavior changes to conform to the norm.

3.2 Self Perception

Perception is an image or concept related to what conditions a person sees or interprets something, perception is influenced by many factors including its ability to respond to stimuli, perception influences one's behavior. Changes in behavior in a person can be known through perception (Shiddiq, 2013) in [26]. Perceptions about juvenile delinquency are interpreted as negative behavior, then it is understood that the existence of negative behavior in adolescents is caused by adolescents experiencing puberty, turbulence, and problems where their behavior becomes deviant without careful thought, then adolescents always view other people towards them unfavorably and impressed dislike.

Such adolescent perceptions must be changed so that their behavior becomes good. Individual behavior as a function of how they perceive, therefore to change individual behavior must start from changing their perceptions by filtering behavior, interpreting and managing information about behavior, and interpreting perceptions in the form of behavior. Perception is the act of receiving, selecting, managing, interpreting, measuring, and responding to sensory stimuli [27].

Thus self-perception has the power to choose stimuli from outside, manage information based on life experiences and interpret it in behavior as an interaction. Perception has an important meaning because a person's attitudes and actions are based on his perceptions related to the unreal reality itself. In fact there are three factors that influence perception, namely: 1). Appraiser, 2). the object or target of the assessment, and 3). Atmosphere creates perception. Responses about juvenile delinquency are influenced by who will change, then the object is a change in behavior for the better, while the change is carried out in pleasant conditions.

There are three things that drive a person's interest in changing, namely: 1) attitude towards behavior, positive evaluation of behavior; 2) subjective norms, social influences related to whether the behavior is felt to be done or not; 3) behavior control, easy to do or not [28]. To change deviant adolescent behavior, it is necessary to emphasize the interest in changing, then how is the attitude to change positive behavior, this needs to be driven by social forces to change behavior to be good and control behavior to be good.

Perception is carried out based on the stimuli seen by the senses which further strengthens the conclusion [29]. When their response to the environment is still negative, then in conclusion they will carry out the behavior according to what is specified. Therefore the perception of deviant behavior as an object of perception must be changed into positive behavior.

3.3 Self-Concept

Hurlock (1979) gives the sense that self-concept is an individual's perception of self which is a combination of physical, mental, social, emotional beliefs and the results achieved [30]. The self-concept follows the perception of the role that is done and occurs which is a product because we are always in contact with other individuals (Agustiani, 2006) in [31].

Self-concept as a whole self-image about oneself which consists of physical, social, and psychological, based on experiences and self-interaction with the environment. Self-concept consists of two aspects, namely self-image which is a description of oneself and self-esteem which is a self-assessment [27]. Self-image is a complete and in-depth picture of oneself optimally based on their own opinions and experiences related to other people [32]. Self-esteem is self-assessment, the most important thing in a person, if adolescents feel their self-esteem is in accordance with the norm, then they will grow with positive self-esteem, otherwise if what they have is not in accordance with the norms, their self-esteem will be seen as low [33]. To develop negative adolescents whose behavior requires reinforcement through strengthening their self-esteem so that they become positive, then they will judge themselves to be good. Self-concept is a person's way of evaluating himself both physically, psychologically and socially [34].

Self-concept plays an important role in controlling one's behavior. A positive self-concept is able to guide their behavior so that they can be accepted in the environment they live in (Gusmawati et al, 2016) in [35]. Self-concept also means thinking about oneself, and other people's thoughts about individuals. While individuals who have a positive self-concept are those who are always happy, not easily shaken, optimistic and often get along with success [36].

A person's positive self-concept can build skills to design well one's desires or goals in life so that even in difficult situations one can survive and find a way out of difficulties [37]. With a positive self-concept, you can direct yourself and weigh yourself in every behavior that will be carried out. Deviant acts committed by adolescents can be overcome through improving self-concept, according to self-development theory states that individuals have a tendency to increase positive self-concept. People striving for personal satisfaction and seeking feelings of effectiveness through activity and possible feedback can increase self-esteem [12]. A positive self-concept will prevent juvenile delinquency because behavior that is not in accordance with the norm is understood as part of self-assessment, this self-assessment will restrain any behavior that is not in accordance with the rules, within self-esteem and self-image.

3.4 Self-Efficacy

Self-efficacy is self-confidence about the ability to achieve success in something. It is also confidence in the ability to do the task given under any conditions [28]. Judgment of people about their ability to organize and execute the courses of action necessary to achieve designated types of performance [38]. Confidence can be obtained, changed, added or reduced, by one or a combination of four sources, namely performance experience, experience, social confidence and emotional uplift [39]. Juvenile delinquency as a negative past experience and carried out as a form of role in expression, with self-ability that is believed to be successful in changing oneself so that better behavior can be created.

Individuals with high self-efficacy believe that they can do something to change the circumstances around them, try harder to overcome existing challenges. Therefore, self-efficacy has a significant impact on the results [40]. Changes in juvenile delinquency for the better can be done by strengthening the self-efficacy of adolescents who experience juvenile delinquency. The delinquency is short and temporary as a result of overlapping emotional turmoil, in order to escape from the bondage of puberty, one must show one's self-confidence about being able to change for the better.

High self-efficacy can increase individual positive arousal, show a positive correlation with life satisfaction, and show a negative correlation with negative arousal. People with high self-efficacy believe that there is something they can do to change events around them [41].

3.5 Self Strengthening as an effort to overcome the Emergence of Juvenile Delinquency

Adolescents as humans who experience a transition during puberty have an impact on them experiencing turmoil whose emotions become unstable and often have detrimental negative behavior. This can be identified by self-reinforcement, both self-perception that leads to negative self-concepts being transformed into positive self-perceptions, then self-concept, both self-image and self-esteem, as the basis for self-assessment, must be directed towards a positive one, while self-efficacy as a belief about one's ability to avoid negative behavior, this self-confidence reinforces so that negative behavior will change with the belief that he is capable. village institutions and youth organizations jointly provide sports facilities such as providing volleyball courts, soccer fields and badminton buildings and holding spiritual meals on a scheduled basis [13].

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the study of books, research journals, and documents, it can be concluded that the triggering factors for juvenile delinquency are: 1) internal factors, namely identity crisis, weak self-control, and lack of discipline; 2) external factors, namely the lack of attention and affection from parents, low knowledge of religion, and social environment, and children's peers are not taught physical and non-physical normal life skills.

Control efforts are to strengthen self-perception with adolescent understanding, self-concept through self-maturity in thinking and acting, and self-efficacy by strengthening oneself through positive behavior.

The findings of this study provide understanding and information that juvenile delinquency occurs as a result of unresolved problems in childhood, therefore care and parenting for children must be democratic and understand the condition of adolescents.

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