



Issue: Law, Democracy and Crime: How Society Responds the Imbalance?

Research Article

Liquor among Teens: A Criminology Study

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Abstract: This study aims to determine the effect of expectations on alcoholic drinks on the consumption of alcoholic drinks. Expectations on alcoholic beverages consist of positive expectations and negative expectations. Expectations on alcoholic drinks in this study refer to the notion that expectations are beliefs held by individuals in alcoholic drinks. Alcoholic drinks or, often called liquor (alcohol) is one type of beverage that contains addictive substances (alcohol). More than 13 million people consider themselves alcoholics. Consumption of alcoholic drinks is divided into three types, namely (1) users, (2) abusers, and (3) dependency. The study was conducted on teenagers in Ambarawa who consume alcoholic beverages using quantitative methods with a survey model that is often also referred to as correlational research.

Keywords: Consumption of alcoholic drinks; Expansion of alcoholic beverages, Teenagers

Introduction

Recently, alcoholism has caused problems that affect the condition of order, security, crime and violence. The culprit is aware of the dangers of the influence of alcohol on the human body when misused, so that the order, supervision and control are very necessary. Alcohol abuse by teens shows an increasing tendency, the consequences are felt in the form of delinquency, fights and immoral acts. If the situation is left then a disaster will occur. Teenagers who are alcohol poisoned will become teens who are not productive for development.

Research in the United States shows that there are two-thirds of the population aged 18 or over who drink alcoholic drinks at social events of more than 100 million people or 40% of the population. This number does not include children and pre-adolescents who are increasing in number following the example of their parents who consume alcohol at an early age. One study

conducted in the United States by Merwyng Hardinge 2003, showed that 80% of young people aged 15 to 17 drink alcoholic beverages, a quarter of them drink it every week and half of junior high school kids have tried drinking alcoholic beverages. Excessive alcohol users to become acute rarely cause death but death is often an indirect result. For example, traffic accidents, drowning and so on.

In Indonesia, in the records of the National Anti-Miras Movement (Genam), each year the number of victims killed by drinking, reaches 18,000 people. Recently, for example 14 people died as a result of mixed alcohol on Jalan Remaja III Number 12, Sumur batu kemayoran. According to the coordinator of Genam in Indonesia Fahira Fahmi Idris, alcohol regulation never seems to be considered important, although it has a very serious impact among teenagers. Impacts arising from circulation that are free from alcohol such as the destruction of our social order, not even a few criminal cases that claimed lives due to alcohol in Indonesia. From the results of my research, the

factors of the dominant causes of juvenile delinquency consume liquor in Selur Village from 1 respondent (75%) causing delinquency from 3 factors: family, environmental and (25%) knowledge.

Factors affecting alcohol use, family factors including, marital conflict, separation from family, domestic violence, weak, erratic or inconsistent discipline, lack of parental supervision or excessive dominance of one family member, lack of adolescent knowledge about the impact, the risk of consuming liquor and the lack of education about liquor finally teens want to try about alcoholism. Busy parents or family and their respective activities, lack of affection and some teenagers on these occasions among adolescents trying to find escape by drinking. Facilities and infrastructure, as an expression of affection for their children, sometimes parents provide excessive facilities and money.

But it was misused to satisfy all his desires including starting from liquor. Inferiority personality, low self-esteem in the social community because it cannot overcome these feelings so as to cover up the shortcomings and in order to be able to show their existence. Therefore abusing drinks so that they can get what they dream of, among others are more active, bolder and more emotional. Adolescent emotions in general are still unstable when at puberty, at that time usually want to be free from the binding of rules imposed by parents to fulfill their personal lives so that it creates personal conflict. In an effort to carry out the personal conflict he seeks escape by drinking alcohol with the aim of reducing addiction and the rules given by parents.

The impact of alcohol has been proven to be a cause of various diseases. From simple to very dangerous diseases such as the liver will damage liver tissue, interfere with absorption of food substances and cause malnutrition, increase blood pressure, make the heart rate become abnormal and reduce sexual desire. Against the brain can result in loss of self-control, make a staggering, disrupt the ability to speak, reduce intellectual ability, resulting in memory loss (blockout) causes amnesia and damage nerve tissue. Damage to the nerves or other so-called polyneuropathy is also associated with inflammation of the stomach pockets and hardening of the liver.

Based on the picture above, parents are expected to limit the association of teenagers so that they are not influenced by their friends to

drink. And families are expected to be able to provide positive moral support to adolescents so as not to fall prey to consuming alcohol. Teenagers besides needing material, also need attention and affection from their parents. Therefore, the free time that teenagers have can be filled with positive activities as well as recreational facilities.

This paper discusses four main points, namely regarding (1) why is it illegal to distribute alcohol or consume it in Indonesia? (2) what makes teenagers feel addicted to consuming alcohol or alcohol? (3) what is the effect of using alcohol? and (4) what is the solution to deal with adolescents who are addicted to alcohol?

Method

The method of approach used by researchers is the empirical juridical approach. A sociological juridical approach is to identify and conceptualize law as a real and functional social institution in a real-life system (Soekanto, 1986). This approach emphasizes research aimed at gaining empirical legal knowledge by jumping directly into the object, namely knowing how teenagers initiate a drinking party that takes place at Ambarawa Square, Semarang Regency.

This type of research is empirical juridical or sociological law and can also be referred to as field research, which examines the applicable legal provisions and what happens in reality in the community, or in other words, is a study conducted on the actual situation or real conditions that occur in community with a view to knowing and finding the facts and data needed, after that it leads to the identification of problems that ultimately lead to problem solving (Bambang, 2001).

The location of the focus of the study was the Ambarawa Square in Semarang Regency. Data collection techniques in this study by interviewing teenagers who consume alcoholic beverages and giving questionnaires that contain questions about what causes these teens can become addicted in consuming alcoholic drinks. In this study, the interviewees gave 6 questions including: (1) have you ever consumed or consumed alcohol? (2) Since when did you start consuming alcohol? (3) What kind of alcohol is often consumed? (4) how much money should be spent to consume alcohol? (5) what is the background or reason for consuming

alcohol? and (6) what are the effects on the body after consuming alcohol?

Result and Discussion

A. Crime in Various Perspectives

1. Crimes in terms of Criminology

Crime is a complex phenomenon that can be understood from a variety of different sides. That is why in daily life we can catch comments about a crime that is different from one another. In our experience it is not easy to understand the crime itself. The effort to understand the crime was actually centuries ago thought by famous scientists. Plato for example stated that gold is the source of human evil. Aristotle said that poverty leads to crime and rebellion.

The great evil is not done to obtain what is necessary for life, but for luxury. Bonger puts one more past writer, Thomas More. The author of this Utopia book tells us that the harsh sentences imposed on criminals at that time did not have much impact on eliminating the crimes that occurred. For this reason, he said, a search must be made for the causes of crime and eliminating these crimes (Santoso et al., 2001).

Opinions of the scholars mentioned above are then accommodated in a science called Criminology. Criminology is a branch of science that emerged in the 19th century which is essentially a science that studies the causes of evil. In another sense, in terms of its criminology, crime is any particular action or action whose actions are approved by the community to be defined as crime. This means that every crime does not have to be formulated in advance in a criminal law regulation. Therefore every act that is anti-social, detrimental and irritating to society, can be considered criminologically as a crime (Santoso, et.al., 2001).

2. Crime in terms of the legal aspect

According to the view of law, what is meant by crime is human actions that violate or contradict what has been determined in the rule of law, or more specifically that acts that violate the prohibitions set out in the rule of law, and do not fulfill or go against the commands set out in the rule of law applicable in a society where the person concerned lives in a community group. Crime is an act committed intentionally (doleus) and done consciously with a specific intention to benefit

oneself that harms others or society (Wijayanta, 2014). According to the view of the law there is one aspect that can make teenagers brutal in association, one of these aspects is the criminal etiology of the sociological aspect. Crime etiology from the aspect of sociology examines social or social factors that influence the occurrence of crime or perpetrators of crime. From some of these theories there is one theory that studies about juvenile delinquency namely the theory of delinquent sub-culture, this theory has the main thoughts about:

- a. because of juvenile delinquency from class differences among children.
- b. differences in morality and values between families.
- c. association arising from children.

In addition, there are also structural theories and process theories, this theory is focused on the organized society and the impact of behavior. Structural theories are also commonly called strain theories because "their assumptions that a disorganized society creates strains which lead to deviant behavior". Strictly speaking, the basic assumption is that society creates tension and can lead to deviant behavior. While the theory of processes, discuss, explain and analyze how people become criminals.

3. Criminology Theories in this Research Study

Criminological theoretical schools of thought are perspectives (terms of reference, paradigms, perspectives) used by Criminology in viewing, interpreting, analyzing crime phenomena.

1) *Spiristic or Demological Approach*

- a. Basing on the existence of other powers or spirits (spirits)
- b. Explanation goes beyond the empirical world, not bound by material / physical boundaries
- c. Operate in ways that are not subject to limited human control or knowledge
- d. Explanation of a phenomenon is difficult to understand by human reason.

2) *Naturalistic Approach*

- a. Basing ideas and interpretations of objects and events and their relationship with the world that exists
- b. The explanation lies in what is known or assumed to be true according to physical or empirical facts and the material world
- c. Operate in ways of limited human knowledge

- d. The explanation can be understood and understood
- 3) *Theories of Classical Criminology Theoretical Thought*
- Intelligence and rationality determine human behavior (free human beings)
 - Conception of crime from statutory restrictions
 - Funding as a justification in criminal politics
 - The task of criminology is to make a pattern and test a punishment system that can lead to crime
 - The forerunner to the classical theoretical school of thought was Cesare Beccaria (1764)
- 4) *The flow of Positivist Criminology Theoretical Thought*
- Human behavior is determined by factors outside its control, both biological and cultural (human beings are not free)
 - Conception of crime from biological (biological determinist) and cultural (biological determinist) and cultural (socio-cultural determinist) boundaries
 - Dissemination and resolution of crime causes as priorities in criminal politics
 - The task of Criminology is to scientifically analyze criminal etiology on the characteristics of criminals from physical, social and cultural aspects
 - The pioneer of Positivist theoretical school of thought was Cesare Lombroso.
- 5) *Flow of Critical Criminology Theoretical Thinking*
- Human behavior is determined by a process (social construction)
 - Conception of crime from the constraints of social construction, both from the interactionist approach and the conflict approach
 - A more democratic society by reducing discrimination and a more humane approach by reducing labeling
 - The task of criminology analyzes the processes by which an evil seal is applied to certain actions and people
 - Pioneers of the Critical Criminolgi theoretical school of thought

B. Liquor in this Research

Liquor is any type of intoxicating beverage, so that by drinking it becomes lost consciousness, which includes liquor such as wine (khamar) drinks

that contain lots of alcohol, such as wine, whiskey brandy, champagne, malaga and others. Alcoholic drinks are drinks that contain ethanol. Ethanol is a psychoactive substance and its consumption causes loss of consciousness. Liquor (alcohol) has various groups, especially ethanol (CH₃CH₂OH) with certain levels that can make the drinker become drunk or lose consciousness if taken in certain amounts.

Liquor or alcoholic beverages are drinks that contain ethanol. Ethanol is a psychoactive substance and its consumption causes loss of consciousness. In various regions, there are many types of alcohol. Liquor includes all types of drinks containing alcohol (its chemical name is ethanol). According to archaeological records, alcoholic drinks have been known to humans since approximately 5000 years ago. Alcoholic drinks are a part of everyday life in certain cultures.

In Indonesia, liquor is known, namely tuak, ciu, sipo, wine and mouse stamp. Alcohol is a central nervous system suppressant although small amounts may have a mild stimulatory effect. The psychoactive material contained in alcohol is ethyl alcohol obtained from the fermentation process of honey, fruit sugar or tubers. Popular names: liquor (liquor), kamput, tomi (tilted hat), mouse stamp, balo etc. Alcohol can be made through the fermentation process (fermentation) of various types of ingredients containing sugar, such as fruits (such as grapes and apples), grains (such as rice and wheat), tubers (such as cassava), and honey. Through the fermentation process alcohol can be obtained with a level of 14%. Higher levels of alcohol can be obtained through distillation. Apart from the fermentation process, alcohol can also be made from ethene, a product of petroleum.

Chemically alcohol is a substance whose functional group contains an OH group. Alcohol is obtained from the fermentation process of substances containing carbohydrate compounds such as sugar, honey, wheat, fruit juice or tubers. The type and class of alcohol to be produced depends on the ingredients and fermentation process. From the fermentation, alcohol will be obtained up to 15% but through the distillation process it is possible to obtain alcohol with higher levels or even up to 100%. There are 3 classes of alcoholic drinks, namely:

- Group A; ethanol content of 1% -5% for example and palm wine and beer
- Group B; ethanol content of 5% -20% for example wine and wine

c. Group C; ethanol content of 20% -45% for example whiskey and vodka.

The history of liquor began in the 17th century, in the middle ages the kingdom began to develop various cultures such as sugar cane and rice. From the two commodities, wine is made from fermented rice, molasses and coconut. This drink was produced from the end of the 17th century until the 19th century and is a popular drink in Europe, especially Sweden. This drink is also commonly known as the *Batavia Arrack van Oosten*.

During the reigns of the kings (Surakarta and Yogyakarta palaces) before Indonesia's independence, there was a tradition at festive harvest festivals or the reception of royal guests by holding traditional parties and dances such as Tayub, Sinden Ledek, and so on. These events are rife after the Dutch intervened to slowly bring down the power of the palace. At the event, although it took place during the day, there would be a drinking event "*Ciu Bekonan*" for drinking, both among the courtiers and the people around the kingdom.

At that time despite the efforts made clandestinely but has produced something called "*ciu*" with alcohol content that is still low. *Ciu* or which is well known as "*Ciu Bekonang*" in the early days of its production is indeed consumed for liquor and drinking.

Ahead of Indonesia's Independence in 1945, the home industry craftsman "*Ciu Bekonang*" was only around 20 people and the production was more or less only 10 liters per day. Production equipment is still very simple. Sales are carried out clandestinely and to certain people who like to get drunk. Between 1961 and 1964, the alcohol industry "*Ciu Bekonang*" had begun to progress. Progress in terms of increasing alcohol content from 27% to 37% with equipment that is also still very simple. Alcohol yields that are still 37% are contained and their alcohol levels increased.

From the number of workers there has also been an increase to around 30 alcoholic artisans. The results have been marketed to almost all residencies in Surakarta, Surabaya, Kediri, and others. In the 1980s, the Second Level Local Government of Sukoharjo (Department of Industry) disbursed Rp2,000,000 in assistance to increase production of "traditional" drinks this. The result, the level of alcohol can be increased to 60%. In 1997 there was a text of agreement with the large alcohol industry in Karanganyar (Central Java) namely PT. Indo Acidatama Chemical Industry.

Until 2000, with more modern equipment, alcohol alcohol content was successfully increased to 70% or even 90%.

C. Legal arrangements regarding alcohol in Indonesia

In Indonesia the sale of alcoholic drinks is limited and those who are allowed to buy are 21 years old. Some ethnic groups in Indonesia use alcoholic drinks at certain events both in rural and urban areas. They also produce alcoholic drinks with various names such as mouse stamps, etc.

The body's tolerance limit for alcohol in a day is divided into two quantities, namely: 100 ml in a day the human body can hold wine or wine in one dose and 285 ml for the second dose where the alcohol content is lower at around 5 percent only, if it exceeds the human dose can not tolerate it and will experience the negative impact of alcohol and if they cannot control themselves there will be riots that unsettle others. Alcoholic drinks (alcohol) in Indonesia have been regulated in the Criminal Law in Article 300 & 536 of the Criminal Code, this Law regulates alcohol dealers and alcohol users.

D. Factors Cause Adolescent Consuming Alcohol

Some of the factors that cause consumption of alcoholic drinks by adolescents are genetic factors, family influence, certain aspects of relationships with peers, ethnicity, and personality characteristics. Information obtained by adolescents through the social learning process of the environment about the consumption of alcoholic beverages provide an important role in the behavior of the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

That is because during the development period adolescents spend more time with the social environment. If many individuals in their environment consume alcoholic drinks, it is very likely that teenagers will also consume alcoholic beverages (Wardah, 2012).

In almost all places, both religiously and legally, alcohol abuse is strictly prohibited. This is because of the negative effects caused by alcohol itself both from the health, social, security. Although it has been banned but acts of alcohol abuse still occur. In fact, almost anyone can become a person whose life depends (dependent) on drugs that are additive, especially alcohol. Addiction usually occurs if the person concerned is constantly accustomed to drinking in high doses.

However, from the survey results it is known that only 10% of people who ever drink alcohol become alcoholics. So, it can be concluded that there are certain factors that can cause a person to become alcoholic. These factors can be divided into two, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are factors that originate in a person, be it genes, stressed psychological states, personality distortions, or a state of low spiritual level of a person. While external factors are factors that originate from the individual's own environment, both because of economic conditions, education, culture, background of life, and because of the lack of influence of the social counterparts of society (Mc Cambridge, 2019).

From the results of studies conducted in America, more than 85 percent of the population in the US ever consumed alcohol at least once in their lifetime and about 51 percent of all adults in the US are alcohol users who are fairly routine until now. Alcohol abuse is more common in low-income people and lack of education.

1. Low Level of Education and Economic Community

Due to the low level of education and economy of the community, many of the teenagers and adults are unemployed, wanting to work as civil servants is impossible because they only graduated from high school, want to open a business but no capital, their choice is only to work as a farmer, but many teenagers who feel prestige and ashamed to pursue the work, especially to their friends who are from outside the Sidemen area. there is no activity, they prefer to gather with each other, gamble, while accompanied by drinking, of course. In all parts of the world gambling and drinking behavior is the main cause of poverty in an area, so that the area becomes difficult to develop and compete with other regions (Budiman, 2002).

2. Culture and Life Background

One of the factors that encourage the development of alcoholic drink behavior is the culture and background of one's life (Garry R. Collins, 2000). Because of these entrenched habits, there is a tendency to rationalize norms and values according to their own perceptions and interests. This deviation of behavior in the form of drinking is done by following the flow of other actors through a process of imposition, this is in accordance with the neutralization theory put forward by Matza and Sykes.

So indirectly the culture of the community helps foster deviant behavior in the community in the form of drinking alcohol. The background of one's life also influences one's behavior in society including various forms of irregularities such as drinking alcohol. People who in childhood get along with drunks would naturally be inclined to become drunkards too. That is because in a social environment, a person tends to try to be accepted by his social group by following their behavior and lifestyle.

3. The Absence of The Role of Parents and Community Leaders as Social Control

Childhood and adolescence is a period where a person learns to imitate the various behaviors of people who are in his environment to be understood and as a form of value that is often referred to as the imitation process. In the imitation process parents are very important role in shaping the personality of a person, child children will tend to imitate the deeds of parents who are considered the closest person (Solina, 2018).

The problem that occurs is the number of parents who instead of setting a good example, they actually drink liquor in front of children without thinking about the impact that will arise. Children who witness their parents drink get the value that as if drinking liquor is something that is natural so they tend to behave the same as their parents (Lange, 2017). Apart from being a bad example given, another problem is the absence of the role of parents as social control so that norms and noble values that should be maintained seem neglected.

As a result of the lack of social control, it causes various forms of social deviation. Social deviations can be interpreted as behavior that does not succeed in adjusting to the norms in society, meaning that such deviations occur if someone does not adhere to the standards of norms that already exist. Dysfunction from deviant behavior can threaten social life, because the existing system can not work properly because there are individuals who cannot carry out their duties in the community system as well.

E. Analysis of Results of Field Research Findings

In the discussion, researchers will interpret the themes that have been obtained from research that focuses on the factors that affect street children consuming alcoholic beverages.

1. Trying Factor

The results showed that the ignorance of the informants about alcohol was able to make them interested and had the intention to try. This research is also supported by Anderson (2007) lack of knowledge of adolescents about the effects, risks of consuming alcohol, and lack of education about alcohol, finally teens want to try about alcohol.

The results of this study differ from the opinion of Teguh in Persons (2008), who argues that usually someone is involved in alcohol abuse because they want to prove or show courage to others, to break away from loneliness and gain emotional experience, seek and find meaning in life, eliminating anxiety and frustration in living life, following the wishes of friends in establishing solidarity, and consuming liquor because it is driven by curiosity.

2. Factors influencing association with peers

The results of this study indicate that a great influence comes from friends who often hang out with them and often invite them to drink together, which is able to make teens fall into the problem of drinking. The thing that causes some teenagers to fall into the problem of drinking is because they are influenced by the social environment, among others, as follows: adolescents who always drink alcohol always have a "user group".

Initially teenagers only dabbled because some family or friends used it, but some later became a habit. In adolescents who are "disappointed" with the condition of themselves and their families often become more willing to sacrifice any good relations with their peers. The existence of "invitations" or "offers" from friends and the many films and entertainment facilities that provide examples of "models" of modern interaction "usually encourage teens to drink in groups.

If adolescents have become accustomed to drinking alcohol and because it is easy to get it, then teens will use it themselves so that unwittingly addictive over time. The use of liquor among teenagers is generally because it promises to be something of a sense of pleasure, comfort, pleasure and calmness.

3. Family environment

The results of this study indicate that the attitude of parents who deliberately let their teenage children consume alcohol has been considered to be a normal thing, even some teenagers also experience conflicts in their families that can cause

deterioration of communication between family members, so some teenagers risk doing negative things and choose the way to vent those emotions by consuming alcohol.

This can be said the worse the level of communication between adolescents and their parents, the greater the likelihood of teens engaging in risky behavior. The lack of close relations between adolescents and their parents, causes teens to be closer to their peers.

Adolescents who have a good relationship with their parents tend to be able to avoid the negative influence of their peers, compared with adolescents who have less good relations with their parents. The development of late adolescents has begun to be able to control emotions.

Teenagers who develop in an environment that is less conducive, emotional maturity is inhibited. So often experience negative consequences in the form of behavior such as aggressive: fight, stubborn, fight, like to disturb and others, run away from reality (regressive) like daydreaming, quiet, happy to be alone, consume tranquilizers, liquor, or illegal drugs.

Another thing that can cause wrong relationships with adolescents is that many parents limit their children's relationships because of their parents' lack of trust in choosing friends and are afraid that their children will fall into promiscuity, especially at the age of the child. -adolescence.

However, the limitation of association should be done by seeing and studying the relationships made by children in advance. Do not let the limitation of association will lead to bad things for children's development, for example, lack of association. If the limitation of this association really needs to be done, then still give justice to the child by allowing relationships and getting to know the environment around him. Informants 1 and 2 said that there were no real family members consume but from their relatives there are those who join to consume

While informants 9 of their own biological family members who consume, such as the informant's brother and father. Teenagers can get to know maybe because of lack of parental attention, lack of love from family. Should be from the scope of the family itself can be more communicative to other family members and provide positive examples, especially to their children, and can give more attention and love to their children, because the scope of the family is the scope that will be

most often encountered by adolescents by friends and others around him.

4. Lack of Support from the Community

The results of this study indicate that informants 5 who are usually drunk around the village area. Adults or communities in the village like silent without acting or reminding teenagers who are getting drunk, and the community as if they tend to remain silent without any protest if there is a drink around. This is slightly different from the explanation of Zakiyah Derajat (1983), if the elderly or adult groups in the community have a fixed stance that children must submit to and obey the rules, for their hereditary habits without being allowed to submit rebuttal and questions, then children will feel that parents and adults do not understand and do not respect them.

As a result they will defend themselves against the unpleasant treatment of the community, even they will always try to investigate the mistakes of parents and adults as an excuse for their treatment. Their appreciation will be lost to parents and adults not because of their iniquity or badness, but as a result of their lack of ability to accept and understand the actions of parents who show lack of understanding and respect for them or arises, which is called the delinquency of teenagers.

Conclusion

Thus, from the research friends that have been concluded that parents in Ambarawa have a positive perception of the consumption of adolescent liquor in their environment. Positive perceptions referred to, marked include:

First, Awareness of Parents in Ambarawa about consuming liquor of teenagers, 63% consider juvenile delinquency in Ambarawa still at an ordinary level; 71.7% stated that the consumption of adolescents to date is still at an ordinary level (not to disturb); 89.1% are aware of the need for a forum or organization for young people in Ambarawa to channel their talents, interests and hobbies and as a step to prevent teenagers from consuming alcohol; 84.8% consider and realize that parents are still less attentive and less concerned about their children consuming alcohol; 60.9% realize that educational institutions in Ambarawa also give less attention and concern to adolescents who consume alcohol; and as many as 56.5% of

parents realize that the attention and concern of the local government towards adolescents who consume alcohol in Ambarawa is also lacking.

Second, The acceptance of parents regarding consuming alcohol that has been carried out by adolescents in Ambarawa, states that consuming liquor made by adolescents can be tolerated and only given understanding or advice; 97.8% responded by handing over teenagers who consume alcohol to their parents; 67.4% stated that it was very necessary to provide guidance to teenagers who had consumed liquor in Ambarawa; and as much as 67.4% perceive that to prevent teenagers from consuming alcohol can be done by providing education, knowledge, and advice to adolescents not to consume alcohol because it violates norms and is prohibited by religion.

Third, Parental assessment also assesses about consuming adolescent liquor, 69.6% of parents consider that consuming alcohol carried out by adolescents is still at the level of ordinary liquor and is still understandable; 69.9% assess the impact of consuming teenage liquor is still at an ordinary level and can still be controlled; 82.6% thought that drinking alcohol by adolescents was due to lack of education and care from family or parents; 58.7% of parents considered that those who should be responsible for the consumption of alcoholic drinks carried out by adolescents were family or parents, and as many as 97.8% considered that apersuasif (persuading, inviting and educating) was the way to overcome the consumption liquor that teenagers have done in Ambarawa.

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