

Juvenile Delinquency Behavior in Pelang Hamlet, Margorejo Village, Dawe District, Kudus Regency

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Abstract

Juvenile delinquency that occurred in Margorejo village increasingly troubled parents and the surrounding community. The teenagers who are experiencing a transition (transition) are trying to find identity through their daily interactions. This research aims to analyze juvenile delinquency behavior in Pelang Hamlet, Margorejo Village. The focus of this research includes factors causing juvenile delinquency, forms of juvenile delinquency, and ways to overcome juvenile delinquency in Pelang Hamlet, Margorejo Village. This research uses a qualitative approach. Method of collecting data in this research is deep interview, observation, and documentation. The result showed that juvenile delinquency in Pelang Village, Margorejo Village was caused by internal and external factors. Internal factors, which are derived from within the teenagers themselves in the form of weak self-defense. External factors, namely the influence of peers in the community, schoolmates, and playmates, and family. Forms of juvenile delinquency that occur in Hamlet Pelang, including smoking, skipping school, then going to playing billiards or playing chess in stalls, motorbike races, playing cards with bets of money, fighting, drinking, and stealing. The efforts made to overcome juvenile delinquency in Dukuh Pelang are carried out through the role of parents who are optimized and the role of the community through an organization or container established as a place to accommodate teenagers' aspirations, inviting teenagers to participate in social activities. The findings of this research are juvenile delinquency that occurs in the Pelang Hamlet of Margorejo Village when it is associated with Pierre Bourdieu's theory can be categorized that it is not absolutely juvenile delinquency formed by the link between habitus and arena.

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INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is one of the periods of development experienced by each individual, as a transitional period from childhood to adulthood that affects changes in individuals both physically, psychologically and socially. Adolescence takes place from the age of 13-18 years. Hurlock divided adolescence into two periods, namely early adolescence that lasted from the age of 13-16 or 17 years and the late adolescence that lasted from the age of 16 or 17-18 years (Hurlock, 1999). Seeing these conditions if supported by a less conducive environment and poor personality can be a trigger for a variety of behavioral deviations and negative actions that violate the rules or norms in society which is usually referred to as juvenile delinquency.

Tahir & Heri (2016) and Su'ud (2011) suggested that among adolescents there is often a deviant behavior resulting from imperfect socialization. The most vulnerable groups in the process of deviant behavior are teenagers. Family functions can be used and overcome the deviant function of family functions well, because the family is a function of socialization for family members who are the first and foremost institutions (Febriana & Fella Eka, 2016). Parents are very influential, because most teenagers who do deviant behavior are teenagers who do not get the attention and affection of parents.

Deviant behavior among adolescents, namely going out without saying goodbye, going home late at night, smoking, wild races, drinking, reading and watching porn videos, extramarital sex, narcotics/inhaling ehabond glue (Etrawati, 2014). On the other hand, often the occurrence of juvenile delinquency is that there is often a cultural shift and individualistic attitude in which people begin to abandon behavior and culture that reflects solidarity and mutual cooperation.

Referring to the explanation above, it can be seen that juvenile delinquency does not only occur in urban communities, but also in rural communities. Even so, what happened in the Pelang Margorejo Hamlet, can be found juvenile delinquency. Pelang Margorejo teenage hamlets often come to the residents' Billyard's place called

Bedi as a favorite place to gather while playing billyard, and sometimes accompanied by bets when playing billyard. Other forms of juvenile delinquency are karaoke while drinking, motorcycle races at night, skipping school, brawl or fighting, and stealing.

Analysis in this research refers to the theory of habitus arena put forward by Pierre Bourdieu. Habitus can be described as a result or product of the internalization of the structure of the social world that is realized. Habitus produces and is produced by social life. Bourdieu explained habitus as an internalization dialectic of externalities and externalization of internality (Ritzer & Smar, 2014). On the one hand, habitus is created by practice or action and on the other hand, habitus is the result of actions created by social life. The arena is a space where the interaction process takes place to get a position. Arena can be seen as a space where individuals act in the social world naturally based on the values they understand (Fashri, 2014). In the arena there will be actions and behaviors of individuals and groups. These positions are determined by the amount of capital they have. The capital here is in the form of economic capital, social capital, cultural capital, and symbolic capital. The connection between habitus and arena based on Pierre Bourdieu's theory is used to analyze the results of this research.

Based on the facts presented, this research aims to analyze juvenile delinquency behavior in Pelang Margorejo Hamlet, Dawe District. Teenage delinquency behavior can be seen from the factors that cause juvenile delinquency, forms of juvenile delinquency, and efforts to overcome juvenile delinquency.

METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach. This research was conducted in Pelang Hamlet, Margorejo Village, Dawe District, Kudus Regency, Central Java Province. Selection of Pelang Hamlet, Margorejo Village as a research location because of the location where there are entertainment places such as; karaoke place,

billiard place, and alcohol there are sold freely, so this location is very supportive of teenagers in doing deviant behavior. The main data sources in this research are the results of interviews with 5 teenagers as the main informants and the reality experienced in the field, such as when teenagers hang out while karaoke and drink hard. The focus of this research include: (1) factors that cause juvenile delinquency, (2) forms of juvenile delinquency, and (3) efforts to overcome juvenile delinquency. The technique of determining informants in this research is snowball sampling. The use of snowball sampling is because researchers do not know and know who and how far the knowledge of research informants about research problems, so researchers need a key person. Then the researcher asks the key person to show the other person who can be used as the next informant. Data collection techniques are carried out through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation studies. The technique of checking the validity of data in this research uses source triangulation techniques and theory triangulation. Source triangulation is to do data checking by comparing one informant with another. While the triangulation of the theory is the research of research results based on the theory of genetic structuralism developed by Pierre Bourdieu. Analysis of this research using interactive analysis models (interactive analysis models) Huberman & Miles including data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions and verification. Data collection was carried out with three techniques, namely observation, interviews, and documentation. Observations were made through observations related to juvenile delinquency behavior in Pelang Hamlet, Margorejo Village, Dawe District, Kudus Regency. Secondly, through interviews with juvenile delinquents, families, communities, village officials and the police. Third, documentation obtained from activities carried out by teenagers during the research. Data reduction was carried out after the necessary research data was collected Data reduced in the form of data about juvenile delinquency behavior, factors causing juvenile delinquency, and delinquency prevention efforts adolescents in

Pelang hamlet, Margorejo Village, Dawe Sub-district, Kudus Regency. After data reduction, the data was presented in the form of written reports from observations, interviews and documentation of teenagers' behavior in Pelang hamlet, Margorejo Village, Dawe Subdistrict, Kudus Regency. Do data verification to make conclusions, then do data interpretation. Data made conclusions are data that has been analyzed and is the answer to the formulation of the problem that has been formulated and based on the theory used in this research, namely the theory of genetic structuralism developed by Pierre Bourdieu.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Factors for Juvenile Delinquency

The factors that cause juvenile delinquency in Pelang Margorejo Hamlet include internal and external factors. Internal factors are the causal factors that originate within adolescents, this is due to their own choice, motivation or willingness to commit delinquency. These actions are driven from the surrounding environment. especially friends playing. External factors of juvenile delinquency, namely factors that come from the environment, the influence of playmates and the availability of time for parents to educate their children.

The interaction of peers who do delinquency increases the risk of teenagers to become naughty. In Pelang Hamlet, Margorejo Village many teenagers are classified as naughty when researchers meet, in the sense that these teenagers have bad habits with their friends while outside the home. The teenagers in Pelang hamlet often make unsettled parents and local residents because they often gather at crossroads, sometimes in front of the houses of local residents, the things they do also vary. Some smoked, drank, played cards, billyard, while singing in a voice that disturbed the comfort of the local people. Based on the results of observations and documentation the researchers found that there were teenagers in the village of Margorejo Dukuh Pelang who gathered with friends to play at night. They prefer to be outside

the home compared to quality time with family at home. The teens actually chose to hang out and while playing cellphones or chatting with friends. There are also teenagers including the teenagers who feasted on alcohol. They proudly show their disappointed behavior without feeling sorry or guilty. Even though they know the effects or effects of alcohol on health, it is ignored. This was confirmed by information obtained from an informant named Faris. Faris as one of the teenagers in Pelang Hamlet, Margorejo Village who was enjoying liquor, smoking while hanging out on the roadside with her peers. Faris has worked as a freelance laborer. Faris added that he had fallen into the wrong association, because of his association with friends who were used to doing things that were not good.

Associating with peers who do delinquency increases the risk of teenagers to become naughty. In Pelang Hamlet, Margorejo village many teenagers are classified as naughty when researchers meet, in the sense that these teenagers have bad habits with their friends while outside the home. The teenagers in Pelang hamlet often make unsettled parents and local residents because they often gather at crossroads, sometimes in front of the houses of local residents, the things they do also vary. Some people smoke, drink, play cards, billyard, while singing in a voice that disturbs the comfort of the local people. Based on observations and documentation that the researchers found that there were teenagers in the village of Margorejo Dukuh Pelang who gathered with friends to play at night. They prefer to be outside the home compared to quality time with their families at home. The teenagers actually choose to hang out and play their cellphones or chat with their friends. There are also teenagers among them who are partying alcohol. They proudly show their disgraceful behavior without feeling sorry or guilty. Even though they know the effects or effects of alcohol on health, it is ignored. This is reinforced by information obtained from informants named Faris. Faris as one of the teenagers in Pelang Hamlet, Margorejo Village, who was enjoying liquor, smoking while hanging out at side of the road with his peers. Faris had

worked as a freelance building worker. Faris added that he had fallen into the wrong association, because of his association with friends who were used to doing things that were not good.

Negative adolescent behavior can be done by the Pelang Margorejo Hamlet adolescents regardless of the surrounding environmental conditions. There are places in Pelang Margorejo Hamlet, such as places to play billy, alcohol sellers, and shops that sell cigarettes. Mr. Bedo, as an informant and owner of one of the Billyard playgrounds, said that many teenagers play billiards in their place. Solyono and Solkan also said that teenagers not only play Billyard, but also bets money when playing Billyard, getting drunk, and smoking.

As the research conducted by Banham Bridges KM (1927) revealed that the factors that occur in juvenile delinquency are classified as six, including physical factors, mental factors, housing conditions, school conditions, slum environmental conditions and working conditions that give rise to forms of delinquency. adolescents, namely destruction, fighting, theft and gambling in the community.

Community environment is one of the factors that can shape a child's mental development. Children will do good or bad can depend on the environmental conditions of the community where the child lives. In the community, children live and get along with other people and experience life. The relationship that the child does will bring a lot of influence to the child. If your child's playmate is good then the child will be affected to be good and vice versa.

Forms of Juvenile Delinquency

The forms of juvenile delinquency in Pelang Margorejo Hamlet are various, including smoking, skipping school, motorbike racing (speeding on the road), gambling, fighting, drinking, and stealing. The various reasons underlying their deviant behavior are stated by teenagers Pelang Margorejo Hamlet The reason for the teenagers of Dukuh Pelang was to smoke for the first time, among other things because of trial and error, following up, wanting to know the

goodness of cigarettes, just wanting to feel, lonely, to look stylish, imitate parents, fad, relieve tension, just habits for socialization, so not said to be effeminate, symbol of maturity, and seeking inspiration. Other reasons are as stress relievers, saturated removers, inspiration seekers, prestige, difficulty breaking away, environmental influences, fad, anti mouth acid, dessert, enjoyment.

As stated by an informant, Andi. Andi said that he smoked because he had previously seen his father and neighbors. Smoking started from the third grade of junior high school until now, even almost every day. According to Andi, smoking would feel PD and become truly mature, not teased by his friends and not considered a cowardly man. The habit of truant schooling is also a form of juvenile delinquency in Hamlet Pelang. This was explained by the informant, Sulyono, that his habit of ditching school was due to the hours of subjects being empty, so that there were no teachers who taught, when there were difficult assignments, and subjects that contained memorization. After successfully ditching, Sulyono and his friends chose to play chess in the stall while chatting.

Teenagers feel that they are big, grown up and can determine their own lives without any rules that can suppress their freedom. In addition, there are feelings from teenagers that adolescence is a "happy time" and "a time to have fun" making them feel natural when doing the road racing, smoking, watching and collecting porn videos.

Efforts to Overcome Adolescent Delinquency

In adolescence, children need to be fostered and guided to find their identity and become independent adults because adolescence is a period that is vulnerable to negative influences from outside. If teenagers are not nurtured and educated with good and correct education, it can result in the emergence of juvenile delinquency that is not in accordance with manners and norms. The family is the first and foremost center of education in the formation and development of behavior, socialization and childcare. Families have a big role and responsibility for children's education because

children will follow the behavior of family members. The family is also a place for children in personality formation. In addition, the family is a bridge for children to interact with the outside world. In the family, the child will learn to shape the character and behavior in accordance with the moral values that the parents instill which the child will then use to carry on with his life in the community.

In families in Pelang Village, Margorejo Village, Dawe Sub-District, Kudus Regency, the role of parents, especially mothers in preventing delinquency in their teenage children, is not effective because of the limited time they have. Fathers who are busy being construction workers sometimes live in other cities and mothers are busy working as factory workers, as traders or laborers or farmers, after returning home they are also still busy completing household tasks. Mothers rarely gather with children, pay less attention and give freedom to children in hanging out and doing activities outside the home with their friends. The attitude of parents in educating children is the main thing for children to behave and get along well in the family and community. Parents are the main role model for a child to behave and behave, especially for a mother. Mother is a person who gives birth to a child and has a inner bond with the child, so the mother knows very well how her child is. Mother is very instrumental in every child's personal development and attitude his children. Mother also plays a role in educating children and providing social stimulation for child development.

The mothers in the Pelang Hamlet, Margorejo Village, Dawe Sub-District, Kudus Regency, handed over the education affairs of their children to the teacher where the children attended school. The mothers had the belief that the teacher was smarter to educate and advise their teenagers. the hands of his parents because from the first time a child is born until he grows up to be a child many of his time are spent at home rather than at school. School teachers and Koran teachers mostly teach only formal education and scientific matters. The task of educating children to behave well, politely, in

accordance with the norms and manners of the community remains the main task of parents.

This is in accordance with the opinion of Ihsan (2010) who says that family is the first and foremost educational institution in society because in the human family is born, develops into adulthood. The form and content and ways of education within the family will always influence the growth and development of character, character and personality of each human being.

Moral value education is one of the important things that must be inculcated in the process of child development which aims to make children behave and behave well. Pancasila values-moral education is an educational process in which children are inherited from Indonesia's noble knowledge and culture in accordance with the teachings of Pancasila. Instilling Pancasila moral-value education to children strongly demands the roles and responsibilities of parents. Pancasila moral values education must be given by parents, especially mothers, from early childhood until they grow up to become an adult. Mothers must pay attention to the development and educate children more intensively, especially when children step on adolescence because adolescence is a time of searching for identity and is a period that is vulnerable to negative influences from outside. Children will learn, practice and imitate the moral behavior of those around them, especially mothers as the closest to children. Mother has an important role in educating children. Pancasila moral values education in children is a way that is applied by parents in the family environment by giving emphasis to moral values in each of the principles of Pancasila in daily life in order to prepare the formation of the child's personality. The form of education that is applied by parents in the family will influence the attitudes and behavior of children in daily life both in the family, school and community.

This is in line with the opinion of Zubaedi (2005) that among the values that need to be instilled in the child is faith and fear, tawakal, good manners, wide-hearted, disciplined, strong-willed, modest, responsible, tolerant, honest,

independent, humane, introspective, loving science, respecting the work of others, affection, having shame, self-confidence, willing to sacrifice, humble, patient, uplifting, togetherness, sportsmanship, obedient principle, fear of guilt, toughness, harmony, right promise, open and tenacious.

Several things were done as an effort to overcome juvenile delinquency in Pelang Hamlet, Margorejo Village, Dawe Sub-district, Kudus Regency, in addition to the role of parents and family, among other things utilizing adequate infrastructure and advice from teachers to advise children who will indirectly help the role parents in preventing juvenile delinquency, while things that hamper the role of mothers in Pelang Hamlet, Margorejo Village, Dawe District, Kudus Regency in preventing juvenile delinquency, among others, the attitude of mothers who are not assertive in educating their children, do not give punishment if the child makes a mistake and always comply with the wishes of children, the activities of children who spend too much time outside the home, and parents who are too busy with their work, while the inhibiting factors that come from outside include the child's living environment, influence of peers and the influence of sophisticated technologies can have a hurry effect k on child development.

Parental activity in terms of work hampers the role of parents in preventing juvenile delinquency in Pelang Hamlet, Margorejo Village, Dawe District, Kudus Regency. Parents' busy life has an impact on the intensity of meetings between children and parents which is relatively short. Lack of time to meet and exchange ideas between mother and teenage children makes the role of parents especially the role of working mothers in preventing juvenile delinquency to be less than optimal, so that children still often behave less polite and deviate from norm rules, community manners and the values of Pancasila. If the child often plays outdoors with his friends, then the child will be affected and imitate the actions of his friends and also the child will rarely meet with parents. This will have an impact on the role of parents in

preventing juvenile delinquency. The rapid development of science that has resulted in the emergence of advanced technologies is also one of the inhibiting factors. The influence of cellphones has a negative impact on the interaction of teenagers, especially now that many low-priced and well-equipped mobile phones appear, making it easier for teenagers to interact with the outside world which can affect bad for the development of the teenager.

The existence of play stations and online games that are currently on rampant also have online games in internet cafes, children will spend more time outdoors than gathering with family, then play station types and online games there are types of adult games where in the game there are elements of violence such as boxing, smacking down and so on. This is certainly a bad influence on the development of adolescents in Hamlet Pelang, Margorejo Village, Dawe District, Kudus Regency.

Implementation of Pierre Bourdieu's Habitus Arena Theory in Juvenile Delinquency Behavior

Based on the findings of the data in the field, it can be stated that there is a diversity of social behaviors that are motivated by the individual's will, values and norms in the community, and the surrounding environment in their lives. This finding is related to Pierre Bourdieu's theory which states that social reality is formed by the relationship between habitus and arena is not absolutely valid. This impropriety appears in the findings of teenagers' social behavior which is entirely not formed from the space and habits of society.

This research shows that there are behaviors of teenagers who are formed because of habitus only or because of the arena. Behavior formed due to habitus is shown by informants who always maintain the values and norms of the community even though many of the teenagers are categorized as naughty who are not aware of the values of the norm. Meanwhile, there are also negative habitus that affect teenagers such as smoking, drunk and gambling because of the influence of the habits carried out by their friends.

The behavior of juvenile delinquents who are affected by the arena is indicated by the residence of teenagers who are considered as riot areas with the number of teenagers who high mischievous level, namely Hamlet Pelang Desa Margorejo. Other influences of the arena are derived from friends who often invite and persuade to follow negative behaviors, such as smoking with drunkenness.

Thus, the position of the researcher accepts and strengthens Bourdieu's habitus theory, but by giving a slight correction to the theory. The behavior of juvenile delinquents is not always influenced by the relationship between habitus and arenas, but there are also other factors, namely the will of individuals, families who are busy working, values and norms in society, peers and the surrounding environment.

CONCLUSION

Juvenile delinquency that occurred in the Pelang Hamlet of Margorejo Village was caused by weak self-defense in adolescents, peers in the community and schoolmates and playmates who like to influence each other to do things that are deviant, such as taking truant, smoking, playing billiards while gambling. , low parental economic conditions and family factors, such as lack of parental care and attention. Efforts to overcome juvenile delinquency in Pelang Hamlet, Margorejo Village, are carried out through the role of parents and community participation. The role of parents to prevent or overcome juvenile delinquency in Pelang Margorejo Hamlet is done by providing good formal education, instilling values and norms, giving attention and affection to children, improving family welfare by providing sufficient needs for children, and introducing children to activities positive.

Community efforts to overcome juvenile delinquency by establishing an organization or place as a place to accommodate teenagers 'aspirations, hold regular meetings by providing counseling about deviant behavior, inviting teenagers to participate in social activities, providing a place to hone teenagers' skills and

expertise in order to become their capital is looking for work.

Suggestions are given to related parties regarding juvenile delinquency behavior in Pelang Hamlet, Margorejo Village. For adolescents, it is expected to have strong self-confidence, broad knowledge and insight, adolescents should be able to strengthen social values and norms through positive and beneficial activities. For families, it is expected to instill social values in adolescents, especially parents, giving attention and affection to children, as well as providing religious education. For the community, it should not isolate and give bad views to naughty teenagers, but the community must give attention to them.

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