

# Factors Causes and Forms of Juvenile Delinquency in Magelang Police Station

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**Abstract.** The main problem in this research is juvenile delinquency which is getting more serious and troubling for many parties, especially in the Magelang Police jurisdiction which handles many juvenile delinquency cases. This study uses an empirical method with a research approach, namely the case approach. The method of analysis conducted by research using qualitative descriptive analysis. Based on the results of data analysis, it shows that: 1) the factors causing juvenile delinquency in Magelang District are social media factors- social environmental factors- family factor, 2). The forms of juvenile delinquency in Magelang District are sexual intercourse with children, brawl, violence against children, theft, appropriation, fraud or embezzlement, destruction, negligence leading to death, child abuse, beatings, sexual immorality, animals, 3). The efforts to overcome juvenile delinquency carried out by the Magelang Police are preventive measures: providing counseling and coaching in schools- conduct regular raids, patrols and guards at schools and collaborate with the community and stakeholders- in collaboration with the school by holding pesantren kilat.

**Keywords:** Factors, form, juvenile delinquency

## 1 Introduction

Juvenile delinquency is now often felt in various countries in the world, including Indonesia. Society has paid particular attention to juvenile delinquency issues since the establishment of the juvenile court in 1899 in Illinois, United States [1]. The juvenile delinquency condition in Indonesia is considered to have exceeded reasonable limits [2]. Juvenile delinquency occurs not only in cities, but in rural areas [3][4]. Juvenile delinquency can be motivated from various aspects as a whole, not just one aspect [5]. Current forms of juvenile delinquency, such as running away from home, carrying sharp weapons, speeding on the streets, can even take the form of murder, robbery, rape, drug use, and free sex [6][4]. Prevention of juvenile delinquency needs to be done from an early age to make it easier to prevent [7].

Juvenile delinquency in Magelang regency currently includes the murder of fellow vocational school students and three students stabbing during a brawl [8][9]. The National Narcotics Agency (BNNK) Magelang said, early 2020 there were 30 cases of drug abuse among 20 students [10]. Some of these juvenile delinquency cases are a small example of the various kinds of juvenile delinquency in Magelang Regency recently. The crimes they commit are generally accompanied by mental elements with subjective motives, namely to achieve an object

accompanied by violence. In general, these children and adolescents are very selfish and like to abuse and exaggerate their self-esteem.

Research conducted by Rahmat Budi and Fitriani stated that the system built in handling crimes committed by children and adolescents is currently unstructured [11]. Research conducted by Dadan Sumarna et al stated that there are internal factors in the form of identity crisis and weak self-control, while external factors are in the form of a lack of attention from parents [1]. According to Siti Fatimah and M Towil Umuri, one of the most dominant factors causing juvenile delinquency is the social factor of playmates [12][13]. Research conducted by Amelia Dwi Syifaunnufush and R. Rachmy on juvenile delinquency conducted by students of SMK Piri 1 Yogyakarta showed a relationship between character strength and perceptions of parental empathic communication with juvenile delinquency tendencies [14]. A different study, which was conducted by Rahmatul Ulfa Auliya, stated that there is a law of causality that comes from the family (parents), because the delinquency of an adolescent is always crystallized towards external environmental factors [15].

Several previous studies have led to efforts to explore the factors that cause juvenile delinquency. Most of the research results achieved indicate the factors causing juvenile delinquency that tend to be different. As far as the researcher's search, existing research has focused more on examining the factors that cause it. However, research that points to how the legal consequences or special treatment should be given to juveniles who commit delinquency need to be done. This research will try to explore what are the factors that cause juvenile delinquency, the forms of juvenile delinquency, and also how the right efforts to deal with juvenile delinquency, especially in Magelang Regency. This research was conducted empirically by taking data from the Magelang Police, while the approach used was the case approach.

## **2 Method**

This type of research is empirical, namely field research using direct data from the Magelang District Police. The research approach used is a case approach. The data source that the author uses is secondary data in the form of literature studies related to juvenile delinquency data at the Magelang Police. The data analysis used is descriptive qualitative method. This data analysis describes situations, conditions, and incidents about juvenile delinquency cases that are included in the criminal section by processing the data obtained at the Magelang Police and conducting interviews to strengthen the secondary data obtained.

## **3 Results and Discussion**

### **3.1 Causes of juvenile delinquency in Magelang Regency**

Based on the results of an interview with Aiptu Isti Wulandari, SH., MM. (Head of Criminal Investigation Unit of the Magelang Police), obtained information that the factors causing juvenile delinquency in Magelang Regency include:

#### **3.1.1 Social media**

Social media is an online media, where all users can share, participate, and create accounts in the form of blogs, forums and social networks. This media uses internet-based applications supported by information technology to create virtual spaces. Along with the development of information and communication technology as well as the development of lifestyle and interaction, especially among students, it indirectly experiences acculturation. One example is the networking platform sites Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Youtube, and others that are very easy to use to get to know new people [17]. Ideally this technology has a positive influence, but often has a negative effect on adolescents.

There are good and bad sides to using social media. *First*, social media in education are used by educators to share knowledge, such as using Youtube. *Second*, social media will be bad if used for negative things and even cause problems that harm others.

Teenagers generally recognize the potential safety hazards that occur because of the desire to express themselves as part of their existence. They get this awareness from information and cases that occur on social media. Teens knowingly and unintentionally receive information about violence, pornography, and hate speech. This is not surprising if the dangers arising from social media are very high among teenagers, so there is a need for filters so that social media does not significantly change user behavior, even committing criminal acts.

Social media is a major factor in adolescents committing deviant acts, one of which is the case of brawls triggered by provocateurs, mutual insults, and cyberbullying on social media. The existence of provocateurs has a big influence in carrying out brawls between adolescents, the teenagers plan brawls on social media by uploading provocative statements or pictures so that many parties are affected. Meanwhile, on the other hand, social networking sites can influence smoking behavior or consuming alcoholic beverages. Another impact of the development of social media technology for adolescents is the easier it is to access what not to do. This makes children less concerned with the interests of others, thus making children become individuals.

### **3.1.2 Social environment**

Seniority pressure is also considered to be one of the drivers of violence against adolescents. This is based on the motive for power over others and the motive for being part of a “strong” group so as to gain status as a group member. For example, if one student does not want to participate in a brawl, while another student taunts or insults him for being weak, then that student feels slighted and then follows the wishes of other friends to join in the fight. The case of brawl between schools that occurred in Magelang District is considered a tradition passed down from generation to class [18].

Other cases that have been handled by the PPA unit within 3 years, there were seven cases, namely sexual immorality and sexual relations with children. This action is caused by promiscuity. Free association in the present era is no longer taboo for teenagers. Teenagers are free to associate with various kinds of people; teenagers often commit deviations without caring about the surrounding community.

### **3.1.3 Family environment**

The pattern of children's deviant behavior can be caused by family education that cannot provide affection. A violent parent's attitude provides life experiences for children and can do the same at times. Another supporting factor that is mostly found is the socio-economic

condition of the family. This condition affects the behavior patterns of parents towards children. As a result, parents treat their children less well.

Low family socio-economic factors can result in adolescents becoming insecure, frustrated, and hurt. This is because they are unable to compete with other teenagers. Thus children carry out certain social functions to raise their self-esteem by committing crimes.

### 3.2 Forms of juvenile delinquency in Magelang Regency

Based on statistical data from the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Magelang Police, crimes committed by teenagers for three years (2017-2019) are as follows:

**Table 1.** Adolescent delinquency data for 2017-2019

No	Forms of Juvenile Delinquency	Year			
		2017	2018	2019	Total
1	Copulation with children	2	3	1	6
2	Violence against children	2	5	6	13
3	Ignorance	1	-	-	1
4	Theft	4	3	2	9
5	Deprivation	1	-	-	1
6	Fraud or embezzlement of funds	1	-	-	1
7	Noisy	20	14	17	51
8	Destruction	-	1	-	1
9	Negligence leads to death	-	1	-	1
10	Child abuse	-	-	2	2
11	Beating	-	-	2	2
12	Fornication	-	-	1	1
13	Animals	-	-	1	1
<b>Amount</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>90</b>

Data source: Processed from the PPA Criminal Investigation Unit, Magelang Police

From the table above, it can be concluded that there was a decrease in juvenile delinquency cases in 2017 by 31 cases to 16 cases in 2018. However, in 2019 there was an increase to 32 cases. Of all the juvenile delinquency cases that were most vulnerable from 2017-2019, there were 51 cases of brawl. In 2017 there were 7 cases, including 2 cases of sexual relations with children, 2 cases of violence against children, 1 case of neglect, 4 cases of theft, 1 case of seizure, 1 case of fraud or embezzlement, and 20 cases of brawl. The case of brawl in 2017 was the most cases recorded in the Criminal Procedure Code of PPA Magelang. Total juvenile delinquency in 2017 was 31 cases.

In 2018 there were 6 cases, namely intercourse with children increased to 3 cases, violence against children increased, all 2 cases in 2017 to 5 cases in 2018, theft of 3 cases, brawl where 20 cases decreased to 14 cases, the most cases recently namely negligence which resulted in 1 case of death and 1 case of damage. Total juvenile delinquency in 2018 was 27 cases.

Finally, in 2019 there was an increase in cases, namely to 8 cases with 4 new cases. First, 1 case of sexual relations with children, violence against children which in 2018 increased by 5 cases to 6 cases, theft of 2 cases, tawurang increased to 17 cases, and 4 new cases, namely 1 case of animal sales, 1 case of sexual abuse, torture of child in 2 cases, beating in 2 cases. Total juvenile delinquency in 2019 increased to 32 cases.

Based on the data above, the researcher concluded that the condition of adolescents in Magelang Regency was very apprehensive and fell into the unnatural category. This is because

there were many irregularities that resulted in being included in the rubik sentence. This behavior is not an ordinary phenomenon and is a reflection of the increasing quality of juvenile delinquency. Thus, it is necessary to handle it starting from efforts to eradicate and enforce the law against underage criminals. The case above is evidence that the bad effects of juvenile delinquency are not only self-defeating for the perpetrators but can also harm all parties. As the results of research conducted by Lilis Karlina which states that the current state of juvenile delinquency is considered unnatural [2].

### **3.3 Delinquency Prevention Efforts in Magelang Regency**

The Magelang Regional Police have made two efforts to tackle juvenile delinquency, namely preventive measures (prevention) and repressive measures (prosecution). The two efforts are described as follows:

#### **3.3.1 Preventive measures**

- a. The Magelang Regional Police provides guidance and counseling at Junior High Schools, Vocational High Schools, and Senior High Schools. Especially for cases of brawl, alcohol, and other acts of irregularities, the police directly dealt with teenagers to provide information about the negative impacts caused by these irregularities. The Polres Magelang hopes that teenagers realize that this action must be avoided. This is because it can cause negative things and can damage the future
- b. The Magelang Regional Police places police personnel at points prone to fighting and conducts routine raids and guards at schools blacklisted by the Magelang Police. Apart from that, they also conduct patrols as an effort to prevent fights. Patrols are carried out at school time and at night. The Polres Magelang collaborates with elements of society and stakeholders.
- c. The police and the school hold a pesantren kilat or routine counseling every Friday about juvenile delinquency. This activity aims to provide teenagers with religious material and is related to how to ward off juvenile delinquency.

Broadly speaking, based on previous research conducted by Yusuf Widayanto, the effort made by the Magelang Police was the same as that of the Surakarta City Resort Police. This can be seen from the efforts used, namely, guarding in certain places, patrolling, counseling, delivering security messages, arranging on the road, and training on safety riding [16].

#### **3.3.2 Repressive measures**

- a. The Magelang Police arrested teenagers who were involved in brawls, illegal races, and drank alcohol and were subject to push-up sanctions, took part in the morning action and were then given counseling, appeals, and made a statement signed by parents, RT, RW and school principals so as not to repeat the action.
- b. The Magelang Police have taken different actions against juvenile delinquency, such as brawls that resulted in death, torture, and serious cases. The police will hand over to the family or proceed legally or in a peaceful manner. The juvenile offender with a diversion or restorative justice approach if the criminal threat is under seven years. This is based on Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Child Criminal Justice System (UU SPPA) and Government Regulation Number 65 of 2015 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Diversion and Handling of Children Not Aged 12 Years Old.

- c. Diversion is carried out as a diversion in the handling of cases of children suspected of committing a criminal act from the formal process with or without conditions.
- d. The efforts made by the Magelang Police in preventing and committing juvenile delinquency can be said to be a very well-structured effort. This is different from what was conveyed by previous research conducted by Rahmat Budi and Fitriani which stated that the system built in the handling of crimes committed by children and adolescents is currently unstructured [11]. In fact, the system that was built at the Polres Magelang has now been carried out well.

## 4 Conclusion

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that there are three factors that cause juvenile delinquency in the Magelang Police jurisdiction, namely: First, social media factors that influence adolescents to deviate. Second, social environmental factors, namely the existence of seniority based on power over others by committing violence against juniors, and daily interactions with peers. Third, family factors due to lack of parental love, parenting patterns, and low socioeconomic family conditions.

There are 12 forms of juvenile delinquency in the jurisdiction of Polda Magelang, namely: intercourse with children, commotion, violence against children, theft, seizure, fraud or embezzlement of funds, destruction, fights, harassment, beatings, adultery, and animals. Each form of juvenile delinquency received different treatment as well. There are two efforts to overcome juvenile delinquency carried out by the Magelang Police, namely preventive and repressive efforts. The Magelang Polres handed over to the families of the victims either legally or in a peaceful process against adolescents who committed serious crimes, such as brawls that resulted in casualties, theft, etc. If it is processed legally, the Magelang Police will process it by way of diversion (7 years in prison) in accordance with the SPPA Law. This research provides a good solution to the actions that should be taken against juvenile delinquents. This is so that adolescents can realize their mistakes and not repeat them.

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