

Socialization, Internalization, and Social Control: Studies of Youth Motorcycle Users in Traffic

Dwiyanti Hanandini¹, Wahyu Pramono², Indraddin³, Machdaliza⁴
dwiyanti.hanandini@gmail.com

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Andalas, Padang, Indonesia

Abstract. Motorcycles are a type of motorized vehicle that infringes a lot and has a traffic accident. Meanwhile, adolescents are the group that most violates and experiences traffic accidents compared to adults. Data is taken using a questionnaire and processed with a statistical package program for social science. The research was conducted in the city of Padang. Traffic violations among adolescents are mostly caused by adolescents who have not been able to internalize knowledge about traffic rules into moral behavior in traffic. Information dissemination, internalization of traffic regulations and social control among adolescents are important factors so that the knowledge that adolescents have about traffic becomes a part of themselves as moral behavior.

Keywords: Socialization, Internalization, Traffic, Youth, Social Control.

1 Introduction

Traffic violations are carried out by drivers of all ages. Data in 2016 showed that of the 26,267 traffic violations that occurred in the city of Padang, as many as 16,271 (61.9%) drivers aged 22-30 years had the most violations. Judging from the level of education, traffic violations are carried out by drivers from all levels of education from elementary school to university. The highest traffic violators are occupied by high school educated drivers totaling 18,424 (70.1%) cases out of 26,267 traffic violation cases that occurred in 2016. The description of the data on traffic violations shows that traffic violations are mostly carried out by teenagers.

The age limit used in Indonesia in determining adolescence is 11-24 years old and unmarried (Soetjiningsih, 2004). Psychological approach explains that adolescents are not only related to age problems. Besides physical growth, adolescents are also related to the processes of mind, psychological, social and emotional growth. Growth that goes gradually towards maturity physically, intellectually, psychologically and socially and emotionally. Youth growth is not a sudden shift from one phase to another, but the growth takes place step by step (Al-Mighwar, 2006).

The transition is a dilemma faced by teenagers. During this period, adolescents grow through a period of transition between childhood and adolescence. The situation often creates confusion for adolescents, on the one hand, teenagers must behave like adults, and on the other hand, teenagers cannot be said to be adults (Purwanto, 1999). This period can also be said to be a period of storm and stress (Latifah, 2008). These conditions cause adolescent emotions to become unstable and easily affected. Unstable emotional conditions and understanding of social norms that have not been internalized into their souls make it easier for teens to violate social rules in society.

Education for teenagers using motorized vehicles in traffic is also still minimal. Education carried out often only reaches the stage of introducing (decimation) traffic laws so that adolescents only arrive at the stage of knowing they have not reached the stage of internalization of social values and norms into themselves so that they become moral behavior.

Adolescents who experience transition conditions need stabilization of identity. Establishment of identity requires a long and turbulent process and often does not run smoothly. An agent of socialization and social control is needed that can encourage adolescents to internalize knowledge about the traffic social norms that have been obtained so that they can be internalized into part of their behavior (moral behavior).

2 Internalization Socialization

The surrounding social environment is one of the areas that shape human behavior. According to Henslin (2006) society, family, peer group, place of work, daycare is a social environment that influences the formation of patterns of human behavior.

Social values and norms that apply in society are objects that must be learned by humans in order to behave according to the expectations of society. The norm is a benchmark of behavior for community members. Community members are expected to behave as determined by the community through social learning. The stages in the social learning process are traversed by individuals so that the knowledge acquired can be deposited so that it becomes part of his soul. Social compliance is the result of the social learning process expected by the community.

There are three stages of the social learning process that are passed by individuals so that they can become obedient and accepted by the community, namely, the stages of socialization, internalization, and institutionalization. The three stages are passed by individuals simultaneously in order to form behaviors that meet the expectations of the community.

Sociologically, socialization is not just to spread new ideas but to make new social ideas/norms as part of acceptable norms as part of the behavior of citizens. Community members are educated to recognize, understand, obey and respect the norms and values that apply in society (Soerjono, 1982: 140). The end of the socialization process is to make an individual acquire knowledge, skills, values and social norms so that he can participate as a member of his community.

As an activity, the socialization process does not work alone but involves two parties that are interrelated. The two parties are the first party. Namely the party giving the socialization and the second party is the party who received the socialization. Socializing party activities are called activities to carry out socialization, while socialized party activities are called internalization activities (Wignjosoebroto & Suyanto in Narwoko and Suyanto, ed. 2004: 56).

Socialization involves two individuals who are active in carrying out their different roles. The first individual is father, mother, teacher, boss; leader has authority and power over individuals who are socialized. The second individual, the same age, a friend of the same classmate, is a person who has an equal position with an individual who is being socialized.

To be able to control individuals who are socialized in a disciplinary manner in the first individual society that is authoritative must carry out conscious socialization. Socialization is carried out authoritatively or forced and supported by authoritarian powers. Socialized social norms are social norms that contain the obligation to obey obligations and be willing to submit to superior, authoritative, and respectable power.

The next stage of the socialization process is the internalization stage, which is a stage that must be carried out by individuals to be able to absorb the values and social norms obtained in the socialization process. Individuals are introduced to the values and social norms that apply in society to be understood and understood. Once understood and understood, social values and norms are internalized and become part of the individual character. This process is referred to as the stage of internalizing social values and norms. Internalization is a process by which the orientation of cultural values and expectations of roles are truly integrated with the personality system (Johnson, 1986: 124). Through internalization of beliefs, attitudes, values are instilled and strengthened in the individual so that these values become behavior (moral behavior).

Social values and norms that are imbued and become part of the individual will eventually be institutionalized into society. This process is the stage of institutionalization of social values and norms, namely a process which is passed by a new social norm to become part of one social institution (known, recognized, valued and adhered to in daily life).

The process of internalization is the most important stage of the social learning process because this process involves how individuals inspire social values and norms. The implication of social values and norms will affect their behavior because what will be done by the individual does not need to be considered, but has become a part that must be done by the individual. Therefore social values and norms that have been internalized in the soul of the individual will make individuals conform to social values and norms that apply in society without considering the disadvantages.

Social norms in society can be sourced from religion, customs and regulations. The norms that apply in society are thus a combination of various sources of norms that can lead to various forms of norms. Individuals in behavior are not only influenced by one norm source but by norms originating from these various sources. About traffic behavior, individuals act not based on laws that regulate traffic as their norms but are also influenced by other norms which are also socialized within themselves.

Traffic rules are social norms that are deliberately formed, are formal and codified. As a social norm, traffic regulations require all three stages so that road users can make moral behavior when passing.

Social norms are then internalized into the individual so that they become part of him. Individuals who undergo a process of socialization are quite a lot who will be able to adjust all behavioral behavior (conform) with all the necessities of social norms. Traffic regulations are social norms that are deliberately formed, are formal and codified.

As a social norm, traffic regulations require a process of socialization, internalization, and institutionalization of road users. However, no society is truly successful in practicing/elaborating social norms into individual behavior; there are always individuals who behave non-conformist towards social norms.

The process of socialization requires the media to transfer social norms to individuals. The socialization agent must actively use various socialization media that develop so that the socialization process can run effectively to produce individuals who can internalize the social norms of traffic into themselves.

The role of the media is very important to convey messages that will be internalized to the individual to become part of his behavior. Through the selection of the right media socialization, agents can deliver messages effectively so that individuals will easily internalize into him. In order for social norms that have been internalized to be manifested into behaviors that adhere to the norm, there needs to be social control to ensure that individual behavior does not come out of the social norms accepted by society. Social control functions as a tool for returning non-compliant individuals.

3 Socialization Agents and Social Controls

The description of the data obtained in this study shows that adolescents have not been able to internalize these regulations into moral behavior so that they become part of their behavior spontaneously. Adolescent knowledge that is good enough about traffic regulations is still not able to prevent acts of traffic violations. Adolescents are very easy to commit violations with just a reason that often causes traffic accidents. Adolescents who have good knowledge of traffic signs and road markings do not seem to be followed by behavior in passing well. The number of adolescents who have ever and sometimes committed traffic violations is quite high at 64.5%. While only 34.5% have never violated traffic signs. Teenagers violate all types of traffic signs. Traffic lights are the most violated traffic signs by teenagers. 64.5% of teenagers committed traffic violations, 50.5% claimed frequent or sometimes violated traffic lights.

Police education on students (adolescents) in traffic is only able to provide knowledge about traffic to 51% of teens studied. The data obtained illustrates that most (24.5%) adolescents gain knowledge about traffic from the internet, as well as from electronic media and social media.

The knowledge that is the basis for the growth of moral behavior needs to be maintained so that it does not turn into a deviant action. In this context, social control is a tool used by the community to keep the moral behavior formed does not change into deviant behavior.

Guilt still exists in most teenagers who commit traffic violations. Guilty feelings are inner voices which are internal controls for individuals in behavior (Nye in Thio, 1978).

Communities, especially parents, are agents of control in socializing the values and social norms of children. Through this process, children will adhere to these social values and norms. Social values and norms that have been socialized will be the conscience of the child who becomes an internal control device to prevent children from making irregularities (breaking traffic). Based on research findings, parents are still agents of control for their children's behavior. Most (58%) of the teens studied were often explained the correct ways of passing by motorbike on the road by their parents. Besides that, most (90.5%) of adolescents were also given advice/messages by their parents to comply with traffic signs when using a motorcycle on the highway.

The reaction of parents to traffic violations committed by their children is one form of social control as an embodiment in carrying out its role as an agent of control. When knowing their children violated traffic rules, parents reacted in a variety of ways. Violations of traffic rules can cause accidents that worry parents. Reactions to breaking the rules are an indication that parents pay attention to their children's behavior and become part of the parents' control of their children. Reactions to violations are a form of affirmation of social norms that should be followed or adopted by children in traffic. Through acts of violation of social norms, parents can have the opportunity to inculcate social values that apply in society or traffic to their children. Parents can act as indirect control on social deviations committed by their children.

The results showed the reaction of parents when they heard their children violated different traffic rules. Some parents used the opportunity to re-socialize the traffic rules their children should obey. The opportunity to re-socialize the traffic rules used by parents when their children violate these regulations varies.

Teenagers who commit traffic violations do not always tell their parents. They hide their actions because they are often scolded if told to their parents. Parents also assume that traffic violations committed by children are considered normal so they do not react. This shows that parents did not use the opportunity to re-socialize children's deviant behavior through violations of traffic regulations. Parents do not carry out their functions as social controls to violate the

social norms of their children. This will cause children to feel that what is done is getting legitimacy from their parents so that it can cause repetitive behavior.

Aside from parents, the police often do not realize that their actions in regulating traffic give legitimacy to traffic violations committed by motorcycle riders. This condition mainly occurs in situations where traffic is heavy or prone to traffic jams. Based on the observation of the researcher, the morning time is a time that many traffic violations occur at the intersection. The police permit traffic violations by allowing motorbike riders to cross the existing road markers, break red lights, and allow them to walk even though the red lights are still on with reason to be smooth and there will be no traffic jams. Policies to overcome so that there is no traffic jam on one side can indeed smoothen momentary traffic, but on the other hand, it inadvertently educates road users to violate traffic. The habit was carried away when traffic was not heavy

Even though adolescents have committed violations, the police action is still not firm, the police have never prosecuted most (83%) of teenagers. Uncertainty in dealing with violations committed by adolescents is a dilemma facing the police. The police allow students (teenagers) to use motorbikes to go to school without using complete motorcycle equipment and wearing helmets. The policy basically contradicts traffic regulations, because most students are underage so they still cannot have a SIM.

The weak control of the police against traffic violations carried out by adolescents causes over time the deviant behavior of adolescents in traffic to become legitimate, which is considered true by adolescents. Communities (adolescents) need direct control by relying on police, parents and friends/playmates. The form of direct control can be in the form of threats, ridicule, seclusion from association to prevent the occurrence of deviant behavior (Nye in Thio, 1978). The police's strict action against teenagers who violate traffic rules is a form of direct control so that adolescents are not accustomed to breaking the law.

Social norms that are socialized and then internalized into individuals will become known that becomes the basis for acting or behaving. Good knowledge of social norms and social values that have been absorbed and possessed should result in behavior or actions that are by the social values and norms that apply in society. This means that when the individual knows the meaning of the symbol of the traffic signs it is forbidden to enter the road with the sign, the behavior will be by the prohibition, the individual does not act on the road where there are prohibited signs of entering the road.

The process of internalizing socialization does not always produce individuals who are confirmed to the values and social norms that apply in society but also can produce individuals who do not completely absorb the social values and norms learned to create behavior that is not following prevailing social values and norms. Deviant behavior is a behavior that results from an incomplete internalization socialization process.

To keep the internalization process of socialization going well, it requires social control from the community. Social control is a tool to keep socialized values, and social norms can remain a part of the individual and reaffirm what individuals should embrace.

A person follows the rules as a response to certain controlling forces in one's life. Deviations occur when the forces that control them are weak or missing. Deviant behavior is a logical consequence of one's failure to obey social norms. Various forms of denial of social rules are a result of failing to socialize individuals to act in conformity with existing rules or rules. The occurrence of social irregularities and even crime is evidence of the failure of conventional social groups (families, schools or educational institutions and other dominant groups) to bind individuals to remain conformable (in Santoso and Zulfa, 2013: 87-88).

4 Conclusion

Traffic accidents always begin with violations of traffic signs. The socialization of traffic rules internalization among adolescents is an important factor so that the knowledge that adolescents have about traffic can be a tool of control in adolescents in traffic and become a part of themselves as moral behavior. Internalization of traffic regulations among adolescents is an important factor to be carried out so that the knowledge that adolescents have about traffic can be ingrained so that it can become an internal control tool for adolescents in traffic.

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