

Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency and Modern Society Study of Social Psychology

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine juvenile delinquency and modern society in the study of social psychology, The research method used in this study is a descriptive method. This research is a qualitative study. Qualitative is one approach in the form of describing how human behavior or actions in the scope of "ethnicity" are related to the patterns of interaction that occur and the background of their actions. The approach used in this study, namely the phenomenological approach, is an approach technique meant by the phenomenological approach is an approach technique that is adjusted to see the reality in the field. While the approach technique is an approach technique by looking at problems by paying attention to the rules and provisions created in Islam. Then the next type of research used is a type of Qualitative research. The results of this study are Individual characteristics such as low self-control, mental illness and poor emotional regulation play an important role in criminal behavior. Poor parenting, domestic violence, and lack of emotional support in the family increase the risk of crime. Negative social environments, such as weak peer influence and unsupportive social networks, encourage deviant behavior. Juvenile delinquency and psychosocial in adolescents should be a serious concern such as parents, educators, stakeholders, psychology practitioners, legal practitioners and government as well as the role of society. Factors or symptoms that cause juvenile delinquency that occurs. and the most important of them is the lack of religious soul in the hearts of each person. And not implementing religion in everyday life both by individuals and society. In addition, lack of parental attention, lack of exemplary attitudes from parents, lack of ability to adapt to the social environment and economic factors. Efforts that can be offered to overcome juvenile delinquency, for example through preventive efforts both in the family, school and community environment, then curative efforts, so that it does not spread, as well as coaching both mental and religious coaching, personality coaching, and coaching through Education.

KEYWORDS: Juvenile Delinquency, Modern Society, Social Psychology

1. Introduction

Humans as social beings, of course, cannot live alone. Naturally, humans have a calling to always live with other people and interact with them (Thalmayer, AG, Saucier, G., Ole-Kotikash, L., & Payne, D. 2020). The need for social interaction is a basic need inherent in human existence. Humans must fulfill the need for social interaction, otherwise humans will experience existential imbalance and life will feel empty (Firdha Rachmawati & Dede Irpan Nawawi, 2023)

In general, delinquency or deviant behavior can be interpreted as an unlawful act that violates values and norms, and is carried out by a group of teenagers (Cite this article as: Escamilla-Robla, C., Giménez-Fita, E., Colomer-Pérez, N., Martínez-Rubio, D., & Navarrete, J. 2024). These violations include theft, vandalism, running away from home, disciplinary actions at school, delinquency, possession of sharp weapons, smoking, fighting and speeding on the road in accordance with criminal acts, to violations of the law such as murder , robbery, rape, prostitution, use of illegal drugs and other acts of violence reported in the mass media (Oppong, S. 2022).

Juvenile delinquency is rooted in psychological, social, interpersonal, and cultural factors because criminal behavior occurs in various human contexts and human social cultures (Cartono, 2010). People are the main reason for choosing and deciding their lives in a moderate, firm, or peaceful personal structure. Education is an effective means of developing students' skills and characteristics, because it teaches knowledge and cultural values in society. In this context, meaningful and high-quality education must always look to the future (Nwoye, A. 2015). Meaningful education must be broad and comprehensive to prepare students for their future. This is because students face a world full of challenges based on the needs of scientific and technological developments.

This social problem is one of the problems that disrupts harmony and integrity in various values and basic needs of social life (Moxley-Kelly, N., Ouimet, MC, Dongier, M., Chanut, F., Tremblay, J., Marcantoni, W., & Brown, TG 2019). In reality, today's social problems have damaged moral values (ethics and immorality) and several basic aspects contained therein, these problems are very diverse. According to initial observations in Tubo Tengah Village, there are many delinquencies that occur in adolescents, including the delinquencies they do are; Drinking alcohol, drugs, stealing, illegal and reckless racing, and using glue (Lund, C., Brooke-Sumner, C., Baingana, F., Baron, E.C., Breuer, E., Chandra, P., Haushofer, J., Herrman, H., Jordans, M., Kieling, C., Medina-Mora, M.E., Morgan, E., Omigbodun, O., Tol, W., Patel, V., & Saxena, S. 2018).

The many problems faced in life that give rise to many negative accesses that are very worrying for society (Andrade, C., Menon, V., Ameen, S., & Kumar Praharaj, S. 2020). These accesses include the increasing number of deviations from religious and social norms of society which are manifested in juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency has an asocial purpose, namely that with these actions or behaviors, they contradict the values or social norms that exist in their environment. Juvenile delinquency is delinquency committed by adolescents aged 13-17 years and who are not married. Juvenile delinquency can be committed by one person and together in a group of adolescents (Laher, S., & Cheung, FM 2021).

Juvenile delinquency refers to a variety of behaviors, ranging from socially unacceptable behavior (such as causing trouble at school), status violations (running away from home), to criminal acts (theft). Sriyanto, et al. (2020), also stated that juvenile delinquency is an act of violating the law committed by adolescents, where this act can put an individual who does it in prison. Meanwhile, according to Ibrahim, B., & Mensah, H. (2022), juvenile delinquency is behavior that goes against norms carried out by children who are not yet adults, such as vandalism, delinquency, crime, and chaos (Kaila Wanda & Rizka Harfiani, 2024).

The complex life of modern society today as a result of the development of modern technology, industrialization, and mechanization can have an impact on social life. The adaptability of each individual to these circumstances is not easy because it can give rise to conflict, anxiety, and doubt if the individual does not have good self-control. Conflict within an individual can be in the form of open external conflicts, and internal conflicts in the mind that are hidden and closed in nature (Uskul, AK, Thalmayer, AG, Bernardo, ABI, González, R., Kende, A., Laher, S., Láštíková, B., Saab, R., Salas, G., Singh, P., Zeinoun, P., Norenzayan, A., Chao, MM, Shoda, Y., & Cooper, ML 2024). The emergence of conflict in modern society is also supported by the unpreparedness of society with the rapid advancement of information technology, which is not balanced by the development of its thought patterns. Globalization, advances in information and communication technology via the internet, and mobile phones (cell phones) are phenomena of modern society with all the conveniences they offer, but they also have a broad impact on society, both positive and negative.

Social Psychology is a branch of psychology that focuses on psychological phenomena in the social environment and society. In terms of scope, discussions related to social psychology are not only limited to social issues, but more to discussions related to the relationship between individuals and individuals and individuals with the community environment.

Social psychology is a scientific study that seeks to understand the circumstances and causes of individual behavior in social situations. As part of a scientific study, social psychology must have objective, rational, and empirical characteristics. Objective is what is studied is a phenomenon that can be measured in ways that can be scientifically accounted for, for example the perception of violence against children, must be measurable through scientific methods agreed upon by experts. Reason is an explanation of the cause and effect process of the phenomenon of reason that can be understood by human reason.

This definition does not emphasize external stimuli or internal processes, but the reciprocal relationship between the two. Stimuli are given certain meanings by humans. Furthermore, humans react according to the meanings they give. Understanding and explaining how individuals think, feel and behave that are influenced by the presence of others. The presence of others can be actual, imagined, and implied (Cindy, 2021).

Psychology plays an important role in determining solutions to adolescent problems. because with psychology the solutions to these problems can be seen. This is because adolescent problems are more related to problems caused by mental problems so that they refer to the actions and behavior of adolescents and individuals (Lalu Pradipta Jaya Bahari, 2022)

Another figure, Myers (2002) stated that psychology social as a branch of psychology that studies comprehensively the nature and causes of individual behavior in a social environment. In a more general discourse, social psychology is a scientific study of the ways in which individuals behave and are influenced by and influence the behavior of others in a social context. In this case, the attention of social psychologists is primarily directed at the psychological dynamics related to the ways in which individuals relate to the social forces around them.

Social psychological symptoms as objects studied in social psychology include social perception, loving behavior, individual behavior in every organization, persuasion, the relationship between attitudes and behavior, individual behavior in groups, aggressive behavior, communication behavior, interpersonal relationships, and behavior helping others (prosocial behavior) (Sherrod, LR, Flanagan, C., & Youniss, J. (2002).

In addition to psychology and sociology, social psychology also receives a lot of input from concepts, theories, and research results from other social sciences. This input comes from anthropology. Anthropology helps a lot to understand, explain, predict, and engineer the existence of cultural factors that influence individual behavioral and psychological phenomena in the context of mutual influence with other individuals (Reifen-Tagar, M., & Cimpian, A. 2022).

In addition, this social psychology is expected to be able to overcome social problems reviewed through a psychological perspective. Especially related to the problem of juvenile delinquency which is considered appropriate to be solved by psychological theories. Psychology itself has a central role in determining solutions to problems experienced by adolescents

2. Methods

The research method used in this study is a descriptive method. The descriptive method is a research method by collecting as much data as possible and then analyzing it to accurately describe the characteristics of an individual and symptoms with certain conditions in a place (Arikunto, 2006:108). The purpose of this descriptive method is to create a systematic, factual, and accurate description of the facts, characteristics, and relationships between the phenomena being investigated. So, the descriptive method in this study is to describe the social psychology aspects found in juvenile delinquency and modern social society. This research is a qualitative research. Qualitative is one of the approaches in the form of describing how human behavior or actions in the scope of "ethnicity" are related to the patterns of interaction that occur and which underlie their actions. The approach used in this study is the phenomenological approach, which is an approach technique that is meant by the phenomenological approach is an approach technique that is adjusted to see the reality in the field. While the approach technique is an approach technique by looking at problems by paying attention to the rules and provisions created in Islam. Then the next type of research used is the type of Qualitative research.

3. Results and Discussion

Forms of juvenile delinquency

Juvenile delinquency is a deviant behavior committed by teenagers. Juvenile delinquency itself is grouped into three forms, namely ordinary juvenile delinquency, moderate juvenile delinquency, and special juvenile delinquency. Based on the results of the interview with AD "Juvenile delinquency in Barutikong Village is not as severe as other areas around Barutikong Village. The most common crimes committed by young people here are going out at night and drinking alcohol. Sometimes there are some Barutikong youths who are involved in brawls, but these youths are only involved and provoked by their friends."

Many are found in society the behavior of teenagers who behave badly such as Bullying, Brawls, Illegal Drugs, Free association, and many more. However, for the discussion of this article only take a few examples related to the behavior and social deviations in teenagers that commonly occur in the society around us.

Juvenile delinquency today is increasingly concerning and diverse, ranging from minor delinquency, to serious acquaintances and even entering the category of violations of the law. As has happened recently, namely juvenile delinquency in the form of brawls and prostitution that occurred in Surabaya, it was a heavy blow to the community, especially educators because the perpetrators were still junior high school students. Even the perpetrators were able to organize their peers in conducting prostitution business among teenagers.

Juvenile delinquency is a complex and multidimensional social problem, involving various factors that interact with each other. This problem not only affects the individual teenagers involved, but also affects families, communities, and society as a whole. Various studies have been conducted to identify factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency, which can ultimately be used to design more effective prevention and intervention strategies.

The social environment also plays an important role in adolescent behavior. Peer influence and community conditions can encourage negative behavior. Rao and Reeta (2021) showed that adolescents who hang out with friends who are involved in delinquency are more likely to follow the same behavior, while Alghzali et al. (2023) found that crime-prone environments and lack of positive recreational facilities also contribute to juvenile delinquency. Kevany and Prosperi (2022) stated that low neighborhood security and high crime rates in the community can encourage deviant behavior in adolescents (Annaas Bahtyar Roby, et al., 2024).

One of the teenagers who committed juvenile delinquency in the surrounding environment was "Most of us have done it all, but not all of them turn into addiction. Like me, I'm just a heavy drinker, sister. Young people in my village often drink alcohol because it's our culture. Drugs, but if only young people drink it, not all of them, right, Sis."

Free association is a social deviant behavior that has quite a negative impact on society, especially teenagers. because in addition to violating community norms, this behavior can also violate religious norms. This is because free association can lead to immoral behavior that is rampant in adolescence.

Juvenile delinquency in the surrounding environment is not only consuming alcohol, but here there are also some teenagers who consume koplo pills, drug users and dealers. In addition, there are still other juvenile delinquencies in Kampung Barutikung including brawls, glue sniffing, and stealing things at school, but only a few teenagers commit this juvenile delinquency (Ibrahim, B., & Mensah, H. 2022).

The following is the result of an interview conducted with Mrs. EN " Juvenile crime in Barutikong Village is not as bad as other areas around Barutikong Village. The crimes committed by young people here are staying home late at night and drinking alcohol, things that young people often do."

Similar things were also expressed by Mr. L, Mr. S and KW, "Children and teenagers in different places are guilty of the same thing, sister. However, because our environment has long been known as an environment with high levels of crime and juvenile delinquency, our environment is different from most. The bad habits of children in this village include drinking alcohol, going out at night, fighting because they are bullied by third parties, even teenagers who are arrogant and use or drugs such as crystal methamphetamine and teenagers who distribute these drugs. we are under police supervision so that the distribution of illegal substances among teenagers has decreased slightly. "

Juvenile delinquency is caused by many factors ranging from individual factors and external factors. These individual factors come from the teenagers themselves. External factors come from many factors including religious factors, family factors, adolescent home environment factors, social factors, and social media factors which are currently growing rapidly (Arias, E., Arce, R., Vázquez, MJ, & Marcos, V. 2020).

Modern Society and Juvenile Delinquency: A Social Study

As is known, crime is a different type of society and violates moral values, social values, true religious values, and several important aspects in it, including the existing legal system, which occurs in, unwritten rules and different behaviors for the younger generation will be useful in shaping the character of the younger generation and realizing its potential.

There are actually many factors or symptoms that cause juvenile delinquency to occur. And the most important of them is the lack of religious ingrained in the hearts of each person. And the non-implementation of religion in everyday life by both individuals and society. The causes of juvenile delinquency in general include (Castro, C., Doncel, P., Dinu, AI, & Padilla, F. 2023):

Lack of Role Models from Parents

The most important role model for their children is the interaction between the father/mother and siblings, sports, and their environment. Children are affected by parental violence in various ways. If parents do not set a good example in behaving well, then these traits will hinder the child's moral development, namely through imitation, because parents are the closest people and they meet every day.

Lack of Religious Education in the Family

Often parents assume that education is only provided at school because it is not needed at home, even though parents do not realize that their children stay at home longer at school, but their working hours are limited. And if parents think religious education is not important, then general education is more important.

Children who receive religious teachings can provide a solid foundation for the child's future moral and lifelong development. On the other hand, if a child does not receive religious teachings from the family, then he no longer feels that he has no control over his actions, sins or sins.

Lack of Parental Attention

At home, what is meant by imbalance and stress is sometimes the balance between parents and their work needs to be widened. Every action must be sensitive to the situation. Otherwise, parents will provide balance for the child's growth and development. In other words, there is no need for family stability, education, physical and spiritual care, even religious life. If parents do not balance their roles as teachers and fathers/mothers for their children, it means that the child's needs are not met and the child will follow the way the parents do. You cannot control it, for example observing situations that can make you think negatively.

Lack of basic faith and religious values also has a supporting factor in the occurrence of juvenile delinquency. Religion is a fortress for teenagers in facing various trials that come amidst the increasingly rapid and diverse developments of the era. Religious education in the family that is getting weaker because the family is busy with worldly affairs is a factor in the weakness of religious values ingrained in teenagers. Even though they have received religious education at school, it will not be enough. Because teenagers are not entirely the responsibility of the school, but also the responsibility of their parents. Therefore, synergy is needed between schools and parents in educating and instilling religious values so that later it will increase the faith of teenagers who will become a fortress from the influence of a less good environment (Ahmad Imam Khairi, 2020).

The social environment also plays an important role in adolescent behavior. Peer influence and community conditions can encourage negative behavior. Rao and Reeta (2021) showed that adolescents who hang out with friends who are involved in delinquency are more likely to follow the same behavior, while Alghzali et al. (2023) found that crime-prone environments and lack of positive recreational facilities also contribute to juvenile delinquency. Kevany and Prosperi (2022) stated that low neighborhood security and high crime rates in the community can encourage deviant behavior in adolescents (Annaas Bahtyar Roby, et al., 2024).

Schools also play an important role in shaping adolescent behavior. Unstable school environments, bullying, and poor relationships with teachers can lead to bullying. Zofar et al. (2023) found that negative experiences at school, such as bullying, increased the risk of delinquency, while Kusumhadi and Sugianti (2023) emphasized that lack of professional support and involvement in positive activities increased the severity of crime. Han et al. (2022) added that positive social interactions at school and participation in extracurricular activities can reduce the risk of delinquency (Dangelico, RM, & Pujari, D. 2010).

Economic factors such as poverty and social inequality also play a role in encouraging violence against children. Dang (2023) shows that young people who grow up in families with low economic status are more likely to commit crimes due to financial pressures and lack of access to adequate resources. Zai and Wani (2024) suggest that financial problems drive young people to look for quick ways to make money, including engaging in illegal activities.

Efforts to Combat Juvenile Delinquency

Nakagomi, S. (2012) explains that there are several things that can be done to reduce the occurrence of delinquency in adolescents as follows:

Curative efforts

Curative efforts are anticipation of symptoms of delinquency, so that delinquency does not spread. Treatment is waiting for evidence of a crime, so that treatment is carried out by the Police and the Prosecutor's Office. Because juvenile delinquency has an impact on oneself and society. Crime and other crimes.

Coaching efforts

Coaching efforts are intended to; (1) Guidance for teenagers who have experienced delinquent behavior or who have undergone a punishment for their delinquency. This needs to be guided so that they can not repeat their delinquency; (2) Guidance for teenagers who do not commit delinquency is carried out at home, school, and in the community. Guidance like this has been expressed in previous preventive efforts.

Preventive measures

Preventive efforts are activities carried out systematically, planned and directed to prevent delinquency from occurring as follows (Stambulova, N., Stephan, Y., & J'aphag, U. 2007):

At home, including; (1) Creating a harmonious family environment; (2) There are similarities between family norms in educating children; (3) Providing adequate attention to children's needs; (4) Provide reasonable supervision of children's social interactions; (5) Creating a religious environment (Miyako Oulevey, David Lavalley, Yasutaka Ojio, Naohiko Kohtake, 2024); (6) In society

Society is the third place of education after home and school. All three must have uniformity in directing children to achieve educational goals. If one of them is lame, it will affect the others. Education in society is often ignored by some people because they assume that education is enough at school.

At school, including; (1) There are similarities in the norms held by teachers in educating students; (2) Completing school facilities; (3) Teachers' economic improvement; (4) Teachers understand the psychological aspects of students; (5) Intensifying religious studies; (6) Intensifying the guidance and counseling section.

4. Conclusion

Juvenile delinquency is a complex phenomenon caused by the interaction of various individual, family, community, school, economic, and social factors. Individual characteristics such as low self-control, mental illness and poor emotional regulation play a significant role in criminal behavior. Poor parenting, domestic violence, and lack of emotional support in the family increase the risk of crime. Negative social environments, such as weak peer influence and unsupportive social networks, encourage deviant behavior. Juvenile delinquency and psychosocial problems in adolescents should be a serious concern for parents, educators, stakeholders, psychology practitioners, legal practitioners and the government as well as the role of society. Factors or symptoms that cause juvenile delinquency that occurs. and the most important of them is the lack of religious soul in the hearts of each person. And the non-implementation of religion in everyday life by both individuals and society. In addition, the lack of parental attention, the lack of exemplary attitudes from parents, the lack of ability to adapt to the social environment and economic factors. Efforts that can be offered to overcome juvenile delinquency, for example through

preventive efforts in the family, school and community environment, then curative efforts, so that it does not spread, as well as coaching, both mental and religious coaching, personality coaching, and coaching through education.

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