

CAUSE FACTORS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY SYMPTOMS IN CLASS VII SMP DWIJENDRA DENPASAR IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2019/2020

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ABSTRACT

Juvenile delinquency at school age who should be studying at school turns out to be some of them doing things that are not commendable. Juvenile delinquency at school age is very troubling, generally parents, and the general public. Therefore, teenagers should get special attention from parents when they are at home and by teachers at school. The formulation of the problem was the factors that cause the symptoms of juvenile delinquency at SMP Dwijendra Denpasar in the academic year 2019/2020. What efforts are being made to prevent juvenile delinquency at SMP Dwijendra Denpasar in the academic year 2019/2020? The purpose of the research was to determine the factors causing the symptoms of juvenile delinquency at SMP Dwijendra Denpasar in the academic year 2019/2020. To find out what efforts are being made to prevent juvenile delinquency at SMP Dwijendra Denpasar for the academic year 2019/2020. The technique used to collect data in this research was the technique of observation, interviews, library studies, documentation. The data analysis used in this research was a qualitative descriptive analysis. The results of the research treat (1) The factors causing the symptoms of juvenile delinquency at SMP Dwijendra Denpasar in the academic year 2019/2020 were family factors, especially parents. In this case it is parents who do not understand the meaning of children's education, and who are so busy working. Inharmonious marital relationship. Environmental factors, school factors, including teachers, lessons, school assignments and others related to school. (2). The efforts to prevent juvenile delinquency in SMP Dwijendra were eliminating all causes of juvenile crime, whether personal, familial, socio-economic and cultural. Making changes to the environment by good communication with adoptive or foster parents and providing the necessary facilities for healthy physical and spiritual development for adolescent.

Keywords: delinquency, youth, cause

INTRODUCTION

School is the second learning place after the family environment for students. School is a second home for children. A child is in school for years to learn and develop himself. Most of the time children are filled with activities at school (Swarniti, 2021). Because it is important to create a school as a fun environment for children. In big cities in Indonesia, adolescence is a problem at school, especially in the early days (Santika, 2021). During formal education at school there is interaction between students and teachers and between students and others. The interactions they do at school often have negative side effects for mental development, causing juvenile delinquency problems.

Human nature is not free from problems both in educational institutions and in non-education to commit delinquency both at school and outside school (Santika, 2020). Delinquency of students at school, for example skipping school, making noise on the highway, smoking liquor, fighting with students from school friends and with other schools, taking other people's property or stealing and other immoral acts (Musbikin, 2013)

Ali (1995) a teacher is a person whose job, livelihood, and profession are teaching. Munib et al (2007) teachers are people who have the duty and authority in the world of education and teaching at formal educational institutions. Hamilik (2008) a teacher in a simple sense is a person who facilitates the process of transferring knowledge from learning resources to students (Santika, 2019). Teachers are professional educators with the main task of educating, teaching, guiding, directing, training, assessing, and evaluating students in early childhood education through formal education, basic education, and secondary education (Swarniti, 2021).

Middle school students are a turbulent time. At this time of change, there is a confusion of norms (anomie). Such internal and external conditions of adolescents are conditions that are very vulnerable in individual psychological development, so they are also very vulnerable to the emergence of deviant behavior in students, especially in student delinquency. Junior high school students are students who participate or who take part in educating (Ali, 1995). Junior high school student delinquency is an act or behavior by a teenager either alone or in a group that violates the legal, moral, and social provisions that apply in the community (Suparwoto, et al, 2007).

The delinquency of junior high school students who should have studied at school turned out to be some who did something that was not commendable (Santika, 2018). Juvenile delinquency at school age is felt by parents, teachers and the general public. Therefore, teenagers should receive special attention from parents when they are at home and by teachers at school. Teachers as teachers have a good image in schools and society. Teachers try to improve services, increase knowledge, provide direction, encourage adolescent students to get along, dress, talk and how to get along with other students, friends and community members so that they do not cause clashes as often occur today. The teacher as an educator is related to the task of providing assistance and encouragement (support), the task of supervision and guidance (supervisor) as well as tasks related to discipline so that students comply with school rules and norms of life in the family and society (Swarniti, 2019). These tasks are related to increasing the growth and development of students so as not to commit delinquency at school or outside of school.

Schools as institutions that provide education for children and adolescents are required to play an active role in preventing juvenile delinquency. An educator in a school as a teaching staff is obliged to provide guidance and counseling directly has a duty to deal with juvenile delinquency in schools. The majority of students who commit delinquency are students who are undergoing their teenage years. From the psychological aspect, most adolescents, aged 11-22 years, are a stage of development that is transitional and still unstable (Musbikin, 2013)

Adults often occur unfair teacher actions, punishments or sanctions that do not support the achievement of educational goals, threats that cause juvenile delinquency. The educational process is less favorable for the development of adolescent students because it has a direct or indirect influence on adolescent students at school so that it can lead to juvenile delinquency. The social relations between children and their parents are also

different in nature (Swarniti, 2020); For example, a family whose economy is sufficient, the relationship between parents and children will be better, because parents do not emphasize meeting their needs, so that their attention can be devoted to their children (Santika, 2017). Teachers' efforts to prevent student delinquency are carried out individually teenagers commit delinquency to find out the problem and its causes, as well as to their parents if individually it cannot be resolved so that there is cooperation between the school and the parents/guardians of students.

In general, those who commit delinquency are mostly caused by factors of lack of parental attention, lack of parental supervision, and negative influences from peers. These three factors are the main factors that cause teenagers at SMP Dwijendra Denpasar to commit delinquency. The youth input at SMP Dwijendra Denpasar came from villages in the sub-districts of Denpasar City and Badung Regency. Along with students from each village there are groups of students whose behavior leads to negative behavior causing juvenile delinquency. This group of students formed because of their shared feelings based on their domicile to highlight the identity of the village. This group usually interacts with other student group members and these interactions tend to lead to juvenile delinquency.

This is a problem faced by society which is now increasingly widespread. Therefore, the problem of juvenile delinquency should get serious and focused attention to direct adolescents in a more positive direction, which emphasizes the creation of a system in tackling juvenile delinquency. Based on the description above, the researcher wants to know the factors causing the symptoms of juvenile delinquency in class VIII SMP Dwijendra Denpasar in the academic year 2019/2020.

METHOD

This research was conducted at Dwijendra Junior High School, Jalan Kambodia No.17, Dangin Village, Denpasar City. The approach used in this research was an empirical approach and this type of research was a qualitative research. Informants in this research were teachers and students at SMP Dwijendra Denpasar. Informants were people who provide information to solve the problems posed. Informants were determined by purposive sampling. Informants in this research: principals, Pancasila and Civics Education teachers, Counseling Guidance teachers, students, and homeroom teachers.

The technique used for data collection in this research was the technique of observation, interviews, literature study and documentation. The data analysis used was descriptive qualitative analysis. The process of organizing and sorting data into a pattern, category, and a description of the data so that themes can be found and working hypotheses can be formulated. The data obtained in this research, then linked to the theory and analyzed qualitatively, then described by describing and describing the problems in question.

DISCUSSION

Implementation of Research on the Causes of the Symptoms of Juvenile Delinquency

Teenagers are the hope of all parents and teenagers are the generation that changes the nation. Youth is the future asset of a nation. Teenagers are the nation's assets and the next

generation of the ideals of the nation's struggle that will determine the future of our nation and country (Swarniti, 2021). According to WHO, adolescence is when the child has reached 10-19 years (Ministry of Health, 2014). This period is a transition period from childhood to adulthood which is marked by accelerated physical, mental, emotional, and social development. With youth, a nation will be good if the youth who lead it are also good, but if the youth are poor in morals and behavior, the state or a society that will be damaged is also led by teenagers who have broken morals.

In this era of globalization, many young people often experience social deviations such as drinking, gambling, cursing, speeding on the streets, using drugs, which are prohibited by religion. Globalization is a thing that is very influential on the development of the potential and personality of children or adolescents today. Even juvenile delinquency due to the influence of globalization has spread to villages. Various kinds of negative or deviant actions were carried out by some teenagers, which they seemed to think were just mediocre, moreover, some considered it something to be proud of. They often mentioning that this behavior is only a symbol of his courage, but this negative behavior of teenagers, many people consider it a behavior that is very worrying for teenagers in Indonesia. For example, watching television, which contains drunken driving, is eventually imitated by today's youth.

Some examples of juvenile delinquency that must be avoided in a village are as follows: (1) Speeding on the road, namely driving a car or motorbike in the middle of a busy city at a speed above the maximum limit, which is mostly done by teenagers. (2) Forming groups with unethical rules, for example groups of promiscuous sex. (3) Using and entering the network for the use and distribution of illegal drugs. (4) Forming groups that tend towards destructive actions, for example groups of brawls, extortion, or targets (compassing). (5) Circulation of pornographic images among young people, either in the form of obscene magazines, pornographic stories, or other images that damage morals and mentality. (6) Disciplinary actions at school, at home, and in public places, for example often missing school, disobeying parents, doodling or vandalism in public places. (7) Committing other criminal acts, such as stealing, robbing, and killing. Juvenile delinquency at this time, has begun to see a shift, at first it was only child delinquency ordinary teenager, now society has started to feel the anxiety that tends to penetrate the criminal aspects which legally violate the provisions of criminal law.

As for some of the symptoms that can show things that lead to juvenile delinquency, namely as follows: (1) Children who are not liked by their friends both at school and in playgrounds so that the child is always aloof. Such behavior can cause emotional shock so that it can lead to actions that violate applicable values and norms. (2) Children who like or usually avoid responsibilities at home or at school. (3) Children who often complain, in the sense that they have problems and are unable to find solutions. This condition will cause children to look for ways that are often negative, for example drinking alcohol, and using narcotics to eliminate the problems they face. As a result, his living conditions are getting worse. (4) Children who experience phobias and anxiety in the form of crossing different boundaries with normal children's fears. (5) Children who like to lie and lie. Lies with this behavioral deviation tend to have a close relationship. A general tendency if the child has a mental like lying or a liar, he will like or often do deviant actions.

There are many factors behind the occurrence of juvenile delinquency. These various factors can be grouped into internal factors and external factors. Factors that cause juvenile delinquency symptoms in general can be grouped into two factors, namely as follows: (1)

Internal factors, including: personality factors, physical condition factors, status factors and their roles in society and (2) external factors, including: Family environment conditions, Social contacts from community institutions are not good or less effective, Geographical conditions or natural physical conditions, Factors of economic inequality and political disintegration, Factors of rapid socio-cultural change (Revolution).

Juvenile delinquency is already a big part of crime. Most criminals who have grown up generally have been criminals since their youth, have degenerated from childhood, whoever investigates the causes of juvenile delinquency can look for measures to prevent juvenile delinquency itself, which will then have a good effect on preventing adult crime.

From the results of the research, it is known that in dealing with cases that occur in the community, it can be said that there are many factors that influence the occurrence of juvenile delinquency. For a violation to occur, two elements must meet, namely the intention to commit a violation and the opportunity to carry out that intention. If there is only one of the two elements mentioned above then nothing will happen, namely there is an intention to commit a violation but there is no opportunity to carry out the intention, then it is impossible to carry out the violation.

Sudarsono (2004:2016), the causes of juvenile delinquency consist of: (1) internal causes contained in the child; (2) external causes that exist outside the child's self. Sudarsono describes the causes of juvenile delinquency which the author concludes as follows: juvenile delinquency will arise for several reasons, either due to one or the same time, namely family circumstances, school conditions and community conditions.

There are several factors that cause juvenile delinquency in class VII SMP Dwijendra, namely: Poverty that hits the family, divorce and poverty, Free time that takes up childhood and adolescence, Negative associations and bad friends and bad treatment of parents towards children.

Referring to the description above, it can be concluded that juvenile delinquency will appear for several reasons, either due to one or the same time, namely family circumstances, school conditions and community conditions. The factors that support the occurrence of juvenile delinquency, which the authors conclude are as follows: (1) Family factors, especially parents. In this case it is parents who do not understand the meaning of educating their children, and who are so busy working. (2) The husband and wife relationship is not harmonious (3) Environmental factors and (4) School factors, including teachers, lessons, school assignments and others related to school.

Efforts Made to Prevent Symptoms of Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency can be overcome and prevented by several approaches. Steps need to be taken to prevent and address juvenile delinquency. Reported by helpguide.org, parents need to recognize which adolescent behavior is normal with behavior that leads to negative behavior so that they can take steps as early as possible.

The efforts made to prevent juvenile delinquency in SMP Dwijendra are: (1) The family environment as an environment, (2) must provide a good education for their children. (3) Parents must supervise children's activities, both at home and in other activities. (4) Giving children education in the family, where parents provide moral and character education and inculcate religious values in children. (5) Teachers as second parents must provide additional education regarding moral and character education in every lesson. According to the principal of SMP Dwejendra.

From the results of the research, it is known that to reduce the regulation of adolescent turmoil and to provide opportunities for adolescents to develop themselves optimally. It is necessary to create the closest possible environmental conditions, especially the family environment. A family situation characterized by a harmonious husband-wife relationship will better ensure that adolescents can pass through their transitions smoothly than if the husband-wife relationship is disrupted. Conditions at home in the presence of parents and siblings will better ensure the welfare of the youth's soul than asmarah or child social institutions.

Prevention of juvenile delinquency can be divided into general solutions and specific prevention: (1) Efforts to develop a teenager's personality since he was still in the womb through his mother. (2) After birth, the child needs to be nurtured and educated in a stable, calming and optimistic atmosphere. (3) Education in the school environment, as an environment for delinquency as a place for the formation of students, plays an important role in fostering the mental, religious knowledge and skills of students. Efforts to prevent juvenile delinquency are specifically carried out by educators against juvenile behavior disorders. Mental education in schools is carried out by teachers, supervising teachers and school psychologists together with other educators. The efforts of educators must be directed towards adolescents by observing, paying special attention and monitoring any deviations in adolescent behavior at home and at school. Errors and deficiencies in the school as a place of education, can lead to opportunities for juvenile delinquency.

Noting the above phenomena, much of the success of education in schools lies in the teacher as an educator. Therefore, an educator has an obligation not only to convey the method formally or informally, but also to internalize it in the child's soul so that a sense of enthusiasm is embedded in the child. (4) Education outside of school and household. In order to prevent and reduce the incidence of juvenile delinquency due to the wrong use of free time, education outside the two institutions mentioned above absolutely needs to be improved. Improvement of the environment and environmental conditions are needed.

Special preventive measures

To ensure public order, especially among teenagers, it is necessary to undertake specific and direct prevention activities as follows: (1) Supervision, (2) Guidance and counseling. Intensive guidance and counseling for parents and teenagers so that parents can guide and educate their children seriously and appropriately so that teenagers still behave naturally. (3) Special approaches to adolescents who have shown symptoms of juvenile delinquency need to be carried out here, perhaps. This should not be imbued with an educational sense of affection for them, because their naughty behavior is a product of various internal factors. and external adolescents who are not aware of it can harm themselves and society.

So this repressive adolescent action must be pedagogical in nature, not "violation" or "criminal". Juvenile delinquency needs to be tackled as early as possible from all parties, especially parents, because parents are the foremost base that can color children's behavior. For that husband or wife must work together as partners in tackling juvenile delinquency.

Efforts to prevent juvenile delinquency

These preventive efforts can be carried out in a preventive manner in a repressive manner. Both efforts and repression can be carried out by government agencies or private

institutions. The efforts made by the government can include the following activities: (1) Information on the problem of the easy generation, (2) Providing strict sanctions, (3) Establishing training and rehabilitation centers, (4) Establishing formal educational institutions, (5) Efforts carried out by social parties may include community organizations, (6) Establish private institutions, (7) Establish Neighbourhood and Hamlet community social institutions

Guidance Business

This effort can include the following: (1) Trying to understand the individual's personality and the child continues to be guided so that he can better understand his personal characteristics and interests in facing his future. (2) Instilling awareness so that children are enthusiastic about achieving the best results in everyday life. (3) Giving enough sympathy or affection with the act of excess. (4) Instilling spiritual values or religious values in children as best as possible. For this problem, what is important and effective is the example of the parents themselves for diversity. (5) Generating a mental attitude that likes to help others, or the child is continuously guided to have a high spirit of social concern.

Research Discussion

Based on the results of the research, it can be known that.

Factors symptoms of juvenile delinquency

The symptoms of juvenile delinquency can be grouped into two factors, namely as follows: Internal factors and external factors.

Internal factors include: (1) Personality factor is an organic organization in the psychosomatic system in the individual which also determines his unique way of adapting himself to his environment (usually called his psychic character). Adolescence is said to be a dangerous problem. (2) Factors of physical condition, this factor may include in terms of physical disability or not and gender. There is a theory that explains the relationship between body defects and deviant actions (although this theory has not been well tested in real life). A person who has a physical disability tends to have a feeling of disappointment with his living conditions, if the disappointment is not accompanied by the provision of guidance, it will cause the sufferer to tend to violate the challenges of living together as a manifestation of disappointment in his physical condition. (3) Status factors and their role in society, a child who has made a deviation from the applicable law, after completing the legal sanction process (getting out of prison), often when he returns to the community his status or greeting "ex-guidance given by the community is difficult". erased so that the child returns to committing legal irregularities because he feels rejected and alienated.

External factors include: (1) Family Environment Conditions, especially in big cities in Indonesia, the younger generation whose parents are busy with business activities often experience an inner emptiness because direct guidance and affection from their parents is very lacking. The condition of parents who are more concerned with careers than attention to their children will lead to the emergence of deviant behavior towards their children. Juvenile delinquency cases that arise in rich families are not due to a lack of material needs but because of a lack of parental attention and love for their children. (2) Social contact from community institutions is not good or effective. If the supervision system of community social institutions on the current behavior patterns of young people is not running well, there

will be deviations from the prevailing values and norms. For example, a lack of firmness in dealing with deviant behavior will further increase the quantity and quality of deviant acts among young people. (3) The factor of rapid socio-cultural change (Revolution), The development of technology in various fields, especially in communication and entertainment technology which accelerates the flow of foreign cultures that enter will greatly affect the behavior patterns of children who are not good, moreover the child is not mentally ready and His character or religious insight is still low, so it is easy for things to deviate from the prevailing set of values and norms.

Efforts made to prevent juvenile delinquency

The efforts made to prevent juvenile delinquency in SMP Dwijendra are: (1) Parents must provide more understanding, supervision, and love to children and also parents must open two-way communication (listening and open) to children. (2) Provide freedom that has limitations. (3) Providing religious education to youth. (4) Teach teenagers not to be easily influenced by negative associations. (5) Providing positive activities for teenagers so that they are busy and do not have time to do negative things. (6) Provide knowledge about the laws governing juvenile delinquency and sanctions.

Efforts to prevent the symptoms of juvenile delinquency can be divided into two types, namely: General prevention efforts include: (1) Efforts to develop adolescents' personal since they are still in the womb through their mothers. (2) After birth, children need to be nurtured and educated in a stable, encouraging and optimistic atmosphere. (3) Education within the school environment. School as an environment where the formation of students plays an important role in fostering mental, religious, knowledge and skills of students. (4) Education outside of school and household. In order to prevent or reduce the incidence of juvenile delinquency due to the wrong use of free time, education outside the two agencies mentioned above absolutely needs to be improved. Improvement of the environment and social conditions.

Special preventive measures include: (1) Special preventive measures. (2) Supervision, (3) Guidance and counseling. Intensive counseling guidance for parents and teenagers so that parents can guide and educate their children sincerely and appropriately so that teenagers still behave naturally. (4) Special approaches to adolescents who have shown symptoms of delinquency need to be carried out as early as possible. While repressive action against juvenile delinquents needs to be done at certain times.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion and the results of the research, it can be concluded that: Efforts To Prevent Juvenile Delinquency At SMP Dwijendra Denpasar are: (1) Efforts to develop a teenager's personal life since he was still in the womb by neglecting his mother, (2) After birth, the child needs to be nurtured and nurtured. educated in a stable, neutral and optimistic atmosphere. (3) Education within the school environment. School as an environment for delinquency and skills of students. Errors and deficiencies in the school body as a place to educate, can lead to opportunities for juvenile delinquency. (4) Education outside of school and household. In order to prevent or reduce the incidence of juvenile delinquency due to the wrong use of free time, education outside the two institutions

mentioned above absolutely needs to be improved. Improvement of the environment and social conditions.

Special Prevention Efforts include: (1) guidance and counseling. Intensive guidance and counseling for parents and teenagers so that parents can seriously guide and educate their children so that teenagers continue to behave naturally. (2) Special approaches to adolescents who have shown symptoms of delinquency that need to be carried out as early as possible. Meanwhile, repressive actions against juvenile delinquents need to be carried out at certain times by the R.I. with existing judicial bodies. This action must be imbued with a sense of affection that is educational for them, because the naughty behavior they do is the result, the product of the sharing of internal and external factors of adolescents who are not aware that they can harm themselves and society.

Based on the research that has been done, some suggestions can be presented as follows: (1) To prevent juvenile delinquency in Class VII SMP Dwijendra Denpasar so that parents guide, deepen religious education and education of their children seriously so that teenagers continue to behave appropriately. reasonable. (2) All teachers in Dwijendra Middle School always supervise the behavior of teenage students so they don't do things that lead to juvenile delinquency.

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