The Importance of Knowledge about Juvenile Delinquency in Students
(Case Study of SMKS 1 PGRI Sukabumi City)

Hesri Mintawati
Universitas Nusa Putra
hesrimintawati.@nusaputra.ac.id

Jhoni Albert
Universitas Nusa Putra
oselafm3@gmail.com

Abstract
Given the current rise in juvenile delinquency, it is critical to educate senior high school students, in particular those attending PGRI Vocational School in Sukabumi City, about this issue. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the students at SMK PGRI Sukabumi’s understanding of juvenile delinquency. This study employed a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Through socialization exercises, PGRI Vocational High School students in Sukabumi City now fully understand the behaviors associated with juvenile delinquency.

Keywords: education, delinquency, youth, environment

INTRODUCTION

The period of adolescence occurs between childhood and maturity. They are no longer children, but they are also not completely grown as adults at this point. Teenagers frequently search for the ideal role model for them, even though this process frequently involves trial and error. The people around them, especially their parents, can experience anxiety and discomfort as a result of the mistakes they make. However, the error can look amusing to friends his age. This is due to the fact that they are all trying to discover who they are. Mistakes that upset society are frequently seen as the abnormal behavior of adolescents. (Dadan Sumara et al., 2017)

Concern over adolescents’ abnormal behavior is on the rise today. People are now beginning to feel restless about what was once thought of as typical adolescent behavior (Unayah & Sabarisman, 2015). Nowadays, a lot of kids and minors are exposed to things like drugs, promiscuous sexual behavior, fights, theft, and other offenses that break from social norms and land them in legal trouble. Juvenile delinquency, according to a number of psychologists, is characterized as activities taken by teenagers that go against social norms. However, this condition is actually regarded as a normal aspect of the growth of adolescents. (Karlina, 2020)

Juvenile delinquency has significantly increased in recent years. According to findings made by the National Commission for Child Protection (KomNas PA), there are now more criminals belonging to the juvenile and child age groups. According to data, there was a 35% increase from January through October 2009 over the same period the year before. The bulk of the offenders are between the ages of 13 and 17. (Aroma Serpianing & Suminar Retno, 2012)

Many teenagers are still oblivious to the consequences of their deviant behavior, which might cause harm to others in addition to themselves (Sulasåtri et al., 2020). Consequently, the issue of juvenile delinquency requires additional attention. Deviant behavior in young children can be okay as long as it stays within reasonable bounds. Due to this, parents play a crucial role in the education of children, especially adolescents. Giving children values and norms at a young age can help them develop healthy attitudes, behaviors, and mentalities by helping them understand which values should be upheld and which should be avoided. In essence, teaching youngsters to differentiate between right and wrong. (Andriyani, 2020)
With the goal of studying and learning about the POLRI recruitment process, we, the police, and other stakeholders convened a workshop at SMK PGRI Sukabumi City in accordance with the aforementioned backdrop. Thus, the researcher's study is titled "THE IMPORTANCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN STUDENTS (CASE STUDY OF SMK PGRI SUKABUMI CITY)". Based on this, the problem's formulation is "How are the students at SMK PGRI in Sukabumi City's knowledge of juvenile delinquency?." The objective of this project is to inform students at SMK PGRI Sukabumi City about juvenile delinquency.

Their failure to correctly evaluate the information they receive is the root of juvenile delinquency. According to Rijalihadi, those who fail in the stages of their emotional development, whether during adolescence or childhood, are more likely to engage in juvenile delinquency. Childhood and adolescence are brief times filled with rapid changes in the body, mind, and emotions (Shidiq et al., 2018). Juvenile delinquency encompasses actions that are against social norms, detrimental to oneself or others, destructive to another person's property, or even physically hazardous to others. As stated by Jensen in Sarwono (2001), some examples include defying authority figures, skipping school, leaving the house without permission, driving quickly, using drugs, carrying a weapon while unattended, wandering around at night, engaging in prostitution, stealing, and deprivation (Muawanah et al., 2012). The following are some elements that support juvenile delinquency:

**Teenagers and Smoking Habits**

Nowadays, smoking is the norm, particularly among youngsters. Despite the fact that smoking has significant negative effects on the health of both smokers and others around them, many youngsters nevertheless view it as a symbol of lifestyle and enjoyment. There are approximately 4000 chemicals in cigarettes, including nicotine, tar, and carbon monoxide, that have a negative impact on health, according to Lydia Harlina Martono and Satya Joewana (2006: 33). Samsuridjal (2013: 14) had a similar viewpoint when he claimed that cigarettes contain around 4000 compounds, 43 of which are proven to be carcinogenic, including nicotine, tar, acetone, methanol, pyrene, and others. The health of smokers could be negatively impacted by any of these chemicals.

**Sex Deviations in Adolescents**

Adolescence is a time of great change, curiosity, and interest in new things, including sexuality. The reproductive system also develops and matures along with a person's physical growth. Teenagers start to become attracted to the other sex as a result of this shift. As a result of the maturation of sexual hormones, this phase is also characterized by physiologic changes, such as the development of signals of maturity in the primary and secondary sex organs. This hormone is known as androgen, sometimes known as testosterone, in teenage boys, and estrogen in adolescent girls (Agoes Dariyo, 2004: 16). The difficulties adolescents have developing their sexual maturity, particularly their attraction to the other sex, are made worse by modern technology like the internet. This can affect adolescent sexual behavior, such as promiscuous sexual relations and pregnancies outside marriage.

**Liquor and Drugs**

Numerous youths engage in unsuitable relationships and take acts that violate societal norms, such as fighting, drinking alcohol, and using drugs.

**Youth Brawl**

Student disputes are now a big concern because they frequently arise. Adolescents act destructively and uncontrollably as though the early educational values they received had vanished. Due to the fact that this fight frequently took place in public spaces like highways and caused damage to public facilities, it not only disturbed the peace in the school environment but also upset the general public. (Een et al., 2020).

Dealing with the problem of juvenile delinquency. Given the various problems that arise among adolescents today, there is a need for a comprehensive solution to guide and improve their attitudes. Every act of delinquency committed by teenagers...
certainly has a negative impact on themselves and the wider community. Some of the efforts that can be made to deal with this include:

1. Precautions:
   - Understand the characteristics and characteristic traits of adolescents.
   - Be aware of common challenges teens face, particularly those that drive them to deviant behavior.

2. Coaching Strategy:
   - Develop the mentality of adolescents so that they can deal with problems wisely.
   - Present an education that not only focuses on academics, but also develops mental, spiritual, and character aspects through religious, moral, and ethical lessons.
   - Provide facilities that support the positive development of adolescents and create a conducive environment for them.
   - Provide constructive advice and guidance.
   - Increase adolescent motivation to behave positively and encourage healthy social interaction.
   - Create discussion forums that allow teens to express their views and get constructive guidance.
   - Create a better environment, both at home and in the community, to prevent deviant behavior. (Dadan Sumara et al., 2017)

**METHOD**

This study employs a qualitative descriptive methodology. Descriptive research, according to Sukmadinata (2010: 54), tries to illustrate current or historical occurrences or phenomena. The study's title, "How Traffic Police Efforts Improve Traffic Discipline Among Adolescents," pertains to the data used.

The data sources in this study were divided into two:

1. Primary Data: According to Wahyu (2010: 79), primary data are taken straight from the source or study subject. Data or information is gathered in this context using specified measurement devices. Primary data is thought to be more accurate because it is presented in greater detail. Interviewing and observational methods were used to acquire primary data.

2. Secondary Data: Wahyu (2010: 79) defines secondary data as information obtained indirectly and is public. Examples include organizational structures, archives, documents, reports, books, and so on relevant to the study. Secondary data collection methods are mainly through documentation studies.

   Data is gathered through documentation study approaches by studying records or documents pertinent to the topic at hand. Interviews are used to support this procedure. As a result, the stages of research are as follows: (a) introduction and gathering an overview; (b) reviewing the subject or issue and gathering data; and (c) verifying the findings. The subject of this study is the police, and its focus includes juvenile delinquency, bullying, discipline, and drug abuse. It is being conducted at SMK PGRI Sukabumi City.

   The research centered on seminars on juvenile delinquency. Various ways were applied in data collection for this study:

   **Documentation**
   According to Arikunto (1993: 202) this strategy gathers data from written sources like notes, transcripts, literature, newspapers, magazines, and others. This method of documentation tries to complete the information from the study.

   **Observation**
   The observation was made at a session on the value of comprehending juvenile delinquency in collaboration with the National Police Training Agency. These observations are used to gather information about how the seminar's outcomes are
incorporated into daily operations at the research site, particularly in police efforts to improve public knowledge of juvenile delinquency.

Techniques for qualitative data analysis are applied when analyzing data. This method requires three simultaneous steps: data reduction, which involves filtering, simplification, and abstraction of data; data presentation, which arranges information so that inferences may be made; and third, inferences from the data that has been studied.

Presentations, lectures, and discussions are the four basic ways that presenters communicate information during seminar activities. When participants may ask questions and develop a greater comprehension of the content, discussion becomes a crucial tool. With this approach, it is anticipated that participants would comprehend topics more thoroughly, and the seminar setting will be more dynamic thanks to participant feedback. Meanwhile, demonstrations of safe riding and helmet usage are used as field practice. The participants’ practical experience and knowledge of the information being taught are the main objectives.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Description Of The Research Location

SMKS PGRI 1 Sukabumi is one of the educational facilities with a vocational level and is situated in Cikondang, Citamiang District, Sukabumi City, West Java Province. The Ministry of Education and Culture is in charge of the school’s administration. This school received accreditation A according to accreditation certificate 053/BAN-SM/SK/2019. This school’s curriculum is tailored to each student’s selected major. Karate, basketball, futsal, study groups, and other extracurricular activities are also available at SMKS PGRI 1 Sukabumi. SMK PGRI 1 Sukabumi is a private vocational school that has won numerous awards. For instance, according to data from Radar Sukabumi, the team from this school was able to win eleven medals in the sparring and single categories during the national pencak silat competition held by the Al-Azhar Martial Arts (ASBD) Pencak Silat Championship in February 2020.

Figure 1. School of SMK 1 PGRI Sukabumi

Deviant or harmful activity that a juvenile should not engage in, such as smoking, drinking, stealing, having casual sex, or staying up late, constitutes juvenile delinquency. It is an illustration of behavior that contravenes morality, religion, or the law. Due to the potential for environmental disruption, this is significant for study. The best method of leadership and behavior change is regarded as interpersonal communication. Parents have a duty to protect their children against youthful crime.

There are many factors that might contribute to juvenile delinquency, including peer collaboration and the environment. They frequently interact with one another and affect one another as well as themselves. Teenagers of today are going through changes in their development and growth. Development in the physical, social, emotional, and psychological domains all aid in growth. Deviant behavior, which is defined as behavior that defies social standards, is more common in developmentally young
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children at this age and can create concern in others as well as physical harm. Teenagers' motivation for engaging in delinquent behavior is limited to achieving their short-term wants and goals, and it is feasible to escape unfavorable circumstances by engaging in juvenile delinquent activity.

For researchers and students of the AP 51 Setukpa Lemdiklat Polri Regiment, the high percentage of juvenile delinquency in Sukabumi City, West Java, is of particular concern. To prevent this, all groups—not just the government and security forces—must cooperate. In order to give students at SMKS 1 PGRI Sukabumi comprehensive knowledge and information about juvenile delinquency, researchers held a workshop there along with the Secapa Lemdiklat Polri Agency. This study has the potential to reduce juvenile delinquency among SMKS 1 PGRI Sukabumi pupils and to give in-depth understanding of the effects of juvenile delinquency on both the individual and the environment. In this study, it was also found that there were a small number of students of SMKS 1 PGRI Sukabumi who had committed juvenile delinquency intentionally or unintentionally.

Researchers and representatives of the Setukpa Lemdiklat Polri agency presented information on the criminal behaviors of adolescents at the event, including:

**Juvenile Delinquency**

Acts that transgress social norms, rules, or laws that are developed during adolescence or the era between childhood and adulthood. Adolescent social pathology that results from social neglect and manifests as behavior that deviates from the norm is known as juvenile delinquency.

**Bullying**

Bullying occurs when a person or group of individuals with more power purposefully and persistently harm another person or group of people who are unable to defend themselves.

**Discipline**

A situation that arises and is shaped through a series of actions that reflect values such as obedience, obedience, loyalty, discipline, and order.

**Drug Abuse**

A form of behavior in which a person consumes drugs from the category of narcotics, psychotropics, and additives beyond their actual function. A person's tendency to abuse drugs often arises from a deep curiosity, which over time turns into a habit.

A three-hour conversation and brainstorming session between researchers and officials of the Setukpa Lemdiklat Polri agency took place during implementation in the space given by SMK 1 PGRI SUKABUMI's school hall. It heard from witnesses who were SMK 1 PGRI SUKABUMI students, as well as conducted pre- and post-tests on the information that had been presented to ensure that pupils understood the material. A question-and-answer period between the speaker and students from SMK 1 PGRI SUKABUMI then followed.

Figure 2. Counseling session at SMK 1 PGRI SUKABUMI
CONCLUSION

Due to the high rate of juvenile delinquency in Sukabumi City, the liding sector and officer formation schools are motivated to educate students at SMK PGRI Sukabumi City about juvenile delinquency. To help students comprehend the content better, the material is provided with a pre- and post-test pertaining to what has been taught. A question-and-answer period was also held with the speakers and the SMK PGRI Sukabumi students. The SMK PGRI Sukabumi City pupils were effectively engaged in this socialization activity, and as a result, they now understand juvenile delinquency.

High school students can benefit from this socializing activity by learning more about juvenile delinquency, which will help to reduce the incidence of juvenile delinquency in Indonesia. It is hoped that all high school pupils in Indonesia will get socialization on juvenile delinquency.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


