



# Phenomenology of Juvenile Delinquency in Society: What Should Parents Do?

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## Abstract

Juvenile delinquency can be said to be a problem that never ends, as the years go by, the forms and levels of delinquency become more numerous. This is of course still an interesting issue to discuss. In connection with this, this research aims to discuss the forms of efforts made by parents in dealing with juvenile delinquency, as a form of realization of cooperation between parents and the school and the community in overcoming this problem. This research uses a qualitative method with a case study approach. Data sources were taken from parents in Jorong III Nagari Gadut as key informants, and teenagers as supporting informants through in-depth interviews selected using purposive sampling techniques. The results of the analysis show that the forms of efforts made by parents are: Preventive actions, and efforts to prevent the emergence of juvenile delinquency. Parents make efforts to prevent juvenile delinquency from occurring by strengthening their children's faith, such as ordering them to pray and recite the Quran so that their children always remember Allah SWT. However, their teenage children do not carry it out because they are busy or lazy. Repressive measures, and efforts to crack down on violations of social and moral norms can be carried out by imposing punishments. At this repressive stage, parents only give punishments to children when they are at home. Curative and Rehabilitation Actions: These actions are taken after other preventive measures have been implemented and it is deemed necessary to change the offender's behavior by providing more education. In Jorong III Nagari Gadut, parents do not provide guidance so that their children do not make the same mistakes.

## INTRODUCTION

Humans as social creatures experience two deviations, i) positive social deviations, namely norms that do not comply with the provisions, such as a woman who is an online motorcycle taxi driver. ii) negative deviations such as stealing, drugs, illegal racing, and so on. Social deviance does not only occur in adults but also occurs in teenagers and children. In terms of age, psychology experts agree that what is meant by a teenager is an individual between the ages of 13 and 21 years (Rickwood & Thomas, 2012; Swann et al., 2015). The development stage of adolescence is achieving a new, more mature pattern of relationships with peers, achieving social

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roles according to gender, accepting the unity of body organs according to gender, the desire to accept and achieve certain social behavior, achieving emotional freedom from parents and other adults, preparing to achieve a career, prepare oneself to enter the world of marriage, acquire a set of values and an ethical system as a guide to behavior (Carrington et al., 2014).

In adolescence, children's social environment also increases. The impact of the child's increasing social environment causes deviation. One of these deviations is juvenile delinquency, juvenile delinquency includes all behavior that deviates from the norms of criminal law committed by teenagers. This behavior will be detrimental to himself and the people around him. Adolescence is a transition period from childhood to adulthood. A teenager can no longer be called a child, but he is still not mature enough to be considered an adult. He is looking for a lifestyle that is most suitable for him and this is often done through trial and error, even though there are many mistakes. The mistakes he makes often cause anxiety and unpleasant feelings for his environment and his parents. Mistakes made by teenagers will only please their peers. This is because they are all still looking for their identity (Yau & Reich, 2019).

These mistakes that cause environmental irritation are what are often referred to as juvenile delinquency (Marzbali et al., 2012). Juvenile delinquency or children's delinquency, which is another term for juvenile delinquency, is one of the old problems that always appears in society. This problem lives, develops, and brings its own consequences throughout time, as long as human social groups are formed. Delinquency of children as a social problem really disrupts harmony, as well as the integrity of all values and the integrity of all values and basic needs of social life. In reality, children's delinquency or juvenile delinquency are moral values, moral values, noble religious values, and several main aspects contained therein, as well as legal norms that live and grow within them, both written law and existing law. Unwritten. Apart from the basic values of social life, the basic values of social life are also not immune to children's delinquency disorders (Bordonaro, 2012).

According to Zakiah Daradzat, in his book Sudarsono, children's delinquency is an expression of a child of someone who is rich and high ranking, stealing or committing certain crimes, so the crime or delinquency committed by the child is not because he lacks money from his parents, it will but is an expression of feeling dissatisfied, disappointed or depressed, feeling a lack of attention, a lack of parental love and so on. Nowadays, it often happens that a child is classified as delinquent if the child appears to have anti-social tendencies that are so high that these actions cause disturbances to security, peace, and community involvement, for example, theft, murder, abuse, fraud, and embezzlement. and homelessness and other acts committed by teenagers that disturb the community (Herring, 2019). According to Kartono, a sociologist, Juvenile Delinquency, or in English known as juvenile delinquency is a social pathological symptom in adolescents which is caused by a form of social neglect. As a result, they develop deviant forms of behavior (Xie et al., 2019).

The actions of teenagers who are still in the process of finding their identity often disturb the peace of others (Craig & McInroy, 2014). Minor delinquencies that disturb the peace of the surrounding environment, such as frequently going out at night and spending their time just having fun, such as drinking alcohol, using illegal drugs, fighting, gambling, etc., will be detrimental to themselves, their families, and others. other people around him. There are quite a lot of factors behind the occurrence of juvenile delinquency. The consequences of delinquency committed by teenagers will have an impact on themselves and be very detrimental both physically and mentally, even though these actions can provide pleasure, they are only momentary pleasures. The physical impact is frequent attacks of various diseases due

to an irregular lifestyle. If teenagers make mistakes in society, the impact will be bad for themselves and their families. Society will assume that teenagers are the type of people who often cause trouble, get drunk, or disturb the peace of society (Putri et al., 2023).

They are considered members of society who have corrupt morals, and society's view of these teenagers' attitudes will be bad. To change everything to normal again requires a long time and a heart full of sincerity (Allen et al., 2014). From the problems above that have occurred, of course, there needs to be countermeasures so that the delinquency does not drag on, such as the need for more attention from parents of teenagers (Rocque et al., 2017). From the background of the problem above, researchers will conduct research entitled *Tackling juvenile delinquency by parents in Jorong III Nagari Gadut*. The problem formulation in this research is how to deal with juvenile delinquency by parents in Jorong III Nagari Gadut. In order for this research to be more focused, it is necessary to limit the problem so that it is more focused and can be studied in more depth. The focus of the problem in this research is the forms of efforts made by parents in dealing with juvenile delinquency in Jorong III Nagari Gadut. The aim of this research is to determine the forms of efforts made by parents in dealing with juvenile delinquency in Jorong III Nagari Gadut. It is hoped that this research can increase insight and knowledge regarding the forms of efforts made by parents in dealing with juvenile delinquency in Jorong III Nagari Gadut.

## METHODS

This research is failed research field research. The important idea is that researchers go into the field to make observations about a phenomenon in a natural setting and reveal the meaning given by members of society to their behavior and the surrounding reality (Cunliffe, 2016). The field research method is used when survey or experimental methods are deemed impractical, or when the research field still stretches very widely. Field research can also be positioned as opening the way to survey and experimental methods (Bart et al., 2014). The approach in this research is to use qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is research used to examine the condition of natural objects where the researcher is the key instrument (Hammarberg et al., 2016; O'Brien et al., 2014).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Parents are the father or mother of a child. In general, parents have a very important role in raising children and educating their children so that they do not fall into juvenile delinquency (Islamoglu et al., 2022; Nurwahidin et al., 2019; Rahman et al., 2018; Sartika et al., 2020, 2020). Parents are every person who is responsible for a family or household duties who in everyday life are referred to as father and mother (Estes et al., 2013). According to Hurlock, parents are adults who bring children to adulthood, especially during the developmental period. It is the parents' job to equip and prepare their children for adulthood by providing guidance and direction that can help children in living their lives (Bordonaro, 2012). Providing guidance and direction to children will be different for each parent because each family has certain conditions that differ in style and nature from one family to another. In the Quran there is a verse about parents in educating their children QS. Luqman verse 13 Meaning: And when Luqman said to his son when he was teaching him a lesson: "O my son, do not associate partners with Allah, Indeed, associating partners is truly a great injustice". This interpretation of Surat Luqman verse 13 explains, Luqman advises his son who is the son of his heart. So it is right that he gives to the person he loves the most the most important thing from his knowledge.

*"Because that is the first thing he ordered his son to do is that he should worship god alone, not associate him with anything."*

The content above explains that the most important thing that parents advise their children is not to associate partners with Allah SWT, therefore it is necessary to provide parental education for their children so that they do not fall into the wrong path. All parental activities are always monitored and used as examples by children, both good and bad parental behavior or habits, intentionally or unintentionally children will easily imitate what they see and hear. Therefore, parents must be good role models and role models for children. Character education should start from early childhood. The parties most responsible for educating, nurturing, and raising children into a strong generation are parents (Vincent, 2017). They are the people closest to their children so the habits and behavior formed in the family become examples and are easily imitated by children.

To be able to carry out this role optimally, parents must have the quality themselves by equipping themselves with knowledge about appropriate parenting patterns, knowledge about the education that children undergo, and knowledge about child development, so that there is no mistake in implementing a form of educational pattern, especially in the formation of children (Churiyah et al., 2020). The child's personality in accordance with the educational goals themselves. The family is the most important institution in shaping a child's personality. Ki Hajar Dewantara stated that the essence of education is the responsibility of the family, while schools only participate. Parents have the biggest role in influencing children when children are sensitive to external influences, as well as teaching them in accordance with their own tempo (Scaglioni et al., 2018). Parents are the figures who should know best when and how children learn best.

A child's personal growth and development is largely influenced by the role of parents (Wen & Lin, 2012). Parents play a role in representing a good personality in their children. From an early age, children should be accustomed to doing things that will encourage good morals, such as being kind in what they say, and polite in their behavior, teaching children good morals (Fatahudin et al., 2019; Muswara & Zalnur, 2019; Ramli et al., 2017). Parents, who are the informal and first educational institutions for children, should provide good and correct education so that when they become teenagers, they will still be accustomed to practicing good habits (Rogoff et al., 2016). Forms of preventive efforts carried out by parents towards teenage children. Parents and family have a role in shaping the personality of a teenager. So to start improving, you have to start with yourself, your parents, and your family. Providing religious guidance is one good way for children and there are many other things that families can do. It is not easy to do and form a good family, but all of this can be done with slow and patient coaching.

Ways that parents can do this are: i) strengthening faith in children. Juvenile delinquency behavior in Jorong III Nagari Gadut occurs due to a lack of parental attention towards teenagers. Parents always provide their children with faith and religious knowledge, such as telling their children to pray five times a day. ii) giving advice to children. Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with parents in Jorong III Nagari Gadut, parents have given advice to their children not to commit juvenile delinquency. With the advice given by parents, it is hoped that a child will not commit juvenile delinquency again. iii) provide limits to children in socializing. Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with parents, it appears that parents have placed limits on who their children associate with. It is true that parents have placed limits on their children's social interactions, but these children violate the limits set by their parents when they leave. From their parent's supervision. iv) provide motivation to teenagers to behave well in social interactions.

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with parents, parents have given motivation to teenagers to behave well in socializing. Parents have given motivation to their children so that their children do not make mistakes in socializing, but parents do not give their children enough limits in socializing (Williams & Sánchez, 2013). Boundaries in social interactions are very important for children's behavior. When a child makes a mistake in socializing, the child could commit a criminal act. Based on the theory found, preventive action is an effort to prevent the emergence of juvenile delinquency. In the interview above, it can be seen that there are efforts made by parents to prevent juvenile delinquency, such as strengthening faith, giving advice to children, giving limits to children in socializing, and providing motivation for teenagers to behave well in socializing (Rooksby et al., 2014). Parents have carried out preventive measures in accordance with theory, but teenagers themselves still commit delinquency without their parent's knowledge.

Furthermore, there are forms of repressive actions carried out by parents against their teenage children (Calvete et al., 2013). Efforts to take action against violations of social and moral norms can be made by providing punishment for each violation. With strict sanctions for juvenile delinquents, it is hoped that the perpetrator will be "deterred" and will not do anything deviant again. Therefore, follow-up action must be enforced through direct punishment for children who commit crimes, namely: i) giving punishment to children who commit delinquencies. Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with parents in Jorong III Nagari Gadut, when children commit mischief, parents take preventive action. After preventive action has been taken, but teenagers still commit acts of delinquency, repressive action will be carried out, and this repressive action is by giving punishment to teenagers who commit delinquency (Lindell & Perry, 2012).

Parents only give punishment when their children commit mischief at home (Lansford et al., 2014). When they are outside the home, parents do not know what their children are doing. ii) provide educational punishment. Punishment is conditioning with the aim of giving unpleasant consequences to children. It is hoped that the consequences given to children will influence the child's behavior in the future. This is in line with the punishment given by parents to teenagers in Jorong III, Nagari Gadut village. When a child commits juvenile delinquency, parents will provide educational punishment for the good of the teenager himself. But parents will advise their children when the children are under parental supervision. Sometimes children are outside the home which means the child is not under parental supervision. iii) give punishment to children gradually. Parents give punishment in stages. According to the level of errors made by the child.

When teenagers make mistakes, there will be actions that will become increasingly serious over time according to the level of mischief they commit. Repressive action is an effort to take action against violations of social and moral norms which can be carried out by imposing penalties for each violation (Dennis et al., 2016). Based on the results of interviews conducted with the two sources above, we can conclude that not all parents give gradual punishment to their children, because sometimes there are parents who don't know when their children are misbehaving. We can see that parents carry out gradual punishment when parents are given punishment. Forms of curative and rehabilitative efforts carried out by parents towards adolescent children (Stahlschmidt et al., 2016). This curative and rehabilitative action is carried out by parents after preventive measures have been implemented and it is deemed necessary to change behavior that violates the rules and after that, they are given further education (Nini et al., 2012).

Education is repeated through special coaching and individuals who are experts in this field. In this case, the forms of effort are: i) reinforcement efforts given by parents so that they do not commit delinquency. Reinforcement provided



by parents is very important to help children not repeat delinquency. After the child is given direction, punishment, and then reinforcement. ii) get motivation other than family. Motivation other than family means motivation or encouragement from other than family, for example from neighbors and peers. When teenagers commit mischief, when the family cannot provide direction, punishment, and reinforcement, it is hoped that neighbors and peers can help so that delinquency does not occur. iii) parents play a role in controlling teenagers to prevent juvenile delinquency. In controlling teenagers, parents should play a big role in preventing juvenile delinquency. This theory does not match the statements of parents in Jorong III Nagari Gadut. Based on theory, it was found that curative and rehabilitative action is providing more education with special guidance. This special coaching is like a strengthening effort given by parents so that they don't commit delinquency, getting motivation apart from family, parents play a role in controlling teenagers themselves to find out juvenile delinquency. From the results of the interview, it can be concluded that parents should pay more attention to their children's social interactions, not only at home but also outside the home (Neece et al., 2020).

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the handling of juvenile delinquency by parents in Jorong III Nagari Gadut which focuses more on the forms of efforts made by parents in dealing with juvenile delinquency in Jorong III Nagari Gadut. The forms of efforts made by parents are: i) preventive actions, and efforts to prevent the emergence of juvenile delinquency. Parents make efforts to prevent juvenile delinquency from occurring by strengthening their children's faith, such as ordering them to pray and recite the Quran so that their children always remember Allah SWT, but their teenage children do not do this. ii) repressive measures and efforts to take action against violations of social and moral norms can be carried out by providing punishment for every act of violation. In this repressive stage, parents only punish their children who commit mischief at home, when they are outside the home, parents do not know what their children do when they are outside the home. Acts of mischief committed by their children that their parents do not know about will not be punished. iii) curative and rehabilitative action. This action is carried out after other preventive measures have been implemented and it is deemed necessary to change the offender's behavior by providing further education. In Jorong III Nagari Gadut, parents do not provide reinforcement aimed at preventing their children from making the same mistakes.

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