

# THE URGENCY OF PREVENTING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY THROUGH COACHING AND COUNSELING SEMINARS FOR STUDENTS OF SMP NEGERI 1 PANGALENGAN

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**Abstract** - *Juvenile delinquency is an act of violating values, norms, or laws committed by adolescents. Along with the times, more and more juvenile delinquency is committed both at a low level to a high level. Responding to this, it is necessary to carry out appropriate prevention and handling activities to avoid more and more delinquency being carried out. In this case, the study was conducted to measure the level of juvenile delinquency at SMPN 1 Pangalengan which is located in Margamulya Village, Pangalengan District, Bandung. The data collection method is distributing questionnaires totaling 64 questions to class IX students. The population is 350 students and purposive sampling technique is applied to 117 students. The results showed that the level of juvenile delinquency at SMPN 1 Pangalengan consisted of 91% or 107 students in the low category and 9% or 10 students in the medium category. Thus, preventive actions such as seminars are felt to be the right choice in preventing juvenile delinquency at SMPN 1 Pangalengan. So, the Collaborative KKN 404 group holds a seminar entitled "Eradicate Juvenile Delinquency Through Guidance and Counseling" as one of the leading work programs.*

**Keywords:** *Juvenile Delinquency, Preventive Action, Seminars, KKN*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Juvenile delinquency is a crime/delinquency committed by teenagers where it becomes a deviant phenomenon (social pathology) in the social life of society (Karlina, 2020). Juvenile delinquency can take the form of violating school rules, stealing, running away or other violent (aggressive) acts such as brawls between students, drug trafficking and others. Many of them consider this delinquent behavior as a form of expression. However, unfortunately the various expressions they display sometimes actually harm themselves and the people around them. As for looking at some of the causes of juvenile delinquency, usually this occurs due to mistakes in parenting patterns, social environment, low self-control, or emotional maturity of teenagers (Rahmawati, 2016). The development and growth of children during the transition period, namely towards early adolescence, usually brings changes both physically and mentally. Some of the mental changes that occur include teenagers having a tendency to be resistant to regulations that are considered to limit their freedom. This is what causes many teenagers to commit acts of delinquency (Karlina, 2020). The trigger factors for teenagers to commit acts of delinquency that come from internal and external sources provide quite a tough job in preventing and dealing with them.

Quoting data reports from [databoks.katadata.co.id](http://databoks.katadata.co.id), in 2021 West Java became the province with the most cases of student brawls in Indonesia, which occurred in 37 villages (Rizaty, 2022). Then, at the district/city level, Bandung is the area with the highest drug users in West Java where students are the second largest consumers after workers (Azizah, 2023). In other cases, there are many motorcycle gangs whose members are teenagers. It is not uncommon to find cases of arrogant acts on the road carried out by these motorbike gangs. The reason often given for delinquency acts it is a form of self-expression. One of them was a reckless action by teenagers in Bandung involving 17 teenagers who were later arrested by the police (Hassani, 2023). The behavior they demonstrate through reckless action on the road can endanger the lives of themselves and others. This is something that needs to be given more attention to create a safe environment. In other cases, through wrong form of expression, many teenagers vandalize public facilities. The vandalism carried out by teenagers under the Kopo Fly Over is an example of a violation of the law due to the destruction of public facilities (Sofia, 2023). Some of these cases are an illustration of how juvenile delinquency is increasingly occurring, especially Bandung is a big city with a large population.

In order to respond to various acts of juvenile delinquency, the Bandung Government has made various actions such as establishing BKR (Youth Family Development), joint patrols, monitoring via CCTV, youth posyandu, and others. Another step that is being intensively carried out by the Bandung Government is providing education and outreach about juvenile delinquency in schools. The Bandung government is collaborating with the Bandung Police to carry out preventive action to suppress acts of law violations committed by teenagers (Bandung, 2023). Through these various actions, it is hoped that action can be maximized in preventing and overcoming acts of delinquency committed by teenagers. Apart from the various actions made by the government, in handling cases of juvenile delinquency it is necessary to involve various

other elements to achieve maximum results. Schools, which are the second home for teenagers, have a big role in educating and shaping the character of a teenager. With this, it is hoped that the school will be able to hold various activities that can increase youth awareness to avoid acts of delinquency. Preventive action such as seminars, socialization and other activities that are useful for increasing teenagers awareness of the urgency of avoiding delinquent behavior are considered necessary. Therefore, the Collaborative KKN 404 group consisting of students from UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta and UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung tried to hold a seminar entitled "Eradicate *Juvenile* Crime Through Guidance and Counseling" to respond and maximize the action of the government and other parties in preventing, suppressing and dealing with juvenile delinquency.

## 2. METHOD

The method used in this research is quantitative because it uses numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data, and the appearance of the results. While the technique used is descriptive analysis. It is a statistical analysis used to analyze data by describing or illustrating the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make general conclusions or generalizations (Sugiyono, 2014). After carrying out validity and reliability tests, the next step is to carry out an analysis by categorizing the subjects scores based on the aim of knowing each research variable, namely high, medium and low categories.

In this study the authors wanted to know the level of juvenile delinquency in class IX students. The research location is in Margamulya Village, Pangalengan District, Bandung Regency, precisely at SMP N 1 Pangalengan. The population used in this study was 350 class IX students of SMPN 1 Pangalengan using a purposive sampling technique on 117 students. Meanwhile, the measuring instrument used is the juvenile delinquency scale form Hurlock which has been adapted by Nur Sella Wari (2019) which consists of 64 items.

## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### A. Data analysis

#### 1. Categorization

Calculating hypothetical scores and empirical scores to find out the categorization of juvenile delinquency data using the formula, which is as follows:

#### 1) Hypothetical Means

$$\mu = \frac{1}{2} (i \text{ Max} + i \text{ Min}) \times \Sigma \text{ item} \mu = \frac{1}{2} (4 + 1) \times 64 \mu = \frac{1}{2} \times 320 \mu = 160$$

#### 2) Empirical Means

$$\mu = \frac{\Sigma \text{ skor subjek}}{\Sigma \text{ subjek}} \mu = \frac{11908}{117}$$

$$\mu = 101,78$$

#### 3) Standard Deviation

$$SD = \frac{1}{6} (i \text{ Mac} - i \text{ Min})$$

$$SD = \frac{1}{6}(256 - 64)$$

$$SD = \frac{1}{6}(192)$$

$$SD = 32$$

**TABLE 1.** Hypothetical and Empirical Score Description

Variable	Hypothetical Maximum	Hypothetical Minimal	Means	empirical Maximum	empirical Minimal	Means
Juvenile delinquency	256	64	160	160	70	101.78

4) Calculation of Norm Categories

$$Tinggi = X \geq (M + 1SD) = X \geq (160 + (1 \times 32)) = X \geq 192$$

$$Sedang = (M - 1SD) \leq X < (M + 1SD) = (160 - 32) \leq X < (160 + 32) = 128 \leq X < 192$$

$$Rendah = X < (M - 1SD) = X < (160 - (1 \times 32)) = X < 128$$

Based on the results of the above calculations, it can be categorized as follows:

1. High if the score is greater than 192
2. Medium if the score is between 128 and 192
3. Low if the score is lower than 128

**B. Research result**

The mean value and standard deviation of juvenile delinquency in this study are as follows:

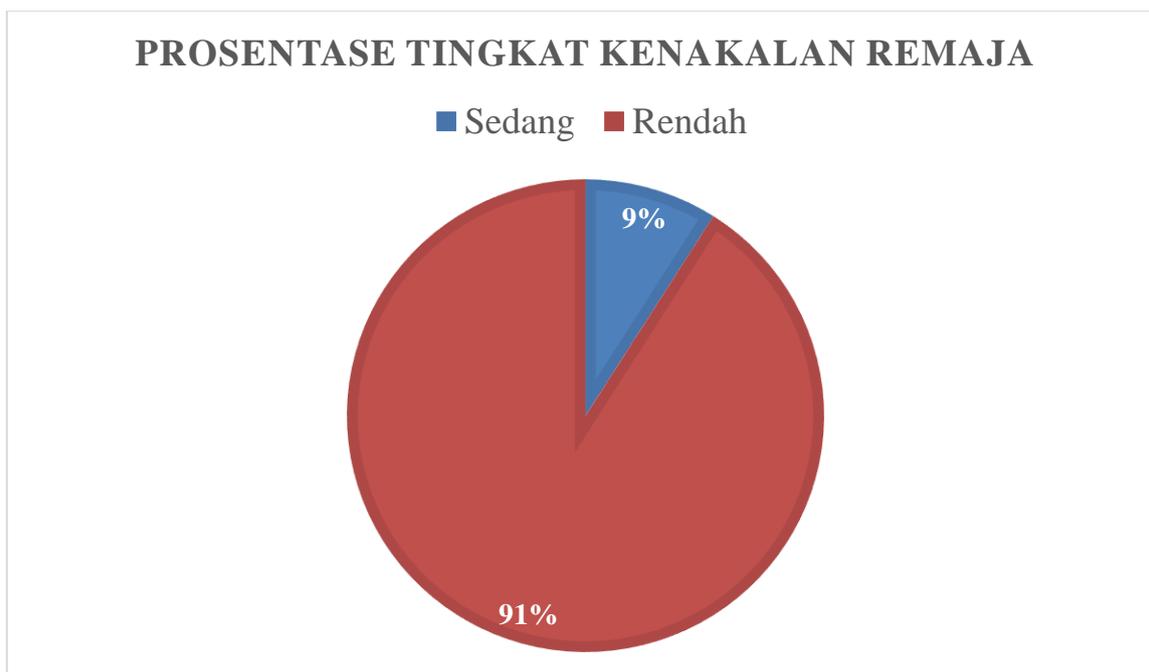
**Table 2.** Mean and Standard Deviation for Juvenile Delinquency

Variable	Means	Standard Deviation
Juvenile delinquency	101.78	32

Based on the categorization of norms, scores for each category of juvenile delinquency level can be obtained as follows:

**Table 3.** Percentage Levels of Juvenile Delinquency

Categorization	Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Low	$X < 128$	107	91%
Currently	$128 \leq X < 192$	10	9%
Tall	$X \geq 199$	-	-



**Figure 1.** Graphic Image of Juvenile Delinquency Level Categorization

Based on the graph above, the results obtained are that 9% of students are in the medium category of delinquency with a frequency of 10 students, 91% of students are in the low category of delinquency with a frequency of 107 students and no students are in the high category of delinquency. This shows that most of the students in grade IX at SMP Negeri 1 Pangalengan have a low level of delinquency.

## DISCUSSION

Adolescence or better known as puberty is a transition from childhood to adulthood. According to Hurlock (2004) ages 12 to 14 years are categorized as early adolescents, ages 15 to 17 years are middle adolescents and ages 18 to 21 years are late adolescents. Adolescence is characterized by physical changes, emotional changes and high curiosity to find one's identity. At this time, a teenager can no longer be said to be a child, but is still not mature enough to be called an adult. Emotional changes that occur in teenagers in general will lead to confusion or *explosive bipolarity* because on the one hand they feel they are still in the family environment (dependence), but on the other hand they are in a social environment outside the family (apart from dependency) (Rulmuzu, 2021). Therefore, during these times, teenagers begin to feel various doubts and try to find their identity. In the process of finding their identity, sometimes teenagers commit violations that can bring problems to themselves, their families, and even social problems. This is known as juvenile delinquency.

Juvenile delinquency is an act that violates the rules carried out by individuals in their teens. Juvenile delinquency can also be interpreted as an act that exceeds the tolerance limits of parents and the environment and becomes an act of violation of legal norms (Andriyani, 2020). It is said that teenagers are the age most vulnerable to committing delinquency (Lastri S, 2020). Several factors that cause juvenile delinquency

are divided into two, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are factors that originate from within a teenager. Some of these are mental health problems, low self-esteem, weak faith, identity crisis and inability to manage emotions well. Then, external factors means factors from outside the individual, for example a lack of parental love, a bad social environment, economic factors and the influence of technology such as social media. (Artini, 2018).

To prevent juvenile delinquency, it can start by forming a positive relationship so that teenagers feel comfortable telling what they are experiencing. That way, gradually a much more open communication will form. When communication has been opened, teenagers can then be given education about the bad effects of delinquency so that when teenagers have been given education, it can be accompanied by training and supervision to keep teenagers from falling into delinquency again. Don't forget to accompany it with positive activities at school and outside school. According to Ayuningtyas in Pratama, Surya P. (2020), action to deal with juvenile delinquency can be divided into *prevention, curative, corrective and preservative*.

Based on the results of the data analysis that has been carried out, juvenile delinquency among students at SMP Negeri 1 Pangalengan is at different levels, it is low and medium. Among the three categories, the level of juvenile delinquency is more dominant in the low category which shows a percentage score of 91%, namely 107 students from 117 samples. The medium category shows a percentage score of 9%, namely 10 students out of 117 samples, while there are no students in the high category of delinquency. Students at SMP Negeri 1 Pangalengan have a level of delinquency in the low category with a percentage of 91% as many as 107 students, meaning that student delinquency is still very normal which can be said to mean that student delinquency does not disturb the comfort of other people. It can be seen that students have low levels of delinquency, therefore the solution for dealing with students with low levels of delinquency is not the same as dealing with students with high levels of delinquency which requires handling from the relevant parties.

With data showing that the level of delinquency in class IX students of SMPN 1 Pangalengan is in the low category, the handling of juvenile delinquency cases is to provide preventive measures. This refers back to the reasons why preventive action need to be made, namely action to avoid, prevent or reduce the number of juvenile delinquents every day (Mumtahanah, 2015). In this case, the Government of Bandung is also carrying out outreach activities to schools in an action to prevent and suppress the increasing number of juvenile delinquents. In the low category, adolescents need to continue to be provided with various forms of prevention action such as providing positive activities to channel their interests and talents, participating in activities to improve skills, and so on. One of the action then carried out by the Collaborative KKN 404 group was through a seminar entitled "Eradicate Juvenile Delinquency Through Guidance and Counseling" at SMPN 1 Pangalengan which took place on Friday, August 4 2023.

This activity is able to provide students with additional understanding regarding juvenile delinquency, both the level of delinquency, the causal factors, and how to handle it. Armed with good knowledge about juvenile delinquency, it is hoped that students can

continue to refrain from committing acts of delinquency. In the forum provided, students actively participate in discussions regarding the theme of juvenile delinquency. Several students then decided to do counseling with one of the KKN members who had the status of a speaker at that time. Through these additional counseling sessions, it is hoped that preventive action can be maximized in preventing delinquency that occurs in class IX students at SMPN 1 Pangalengan. On the one hand, the provision of seminar activities is in line with the Bandung Government's program to reduce the level of juvenile delinquency.

Looking back at the level of delinquency of class IX students at SMPN 1 Pangalengan, this can be seen from several backgrounds. The environment in which someone grows up is one of the things that has a big influence on someone's life. The social environment is a forum for interaction so that if the social environment is good, it can form a good person and vice versa, if the social environment is bad it can form a bad person too (Siswanto, 2018). In this regard, the background of SMPN 1 Pangalengan is that it is one of the favorite schools in Pangalengan District with various achievements. The quality inherent in the school is certainly formed by various elements within it. The active extracurricular activities which can be a place for students to channel their interests and talents, the quality of the teachers who teach, and several other elements indicate that the social environment at SMPN 1 Pangalengan is a good environment so that the level of juvenile delinquency there is dominated by a low level. In this way, action to conduct a seminar entitled "Eradicate Juvenile Delinquency Through Guidance and Counseling" were deemed appropriate in responding to the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency at SMPN 1 Pangalengan.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

Juvenile delinquency is a form of behavior that violates values, norms, or laws committed by adolescents. Juvenile delinquency is divided into mild, moderate and high delinquency which are classified based on the category of violations committed. Adolescents who are experiencing a transition from childhood with various changes have a high vulnerability to delinquency. Therefore, research was conducted on class IX students at SMPN 1 Pangalengan which showed that the level of juvenile delinquency was dominated by the low category. With these results, the Collaborative KKN 404 group then tried to hold a seminar entitled "Eradicate Juvenile Delinquency Through Guidance and Counseling" as a preventive action to deal with juvenile delinquency. The low level of delinquency can be seen from various backgrounds, one of which is the social environment in which the individual grows up. At SMPN 1 Pangalengan, the social environment is composed of good elements so that it can create a good social environment as well. Thus, individuals who grow at SMPN 1 Pangalengan can become good individuals.

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