

Social Controls and Trends Juvenile Delinquency: Criminology Study about Complexity Of Child Delinquency In Society

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Abstract

Focus of this research is to study the trend of "lawlessness" carried out by children which is commonly called the delinquent behavior of children with the driving factors and their impact on "social order" and "legal culture" in the various environments of Indonesian society. The method used in the research is the criminology method. With the Social Control theory of Travis Hirschi in this study sought a correlation between social bond (social bond) with delinquency of children in society, and found a connection between the causes of deviant behavior of children and contemporary conditions faced and the process of implementing the solution. The results of the study show that the frequency of juvenile delinquency in the territory of Indonesia from time to time tends to increase, although quantitatively it has not shown sharp fluctuations, but qualitatively it has alarmed and enlightened and caused tension in society. This is reinforced when delinquent forms of behavior have led to criminal acts such as theft, sexual abuse, rape, extortion, drugs, and speeding on roads or brawls between schools. Child delinquency that occurs in various regions of Indonesia is basically closely related to various institutions of social control, both formal and informal, which are not able to reduce the occurrence of these events, but in dealing with delinquent behavior often apart from the frame of correlation of social ties. When the agreement of the parties is not reached, the handling of many uses the criminal justice process, even though the settlement by accommodating the wishes of the parties, they get more harmony in the meaning of the fair they expect.

Keywords: social control, trends in deviant behavior, criminology studies

Introduction

Child delinquency in the community, is closely related to the contemporary reality faced by the child. (Utari, 2013). One example of deviant behavior of children is sexual violence perpetrated by children against children, where these conditions are much driven by the ease of accessing pornographic films (Utari, 2015), so that deviant or unlawful behavior of children is not entirely a child's fault, but children are more victims of environmental conditions that become prilakunya behavior (Utari, 2012). In harmony with the above understanding, Erin Muller's study with the theme:

Let the Burden Fit the Crime: Extending Proportionality Review to Sex Offenders constanting that In 1994 and 2006, following a national dialogue about crimes against children sparked by several high-profile incidents, Congress passed two laws requiring states to register and regulate sex offenders residing within their borders.¹ States and municipalities soon caught on, and deepened restrictions. In the last five years alone, local governments have forbidden sex offenders to live within 2,000 feet of schools;² "be" within 500 feet of parks or movie theaters;³ enter public libraries;⁴ drive buses or

taxis;⁵ photograph or film minors;⁶ and use social networking websites like Facebook (Yale law Journal V: 123 , Nomor 5, Maret 2014)

Child delinquency that occurs in various regions in Indonesia is basically also closely related to various social control institutions, both formal and informal, which are not able to reduce the occurrence of these events (Utari, 2012) Meanwhile the frequency of child delinquency tends to increased, has caused much anxiety and tension in society. As reported by (bisnissurabaya.com) - that the juvenile delinquency statistics in Surabaya from January to 22 November 2016 the total juvenile delinquency handled by the Satpol PP team was 793 cases. The details are 597 men and 196 women. This figure has increased compared to last year's 675 cases. In the final notes of 2015 the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) revealed that, overall the number of children as perpetrators in criminal cases increased, in the first semester of 2015 violence against children reached 105 cases. (Bisniscom. Jakarta January 2, 2016 at 7:15 p.m.) Child delinquency in the community which is the object of analysis in this study is a form of delinquency committed by children which is interpreted as a deviant behavior or deemed deviant by the community or government. For a long time the term "child delinquency seems to be a means of articulating the interests of various groups or even the stigma given by the community or government. The fact shows that the deviant behavior carried out by the child is always resolved by reasoning which is the correctional institution as a correction institution. This condition is almost the same as some other countries as Reginald Dwayne Betts study in his work entitled *Only Once I Thought About Suicide* (Yale law Journal Vol 125 January 15, 2016) which states: In 1996, when I was sixteen, a fifteen-year-old friend and I carjacked a man in Virginia. Shortly after being arrested, I confessed. Back then, I don't know what it means to be transferred to criminal court. But I would learn. Following John DiLulio's super-predator theory, state prosecutors are allowed to transfer children from juvenile to criminal court, where, if found guilty, they will be exposed to the same punishments and same prisons as people eighteen or older. To date in Indonesia, the Reginald Dwayne Betts study still finds its reality. Many child deviant behaviors are directly used by the means of reasoning, while the study of in-depth studies related to real factors which are the driving force for the realization of these behavioral aberrations has not been studied clearly. Some of the following contemporary conditions are the starting point for this criminology study of child deviant behavior in the community to be carried out. First, all this time in dealing with the problem solving children, many are carried out through the means of reasoning by ignoring other factors that determine the control of juvenile delinquency as well as the social ties that exist in society. Secondly There has not been a specific study in the criminology perspective, understanding the correlational factors of the symptoms rooted in society. The three studies of child delinquency with the Social Control theory approach have not been much interested in which the theory emphasizes the aspect of social attachment in children. The Fourth Theory of Social Control from Travis Hirschi with aspects of Attachment, Involvement, Commitment, and Belief, has not been much tried to be criticized through a study of whether the theory is appropriately applied to Indonesian society with a high plurality.

Social control and trends in child deviant behavior in a criminology perspective, assessing children's behavior phenomena that violate norms that are both theoretical and factual requires an understanding of the needs they find difficult, such as social ties or social controls that can dampen their deviant behavior. In this study elaborates on the factors that encourage deviant behavior from the child and analyzes it through social control theory which includes four aspects, namely Attachment, Involvement, Commitment, and Belief. So that it is appropriate if the condition of the social environment of the children who perpetrate irregularities, the discovery of the driving factors for the occurrence of irregularities is analyzed by social control theory.

Social Control and Correlation of Child's Deviant Behavior

The nature of social control is seen from the process including 1. preventive 2. repressive and 3. and combined seen from the amount of coverage involved 1. supervision of individuals against other

individuals 2. supervision of individuals against groups 3. supervision from groups towards groups 4. supervision of groups against individuals.

Judging from the aspects of implementation include 1. Persuasive (nonviolent) 2. Coercive (compulsion) 3. Compulsive, which creates a situation that can change negative attitudes or behavior and someone is forced to obey situations that are deliberately created by controllers 4. Pervasi is the value and norms are delivered or entered repeatedly and continuously in the hope that they will be embedded in a person's soul so that the expected attitude will be formed.

Deviant behavior can occur as a result of an inappropriate sausage process. The process of socialization can be considered unsuccessful if the individual is not able to explore the norms of society in order to become part of him. The process of socialization experienced by an imperfect person is caused by the information media and the media of socialization which are contradictory to each other. Sometimes the messages conveyed by socialization agents such as family, playmates, schools, and mass media are not commensurate or contradict each other. For example: a family gives a message not to smoke to their family members in this case is a brother, but the child sees or reads in the mass media how cigarettes are advertised very interestingly. He also saw his playmates all smoking.

Conditions like this cause the child to experience an inner conflict between respecting the norms or values given by the family or choosing the norm that develops in the playing group. The imperfect socialization process can also arise due to defects suffered from birth both mental disorders, mental disorders and so on. In a theoretical perspective, Travis Hirschi (1969) stated the most reliable and very popular social theory. Hirschi, with the expertise to revise previous theories about social control, has provided a clear picture of the social bond concept. Travis Hirschi agrees with Durkheim and believes that a person's behavior reflects various kinds of morality. Hirschi argues that a person is free to commit crime or deviation from his behavior. In addition to using neutralization techniques to explain the behavior in question, Hirschi also emphasized that the behavior was caused by the absence of attachment or lack of attachment (moral) perpetrators to society.

The Theory of Social Control departs from an assumption or assumption that individuals in society have a tendency that is likely to be "good" or "evil". Good evil someone is entirely dependent on the community. It becomes good if the people make it that way, even if it becomes evil when society makes it that way. The relationship between Attachment and Commitment is often stated to tend to change in reverse. According to research on delinquen, one of the "problems" of teenagers from the lower classes is that he is unable to decide on attachments to parents and peers. An attachment that prevents it from devoting sufficient time and energy to educational and work aspirations.

The relationship of the last element of the theory of social control is between Attachment and Belief, that there is a relationship that is more or less directly proportional to the attachment to the other and trust in the moral validity of the existing rules. Control theory has a number of weaknesses and strengths. The weaknesses are oriented to: 1. this theory tries to explain juvenile delinquency and not crime by adults; 2. this theory pays considerable attention to the deviant attitudes, desires and behaviors which are often adult behavior; 3. social bonds in Hirschi theory such as values, beliefs, norms and attitudes have never been clearly defined; 4. failure in explaining the probability of events that produce more or less social bonds. Whereas the power of social control lies in aspects: 1. this theory can be empirically tested by many scholars such as Wiatrowski, Griswold and Roberts; 2. social control theory is one of the contemporary theories that has a strong appeal in terms of encouraging meaningful research. This is where the reality is that the deviant behavior of children can be the result of a social process of the value of the deviant sub-cultural values. A child who is raised in an environment that considers drunkenness, fights, and prostitution as normal tends to commit similar acts. On the other hand, according to the size of the broader community the act was deemed deviant. Deviations originate from differential associations that are learned through a cultural transfer process. Through this learning process, children absorb a subculture deviating from certain groups or

environments in society. From the results of research that in society there are forms of social deviation that can be categorized: primary deviations and secondary deviations.

Trends of Juvenile Delinquency

Crime.

That is behavior that violates the law and violates social norms so that people oppose it. For example: murder, theft, persecution, corruption, kidnapping and others. Crime or crime is not an event that is born from birth or biological inheritance. Some experts emphasize forms of processes such as imitation, the implementation of the social role of differential associations, compensation, identification, personal self-concept and aggressive disappointment as processes that cause a person to become a criminal. Crime can be committed by men or women, children and adults. E.H. Sutherland argues that evil behavior is learned in interaction with other people and the person gets bad behavior as a result of the interactions he does with people who behave with a tendency to oppose existing legal norms.

Gambling

Besides that, deviant behavior can take the form of gambling. Gambling is a deliberate gamble that is risking one value or something that is considered valuable by realizing certain risks and expectations in the events of the game, matches, competitions and events that are not or uncertain results. At first gambling was in the form of a game to fill leisure time in order to comfort the heart but gradually added money as a betting item. The forms of gambling include dady games, bridge cards and dominoes.

Sexual Behavior Outside Marriage

Research results also get data that deviate behavior in the form of sexual behavior outside marriage. Sexual behavior outside of marriage or adultery is an act that violates the rules and must be subject to san

ctions. One form of sexual behavior outside marriage is prostitution or prostitution. According to professor W.A. Bonger, prostitution is a symptom of society where women sell themselves by carrying out sexual acts as their livelihood.

Misuse of illegal drugs

In the beginning some narcotics and illegal drugs were used by doctors as an effort to reduce the excessive pain experienced by their patients. However, the drug eventually became a drug because it was used by deviant people. Drug abuse is more common among adolescents because their emotional development is not stable and tends to want to try something, anxious conditions, family situations that are not harmonious, wrong in choosing friends, and so on. Examples of illicit drugs are narcotics (marijuana, opium, putaw), psychotropic drugs (ecstasy, magadon) and alcohol. 5. Deviations in Lifestyle This deviation is more of an arrogance or arrogance towards something that has something like wealth, power, and intelligence. An arrogant attitude can be done by someone who wants to cover up his selfishness. In social life there is always a social control device or control tool to control the various behaviors of the members remain within the limits of conformist behavior. This means that human behavior is always limited in terms of what is permissible and what is not to be done. This limit is certainly in the form of orders and prohibitions. This command and prohibition on human behavior is called social control.

Conclusion

Bruce J. Cohen (in Setiadi, 2011: 252), argues that "Social control is the means used to encourage someone to be in harmony with the will of a particular group or society. Meanwhile, Joseph S. Roucek

(in Setiadi, 2011: 252) limits "social control of all processes, both planned and unplanned which are to educate, invite, or even force citizens to adhere to prevailing social norms and values".

In line with Roucek, Setiadi (2011: 253) gives restrictions "Social control is a way and process of supervision that is planned or not which aims to invite, educate, and even force citizens to adhere to the prevailing social norms and values in their group". Of these various constraints can be interpreted that social control is all ways or process of supervision that is educating, inviting, or even forcing students to adhere to social norms and values to encourage students to behave in harmony with the wishes of certain community groups. Social control is closely related to values and norms. For society, social norms contain expectations that serve as guidelines for behaving.

Social control is a mechanism to prevent the occurrence of irregularities and direct community members to act according to institutionalized norms and values. Deviant behavior is a behavior or action taken by a person or group of people who violate the norms, values and rules that apply in society which results in disruption of public order and security. This behavior is generally caused because the individual or group cannot absorb the values and norms into him, so that he cannot distinguish which behavior is appropriate and which behavior is inappropriate today. Social control has correlation with children delinquent.

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