

Role of Student Brawl and Delinquency Task Force in Managing Problems of Juvenile Delinquency in Sukabumi District

Muhammad Gian Ikhsan

Department of Civic Education
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia
gianikhsan888@gmail.com

Endang Danial

Department of Civic Education
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia
endangdanial@upi.edu

Abstract—This research is motivated by the development of intelligence on the nation's lighting generation that is tainted by the behavior or protection of juvenile delinquency. The main problem in this study is the role of the Student Brawl and Delinquency Task Force in tackling the problem of juvenile delinquency in Sukabumi district by using case studies at 1 Sukalarang Vocational High School. And specifically discussed how the efforts made by Student Brawl and Delinquency Task Force in reducing and overcoming juvenile delinquency in Sukabumi District. The method used in this research is a case study method using qualitative, where the writer is the main instrument to obtain complete data. The subjects in this study were part of the residents of 1 Sukalarang Vocational High School, namely Student Brawl and Delinquency Task Force, Police Station, POLRES, Nasional Narcotics Agency, Principals, and Students. Data collection techniques are carried out through observation, interviews, and documentation collected so as to get a lot of information that can support the research results. The results of the study found that the role of the Student Brawl and Delinquency Task Force was very important and very effective as a vehicle for eradicating juvenile delinquency in Sukabumi District, based on data that showed a decrease in the intensity of juvenile delinquency at the student level in Sukabumi Regency, namely by providing coaching, sanctions in a preemptive or repressive manner and through collaboration between Student Brawl and Delinquency Task Force and institutions related to juvenile delinquency issues.

Keywords: *juvenile, juvenile delinquency, Student Brawl and Delinquency Task Force*

I. INTRODUCTION

As a social creature adolescents are one part of the community that will directly interact within the community. At this time adolescents will begin to socialize with their groups as the beginning of society. However, because at this time is a transition from childhood to adulthood, adolescents often experience psychological and psychological conflicts that result in deviations committed by adolescents due to lack of guidance or because of ignorance of what should be done by adolescents. This is in line with what was stated by Sarwono who stated that Adolescence is a transition from children to adulthood. This transition period often confronts the individual concerned to a confusing situation, on the one hand he is still a child, but on the other hand he has to behave like an adult. Situations

that lead to conflicts like this, often cause strange, awkward behaviors and if not controlled can be delinquency [1].

Adolescence that has a vulnerable age between 12-18 years. Based on the opinion of Sarwono above, it can be concluded that adolescents who have deviant behavior committed by adolescents this is caused due to conflict in him who must play two roles at once where the teenager can still be said to be a child but on the other hand has entered the beginning of adulthood so that there was a lack of maturity and lack of readiness of adolescents in interacting and socializing in the community environment.

Nowadays juvenile delinquency is increasingly diverse influenced by the development of times, relationships within the group of adolescents, and the influence of information media that cannot be dammed even these irregularities can be influenced by the adolescent's association during school with friends or groups who have deviant behavior that because you want to have an existence or look for attention to make it stand out from the rest of your friends. This juvenile delinquency starts with the violation of the limits of the concept of values and the norms of reasonableness that apply in society, which means they can deviate, contradict, and even destroy the norms. An example of a case of teenage acquaintance here is juvenile delinquency which occurs in the form of school trespass violations, drinking with playmates, drug abuse, theft, wild racing on Saturday nights, and there are some young women who have free sex to cause pregnancy, and because of her pregnancy the teenager was expelled from school and married at an early age. Rathinabalan, and Naaraayan revealed that: Juvenile delinquency is multifactorial with risk factors that drive at several levels, the micro environment and the macro environment [2].

Referring to the factors that cause the occurrence of irregularities or delinquency of adolescents, it is necessary to have control and coaching that is carried out intensively and comprehensively to deal with and cope with juvenile delinquency. This problem is the responsibility of all of us and requires support from various parties both government, law enforcement, parents, community and community environment. Patacchini, and Zenou argued that This shows that, for juvenile crime, effective policy must be measured

not only by the possibility of reducing the crime it implies but also by the group interaction it engenders [3].

Based on the description above, the researcher will conduct research on the efforts made by a Task Force established by the District Education Office of Sukabumi, which has a special duty to tackle juvenile delinquency, which will be set forth in the title " Role Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force In Managing Problems Of Juvenile Delinquency In Sukabumi District". Researchers feel it is important and interested to examine the issue because there is a need for assistance and law enforcement for adolescents who are in the transition period from childhood to adulthood, during which a teenager is looking for identity that can shape his character in the future. adult In this research the researcher wants to know the extent to which the effectiveness of the Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force can reduce and reduce the level of juvenile delinquency in Sukabumi District Especially in 1 Sukalarang Vocational High School.

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

1. Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force General Study

The Task Force was originally set up in 2013.

The Task Force was originally called the Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force (Task Force for Combating Student Brawl and Delinquency). This Task Force was formed on the basis of concerns about the rise of brawls between students at that time which not only damaged existing facilities but also caused casualties both injured to death. The Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force was formed by the Head of Vocational School Students with the main focus being senior high school students, both senior and vocational, at which time high school and vocational school were still under the auspices of the District Education Office.

This Task Force has the task and function of overcoming the delinquency of students who prioritizes enforcement based on Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 87 of 2017 concerning Strengthening Character Education, Minister of Education and Culture Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2018 concerning character education, and Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Indonesia Number 82 Year 2015 concerning Prevention and Management of Violence in the Education Unit Environment.

The Task Force for Student Brawl and Delinquency is a task force that is under the auspices of the District Education Office of Sukabumi in the Field of Vocational School - Vocational Students Section located at Pelabuhan Street II KM. 22 Cikembang Cimanggu Village Cikajang District Sukabumi Regency West Java Province. This Task Force is mainly focused on high school (vocational) and vocational high school (*SMK*) students, although in its implementation in the field this task force is more focused on vocational high school (*SMK*) due to the level of vulnerability and the occurrence of brawl cases that are more numerous at the *SMK* level rather than in high school. This Task Force has duties and functions including:

1. Embed character values in students;
2. Preventing the occurrence of deviant behavior of students in the school environment through education of students about the relationship between individuals and psychosocial
3. Conduct patrols in the respective commissariat area;
4. Provide rehabilitation to students who have already violated social norms or juvenile delinquency.
5. Coordinate with related parties. This Student Brawl and Delinquency Task Force moves by bringing the concept of IEC (Communication, Information and Education) to all school residents to be able to avoid deviant behaviors for students and students ranging from drug abuse, free sex behavior, brawls between students, legislation, etc.

The membership of the Student Brawl and Delinquency Task Force comes from the school community members, both the Vice Principal, students, educators and education staff, and Non *ASN* who have a strong commitment to keep the younger generation of *SMK* from deviant behavior. The number of Student Brawl and Delinquency Task Force members in the regency level consists of 40 people selected from 155 Vocational high School's in Sukabumi consisting of 10 State Vocational Schools and 145 Private Vocational Schools in Sukabumi Regency which are divided into 7 Zoning or Commissariats namely the Commissariat of Sukalarang, Sagaranten, Surade, Pelabuhan Ratu, Cicurug, Cibadak, and Cisaat. Each commissioner is represented by 5 district level Student Brawl and Delinquency Task Force staff. While the remainder remain the Student Brawl and Delinquency Task Force at the commissariat level (district).

Student Brawl and Delinquency Task Force involved many parties including internal stakeholders consisting of the Head of the Sukabumi District Education Office, the Secretary of the Sukabumi District Education Office, the Head of the Vocational School, the Head and Staff of the Vocational Students Section; external stakeholders consisting of National Narcotics Agency Sukabumi Regency, Child Protection Commission Sukabumi Regency, City Police / Sukabumi District, *Kodim* City / Sukabumi District, Deputy Principal for Student Affairs, and Education Observer (Hipno Therapy). The tools prepared to support the implementation of the Student Brawl and Delinquency Task Force are by providing 40 handy talkies given specifically to selected members of the Student Brawl and Delinquency Task Force representing each of the commissariats represented by 5 Student Brawl and Delinquency Task Force district level officials and the uniformity and identity at the district level. in the field and in the community in operation this task force was also equipped with a uniform that reads Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force.

Adolescence is a period where someone is in a period of searching for identity. Classification of ages that can be said as adolescents is indeed varied and many opinions that mention vulnerable age classified as adolescents, including Hurlock the beginning of adolescence approximately from 13 years to 16 or 17 years, and the end of adolescence lasts from 16 or 17 years to 18 years. considers adolescence to start

when a child is sexually mature and ends when he reaches legal ripe age [4].

Whereas Santrock in article of Nunung Unayah and Muslim Sabarisman stated that: Adolescence is defined as a period of developmental transition between childhood and adulthood which includes biological, cognitive, and social emotional changes. The age limit for teens commonly used by experts is between 12 and 21 years [5]. Petro Blos in article of Sarwono, who adherents to the flow of psychoanalysis believes that the development is essentially an effort to adapt (coping), which is to actively deal with stress and find new ways out of various GS Hall problems mentions that youth (youth or preadolescence) at the age of 8-12 years, which reflects the era of humans are somewhat familiar with culture, but still depend their lives on hunting or fishing. Adolescence (adolescence) at the age of 12-25 years, namely the storm storm (strum und drug), which reflects a turbulent modern culture due to conflicting values.

Although there are differences of opinion in the classification of adolescence, it can be concluded that adolescence is when the child enters the age of 13 years and ends at the age between 20 or 21 years. Adolescence is a period where someone is in a transition or transition from children to adulthood. At this time a person experiences changes in physical, mental behavior and mindset. This happens because of the process of adaptation from children to adulthood where a person begins to recognize and learn how to solve problems that occur in him.

In its development to find identity and solve this problem, it is certainly necessary to have guidance from adults so that the process of development occurs in a mature and directed manner so that the child's development is not disrupted and distorted. This has been stated by Kartono which states that juvenile delinquency is a symptom of social (pathological) pain in children and adolescents caused by a form of social neglect, so that they develop deviant forms of behavior [6]. This opinion is in line with Erlina, who believes that a child cannot be separated from his social environment. The behaviors that are formed are the result of learning from that environment. Likewise with delinquency behavior committed adolescents. Adolescents learn values, observe emotional expressions, body language and how to convey statements from their immediate environment [7].

Referring to the statement, it can be concluded that neglecting the development of a child during adolescence will lead to a symptom of social disease in the form of juvenile delinquency. That is caused by the absence of adults who direct and straighten adolescents who are in the period of searching for identity when they make mistakes or violations of the norms that apply in society. This can cause a mental crisis towards adolescents which results in the adolescent not having the ability to adapt and socialize in the community because the teenager cannot play his role in society and position himself as a society, this is reinforced by the opinions expressed by Ekowami who argue that many adolescents experience an inability to make adjustments (social incompetence) due to an imbalance between demands (tasks) and the ability to get (skills) [8].

2. Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency is a phenomenon that occurs in society that occurs as a result of the actions of a person or group of children who are in a transition period who are vulnerable to ages 13 to 20 years or can be called a teenager. This behavior will certainly be able to disturb and disturb the community. In the language of Juvenile Delinquency Psychology is referred to as Juvenile Delinquent. The term Juvenile Delinquent is derived from the Latin language which means Juvenile which in Latin means juvenilis, meaning children, young people, characteristic traits at a young age, characteristics - characteristics typical in the teenage period. And Delinquent which in Latin means delinquere which means ignored, ignored; which then expanded to mean being evil, asocial, criminal, rule breaker, noisy maker, troublemaker, terrorist, irreparable, wretched, immoral, and others.

According to Willis Juvenile Delinquency or delinquency of children and adolescents is the behavior of individuals that are contrary to the terms and public opinion that are considered acceptable and good by an environment or law in force in a cultured society While Handayani states that juvenile delinquency is the act of some teenagers who are contrary to law, religion and community norms so that the consequences can be detrimental to others, disrupt public order and also damage themselves [9]. From the language definition and opinions above, it can be concluded that Juvenile Delinquent is a deviation committed by children in the form of social, criminal, commotion and other violations committed by a person or group of people who are still children.

3. Factors of Juvenile Delinquency

Fajrin define juvenile delinquency as unlawful behavior or crime that is usually committed by teenagers aged 16-18 years, if this act is committed by teenagers then it will be subject to legal sanctions [10]. At present the level of juvenile delinquency in Indonesia is increasing and this variety is in line with what Yulista stated that Today juvenile delinquency among students or students in big cities in Indonesia tends to increase both in terms of quantity and the quality [11]. Based on the reality in the field enhancing the intensity of juvenile delinquency is not only developing in big cities, but has spread to small cities. This occurs due to the nature of these teenagers who at this age are in a transition period that requires guidance and coaching to find out good and bad deeds in society.

Setiawan describes the factors of juvenile delinquency into two factors, namely: Internal factors (intelligence, age, gender, family position, negative and psychiatric experiences), and External factors (Environment, household, economic factors, educational level factors, social factors and mass media) [12], while Purba states that internal factors, namely the factors of crime / delinquency come from the physical abilities, and morals of the child himself. And external factors caused by the soul of a child who is still unstable, often more easily influenced by external factors [13]. This factor comes from the environment of parents, families or communities that are less profitable. Thus it can

be concluded that the deviant behavior carried out by adolescents or more commonly referred to as juvenile delinquency is a cell; it originates from within itself or because it has already become a character or character but can also originate from outside itself namely from the environment and relationships.

Utami states that the problem of delinquency is not a problem that stands alone, but is part of other social problems faced by the community. From the two opinions, it can be related that there needs to be the participation of various parties, namely parents, schools, communities, law enforcers, and the government to jointly pay attention, maintain, foster and set a good example to adolescents because they are directly or indirectly all components of this society have an influence on the development of adolescent social attitudes in the community [14]. This is in line with what was stated by Pinastik states that "the condition of the surrounding community, both directly and indirectly will influence the development of children towards adulthood, especially in the process of finding identity [15]. Such is the case stated by Shanty which states that functionally structurally, the community influences the formation of the social attitudes of its members through various repeated experiences [16].

Another external factor that is very influential on the growing level of adolescent familiarization is globalization which affects the patterns and behavior of adolescents. That's because the development of information media is so fast that teenagers can easily get information from various sources bringing positive and negative effects. The positive effect of the globalization era that presents this information media system is that it can be used to support education and the media for learning and self-development in adolescents who have good character. This is certainly well in line with the opinion of Syifaunnufush explaining that adolescents who succeed in developing identity will have confidence in ideology, religion, politics, and social [17].

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The implementation of the research requires a method that is in accordance with the main problems studied, so that the desired data acquisition becomes relevant to the existing problems, thus the research method is needed to facilitate the writing, compilation and reporting of research results. As pointed out by Bungin, argues that an approach implies a number of criteria for selecting data deemed relevant [18].

This study uses a qualitative approach because the research conducted is a social phenomenon that occurs in society. According to Moleong qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the object of research [19]. This approach was chosen for several reasons, partly because the problems examined in this study require a number of actual and contextual field data. In addition, the selection of this approach is based on the interrelationship of the problem examined with a number of primary data from the object of research that can not be separated from its natural background. Besides that, the qualitative method has a high adaptability, so that it allows the writer to always adjust to the changing situations encountered in the study.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Forcework Program In Efforts To Overcome Juvenile Delinquency In Sukabumi District.

Delinquency is a reasonableness practiced by teenagers. This is the nature of adolescents at their age that occurs as a search for identity and the formation of existence in order to get social recognition in society. But of course the delinquency must be seen what kind of delinquency can be classified in reasonable delinquency. As long as the delinquency still does not violate the prevailing norms, for example is the delinquency or delinquency of a juvenile delinquency can still be said to be a reasonable delinquency, except for delinquents who have violated the norms in force in society or delinquency which has violated the law especially if the delinquency of the delinquency. has penetrated into criminal acts. Delinquency that is approaching or encroaching into criminal acts becomes unreasonable delinquency because it will definitely cause unrest and will damage the teen's future.

At this time juvenile delinquency that occurs in the community, especially in the area of Sukabumi Regency is very diverse, ranging from juvenile delinquency in the form of juvenile delinquency and their annoyance towards their own friends who can be used as a reasonable juvenile delinquency, there are also juvenile delinquents committed by adolescents in the level of students in Sukabumi Regency is approaching and has even become a criminal act. This is certainly very worrying for various parties, especially parents, they will not feel calm and will feel the fear of their children happening when they are outside or during school. Therefore it is necessary to have a regulation that regulates the problem of juvenile delinquency so that juvenile delinquency that has approached and / or become a criminal offense or can be dealt with and minimized.

During this time when a juvenile delinquency case or violation committed by a teenager or student is always resolved in a family way on the pretext that school children are underage even though the delinquency has entered the realm of criminal or criminal, so that it will be replicated again in the same incident if it happens later. This is certainly very unfortunate because it can not provide a deterrent effect on adolescents or other students, so that in the future the violation is likely to occur again, when in fact in our country there is already a law that regulates the problem of students who are ensnared by criminal cases. The law is Law Number 11 Year 2012 concerning the Criminal Justice System for Children ("SPPA Law") in which this law gives law enforcers a loophole to keep sanctioning students, including if adolescents or students get caught up in criminal cases. or criminal so that there is a deterrent effect on other students so that other students feel reluctant to commit a crime or criminality.

The substance regulated in Law Number 11 Year 2012 concerning the Criminal Justice System for Children includes the placement of children or adolescents who are undergoing judicial proceedings, which can be placed in the Institute for Special Development of Children (*LPKA*). The most basic

substance in this Law is strict regulation of Restorative and Diversity Justice which is expected to prevent and keep children away from the judicial process so as to avoid stigmatization of children in conflict with the law and it is hoped that children can return to the social environment properly without set aside sanctions that must be received by children or students.

Restorative Justice is a Diversion process, where the diversion is a transfer of the settlement of a child case from the criminal justice process to a process outside of criminal justice. All parties involved in a juvenile delinquency committed by a particular child together overcome the problem and create an obligation to make things better by involving victims, children and the community in finding solutions to improve, reconcile, and reassure not based on retaliation.

On this basis, the Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force is currently in an effort to tackle the problem of juvenile delinquency, which is indicated as a criminal act or a criminal no longer taking the family route as a deterrent effect on students or adolescents. At present the Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force will directly assist and surrender students who commit criminal acts to be legally processed in accordance with Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System and several times Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force has succeeded in escort juvenile delinquency cases which constitute acts of criminal or criminal offenses, for example are cases of brawl that take casualties and other delinquency such as narcotics abuse and others with the following stages [23].

Based on the data that has been described previously, the execution stage cannot yet be carried out concretely and is enforced in each case this is due to the mediation process that takes place between the two sides of the school and both parents who are victims and the perpetrators and the police as the mediator. At the time of the mediation process which sometimes resulted in an agreement to just make peace by paying compensation and treatment to the victim which was charged to the perpetrator until the victim recovered and recovered as before.

The mediation process in resolving student brawl cases is not always permanent and all of them can result in peace. There are several cases that have found a dead end that eventually must find the path of law and the perpetrators in worship. The failure of mediation which endorsed juvenile punishment is usually for brawl cases that bring death or disability victims and injuries caused by sharp weapons that have been planned. In the process of criminalizing students by paying attention to and referring to Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Criminal Justice System for Children.

2. Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force Obstacles in Overcoming Juvenile Delinquency in Sukabumi District

Based on the results of the research during the field, the researcher will analyze and discuss the results of the research relating to issues affecting the law enforcement. Efforts made by the Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force in tackling juvenile delinquency issues in particular the problem of brawl can be concluded to be very optimal, it can be seen

during research in the Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force field so intense in the act of juvenile delinquency in particular brawl problems. In addition, the seriousness of satga can be seen where Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force is collaborating with law enforcement agencies and other institutions concerning juvenile delinquency, namely the Police force, in this case the Sukabumi Polresta as part of the Women and Children Protection Unit (PPA), and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN).

Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force cooperates with other agencies because in overcoming the problem of juvenile delinquency, especially the problem of taruwan between students, it cannot be done alone. The need for collaboration from various parties is not only the task of a handful of groups such as the school alone. Because all this time the problem of juvenile delinquency has always cornered the school which then made the school a scapegoat as a form of school failure in educating children, whereas basically the problem of juvenile delinquency is our common duty because the school and the Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force as representatives of the school have the wrong limitations one of them is the problem of time and space.

As Soerjono Soekanto said that: "the main problem of law enforcement actually lies in the factors that may influence it". Based on the above opinion it can be concluded that in this problem the handling of juvenile delinquency problems cannot be done by one party alone and the necessity is there support and cooperation from other parties, namely all components of society as a supporting factor for tackling juvenile delinquency issues, especially teenage brawl problems.

Based on the data description and the results of the research interviews during the field it can be concluded that Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force has constraints and limitations in the field of infrastructure and facilities. The problem of this facility hinders the process of pursuing brawlers so that there are often reports from community members or other parties when brawls are not monitored but when Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force goes to the scene, the students have successfully dispersed and escaped, resulting in delays that have resulted or have occurred fell victim because Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force could not come on time to thwart the brawl.

To facilitate and facilitate the task force's work, of course, it must be equipped with representative facilities to support Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force work programs so that when brawls or other juvenile problems occur, Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force arrivals are not late anymore and work to prevent or disperse groups of students who are hanging out or prepare to brawl and other juvenile delinquents who need other means and mobility.

Often schools are blamed and used as scapegoats in juvenile delinquency problems that occur in the community, this is because parents and the community at the time of sending their children to fully surrender children to the school without realizing that schools have limited time and place in educating their students. Juvenile delinquency is more

common outside the school environment outside of school monitoring. The community factor itself comes from parents and from the student community itself.

The influence of the personality of a teenager who comes from a family or parents is very large on the development of the character of the teenager himself. The intensity of a teenager's togetherness with his family and parents is greater than the intensity of his meeting with other parties, so that the teenager will adopt many behaviors and habits that occur in his family that will carry over into his daily life. On this basis, the education from his family must be strong and good as a foundation for the development of the teen's personality. Harmony and harmony in the family will give a reflection to adolescents to have a loving and good nature, in contrast to families who do not have harmony then it will reflect aggressive and abusive behavior towards adolescents as a form of adoption of behavior that is often felt or seen in their family everyday over a long period of time.

Kurniasari mentioned that if the treatment of violence occurs during the formation of personality, and reaches the severity, then the impact on the child's personality and future life. Children can be permissive, depressive, destructive, aggressive, or have deviant behavior [26]. Therefore, factors that come from the family or parents as part of the community are very important in preventing the occurrence of juvenile delinquency problems in the community. Because the family and parents are the earliest education for a teenager, it is necessary to have a good example and example in the family through parents.

Most cases that occur in juvenile delinquency problems ranging from brawl, booze, free sex, and drug abuse committed by students while outside the school environment, the problem is the case is carried out even though outside the school environment but can be carried out while the learning hours are still ongoing or already finished or just right when school is on vacation or already entering home hours. The problem and obstacle is when the case occurs outside the school environment but during the learning hours are still ongoing, this can occur due to the students themselves who are truant and do not go to school.

It often happens students who lie to their parents who pretend to go to school but on the way he did not get to school. Students who do not arrive at this school usually gather in a group or a place where the community has a stall that can accommodate students who are truant. This type of society they seek to profit from mistakes made by students that should not have happened. These obstacles often occur and there is no awareness of people like this to cooperate with the school because they feel the residents benefit from the stalls used as a gathering place.

Community members sometimes seem indifferent when they see students wandering outside the school environment while the learning hours are still ongoing and often blame the school because there are students who roam outside during the learning hours. Even though basically the school has implemented the rules and as strict as possible to always supervise their students to remain in the school environment. The problem of students who roam outside the school

environment while learning hours are still going on can be caused because students who do not get to school just leave their homes, or by jumping over the school fence to get out which can eventually trigger things that do not is desirable.

This should be a joint problem between the school and the community within the school to jointly take care of each other so that no more students roam outside the school environment by means of the community providing information and reporting if they find students who roam around in their surroundings who are not at school and are worried it could disturbing the community to the school so that the school then instructs Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force to take action and arrest the student.

In this Habitual Factor or inheritance is called a culture for students who will continue to occur because the problem of juvenile delinquency will always continue to recur either because of the student's own ignorance or because it was introduced by his class brother or so-called inheritance. But researchers do not agree if it is mentioned as a tradition or culture because basically culture is a work, creation and taste based on human initiative in the association of life. So it would not be appropriate if a juvenile delinquency is called a culture because it should be a cultural creation of works and works which means that culture is a virtue, while the name of juvenile delinquency is a social disease that must be resolved and solved the solution.

The first problem in this habit factor is the existence of a paradigm which assumes that juvenile delinquency is a natural thing that happens in people's lives. This is considered normal for adolescents because indeed during this period adolescents are in a transition or transition from childhood to adulthood so that there are groups of people who understand it and do not care what happens and develop in adolescents in the future.

The next habit factor is a habit factor originating from adolescents themselves where teenagers at the high school / vocational student level sometimes do not know what they are doing and do it wrong or not. Then often in the student environment itself often bequeathed deviant behaviors to his juniors for example when the first time a new student enters school then his class recruits to become a member of a group or gang in his school that requires the new member to commit an act which considered great and cool in the form of drinking, lighting, and more dangerous is the existence of attacking other schools as a form of defending the good name of the school. This is clearly a big mistake in which brawl and assault on other schools is considered as an act of defending the good name of the school, because they assume that the school is respected and feared it means a great school.

This behavior or habits passed down from generation to generation produces a solidarity between students in a school environment, which finally results in an agreement and understanding to show that the school is the strongest and most powerful compared to other schools so that it produces a community. states that Juvenile delinquency often occurs because of a community of teenagers [27]. Communities that are in the school that are formed and are bound in committing juvenile delinquency in the form of brawl, partying liquor,

reckless on the highway and so forth triggered brawl. This is in line with the statement from Malihah which states that The solidarity that is formed causes brawls between students as long as there are threats from other groups, conflicts occur between groups of students, and the fulfillment of the development needs of students as adolescents [28].

With the growth of solidarity in the youth community will bequeath a custom or tradition where solidarity must be maintained and preserved to maintain the good name of the youth community that is formed in the student environment at school to be passed on to junior level. This is in line and strengthened by the opinion of Hayat who concluded in his research results that [29].

"Communication violence which is the source of acts of violence in brawls due to inheritance in the form of: 1) the reputation of groups and schools that must be maintained, 2) traditions that continue to be preserved and 3) the presence of enemy schools, 4) the existence of resentment and 5) The role of opinion leaders as a mobilizer and who fund brawl activities "

Based on the research results and references obtained above, it can be concluded that the problems of juvenile delinquency such as brawl and other juvenile delinquency problems are indeed very difficult to eradicate because this is the nature of adolescence and at any time will always be inherited and transmitted at any time.

This clearly becomes a very serious obstacle because the habits and inheritance given by the class kaka to his juniors will always occur every year so that this becomes a very difficult task and challenge for Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force in tackling the problem of juvenile delinquency in Sukabumi Regency because this happens in every school.

3. Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force's Efforts in Overcoming Barriers to Overcoming Juvenile Delinquency Problems

Based on the results of research during the field in the data obtained that show that the performance of Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force which is so very effective in the field in fact faces a variety of very severe obstacles. These obstacles are derived from various factors that influence it. In dealing with various factors the Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force constraints make the best efforts to deal with these problems for the sake of the smooth Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force in tackling juvenile delinquency problems at the student level.

The steps taken by Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force can be considered strategic, this can be proven in the field Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force to collaborate with relevant parties to jointly work together to eradicate the problem of juvenile delinquency in Sukabumi Regency and to strive so that the inhibiting factors can be suppressed. The effort undertaken by the Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force through collaboration with related agencies can be considered to be very effective in overcoming the problem of juvenile delinquency and this step is in line with what was put forward by Novarianto

which states that "Efforts to tackle brawl between students are carried out by using both penal and non-penal means. Tackling the means of punishment is to act against the perpetrators of brawl in accordance with the deeds committed.

Preventive efforts namely the action in the form of conducting counseling to schools that are prone to brawl and establish student security posts. repressive efforts namely law enforcement carried out by law enforcement officers ".[30] So with the collaboration between Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force and other agencies related to juvenile delinquency issues such as the police, Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force's office becomes even stronger because it receives legal support from the police to crack down on juvenile delinquents and can help the police in solving juvenile delinquency problems at the student level.

Table 1. Data on juvenile delinquency in Sukabumi Regency in Sukalarang 1 Vocational High School.

No.	Case Type Year	Year		
		2017	2018	2019
1	Oversleep	2	1	4
2	Skip	14	3	6
3	Run away	12	1	1
4	Cigarette	10	1	3
5	Logging	-	3	-
6	Theft	2	-	1
7	Bully	-	1	1
8	Liquor / Drunk	-	2	7
9	Drug abuse	-	16	15
10	Brawl	6	12	7
11	Free Sex / Pregnancy	2	-	1
12	Pornography	2	-	-
13	Violence / Fighting / Beatings	2	-	2
14	Sharp	7	4	7
15	Flocking / hanging out	2	-	3
16	Gambling	4	-	-
17	Picky Teacher	3	-	-
18	Fishing Noise	3	-	1
19	Gank and Gank Motor Attributes	2	1	2
20	Take a Truck	-	-	3
Jumlah		73	45	64

The data above shows a success of the Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force n tackling the problem of juvenile delinquency in Sukabumi district, especially in 1 Sukalarang Vocational High School Based on the data above, it was obtained several cases that experienced a decrease in the number of cases, for example the truancy and kabu cases due to the efforts made by the school by strengthening and empowering the Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Forcen supervising and taking action against students. One of them was by not tolerating students who did not enter school for any reason without parents or their representatives coming to inform the students about the state of the school. This rule is done to reduce the level of truancy and escape by students because trespassing or running away from school is the first step that can bring children to violations or to other juvenile delinquency cases.

When a student commits an offense in the form of skipping school or running away from the school there are a

number of possibilities committed by students outside of school. The first possibility is to be at home with a sick condition or it is not possible to go to school and his parents are busy and cannot leave or represent their representatives to school for inform the school, or the possibility of the two children leaving their homes but not reaching the school and doing other activities with their friends outside the school.

Data regarding the reduction in skipping and escape rates above were obtained by Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force by catching them wet in locations where students hung out during class hours. The decline in the number of students who skip classes is still a study for Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force because it is feared that stubborn students who frequently commit these violations move to hang out because they feel that the place previously known by Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force . The suspicion of the Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force regarding Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force hangout or hangout is strengthened by the number of illegal drug use which in fact increased in 2018 and 2019. These students or students are not likely to do and consume these drugs in the school environment for fear of being known by the school and their friends must be doing outside the school environment in certain places like before which have been caught red-handed by Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force.

In addition to the use of illegal drugs in 2018 and 2019 there was an increase in brawl cases and certainly cases of possession or being caught red-handed carrying sharp weapons. These two violations cannot be separated because when caught carrying sharp weapons or objects that are suspected of being used to disrupt them, it is certainly indicated that they will fight. These cases of brawl and possession of sharp weapons are increasing because sometimes students are threatened by other schools and deterrence while on the road both when leaving or returning from school so that this is used as an excuse to defend themselves.

Based on the data observed by researchers it can be concluded that the effectiveness of Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force in tackling the problem of juvenile delinquency here is quite effective. However, in the case of tackling juvenile delinquency certainly cannot be done alone or by one party alone there needs to be synergy from various parties to deal with this social disease problem.

V. CONCLUSION

General Conclusion

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers during the field, it can be concluded that schools are formal educational institutions that function to educate the nation's future children through learning given to students or their students. Learning provided by schools to students is not only limited to providing teaching material, it is agreed that it must also involve rules and discipline for students so that students can become responsible citizens and learn about their rights and interests. and as a guarantor of the quality of character and as a guarantee of the future of students who have good behavior and character. Schools as formal

educational institutions must not only provide teaching material but must be able to uphold strong discipline in order to reduce the level of juvenile delinquency. Discipline and juvenile delinquency have a correlation that can not be separated, therefore if students already have good discipline it will affect the decline in juvenile delinquency. The rest stated that education in schools does not only provide education in knowledge but also the need to instill religious or religious values as a foundation for students' emotional intelligence. He said that "schools not only emphasize intellectual intelligence, but also are important for developing other intelligences, such as emotional and spiritual intelligence. Thus, spiritual intelligence also has a very important role in the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency problems by students that occur in the community.

Based on the results of the study it can be seen that the school as a formal educational institution cannot work alone in educating, shaping, and building good character, and cannot move alone in forming good people, there needs to be collaboration from various parties ranging from parents, the community, and other institutions such as law enforcement agencies. This collaboration is shown as a material for supervision of students in which schools have limitations in terms of supervision of each student starting from time constraints and limited authority.

During this time the school is often used as a scapegoat when there is a problem of juvenile delinquency, especially students. However, if observed and examined juvenile delinquency that is already excessive or unnatural such as brawl, gambling, free sex, drug abuse and alcoholic drinks will never occur in the school environment because there are strict supervision and rules at school. Juvenile delinquency will be done by students outside the school that is happening around the school environment that takes advantage of student gathering activities that can ultimately make or plan an act that violates the law. Therefore there is a need for cooperation between the communities around the school.

One of the strategic steps taken by the Sukalarang Vocational School 1 in dealing with juvenile delinquency problems is by empowering the Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force that has been formed by the Sukabumi District Education Office as a means to supervise and deal with and deal with juvenile delinquency cases that occur outside the school gates. and collaborating with the police as the legality of Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force performance so that it can cover the shortcomings of schools in terms of oversight time where Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force is always ready to be assigned at any time when needed even when outside of work hours and to cover the problem of school limitations to crack down on juvenile delinquency cases due to cooperation between Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force and the police.

Based on the exposure from various sources through interviews while the researchers were in the field it can be concluded that the efforts of the Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force were very effective in suppressing juvenile delinquency problems in Sukabumi District

Especially in Vocational High School 1 Sukalarang which was the focus of this study. The effectiveness of the program and Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force's performance in tackling juvenile delinquency issues in collaboration with other agencies relating to every case that might occur by students such as criminal matters, Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force collaborates with the police and drug abuse issues in collaboration with BNNK Sukabumi Regency for guidance and handling the right target in accordance with the field or agency authorized.

Special Conclusion

1. In tackling the problem of juvenile delinquency and improving the quality of student discipline in schools conducted by the Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force is to create a structured work program in the form of discipline that must be obeyed by every student who attends SMK 1 Sukalarang. Regulations imposed by the school and Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force take the form of sanctioning points against every student who violates. Every applicable regulation is given a point to make it easier for schools and Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force to provide guidance and sanctions against students who violate. Sanctions given by schools are sanctions that are educational in nature so that they can build and improve the quality of student discipline at school and are applied in everyday community life.
2. Youth is a transitional period of a human being where at this time teenagers have a lot of curiosity and much they do not know, therefore there is a need for guidance and coaching towards them, and the need for a restorative justice approach as a form of court process diversion for adolescents who commit juvenile delinquency as a form of protection against the mentality and future of the teenager that is still long and as a sanction or deterrent effect so that they do not want to make the same mistakes.
3. From the results of the research during the field, it is obtained data where it turns out that in each case of delinquency that occurs it starts from the activities of adolescents who gather together and then plan and make a consensus to do an act which is juvenile delinquency such as brawls, attacks on other schools, theft, intoxication, or the use of illegal drugs. The gathering or grouping activities are carried out around the school environment and at community stalls around the school that seek to benefit from the gathering of these students. therefore in tackling the problem of juvenile delinquency it is necessary to collaborate from various parties including the community around the school that no longer accommodates students and protects students only for the benefit of one party only.
4. In overcoming the problem of Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force juvenile delinquency in addition to collaborating with other agencies, the community and parents as supervisors of course must be supported by the completeness of the facilities and infrastructure needed by Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force to support Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force's performance until at present the facilities and

infrastructure cannot be obtained by Student Brawl And Delinquency Task Force .

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