

Phenomena of Juvenile Delinquency (Sociological Study on The Case Assisted by UPTD PPA Makassar City)

Sopian Tamrin ¹⁾, Idham Irwansyah ²⁾, Rafli ³⁾

¹⁾ *Sociology Study Program, Universitas Negeri Makassar*

²⁾ *Sociology Study Program, Universitas Negeri Makassar*

³⁾ *Student of Sociology Study Program, Universitas Negeri Makassar*

Corresponding Author: Sopian Tamrin, Email: sopiantamrin@unm.ac.id

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Abstract. Cases of children dealing with the law in Makassar City will increase to 35% in 2022. Through this research, it is necessary to determine the factors that underlie children committing law violations at UPTD PPA Makassar City. Qualitative is used as an approach and case studies as its type. Data were collected through observation and interviews as well as documentation activities. Data were analyzed by reduction, presentation, and conclusion. Research informants consisted of ABH, ABH families, and UPTD PPA managers. This study found that the factors underlying children dealing with the law include: (1) Family conditions, unstable family conditions, frequent fights, broken homes, lack of support, and experiences of domestic violence (2) Psychology of the social environment; a social environment that tends to deviate, associates, and the urge to imitate. (3) Socio-economic disparities, basically the children in the case are those from underprivileged families. Their actions are also based on meeting their needs.

Keywords: *Children; Social Deviant; Delinquency*

INTRODUCTION

Deviant behavior is not only carried out by certain social groups. Not infrequently various social problems in Indonesia are triggered by children. These problems commonly arise in the form of social deviation and crime (Syaid, 2020; Novitasari, 2017). This condition is very worrying, seeing that children are an asset and an investment for the nation in the future. Children are a vital potential that determines the nation's wealth and prosperity in the future (Zai, A., & Siregar, 2011). as law number 23; 2002 regarding child protection. Article one (1) explains that the Child is He (a person) who has not entered the age of eighteen (18) years, including those in the womb (Pemerintah Indonesia, 2002).

Childhood is a stage that cannot be ignored. At this stage, special attention should be paid. Requires separate attention and protection towards adulthood (Ambat, 2013; Yuliana, 2017).

The ability to understand social reality is largely determined by the depth of the internalization process. This includes the capacity of children to understand the system of values and norms that bind society. Research also shows that most children have difficulty understanding the norms, or rules that apply in society (Mamentu, 2015).

This kind of condition is part of the weakness in the child's social process. The family is the main arena for internalizing values, norms, and affective touch. In addition, the family should play a role in providing

protection and attention to children (Purba, 2021).

It's just the fact that not all families can carry out their functions optimally. So that it is often the first time a child can experience the disorientation of values and norms. This condition is the main door that leads a child to do deviant actions (Yusella, 2013).

Nowadays, data shows that children are often involved in acts of deviance that have legal consequences. This fact is then referred to as Children in Conflict with the Law or abbreviated as ABH (hereinafter written briefly, ABH) (Tarsono, 2022). Children in conflict with the law generally have complex life problems, both social class problems, socialization development, and children's mentality problems. This is confirmed by (Astuti, 2011) These problems can be triggered by the lack of parental and family roles in the form of attention and affection, including the influence of the free environment on family economic factors. In 2020, the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) recorded 1,098 children who have legal problems. Such as sexual violence, physical and bullying cases, drugs/narcotics, pornography, cyber crimes, and so on (Fea, 2021). Then formed an institution that specifically handles cases like this. The institution in question is the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA)

The UPTD PPA was presented by the government in providing services for women and children who experience violence, discrimination, special protection, children facing the law, as well as other cases that befell women and children (Saputra et al., 2022). This unit has been formed in many areas and cities including Makassar.

Based on the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for UPTD PPA Makassar City, the Code of Service Ethics, UPTD PPA is a type of service for women and children. This is an effort to realize the fulfillment of information needs and educational, health, political, economic, and legal needs. As well as part of efforts to provide protection against violence and trafficking for women and children.

Reviewing the annual case report at UPTD PPA Makassar City, it was noted that in the last 3 years, ABH cases were quite high. Even though there has been a significant decrease from 2020 which recorded 223 cases to 64 cases in 2021. However, there has been an increase again in 2022 which has reached 99 cases. This data raises special awareness for the community, especially the UPTD Makassar. These cases varied greatly, such as cases of clashes (conflicts), theft, beatings, and drugs, as well as other cases of violence. (UPTD PPA Kota Makassar, 2022).

A child who is still at an unstable age does not necessarily take action that can entangle him in the law (Faradila, 2022).

However, it has many motives and causes. Therefore, it is necessary to deepen these facts and data through scientific activities and sociological analysis, especially in cases handled by the UPTD PPA Makassar City.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research applies qualitative as an approach and case studies as its type. Choosing a case study as a consideration to focus on one phenomenon. In addition, case studies can understand the problem of children as perpetrators of violence in depth. Moreover, exploration in detail so that the problem can be known boundaries (Rahardjo, 2017; Dewi, 2019). Case studies can also be interpreted as specific efforts to understand problems that exist at every social level, such as individuals, groups, or communities (Yin, 2009). By using case studies, researchers can get first-hand and up-to-date information about the problem being researched (Lincoln, 1995).

This research is specifically an instrumental case study type. Where the aim is to find out problems, issues, concerns and which illustrate certain concepts in a problem. (Stake, 1995) in this case, of course, it is related to the phenomenon of Children in Conflict with the Law in Makassar City. This research uses the UPTD PPA Case Unit in Makassar City to explore the concept of the phenomenon of children facing the law. The informants in this study were taken using a purposive procedure. Since the beginning,

indicators or categories have been made that are considered to represent or represent the complexity of the various characters of potential informants (Sayidah, 2018).

The research data were obtained from two sources, namely primary and secondary sources. Information was obtained through observation activities, interviews as well as documentation. After that, data analysis was carried out with the stages of reduction, presentation, and the final stage of concluding (Creswell, 2017). This process certainly shows a serious stage in studying, understanding, and justifying existing data. This process will describe the process of researchers finding, collecting, and managing data based on their characteristics and then analyzing them based on research problems according to field conditions. The research was carried out in the city of Makassar, especially at the UPTD PPA Makassar City, both cases that were handled in the past and those that were ongoing during the research.

DISCUSSION

The problem of violence in the context of child age is more concerning than various other types of violence. Children should avoid behavior from an early age. Because children are believed to be the most optimal imitating period. Therefore, the phenomenon of violence perpetrated by children in the city of Makassar is very urgent to be known and explained.

Based on this research field activity, several factors were found that caused the problem of children getting caught up in legal problems in the city of Makassar in various cases.

Family Conditions

The family is the most intense circle in the child's socialization process. The family is the main space in the internalization of a child's first personality. If there are frequent fights in the family, then the child has the potential to create fights by committing mischief. Fighting greatly affects the development of the child's growth "Often I see parents fighting so that small problems are sometimes exaggerated" (Interview with ABH Family)

Broken home is common for many reasons. One of them is because they disagree on matters of principle or trivial matters. That is why quarrels in the family need to be minimized because it is not uncommon for them to grow and get used to it. As a result of these problems, the family neglects its function as caregivers and educators of children. Children no longer get attention, so they miss getting the provision of proper values and education.

An unstable or unsupportive family environment is one of the reasons children grow unstable. Usually, children feel they do not get support from their parents so they feel alienated as members of the family. This kind of condition can trigger frustration and anger.

In the end, they channel their anger in violent ways.

Choi's research (2008) on Urban Violence and The Role of Family Violence and Parental Support found that experiences of family violence can affect adolescent mental health and can increase the risk of violence by adolescents.

Quarrels in the family are not only focused on husbands and wives but can also originate from father/mother to children. The fight can be triggered by the child's disobedience or parental authoritarianism. Children who grow from harsh parenting patterns using physical sanctions will make themselves depressed. The usual way of releasing the pressure is usually by doing the same thing. "Indeed, his father often scolded him when he was caught staying up late, especially when he used to make noise at night" (Interview with ABH Family)

Children in such conditions are not only triggered by parental quarrels and authoritarian parenting but also by sibling conflicts. Usually, a child witnessing or even experiencing a fight in the family puts him under pressure. Under certain conditions, it will be considered normal so it is not uncommon for them to also practice it until they face the law "I used to make noise with my brother when I was at home and sometimes even got into fights" (Interview with ABH)

A child tends to deviate because one of them sees or imitates the family environment.

Children who see their parents often fight or fuss allows children to adopt these things and apply them in a wider social environment. What is most prone to happen is that children feel pressured and lack affection so they do not have comfort in the family environment. That way he tends to vent it by seeking freedom and pleasure outside.

Psychology of the Social Environment

This social environmental psychology is a researcher's effort in collaborating factors that are environmental and social psychology which of course are based on the findings obtained during the research process. Environmental psychology with social are two different things. Environmental psychology leads to reciprocal interactions between individuals and the physical environment outside of the community environment. While social environmental psychology means individual interaction with the community environment. It is the role of society as a social environment that makes a profound contribution to one's behavior.

Freud (Rosyidi, 2012) emphasizes that every individual when in a social situation (the masses), naturally experiences adjustments to actions according to the habits of the masses. Besides that, (Tarde, 1902) the individual tends to imitate as a way of interacting. Those ways, consciously or not, become the standard of practice to adapt to the surrounding circumstances.

As was the case with ABH, at first they were considered good and able to live according to the values that developed in the family and society. However, due to the expansion of outside relationships, children experience adjustments and even identify themselves with their new associations. Over time, the child's habits will also be similar to what is done by his social friends. This is what is called by (Tamrin et al., 2021) as habitus reproductions. "This kid was so good before. He's been like that since he has his brother's motorbike he can use it and it's also a place where he hangs out. Previously, this child spent almost all day at the mosque because he became a youth at the mosque" (Interview with ABH Family)

Seeing this phenomenon, it can be understood that dominant children who are brought up in a positive environment do not guarantee that they will avoid bad behavior because children also have a strong desire to always try new things. promiscuity can stimulate a child to try new things, especially prohibited items.

Gardner, Sheena in Neighborhood Environment and Urban African American Violence (2016) also found that environmental factors such as environmental security, access to recreational facilities, and social support can affect the level of youth violence in urban areas.

Children can be influenced by their surroundings and start imitating the behavior

they see. As we know that childhood is imitating the best. This means that they can't commit acts of violence if they do not get examples from their surroundings, including from the media. It is undeniable that excessive media exposure can trigger violent behavior, whether they are adapted from films or games.

Environmental factors can also be seen in their circle of friends. Maybe there is a community or a gang. In many cases, this kind of fact is related to the child's social group. Scientifically confirmed by (Espelage, Dorothy L. 2014) in her research entitled Social Influences on Violence in Urban Schools, that peers can influence the level of violence in schools.

(Bandura, 1977), the learning process of children in the environment is influenced by their social interaction with the surrounding environment, especially with figures who are considered models or examples. Children learn through a process of observation and imitation, in which they imitate the behavior and attitudes shown by those around them. In addition, children also learn through reinforcement, where they are praised or rewarded for behavior that is considered positive, and given punishment for behavior that is considered negative.

Once the urgency of the role of the social environment, the social environment that supports children's learning must provide many good models or examples, as well as provide positive reinforcement and support for

behavior that is considered positive. Therefore, parents, teachers, and other adults around children need to be good models, by showing positive behavior and providing positive reinforcement for children's behavior that is considered good (Bandura (1977).

(Herlina, 2014), emphasizes that children can have conflicts with legal issues because of the context of coercion and certain conditions that are within the reach of the law. This could be because he is a victim, or has seen, or knows what happened.

Sociologically, what is meant by the category of children is immature mentally and physically (Dellyana, 1998). This applies to children who are in the position of victims or as witnesses because they witnessed what happened.

If you look at the trend of the data and the availability of theoretical explanations. So children are part of the product of social life. Isn't he just imitating, adapting to the circumstances around him? So we have to consider the position of the child. Furthermore, we must question the conditioning of children through the way this development works, in simple terms development that is friendly to all including children (Pribadi, 2018).

Children's behavior is positioned as a critical and aggressive response to social situations (Jafar, 2015). Or simply understood as just mischief (Sirait & Ismed, 2021).

If using the perspective of Harry E. Allen and Clifford E. the criminal justice

system must treat children who conflict with the law differently from adults. Children have different needs and characteristics from adults, so they need special treatment so they can understand the consequences of their actions. The main focus in the juvenile justice system should be the rehabilitation and recovery of children, not just punishment and retaliation (Purniati et al., 2003).

Gap in Social Economic

Of the cases that occur, economic factors are a high enough reason for a child to commit deviant behavior. The economic case that most often puts children in conflict with the law is theft. This can be caused because a child who comes from an underprivileged family is forced to steal to survive.

The family's economic background forms a different daily life. Middle and lower-class people live their daily lives with limitations. Meanwhile, those from the upper middle class make up their daily lives with adequacy. "There are children who steal because they are poor, and their families cannot meet their needs. We can't do much if the reason is economic (Interview with one of the UPTD PPA managers)

Economic factors are very vulnerable to unlawful acts for a child because in a state of urgency, a person, including a child, will use any means to fulfill what he needs or wants. With such a desperate situation, one's fear will decrease and common sense will disappear.

The Social – Economic gap cannot be underestimated. The focus is indeed on macro conditions but at the same time, the impact is felt directly for each individual. Especially considering Makassar's economic data which is quite good. This means that economic conditions are most likely only felt by certain social classes. If gaps occur, it means that poverty in certain classes still exists.

It is far more risky if social classes or individuals in inadequate economic conditions are in the midst of a prosperous society. Such conditions will have further implications for the ability of certain social classes to gain access to basic services. Things like this can cause social frustration and of course, the distribution can be violence. If related to the data with this assumption, violence will occur more frequently in cities because the level of inequality is also wider.

CONCLUSION

The following are three conclusions based on the description above; (1) Family Conditions; unstable family conditions, frequent fights, broken home families, lack of support, and experiences of domestic violence, (2) Psychology of the social environment; a social environment that tends to deviate, associates, and the urge to imitate. (3) Socio-economic disparities, basically the children in the case are those from underprivileged families. Their actions are also based on meeting their needs.

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