TRENDS OF CHILDREN DELIQUENCY & DISFUNCTIONS OF SOCIAL CONTROL IN THE COMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses a boot "violation of law "committed by children which is commonly called delinquent behavior by looking for motivating factors and their impact on "social order" and "legal culture" in a variety of Indonesian society environments. The research method used is the criminology research method. Through the Social Control theory of Travis Hirschi in this study sought a correlation between social bond (social bond) with delinquency of children in the community, 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 showed that the frequency of delinquency performed by children in the territory of Indonesia from time to time tended to increase, although quantitatively it had not shown sharp fluctuations. Besides that the trend of child delinquency is qualitatively very worrying and enlightens and causes tension in society. The forms of delinquency behavior have also led to criminal acts such as theft, sexual abuse, rape, extortion, drugs, speeding in the streets or brawls between schools. That fact is very disturbing to the community. Child delinquency that occurs in various regions of Indonesia has proven to be very 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 deluent behavior often apart from the frame of correlation of social ties. Besides that, the handling of juvenile delinquency often through justice without understanding all the problems of the child.

Key words: Juvenile delinquency, social control, solution complexity

1.   INTRODUCTION

Juvenile delinquency occurs in the community, closely related to the contemporary reality faced by the child. (Utari, 2013).For example of child behavior that is deviant is sexual violence perpetrated by children against children, where the condition is much driven by the ease of children accessing pornographic films (Utari, 2015), so that children's behavior that deviates or violates the law is basically not entirely a child's fault but children are more victims of environmental conditions that become the embryo of their behavior (Utari, 2012).

In harmony with the understanding of Erin Muller's study above with the theme: *Let the Burden Fit the Crime: Extending Proportionality Review to Sex Offenders* suggest 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)

Likewise the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency that occurs in various regions in Indonesia is basically also closely related to various institutions of social control, both formal and informal, which are not able to reduce the incidence of these events (Utari, 2012) Meanwhile the frequency of child delinquency from to time tends to increase, has caused a lot of anxiety and tension in the community. As reported by (bisnissurabaya.com) - that juvenile delinquency statistics in Surabaya from January to 22 November 2016 total juvenile delinquency handled by the Satpol PP team was 793 cases. The details are 597 men and 196 women. This number has increased if compared to last year as many as 675 cases. In the final note in 2015 the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) revealed that, overall the number of children as perpetrators in crime 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 deviated by the community or the government. For a long time the terminology "juvenile delinquency" seemed to be a tool for articulating the interests of various groups or even stigma given by society or the government. The fact shows that the deviant behavior carried out by the child is always resolved by the reasoning that the penitentiary is a correction institution.

This condition is almost the same as some other countries as Reginald Dwayne Betts's study in his titled *Only Once I Thought About Suicide* (Yale law Journal Vol 125 January 15, 2016) stated:

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 did not know what it meant to be transferred to criminal court. But I would learn. Following John DiLulio's super-predator theory, state prosecutors began to rely increasingly on statutory mechanisms that allowed them to transfer children from juvenile to criminal court, where, if found guilty, they would be exposed to the same punishments and same prisons as people eighteen or older.

Until now in Indonesia, the Reginald Dwayne Betts study still found its reality. Many deviant behaviors of children are directly used by the means of reasoning, while the study of in-depth studies related to the real factors that contribute to the realization of these deviations has not been studied clearly.

In the following contemporary conditions, it is the starting point for researchers to submit criminological studies on deviant behavior of children in society to be studied. First, so far in dealing with the resolution of problematic children, many have been carried out through reasoning facilities by ignoring other factors that have contributed to the control of juvenile delinquency as well as the social ties that exist in society. Second, there has not been a specific study in the criminology perspective, understanding the correlational factors of these symptoms that are rooted in society. The three studies of juvenile delinquency with the approach of Social Control theory have not been many enthusiasts where the theory emphasizes aspects of social attachment to children. The Fourth Social Control Theory of Travis Hirschi with aspects of Attachment, Involvement, Commitment, and Belief, has not been much tried to be criticized through a study whether the theory is appropriately applied to Indonesian society with a high plurality.

This study aims
1. describing the phenomenon of child delinquency and the trend of juvenile delinquency in the community and reviewing the factual needs of children that are difficult to obtain so that they are restrained from deviant actions;
 1. finding links between causes of child delinquency and contemporary conditions faced and critically analyzing correlational relationships between social bonds and social delinquency in children;
 2. examine and critically analyze the Social Control theory of Travis Hirschi and look for correlations between social bonds and child delinquency in the community. The results of this study will be used to design the appropriate construct of criminological theoretical concepts in understanding juvenile delinquency in society.
Through the concept that will be realized, the development and application of criminology will be carried out from their own country research which is more compatible with scientific indigenization, especially criminology. And the concept of criminology which is born will update the study so far, and can be used as a discussion of the present in reviewing the trends in deviant behavior by children in all aspects. The research findings are very useful in the context of renewing the concept of criminology related to the study of deviant behavior of children who indeed today always use the concept of western concepts with all theories adopted without seeing clearly the harmony with Indonesia

2.   RESEARCH METHOD
The main research method used is a qualitative method with a criminolytic research approach. Field research will be focused on 6 (six) research sites with consideration as outlined in the methodology section (research location). In an effort to find the right criminological concept of the child's delinquency phenomena, the stages of research will be pursued, starting from the determination of the object and place of research, the determination of the analysis unit and observation unit, to intensive research in the field. The phasing is an exploration stage, a stage of field data collection, and a stage of data processing and interpretation.

3.   FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY & THE NORM CONTROL

Deviant behavior occurs as a result of the inappropriate socialization process. The process of socialization can be considered unsuccessful if the individual is not able to explore the norms of the community in order to be part of him. The messages conveyed by socialization agents such as family, playmates, schools, and mass media are not commensurate or conflicting with each other. For example: a family gives a message not to smoke to family members in this case is abak, but the child sees or reads in the mass media how cigarettes are advertised with great interest. He also saw his playmates all smoke. This condition causes the child to experience inner conflict between respecting norms or values given by the family or choosing norms that develop in the playing group. The process of imperfect socialization can also arise due to defects suffered since birth, both mental disorders, mental disorders and so forth.   In a theoretical perspective, the most reliable and very popular social theory was put forward by Travis Hirschi (1969). Hirschi, with his expertise in revising previous theories about social control, has provided a clear picture of the concept of social bond Travis Hirschi agreed with Durkheim and was convinced that one's behavior reflected a variety of views on morality. Hirschi argues that someone is free to commit a crime or behavior deviation. (Utari 2012 : 75) In addition to using neutralization techniques to explain the intended behavior, Hirschi also emphasizes that the behavior is caused by the lack of attachment or lack of moral attachment to the community
The Social Control Theory departs from an assumption or assumption that individuals in society have the same likelihood of being "good" or "evil." even so it becomes evil if the people make it that way.

The relationship between Attachment and Commitment is often stated to tend to change in reverse. According to research on delinquency, one of the "problems" of teenagers from the lower classes is that they are unable to decide on attachments to parents and peers. (Gottfredson, and Hirschi (eds). 1987 : 79) that prevents them from devoting enough 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 between attachment to the other and trust in the moral validity of existing regulations. (Gottfredson and Hirschi (eds). 1987: 62)

Control theory has a number of weaknesses and strengths. The weaknesses are oriented to: 1. this theory attempts to explain juvenile delinquency and not crime by adults; 2. this theory pays considerable attention to attitudes, desires and behaviors which, although deviant, are often the behavior of adults; 3. social bonds in Hirschi's theories such as values, belief, norms and attitudes are never clearly defined; 4. failure to explain the opportunity that results in more or less social bonds. (Hagan 2007 : 93)
While the power of social control, lies in aspects: 1. this theory can be tested empirically by many scholars such as Wiatrowski, Griswold and Roberts; 2. social control theory is one of contemporary theories that has a strong appeal in terms of encouraging meaningful researches. (Hagan 2007 :105)

It is here that the reality is that deviant behavior carried out by children can be the result of aberrant subcultural value-socialization process. A child who is raised in an environment that considers drunkenness, fighting, and prostitution as a matter of fact tends to carry out similar acts of deviance. Deviations come from different associations (differential association) that are learned through the process of cultural transfer. (Utari 2013 : 37)Through this learning process, children absorb a subculture deviating from certain groups or environments in society.

The results of the study show that in society there are forms of social deviations that can be categorized: primary deviations and secondary deviations.

1. Primary irregularities
This deviation is temporary or only temporary, because it is only done once or at any time even it tends not to happen again. And people who carry out these deviant behaviors are usually still acceptable to their social groups or the community because they are only temporary and usually will not be done again. (Utari 2013 : 76)For example not using a helmet when driving on highways and so on.

2. Secondary deviations
Secondary deviations are social deviations that are repeated repeatedly even though sanctions have been given to them. So that the perpetrators of this deviation are generally known as NGOs who behave deviant. For example: murder, rape, drunks, carpets and so on.

Based on the number of perpetrators, deviant behavior can be divided into several:

   a. Individual deviations, deviations carried out by an individual by taking actions that deviate from the prevailing norms. For example: stealing chicken done alone.
   b. Group deviations, penyimoangan done in groups by taking actions that deviate from the prevailing norms. For example: groups of robbers, gang gangs or mafias.While based on its nature, deviant behavior can be divided into two, namely:

   a. Positive deviationPositive deviations are deviations that have a positive impact because they contain innovative, creative, and enriching alternatives. So, positive deviations are deviations that lead to the coveted social values, even though the methods taken seem to deviate from the prevailing norms. as a taxi driver and so on
   b. Negative deviationNegative deviations are deviations that tend to act towards social values that are seen as low and bad. In this negative deviation, the actions taken will be denounced by the community and the perpetrators cannot be tolerated by the community. For example, gambling, theft, prostitution, etc. Besides that, in the study it was produced data that the trend of deviant behavior could take the form of:

   1. Criminality.
 That is behavior that violates the law and violates social norms so that people oppose it (Sahetapy :2005) For example: murder, theft, persecution, corruption, kidnapping etc. Crime or criminality is not an event that has been taken from birth or a biological inheritance. Some experts emphasize the form of processes such as imitation, the implementation of the role of social differential associations, compensation, identification, personal self-concept and aggressive disappointment as processes that cause a person to become a criminal. Crime can be done by men and women, children and adults. E.H. Sutherland argues that evil behavior is learned in interactions with other people and that the person gets bad behavior as a result of the interaction he does with people who behave with tendencies against existing legal norms.

   2. 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 the existence of certain risks and expectations on the events of the game, competition, race and events that are not or uncertain results. At first gambling was in the form of a free time filler game to conserve the heart but gradually added money as a bet. Forms of gambling include playing dady, bridge cards and dominoes.

3. Sex Behavior outside of Marriage

The results of the study also obtained data that deviated behavior in the form of sexual behavior outside of marriage. Sexual behavior outside of marriage or adultery is an act that violates the rules and must be subject to sanctions.

One form of sexual behavior outside of marriage is prostitution or prostitution. According to professor W.A. Bonger, prostitution is a social phenomenon where women sell themselves by doing sexual acts as their livelihood.

In addition there are also several forms of sexual deviations such as homosexuals who have same-sex relations, necrophilia, namely having sex with people who have died, pedophilia, namely having sex with children as victims, Transvetitism, namely satisfying sexual desires by wearing opposite sex clothes exhibitionism, namely sexual exploitation by showing its genitals .

4. Abuse of illegal drugs

In the beginning, some narcotics and illegal drugs were used by doctors in an effort to reduce the excessive pain experienced by their patients. However, the drug eventually becomes a drug because it is used by people who are deviant. (Utari : 2018 : 73) Drug abuse is more common in adolescents because of their unstable emotional development and tend to want to try something, anxious conditions, family situations that do not harmonious, wrong choice of friends, etc. (Utari 2018 : 63) Examples of prohibited drugs are narcotics (marijuana, opium, putaw), psychotropic (ecstasy, magadon) and alcohol.

Deviations in the Form of Lifestyle

This deviation is more of an attitude of arrogance or arrogance towards something that it has such as wealth, power, and intelligence. (Sahetapy, J.E.,2005 : 201) An arrogant attitude can be done by someone who wants to cover up his wealth (Sahetapy 2005: 93) In social life there is always a means of social control or a means of control to control the various behaviors of these members within the limits of conformist behavior. This means that human behavior is always limited in terms of what can be done and which should not be done. This limit is certainly in the form of orders and prohibitions. This command and prohibition on human behavior is called social control.

4. INABILITY OF SOCIAL CONTROL AS THE POWER OF CONTROL OF BREAKING BEHAVIOR

Bruce J. Cohen (in Setiadi, 2011: 252) argues that "Social control is the methods used to encourage someone to be in harmony with the wishes of certain broad groups or communities. Meanwhile, Joseph S. Roucek (in Setiadi, 2011: 252) limits "social control of all processes, both planned and unplanned that are educational, inviting, or even forcing citizens to comply with prevailing social rules and values". In line with Roucek, Setiadi (2011: 253) provides a limitation "Social control is a method and process of monitoring that is planned or not which aims to invite, educate, and even force citizens to adhere to the norms and social values that apply in their groups" (Sahetapy, 2005: 97)

From these various limitations it can be interpreted that social control is all means or processes of supervision that are educational, inviting, or even compelling students to adhere to social principles 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 the community, social norms contain expectations that serve as guidelines for behavior. Social control is a mechanism to prevent irregularities and direct community members to act according to institutionalized norms and values.

If social control is not implemented, it is easy for irregularities and other immoral acts to occur. Setiadi (2011) divides the characteristics of social control into two, namely: a. Preventive social control The nature of preventive control is all forms of social control in the form of prevention of deviations so that social life remains conducive (conformist). The conformist state of social life will only be achieved if social behavior is under control. Thus, preventive measures are the possibility of violations of prevailing social norms. b. Repressive social control Repressive social control is a form of social control that aims to restore social chaos or return the situation of deviation to become a conducive (conformist) condition. Thus, repressive social control is a form of control in which social deviations have occurred then returned again so that the social situation becomes normal again. That is a situation where people obey social norms again. (Setiadi, 2011: 255-256) Preventive social control is carried out before irregularities occur with the aim of preventing deviant behavior. This preventive social control can be in the form of appeals, guidance and outreach by the parties concerned. Repressive control is control carried out after irregularities occur. Repressive control is more widely used by the public.

Repressive social controls are usually followed by imposition of sanctions for perpetrators of social irregularities. (Park, R. E. : 2008 : 96). For example, a student who violates school rules or discipline, the student is subject to sanctions so that school order can be maintained again. Maryati (2001) classifies the types of social controls to prevent deviant behavior, among others, as follows:

1. Rumors (gossip).

Rumors (gossip) are hearsay (rumors). This news is in the form of news that spreads quickly and sometimes not based on facts or reality. The truth of the news is still in doubt. Gossip as a form of social control can make the offender aware of his actions and return to behaviors that are in accordance with the norms in his community.

2. Rebuke.

Reprimand is a reminder aimed at someone who is making a deviation. Reprimand can be oral or oral. The purpose of the warning is to make the perpetrator as soon as possible aware of the mistakes he has made. Reprimand in formal organizations is done in stages. Usually reprimand is done three times in writing. If reprimand after reprimand is ignored, the offender will be subject to disciplinary sanctions. William III and McShane 2008 :85)

3. Punishment (punishment).

Punishment is a negative sanction given to someone who violates written or unwritten rules (William III and Marilyn McShane. 2008 : 49)

4. Education.

Education is an institutionalized social control in both the family and community environment. Education guides a person to become a human who is responsible and useful for religion, religion and nation. (Abdussalam, H.R., 2007 :89) Education in schools not only teaches knowledge and skills, but also educates disciplines to act orderly and orderly in life in society. (Utari 2007 : 87)

5. Religion.

Religion is a way of life to achieve happiness in the world and in the hereafter for its adherents. (Therefore, a person embracing a religion is required to carry out his obligations and stay away from the prohibitions outlined in his religious teachings. If someone believes in and adheres to his religion, then automatically the behavior will be controlled from a form of deviant behavior. (Utari 2007:85)

Physical abuse. This action is actually the last alternative in social control if other alternatives are not effective. (Maryati, 2001: 113-114)

Of the various types of controls mentioned above, controls that are more widely used in schools in controlling deviant behavior are reprimand and punishment. Where the teacher gives a reprimand when students do deviations and punishments when the teacher finds students caught doing deviant behavior.
There are various ways of social control so that community members behave in harmony with the values and norms that exist in the community. The ways to control the social is by persuasive and coercive ways (Muin, 2006: 171).
The persuasive way emphasizes the effort to invite or guide community members to be able to act in accordance with the rules or norms that apply in society. (Asmani 2012: 59) This method emphasizes in terms of cognitive values (knowledge) and affective values (attitudes). A coercive way is social control that emphasizes actions or threats that use physical strength. The purpose of this action is so that the perpetrator is deterred and does not do the deed again. (Asmani 2012. : 85) However, these methods are very dangerous because violence / coercion will also cause negative responses both directly and indirectly (Muin, 2006: 171). Because, if solving problems with violence will produce a lot of violence too.

Every society we always encounter is a memberdeviate.
Likewise, also irregularities can occur in schools carried out by problem students. Horton and Hunt (1984: 65) state, "Deviant behavior is any behavior that is stated as a violation of the norms of a community group." (Frank P. William III dan Marilyn McShane. 2008 : 42) Someone who has violated norms in society is also called a deviant behavior. Furthermore, Setiadi (2011: 188) states, "deviant behavior is basically all human behavior carried out both individually or in groups not in accordance with applicable values and norms within the group. "(Frank P. William III dan Marilyn McShane. 2008 :91)

Bruce J. Cohen (in Muin, 2006: 153), "limits deviant behavior as any behavior that does not succeed in adjusting to the will of a particular community or group in society." Regarding self-adjustment, (Fatimah 2008: 194) defines "Self-adjustment is a natural and dynamic process that aims to change individual behavior so that relationships are more in line with the conditions of the environment." (Sahetapy ,2005 : 63)This means that when perverts can adjust to the values and norms that apply, harmony will be created.

From the understanding of the experts above, it can be interpreted that deviant behavior is all human behavior that violates the rules, values and norms in a community group because it cannot adjust to the wishes of the community groups. The deviant actions, both primary and secondary, do not just happen but develop through periods of time and also as a result of a series of stages of interaction that involve interpretations of the agreement to act deviant. Deviant experiences are also supported by weak self-control and loose community control. Abdussalam 2007:95) In an institution such as a school, students are said to commit irregularities if they do not obey the existing school rules. Asmani (2012) states that the forms of deviant behavior that occur in school include: a) Long hair for male students, b) Hair dyed, c) Tattooed skin, d) Smoking, e) Fighting, f) Stealing, g) Damaging friends' bikes / motorbikes, h) Free intercourse, i) Not going to school, j) Often skipping, k) Not disciplined, l) Crowded in class (noisy), m) Playing PS at the time of class, and n) Polluting classes and school page (Asmani 2012: 106-121)

CONCLUSION

Deviant behavior is a behavior or action carried out by a person or group of people who violates the norms, values and rules that apply in society which results in disruption to public order and security. This behavior is generally caused because the individual or group cannot absorb the values and norms into him, so he cannot distinguish which behavior is appropriate and which behavior is inappropriate to do.

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