

# The Diversity of Delinquency Behaviors and Causal Factors: A Study of Juvenile Delinquences in Batulicin – Tanah Bumbu Regency, South Kalimantan Province

Hemy Heryati Anward, Emma Yuniarrahmah, Neka Erlyani, and Zairin Noor Helmi

**Abstract**—Batulicin, capital city of Tanah Bumbu Regency – South Kalimantan Province is surrounded by coal mining areas. Consequently the city has experienced changes rapidly, in terms of social, economic, public services and infrastructures. The social changes that have occurred in Batulicin are the result of coal mining enterprises, dominated by the negative impact; especially on juvenile behaviors. Therefore the purpose of this study is to obtain an overview of the diversity of juvenile delinquency behaviors and its causes in Batulicin, Tanah Bumbu Regency, South Kalimantan.

According to Theory of Psychoanalysis, Healy and Bronner (1950s) said that juvenile delinquency has been caused by both psychogenetical and sociogenetical factors and subsequently led to diversity of delinquency behaviors among the juveniles. Therefore, both psychological and sociological approaches should be taken into account. According to psychogenetical theory, juvenile delinquency is considered as a compensation from psychological conflict which is experienced by adolescent to respond external stimulus and pathological family life. However, these psychogenetical factors have been also supported by socio-psychological changes in society which have influenced adolescents directly. Within this approach, delinquency behavior is identified as isolated delinquency.

This study used qualitative methods. The data collection techniques are in-depth interviews, observation and documentation. The selection technique of the informants is according to the purposive of research, which are 10 students of three high schools in Batulicin who act delinquency behaviors, and 4 (four) key persons.

The results showed that juvenile delinquency behaviors in Batulicin have had diverse forms such as truancy, smoking, engage in a gang, pornography, alcoholic and drugs consumptions, free sex, even crime. It has been found both psychogenetical and sociogenetical factors (e.g: divorcement, parental and family disfunction, or excessive living facilities, and environments, peers, rapid social changes, e-media, etc) have been the matter of facts that have caused juvenile delinquency behaviors.

**Keywords**—Juvenile delinquency behavior, psychogenetics, sociogenics.

Hemy Heryati Anward, Emma Yuniarrahmah, Neka Erlyani are with Department of Psychology, Faculty of Medicine of Lambung Mangkurat University.

Zairin Noor Helmi is with Department of Medical Education, Faculty of Medicine of Lambung Mangkurat University.

(Email: e-mail: hemy\_ha12@yahoo.com)

## I. INTRODUCTION

**B**ATULICIN, capital city of Tanah Bumbu Regency – South Kalimantan Province is surrounded by coal mining areas. Consequently the city has experienced changes rapidly, in terms of social, economic, public services, infrastructures, and a variety of information from various sources. Therefore, the society of Batulicin have to be able to accept and adapt to social change. Young people have been part of society, in which for this situation, teenagers have been often having a sensitive personality. Their mental condition is still unstable and full of conflict. Therefore, they are not able to prevent the negative effect of the change. It is difficult for the children and teenager to distinguish which behavior or positive value that can be emulated by them. Moreover, the children and teenager are easily influenced by external stimuli. The conditions may eventually make teenagers behave disobedient to moral values, religious norms, social norms and the norms of living in the community. Hence it will leads to delinquency behavior.

Juvenile delinquency is delinquency or crime committed by teenagers who are against the law, anti-social, anti-moral, and religious norms (Walgito in Sudarsono, 1991). The example of juvenile delinquency behaviors that occur are criminal offense, taking drugs, drinking, smoking, violation, free sex, abortion, riot, extortion, theft, rape, etc. The phenomenon of juvenile delinquency usually has occurred in big cities. However, it started to spread in small cities to remote villages in the regency. Tanah Bumbu, South Kalimantan is one of the regency that has high cases on drugs trading activity. According Santrock (2002) and Sudarsono (1991) there are several factors that influence the behavior of juvenile delinquency. These factors are a negative identity, low self-control, influenced from friends, parental influence, socio-economic status, the state of society, and the quality of environment around the residence. Moreover, according Kartono (2005) juvenile delinquency is a product of mental and emotional constitution that is very unstable and defective. The delinquency is not for purely from the teenage itself, but it might from the family problems that cannot be addressed by the teenagers (Soekarno, 2004).

In 2012 (Anward and Erlyani), a pilot study conducted in the mining area in the village Timbung Tapin. It was obtained that the teenagers in the area have aggressive behavior, delinquency, and familiar with free sex. Therefore it is necessary to do more research on juvenile delinquency as a result of social changes that occurred in the mining area. So, this study aims to look at the forms of juvenile delinquency and its factors that influence in Batulicin, Tanah Bumbu Regency, South Kalimantan.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Kartono (2005) have said that the symptoms of juvenile delinquency is a social phenomenon that can be observed and can be measured by its quantity and quality. However, in some cases it cannot be observed and remain hidden, only the symptom that can be felt. While in dynamic condition, the symptom of juvenile delinquency is a symptom that is constantly evolving. It is progressively parallel with the development of technology, industrialization, and urbanization which has undergone major social changes. According to Gatti, Tremblay, and Vitaro (2009), the causes or factors that influence the behavior of the delinquency are factors peers (affected by the invitation of a friend), the search for identity of maturity factor (want to show their identity as an adult male), weak self-control factor (less able to control the desires), family factors (see the behavior of nearby such as a parent or sibling of the delinquency behavior, weak parental control), factor of technological progress (easy to access porn sites), social environmental factors (ease of getting drugs and liquor/alcohol, unsafe neighborhoods).

Factors peers, the search for identity maturity, and weak self-control provide a substantial contribution to the behavior of juvenile delinquency. Various facts revealed that many teenagers who did mischief behavior are usually spent most of their time hanging out with friends who also perform delinquency behavior (Weerman and Hoeve, 2012). The influence from friends affects them to imitate, learn, and get cigarettes, drugs, porn sites, etc. Komalasari and Helmi (2001) have found that peers have a very important meaning for teenagers. The teenager needs to be accepted and made efforts to avoid rejection from the group. In general, adolescent delinquency was acted because the teenager have desire to obtain recognition of his ego. They want to stand out and be known by many people. In addition, juvenile delinquency can be caused by a failure of self-control system, the failure to monitor and regulate their instinctive actions or their primitive emotion which is directed into the act of delinquency (Kartono, 2005).

Family factors also become one of the causes of juvenile delinquency. Criminal patterns of father, mother, or one of the family members can duplicate the pattern of delinquency into all other family members (Kartono, 2005). Parental criminal behavior is easily transmitted to their children, especially for children at the age of puberty or adolescence in unstable mental condition. Gngale (2009) stated that juvenile

delinquency is caused by a lack of family structure to function optimally. This can be caused by a lack of moral lessons taught by parents, low economic level, and the quality and quantity of time together between parent and child are less than optimal. More positively tied a child with his parents will bring the lower the tendency of children involved behavioral aberrations. In line with the research of Hajar, Baier, Boehnke, and Hagan (2007) and research Wong, Slotboom, and Bijleverd (2010) stated the family that is not functioning properly will affect the behavior of adolescents. Good family will be positive for the development of the child, while the terrible families will affect negatively the development of their children.

Easy access to information because of advances in technology allows individuals to access a variety of information including pornographic or sex, that should not been watched by children and adolescents (Yulianto, 2010). The rise of pornography on online media or the Internet is a strong factor for individuals to behave sexually. Internet technology offers users to access the internet endlessly. This includes subjects related to sexuality as internet facilitates to spread the pornography. Such information is very difficult to prevent and easily accessible even to small towns. The situation may damage the adolescent personality and it can bring them to sexual delinquency.

The increase in the number of delinquency that occurred in society with high conflict culture. This is also occurred in countries experiencing a lot of fast-paced social change, such as port areas, military bases, industrial area, a center of trade, capital, air and sea bases, etc (Kartono, 2005). The social environment like stated above can create a downfall of old values, in which to be replaced with new values that are marginal. Community members seemed to lose grip of values and norms that should be used as guidelines to behave in society (Hadisuprpto, 1997). The most vulnerable groups affected by social changes are a group of children and adolescents. They are not able to stem the negative effect of the change so that the children and adolescents difficult to sort out the behavior or positive values which can be emulated by them and easily influenced by external stimuli. Kartono (2005) said that pathological social conditions has declined the parental supervision to the young adult. The main problem is not fundamentally pathological problems, but the speed factor of social change, resulting in a lot of instability in the political sector, the economy, education, family environment, and social institutions in the community. Therefore, norms, control and social sanctions became weaker, resulting in the behavior of children and adolescents who are uncontrolled and uncontrollable. Tas, Ribeaud, and Cruyff (2004) have found that social control, the role of society, has effect on the control of juvenile delinquency.

So, according to Theory of Psychoanalysis, Healy and Bronner (1950s), it could be said that juvenile delinquency has been caused by both psychogenetical and sociogenetical factors and subsequently led to diversity of delinquency behaviors

among the juveniles. Therefore, both psychological and sociological approaches should be taken into account. On psychogenetical theory, juvenile delinquency is considered as a compensation from psychological conflict which is experienced by adolescent to respond external stimulus and pathological family life. However, these psychogenetical factors have been also supported by socio-psychological changes in society which have influenced adolescents directly. Within this approach, delinquency behavior is identified as isolated delinquency.

### III. RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a qualitative design of the case study method. The case study is a research method that arises to understand the complex nature of social phenomena, in the context of real life (Yin, 1994). The data collection techniques are in-depth interviews, observation, Test of personality (Baum, tree and HTP), FGD and documentation. The selection technique of subjects is according to the purposive of research (Poerwandari, 1998), which are 10 students of SMKN I, SMAN I and MAN (three high schools in Batulicin) who act delinquency behaviors, and 4 (four) key persons.

### IV. RESULT

The following forms of delinquency behavior which has been performed by research subjects: (1) smoking, (2) ditching school, (3) drinking alcohol, (4) consuming illegal drugs, (5) engage in a gang, (6) wild racing, (7) watching porn (pornography), (8) free sex, (9) even crime (raping). Some of the subject started doing this behavior recently, but some others claimed they conduct those behavior a few years earlier. In addition, all subjects have not conducted just one delinquency behavior, but they have done more than one mischief behavior. For example, the subject HF has done sexual delinquency behavior with some girlfriend, also did the smoking behavior and ditching school. Other student said she brought her boy friend into the bedroom, and was left alone by her parents.

There are students who had pornographic videos on his HP (he obtained the video by responding toads that are informed via SMS). There are students who are interested watching pornographic videos every week, even more than once. There are also girls who became prostitute and pregnant, even students who were caught having sex in the school garden (2009). In 2008s, there was "Kijil Gang", which is becomes a lot of attention from the community and the police. The gang is trapped schoolgirls to be the victims of their sexual behavior. The modus was a young man (a student) are acting to seduce an innocent school girl. The victimis invited to the party to be given alcohol or drugs. Once the victimis unconscious, she was raped. The Gang is currently also working through facebook. The gang Sevensix also one of the gang who act negatively, such as drunkenness, negative action at midnight. Motorcycle gang used the streets around the local government office area to be a wild race area especially in the

afternoon and evening. Drugs and liquor are also available, where anyone can purchase it easily at small stall in the roadside.

This study have found several factors that cause delinquency behaviors, among others:

a. Influence from peers; the main factors that affect the subject to perform mischief behavior are peer influence.

b. Parenting by parents; because of seeing parents or a family environment that perform the delinquency behaviors. Parental control on children's behavior is also not strict.

c. Low self-control; most of the research subject had difficulty in controlling their desires associated with delinquency behavior. They have the urge to attempt and perform the disobedient behavior. Their adolescence was unstable therefore it makes the subjects difficult to control their desires.

d. Inferiority; more than half subjects have no been enough self confidence. So, they have easily obey to destructive influences.

e. Low motivation of achievement; most of subjects have no good enough motivation of achievement. They have no had positive goals in many of their activities.

f. Unstable emotion; most of subjects have no good enough stability of emotion

g. Environmental quality around the neighborhood; the environment that have no had any protection against drugs and alcohol sellers could trigger delinquency behavior among the subject. They have a great opportunity to do mischief behavior, such as drug and alcohol as it is traded in stalls around the residence. In addition, the subject might imitate mischief behavior that has been done in their environment.

h. Advance in Technology bring an easier way to access into a variety of information. However, it is misused by the subject to access porn sites or to relate others who may facilitate to sexual delinquency behavior that trigger them to perform sexual delinquency behavior.

### V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results, it can be concluded that: (1) the forms of delinquency conducted by some of teenagers in Batulicin have been smoking, ditching school, drinking alcohol, consuming illegal drugs, wild racing, engage in a gang, and sexual delinquency behaviors, even crime (raping), (2) all of them did not just form one of delinquency behaviors, but they have done mischief behavior in several forms at once, and (3) factors that influence the behavior of the emerging delinquency are:

- factors peers,
- weakness of the characteristic of personality, so less able to control the desires,
- family factors,
- factor of technological progress, and
- social environmental factors.

Finally, it could be said that juvenile delinquency behaviors in Batulicin have had diverse forms which have been quite

distressed. It also has been found both psychogenetical and sociogenical factors have been the matter of facts that have caused juvenile delinquency behaviors.

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