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Phenomenon of Juvenile Delinquency In Purwokerto Village, Patebon District, Kendal Regency, Central Java

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Abstract. In Purwokerto Village, Patebon District, Kendal Regency, Central Java, the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency has increased rapidly in recent years. This delinquency includes various behaviors that violate social and legal rules, such as fighting, vandalism, drug abuse, and other violations. To determine the components that contribute to juvenile delinquency in the village and its impact on adolescents' social lives. This study uses a qualitative descriptive methodology. As a result of in-depth interviews and observations of participants, it was found that some of the main factors influencing adolescent deviant behavior are changes in family structure, negative peer influence, and lack of supervision and guidance from family and society. The purpose of this study is to provide practical recommendations to stop and handle juvenile delinquency in Purwokerto Village.

Keywords: Moral Education, Juvenile Delinquency, Social Factors,

34 **Abstrak.** Di Desa Purwokerto, Kecamatan Patebon, Kabupaten Kendal, Jawa Tengah, fenomena kenakalan remaja telah meningkat pesat dalam beberapa tahun terakhir. Kenakalan ini mencakup berbagai perilaku yang melanggar aturan sosial dan hukum, seperti perkelahian, vandalisme, penyalahgunaan narkoba, dan pelanggaran lainnya. Untuk menentukan komponen yang berkontribusi terhadap kenakalan remaja di desa tersebut dan dampaknya terhadap kehidupan sosial remaja. Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi deskriptif kualitatif. Sebagai hasil dari wawancara mendalam dan observasi para peserta, ditemukan bahwa beberapa faktor utama yang mempengaruhi perilaku menyimpang remaja adalah perubahan struktur keluarga, pengaruh teman sebaya yang tidak baik, dan kurangnya pengawasan dan bimbingan dari keluarga dan masyarakat. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk memberikan rekomendasi praktis untuk menghentikan dan menangani kenakalan remaja di Desa Purwokerto.

Kata kunci: Faktor Sosial, Kenakalan Remaja, Pendidikan Moral

1. INTRODUCTION

In many areas, including Purwokerto Village, Patebon District, Kendal Regency, Central Java, juvenile delinquency continues to be a concern. Juvenile crime includes various behaviors that are contrary to social, religious, and legal ethics, such as fighting, vandalism, drug abuse, brawls, and criminal acts such as theft. This phenomenon affects social stability and security in the surrounding environment as well as the moral and psychological growth of adolescents.

The phenomenon of juvenile delinquency in Purwokerto Village has increased in recent years. This is indicated by reports of various events involving teenagers, both in and out of school. The number of cases of juvenile delinquency that have increased in this village is very diverse and complex. One factor that is often mentioned is changes in family structure, where due to economic

pressures and changes in lifestyle, the role of parents in supervising and educating children is decreasing. In addition, the increasingly widespread use of information and communication technology without adequate supervision makes teenagers more easily exposed to dangerous content that can trigger deviant behavior.

Teenagers' behavior is influenced by the social environment in Purwokerto Village. This village is the center of cultural and economic transformation. The pattern of social interaction has undergone major changes as a result of the shift from a conventional agrarian society to a more modern and heterogeneous society, including among teenagers. Because there is no place to express their talents and interests, such as a place for sports, art, or other positive activities, some teenagers spend their free time with things that are not useful or even harmful.

Negative peer influence is one of the main factors that drives adolescents to delinquency. Adolescents often engage in delinquency due to pressure or encouragement from their peer group, who often seek identity and recognition through actions that are not in accordance with norms. On the other hand, the lack of law enforcement and the lack of public awareness of the importance of actively participating in environmental supervision worsen the situation.

To combat juvenile delinquency in Purwokerto Village, a comprehensive approach involving all stakeholders, such as families, schools, community leaders, and the village government, is needed. The purpose of this study is to thoroughly study the factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency in this village, as well as the impacts it has on the social life and development of adolescents themselves. By gaining a better understanding of this problem, it is hoped that useful methods can be developed to prevent and deal with juvenile delinquency and create a better environment for adolescent development in Purwokerto Village.

This research is also expected to help in the creation of public policies that pay more attention to the needs of adolescents and develop their potential positively. This is important to create a young generation that is not only not involved in deviant behavior, but can also contribute positively to the development of villages and the wider community.

2. THEORITICAL

Definition of Phenomenon

Phenomenon, according to Waluyo (2011:18), is a collection of events and conditions that can be observed and assessed through a scientific lens or a particular discipline. According to Waters (1994:30), the phenomenon school emerged in response to Comte's positivist approach.

This approach always relies on clear symptoms and objective social facts. Edmund Husserl introduced phenomena as a branch of philosophy and an approach to thinking. He abandoned the truth as it appears, a phenomenon that appears real which is a reflection of a reality that does not stand alone, because what appears is an object full of transcendental meaning.

According to Sarwono (2010:12), phenomena are also defined as follows:

1. Phenomena are things that can be witnessed with the five senses and can be explained and assessed scientifically (such as natural phenomena). Example: Eclipse is one of the sciences.
2. Phenomenon is defined as something extraordinary or a miracle. Example: While society does not believe in the existence of an authoritative leader, the figure is unique.
3. Phenomenon is defined as fact and reality. Example: The event is a history that cannot be ignored.

In the Dictionary of Sociology and Population describes the phenomenon as the main component of variables that are sociologically considered stable. According to Haryono Suyono in Aria Gautama (2011:12), phenomenology is a discipline that studies phenomena and does not try to explain why symptoms or events occur.

Therefore, based on the above definitions, a phenomenon is an unusual event that occurs in society that can be seen, felt, and observed by humans and is interesting to study or research scientifically.

Definition of Teenagers

Adolescence is a period of transitional development between childhood and adulthood that includes biological, cognitive, and social emotional changes. A person is called an adolescent can be different, according to the WHO (World Health Organization) view that the definition of adolescence is put forward through three criteria, namely biological, psychological, and socio-economic. So it can be explained that adolescence is a period in which individuals develop from the first time they show their secondary sexual signs until they reach social maturity. "Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. This transition period often confronts the individual concerned with confusing situations, on the one hand still a child, but on the other hand he must behave like an adult. Situations that cause conflict like this often cause strange, awkward behaviors and if not controlled can become delinquency "(Sarwono, 2012:72).

According to WHO, adolescents are residents in the age range of 10-19 years, according to the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2014,

adolescents are residents in the age range of 10-18 years and according to the Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) the age range of adolescents is 10-24 years and not yet married. Adolescence is a transition period or transition period from childhood to adulthood. During this period, growth and development are so rapid, both physically and mentally.

In the development of a person's personality, adolescence has a special meaning, but adolescence has an unclear place in the series of a person's development process. This is because adolescents are not included in the child group, but they are also not included in the adult group. A child has not yet finished developing, an adult can be considered fully developed. While adolescents, although they have started to develop, have not been able to master their physical and psychological functions well. Teenagers are in an interim status as a result of the position given by their parents and partly obtained from their own efforts which then give them a certain prestige. This status is related to the transition period that occurs after sexual maturity (puberty). This transition period is necessary for teenagers to learn how to bear their responsibilities later in adulthood.

Definition of Juvenile Delinquency

According to Kartono (2019), juvenile delinquency is defined as a criminal act committed by adolescents or young people caused by social neglect, which causes them to develop deviant behavior. According to Rahmat (2016), juvenile delinquency is defined as behavior that violates criminal regulations committed by adolescents or referred to as the transition period from adolescence to adulthood. However, Musbikin (2013) stated that juvenile delinquency is an act committed by adolescents and violates the law that is anti-social, anti-moral, and violates religious norms. Therefore, violations committed by adults will be considered crimes.

Hurlock (1980) also stated that juvenile delinquency is a violation of the law committed by adolescents and can lead to imprisonment. According to Santrock (2007), juvenile delinquency includes various types of behavior, including socially unacceptable behavior (such as causing trouble at school), status violations (such as running away from home), and criminal acts. Juvenile delinquency is a symptom of social illness (pathology) in children and adolescents caused by social neglect that triggers deviant behavior. According to Karlina (2020), juvenile delinquency includes various things, from unacceptable behavior in the social environment to status violations to criminal acts.

According to various definitions given by experts, juvenile delinquency is a complex phenomenon that includes various types of deviant behavior committed by adolescents, such as

violations of criminal law, religious norms, or social norms. The conclusion of these various definitions is that juvenile delinquency is a manifestation of a person's inability to internalize the values that apply in their society. External factors often cause this, such as social neglect, an unfriendly environment, and lack of supervision and guidance from adults around them.

Juvenile crime is not just deviant behavior; it is a reflection of the identity crisis that adolescents experience during the transition to adulthood. Adolescents today are often searching for their own identity and trying to fit in with their social environment. When they do not get enough support and direction, they tend to seek recognition and identity through deviant behavior, which can eventually lead to criminal acts.

In addition, juvenile delinquency can also be considered a form of protest or response to their dissatisfaction with situations or environments that they consider unfair. Therefore, a comprehensive approach is needed to combat juvenile delinquency. This approach should emphasize law enforcement and prevention through education, guidance, and rehabilitation. In addition, researchers emphasize how important it is for families, schools, and communities to create an environment that supports the positive development of adolescents so that they can grow into honest and responsible people.

3. METHOD

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. This approach was chosen to obtain an in-depth picture of the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency. The study was conducted in Purwokerto Village, Patebon District, Kendal City. The study was conducted for 45 days, from July 4 to August 17, 2024. The subjects of the study included adolescents aged 12-21 years who lived in Purwokerto Village, parents, community leaders, and local authorities.

Data collection techniques with in-depth interviews conducted with adolescents, parents, community leaders, and authorities to obtain detailed information about juvenile delinquency. Participant observation, namely researchers involved in community activities to observe adolescent behavior directly. Documentation study, namely analyzing statistical data on juvenile delinquency, police reports, and other relevant documents.

Sampling Technique Using purposive sampling to select informants who are considered to have important information related to juvenile delinquency in the village. This study is limited to cases of juvenile delinquency in Purwokerto Village and cannot be generalized to the entire Kendal City area. This research method is designed to provide an in-depth understanding of the

phenomenon of juvenile delinquency in Purwokerto Village, the factors that cause it, and its impact on the local community.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Definition of Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency is crime/delinquency committed by young people and is a symptom of social illness (pathology) in teenagers which is caused by a form of social service, so that they develop a form of deviant behavior. According to Cavan (in Willis, 1994) in his book entitled Juvenile Delinquency states that juvenile delinquency is a disorder in children and adolescents to fulfill some obligations expected of them by their social environment. According to Kartini Kartono (2003: 6-7) juvenile delinquency is a symptom of social illness in children and adolescents caused by the form of social service, so that they develop deviant forms of behavior.

Social and cultural influences play a major role in the formation or conditioning of criminal behavior of adolescents. The behavior of these adolescents shows signs of lack or absence of conformity to social norms, the majority of juvenile delinquents are aged 21 years. The highest number of criminal acts is at the age of 15-19 years, and after the age of 22 years the cases of crime committed by adolescents will decrease.

According to Dryfoos as quoted by Alit (2009) the term juvenile delinquency refers to a wide range, from socially unacceptable behavior (e.g. acting out at school) to status offenses (such as running away) to criminal acts (e.g. theft). For legal reasons a distinction is made between index offenses and status offenses: Index offenses are criminal acts committed by juveniles or adults, such as robbery, assault, rape, and murder.

Furthermore, Sudarsono (2012) mentioned from several studies and formulations of psychologists Dr. Fuad Hasan and Drs. Bimo Walgito, stated that the meaning of juvenile delinquency seems to have shifted regarding the quality of the subject, namely from the quality of children to teenagers/adolescents. In several of the above definitions, juvenile delinquency means acts/crimes/violations committed by teenagers that are against the law, anti-social, anti-moral, and violate religious and social norms that apply in society.

Types of Juvenile Delinquency

Wright and Bashri, as quoted in Indah Fuji Lestari's work, classify juvenile delinquency into several types. First, there is Neurotic Delinquency, namely teenagers who tend to be shy, often feel anxious, have low self-esteem, but have a strong urge to commit delinquent acts. Second,

Unsocialized Delinquency, which includes teenagers who are vengeful, rebellious, and do not feel guilty for the actions they do. Third, Pseudo-Social Delinquency, namely teenagers who show strong solidarity towards their group, and because of this group bond, they do not hesitate to commit delinquency together, such as brawls, group fights, or various other forms of juvenile delinquency.

The categories of juvenile delinquency can be divided into three groups: ordinary delinquency, delinquency involving violations of the law or criminal acts, and delinquency of a special nature. According to Adler (1952) as quoted by Suryandari (2020), there are several forms of juvenile delinquency, including:

1. Disturbing traffic safety by speeding on the road, which risks endangering yourself and others.
2. Disturbing public order with rude and irresponsible behavior.
3. Involved in brawls, fights between gangs, groups, schools, or tribes that can result in loss of life.
4. Skipping school.
5. Committing violent and criminal acts such as threats, intimidation, extortion, theft, pickpocketing, robbery, mugging, assault, robbery, murder, poisoning, and other violations, which can have serious legal consequences and social impacts.
6. Holding parties with alcohol, engaging in casual sex, and drunken behavior that disturbs the surrounding environment.
7. Committing sexual crimes, murder with sexual motives, actions driven by the desire for recognition, severe depression, loneliness, revenge, or disappointment due to rejection in love.
8. Consuming and depending on drugs.
9. Engaging in homosexuality.
10. Participate in gambling or betting.
11. Involved in commercial sex, illegal abortions by teenage girls, and cases of murder of babies born out of wedlock.
12. Carrying out radical and extreme actions such as kidnapping and murder by violent means.
13. Having asocial and anti-social behavior that may be caused by mental disorders, such as psychopathy, neurosis, and other mental disorders in children and adolescents.

14. Committing criminal acts that may be triggered by sleep disorders such as encephalitis lethargica, post-meningitis effects, or head injuries that cause brain damage and mental disorders, which in turn can reduce a person's ability to control themselves.
15. Indicates behavioral deviations caused by damage to the child's character, which may occur due to weakness or imperfection of certain organs.

The Role of Parents in Juvenile Delinquency in Purwokerto Village

Juvenile delinquency is an activity or act that violates norms, regulations, or laws carried out by teenagers. Teenagers are often interested in new things without realizing the negative impacts that may be caused to themselves or others. (Gladiska Nur Ratriningtyas, 2024). These adolescent problems are caused by several factors, including internal and external factors. Internal factors include identity crisis and weak self-control. On the other hand, external factors involve the influence of family, peers, social environment, and social environment. To overcome these challenges, positive support from various parties, especially from parents, is very important. Parents who are too busy working often lose the opportunity to supervise their children's behavior, which can make children tend to do things that are not in accordance with norms.

Therefore, parents need to have strong social control to ensure that children continue to behave in accordance with applicable norms. If children show bad behavior, parents must provide appropriate reprimands and guidance so that children do not continue to behave negatively. Mental development of adolescents by parents is very important, especially through the instillation of religious values. Effective communication between parents and children is also needed to help children learn to be responsible for themselves. Communication within the family, which includes how family members relate to each other, is an important means of instilling and developing the necessary life values. Parenting that is too loose can give children excessive freedom, which during adolescence can lead to deviant behavior due to high curiosity and mental conditions that are still unstable. (Siti Ariyanik, 2012).

The role of parents in the growth and development of children is not only limited to physical and material aspects, but also includes psychological, emotional, social and moral aspects. (Pratiwi, 2019). Mardiyah in the book Sitti Trinurmi emphasizes that fathers and mothers are figures who will always be imitated by their children. (Trinurmi Sitti, 2014). Fathers are often seen as the primary protectors and breadwinners, but they also play an important role in instilling discipline, providing examples, and supporting the child's mental development. On the other hand, mothers usually act as the primary caregivers who provide affection, attention, and emotional guidance.

The synergy between the roles of fathers and mothers is an important basis for forming a child's character and personality that is healthy and in line with the norms prevailing in society.

Parents are the primary and first educators for teenagers, therefore there are several roles that parents must play to prevent their children from falling into juvenile delinquency.

Motivating

The role of parents in preventing juvenile delinquency in Purwokerto Village is becoming increasingly important along with the development of the era that presents various new challenges for the younger generation. One of the main roles of parents is to provide the right motivation to their children. However, in practice, not all parents in Purwokerto Village have enough time and awareness to provide adequate guidance space for their children who are entering adolescence. Many teenagers in Purwokerto Village appear polite, friendly, and kind when they are in front of their parents. They live a life that seems harmonious and without problems at home. However, when they are outside the home, in a wider social environment, they can fall into negative relationships or face problems that their parents are not aware of. This difference in behavior is often not realized by parents, which can ultimately cause the teenager to be involved in delinquency or behavior that violates norms.

To prevent this, many parents in Purwokerto Village have begun to take proactive steps. One approach that is starting to become popular is to direct their children to take longer study time, such as full-day school, private tutoring or enrolling their children in the Al-Quran Education Institute. By enrolling their children in educational institutions like this, parents hope that their children will receive more intensive and continuous guidance, and be in a more controlled environment. More time spent in these institutions indicates that children will have less time to engage in potentially negative activities outside the home.

In this context, motivation given by parents becomes an important key. Not only motivation to excel in academics, but also motivation to become responsible individuals, have self-control, and be able to stay away from bad company. Parents who are actively involved in their children's lives, both at home and through the right educational choices, can play a significant role in preventing juvenile delinquency and helping their children grow into good and moral individuals in Purwokerto Village.

Guide

Juvenile delinquency in Purwokerto Village, such as fighting, skipping school, smoking, gambling, getting drunk, having free sex, and fighting parents, is often caused by a lack of attention

and guidance from parents. Many parents in this village are busy working to meet the needs of the family, so they do not have much time to accompany their children. As a result, teenagers feel less supervised and seek attention outside the home, which can lead them to bad company.

Parents who feel guilty about the lack of time with their children often try to make up for it by fulfilling all their children's wishes. However, this can actually worsen the behavior of teenagers, because they become less disciplined and do not learn to be responsible. In fact, during adolescence, children really need guidance in important things such as worship, learning ethics, and doing good deeds.

To prevent juvenile delinquency, parents in Purwokerto Village need to be more involved in their children's lives, even though they are busy. This can be done by managing time better, improving communication, or involving children in positive activities in the community. In addition, the village can also help by providing activities that are beneficial for teenagers, such as religious activities or sports, so that they have positive alternatives to fill their free time. With joint efforts, juvenile delinquency in Purwokerto Village can be reduced, and children can grow into good and responsible individuals.

Attention

In Purwokerto Village, parents play a very important role in preventing juvenile delinquency, which is increasingly becoming a concern. Providing consistent attention and affection is a very important first step. Parents should be a comfortable place for their children to confide. By opening a warm and supportive communication space, children feel more cared for and more easily share their problems. This helps children feel that they are supported and loved, so they are more likely to stay away from negative behavior and seek solutions from more positive sources.

In addition, instilling religious values from an early age is no less important. Teaching children about religious principles gives them guidelines for acting and distinguishing right from wrong. With a strong religious foundation, children in Nyamat Village can understand and appreciate the values of goodness, which greatly helps in preventing them from getting involved in delinquency.

Support for children's hobbies and aspirations also plays an important role. When parents support their children's interests and talents, they provide positive reinforcement. Children who feel encouraged to pursue their hobbies will be more focused on productive activities, distancing them from negative influences that may be present in their environment.

However, love alone is not enough without discipline. Parents must be firm and give fair punishment if the child makes a mistake. Proportional punishment helps children learn from their mistakes and makes them think twice before doing something detrimental. This discipline is important to form a sense of responsibility and strong character in children.

Finally, supporting guidance and counseling in schools is also very important. Guidance and counseling programs provide children with useful life skills and ways to overcome various problems. With this support, children become more prepared to face challenges and make wise decisions. The role of parents in Purwokerto Village is crucial in preventing juvenile delinquency. By providing motivation, guidance, attention, and proper discipline, parents can help their children develop good character and stay away from negative behavior. The importance of warm communication and instilling religious values from an early age should not be ignored, because this is the foundation for children to understand and appreciate the norms that apply in society. Parental support for children's hobbies and ideals can also direct them to more productive and meaningful activities. With the active involvement of parents and support from the environment, children in Purwokerto Village can grow into responsible individuals and have a bright future, free from juvenile delinquency.

Factors Causing Juvenile Delinquency

Factors Causing Juvenile Delinquency in Purwokerto Village, Patebon District, Kendal Regency

a. Factors from Within Yourself

Teenagers commit juvenile delinquency for various reasons. Teenagers in Purwokerto Village, Patebon District, Kendal Regency commit juvenile delinquency because they want to do it themselves. They have no self-control when they are angry or made angry, and the seduction of friends is the reason they do anything. They have committed criminal acts such as stealing, drinking alcohol, and skipping school. Teenagers must be aware that their actions will harm themselves and others. When things have to be considered first, you can make good and right decisions.

b. Community Factors

Teenagers in Purwokerto Village, Patebon District, Kendal Regency commit juvenile delinquency due to environmental factors. People around them often see teenagers committing delinquency, such as fighting, smoking, drinking alcohol, stealing, and others. The surrounding environment also influences teenagers to commit delinquency because friendship is one of the

reasons teenagers commit delinquency because they feel their friends are being belittled while other friends are not willing, which causes fights

c. Factors from School

Teenagers in Purwokerto Village, Patebon District, Kendal Regency commit juvenile delinquency because they meet new friends from various backgrounds and school environments, are invited by friends to commit juvenile delinquency because they feel solidarity between friends, and the form of juvenile delinquency is carried out by the friends themselves.

Internal Factors Causing Juvenile Delinquency

It is common that cases of juvenile delinquency occur in every region, and the causes tend to vary from region to region. The causes of juvenile delinquency in Purwokerto Village are divided into two, namely internal and external factors. Internal factors that cause juvenile delinquency in Purwokerto Village are:

a. Free Parenting Pattern Implemented by Parents (Permissive)

Family is the first and most important place for a child's personal growth. Children will first be influenced in their family in terms of biological growth, growth, and personality. Children begin to recognize and learn the customs of society in this family. Children are not only educated about the norms that apply in society, but they are also educated to respect and follow these norms. The role of the family in child development is not limited to their socio-economic conditions; parenting and parental education greatly influence the development of the child's personality. In addition, the way parents behave towards their children greatly influences their personalities. The results of the study showed that most parents in Purwokerto Village adopted a free parenting pattern. Free parenting allows children to decide for themselves what they do. In fact, teenagers tend to be very vulnerable to taking advantage of this kind of parenting pattern. because psychologically teenagers tend to want to try new things. High curiosity causes many deviant behaviors that they want to do. Children today are easily influenced by external influences because of their unstable condition. However, research conducted in Purwokerto Village itself shows that many parents choose to regulate their own childcare patterns. This kind of parenting style encourages children to act deviantly. Free parenting is not ideal for teenagers because teenagers tend to be more unstable. Family social control is very important so that children continue to behave according to the rules of society.

b. Busy Working Parents

One thing that is very important to sustain life is economic needs, which makes people have to continue working and doing various ways to survive. According to Dariyo (2004:111): "that limited socio-economic pressures make parents struggle as hard as they can to meet their living needs. Their time is spent on earning a living for the family's needs so that communication time with children is reduced and can cause children to get less attention and can have a bad impact on their behavior".

Families face economic problems, so parents must continue to struggle to improve their standard of living. Parents continue to work without considering how their children behave. With such parental attitudes, children become less communicative, resulting in a lack of attention and direction from their parents. This problem causes children to behave deviantly. One of the causes of juvenile delinquency in Purwokerto Village is economic problems. Children who are neglected by parents who are busy working are easily influenced by bad things.

Families are greatly influenced by economic factors. Parents must continue to work to meet the financial needs of their families. To do this, they can do various things. Parents who continue to work also affect the growth of children. Children do not get good direction and attention if their parents are busy with their work. Because parents are busy working, the role of the family as a medium of socialization is less effective. Parents who are too busy with their work can force their children to behave as they want. This desire usually moves in a negative direction. In order for their children to continue to behave well and in accordance with norms, parents should have strong social control. If their children behave badly, parents must reprimand them and give them direction so that they do not continue to behave badly.

c. Low Parental Exemplarity

Education has many benefits for life. In addition, education provided by parents affects the behavior of adolescents. Parents who do not receive sufficient education make it more difficult for them to control their children's behavior. Changes in the era have become a new problem, making it difficult for parents to adjust their knowledge to the modern world. The negative impact of this poor education can lead to juvenile delinquency.

In Purwokerto Village, there is a problem of low parental education, which is indicated by the lack of religious education given to their children. Religious education is a very important education to shape a person's character. The tradition of reciting the Koran is a religious and moral education that exists in rural areas. By reciting the Koran, we can learn religious knowledge more deeply. According to Yulita (2013:7) Religious knowledge can essentially shape a good character,

especially the character of adolescents. The character of adolescents who tend to be unstable should be given special knowledge so that they can fortify their lives. When reciting the Koran, we will definitely be taught to recognize the rules used to regulate human life. In addition, by reciting the Koran, adolescents will learn about religious rules that are prohibited and the punishments that will be received if they violate them, which will cause us to be responsible in the afterlife. This fear can help shape strong and obedient adolescents. In addition, the tradition of reciting the Koran can shape a child's character by providing rules such as fighting parents, using illegal drugs, disturbing others, stealing, speeding, and even discussing the prohibition of premarital sex. Rules like this can help parents and teachers so that children always follow the rules. Because they have strong religious knowledge, parents feel comfortable and are not afraid of deviant problems.

If religious knowledge is strong, children will easily get the desired values. ⁹ The family plays an important role in the socialization of children. Parents as primary socialization agents influence children's behavior. Children will gain knowledge about how to behave well in the community thanks to the socialization provided by their parents. Parents must also teach religion to children so that they can behave according to the law. Religious education provided by parents tends to provide more character so that children understand religion better, and religious education provided by parents makes children more able to control their own behavior. If they have high religious knowledge, deviant behavior will also be reduced. And vice versa, less religious knowledge, more deviant behavior. Religious scholars also function as unofficial social control. Religious rules do not have visible sanctions; however, the consequences given are sin and even ridicule from society. To shape the character of teenagers in Purwokerto Village today, this informal social control must be improved.

External Factors Causing Juvenile Delinquency

One aspect of life that cannot be avoided is the environment. We live in a place that has been created for a long time. After that, we try to adjust the current rules to the environment. There must be good and bad environments around us. Teenagers in Purwokerto village are influenced by poor environmental conditions. External factors of deviant behavior are:

a. **Distribution of Alcohol, Narcotics and other Illegal Drugs Sold Freely**

Nowadays, the spread of drugs, alcohol, and illegal drugs is unavoidable. In Purwokerto Village itself, there are several small shops that deliberately sell alcohol. Teenagers already know where to buy alcohol, so there is no need to be afraid or uncomfortable. In addition, the owners of

kiosks that sell alcohol in Purwokerto Village do not mind who buys the drink; if there are teenagers who want to buy it, they can easily give the drink. These kiosks have made teenagers addicted to alcohol and provide convenience for buyers because they can buy whatever they want without meeting any conditions.

The socialization process carried out by friends and a bad home environment makes children tend to continue to be able to take advantage of a bad environment. Children's deviant behavior increases due to poor environmental conditions in Purwokerto Village. At this stage, this type of socialization is classified as informal. Teenagers are influenced by socialization produced by a bad environment. Teenagers tend to take advantage of these bad conditions to behave deviantly. There should be no deviations occurring in Purwokerto Village at this time. This is the result of a decrease in formal social control in Purwokerto Village. Shops that sell alcoholic beverages and other illegal drugs should be more supervised by formal social controls such as the police and other formal institutions.

b. Association with the Unemployed

Unemployment is someone who does not have a job and has an impact on the emergence of new social problems in society. This high number of unemployed has a negative impact on the people of Purwokerto Village, especially on teenagers. According to Khairuddin (1985:126) states that: "socialization is a process in which a child's personality is determined through social interactions. Families and every member of society should teach children to be responsible members so that children can accept the attitudes, norms and values that exist in society". The process of socialization of children with their environment greatly influences their behavior. Children will also be worse if the conditions of socialization carried out are bad; conversely, if the process of socialization in children tends to be good, then the results will also be good. Unemployment can endanger adolescents, especially adolescents who are still in school, by using drugs, alcoholic beverages, and illegal racing. Children tend to follow their close friends. In this case, the socialization given to children is called secondary socialization. Secondary socialization is socialization that continues from primary socialization and is carried out by people in the home environment. People who live in society usually do this socialization informally. After this socialization process, teenagers may be more influenced by their friends, causing them to behave negatively. The behavior of teenagers in Wonorejo Village is greatly influenced by this socialization. In the early stages of socialization, teenagers do not yet know deviant behavior, but

later because of the influence of secondary and informal socialization from their friends, they will learn and imitate deviant behavior carried out by their friends.

c. **Weak Social Control from the Surrounding Environment**

Social control in a society is very important because only with social control can society live comfortably and peacefully. The rules in society in question are social control.

In this case, social control is very important to build the character of adolescents. The expected social control is informal social control, which usually consists of ridicule or gossip from people around them so that they do not deviate. As a result, adolescents will tend to feel uncomfortable, and their parents will be better able to educate their children more firmly so that they do not make mistakes.

How to Control Juvenile Delinquency in Purwokerto Village

Controlling the problem of juvenile and youth delinquency is a very complex and not easy problem, but changes in youth behavior in Purwokerto Village, Patebon District, Kendal Regency have more negative impacts than positive ones. If this situation continues, it will leave more complex problems for the people of Purwokerto Village in general and especially the younger generation in the area. Considering the role of the younger generation as the generation of the nation's hope is the capital to maintain the future of the country in general and regional development in particular, but in reality the progress of the globalization era is now threatening the younger generation.

This can also affect cultural changes that come from outside the village of Purwokerto. Overcoming this problem requires the attention of all levels of society starting from village officials, community leaders, and youth leaders to respond immediately and seriously.

Some efforts made to anticipate these problems include: Socialization of the importance of children's future education, aimed at improving educational development, children's orientation towards the needs of teenagers from time to time, places that are strictly prohibited or closed due to busy events such as; night entertainment venues, smoking Aibon glue, gambling, dating and free association, in addition, they should listen to parental advice in order to get a good education.

There are several factors that make the youth of Purwokerto village easily influenced, causing children to no longer be interested in going to school to get a good education because of the influence of outside culture. Therefore, parents must always give advice to their children so that they can get a good education.

Many community efforts to overcome this problem but still have not succeeded. Then conduct socialization to the entire community of Kendal Regency, including the community of Purwokerto Village. The village government has tried various efforts to overcome this problem but must get support from the legal authorities, because the village government does not have the authority to make strong legal decisions related to new problems that come from outside. The village government has limitations in making decisions on its own without coordination with the authorities at the district level.

The local government must also provide good guidance on cultural change as an opportunity to develop the region because of the new cultural values. It is very important that (the village) has tried to make various efforts to overcome these problems, but this must be supported by legal force, because the village government does not have the authority to make strong legal decisions regarding new problems.

The village government has limitations in making decisions on its own without coordination with the district government. This problem needs to be resolved by the Kendal Regency Government so that conditions can be controlled. The local government must also provide good guidance on cultural change as an opportunity to develop the region because of the new cultural values.

Good management is very important because the new culture must also be preserved by the local government so that the community understands the benefits of the presence or change of the culture from outside so that it does not become a misunderstanding for the people of Purwokerto Village, Patebon District, Kendal Regency, Central Java.

5. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that Juvenile delinquency in Purwokerto Village is a complex problem influenced by various social and family factors. Teenagers who engage in deviant behavior often experience negative influences from their surroundings, as well as lack of support and guidance from their parents. In addition, social and economic changes that occur in this village contribute to the increasing number of juvenile delinquency cases. Therefore, to solve this problem, a comprehensive strategy is needed that involves families, schools, community members, and the village government.

6. SUGGESTION

Villages should build facilities and programs that allow teenagers to channel their energy into useful activities such as sports, arts, or community activities. This will help reduce the amount of time spent on useless things. In addition, parents should be more actively involved in their children's lives by providing close guidance and supervision. Villages or schools can organize courses that teach parents how to deal with teenage problems. In addition, communities should better understand the importance of joint supervision to monitor the behavior of teenagers in their neighborhood. To encourage active community participation, public awareness campaigns and volunteer programs can be launched.

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