

## The Role of Family Education in Tackling Juvenile Delinquency

Shelly Alvareza Zazkia

Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, Indonesia; shellyalvarezazazkia@gmail.com

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### ABSTRACT

Adolescence is a period full of changes and developments both biologically, cognitively and socio-emotionally, at this time it is also prone to problems, especially juvenile delinquency. Therefore, special attention is needed from the family to provide education to children from an early age, both in terms of religious, social and individual education. This study aims to describe the role of family or parents in tackling juvenile delinquency according to BK UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta students. The method in this research is descriptive qualitative, with data collection techniques using literature review and interviews with BK students. The results of the study indicate that according to BK students the role of family or parents in tackling juvenile delinquency can be divided into several roles, including parental war as educators, parental role as supervisor, parent's role as a driver, parent's role as counselor and parent's role. old as a communicator.

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#### Corresponding Author:

Shelly Alvareza Zazkia  
Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, Indonesia; shellyalvarezazazkia@gmail.com

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Santrock argues that adolescence is defined as a period of transitional development between childhood and adulthood which includes biological, cognitive, and socio-emotional changes. In this period of searching for identity, teenagers usually start looking for new things that are interesting to them, so that what often happens is deviations that are often known as juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency can be caused by internal factors and external factors. Internal factors include the existence of an identity crisis and weak self-control from the adolescents themselves. While external factors that are often the background of juvenile delinquency include the lack of parental love/broken home families (either because of parental divorce or because parents often fight), the influence of peers/playmates who are not good, environmental influences negative aspects, as well as negative advances in information and technology. (Santrock, 2003)

As we know, nowadays many teenagers are doing deviant actions. Various kinds of negative actions were carried out by some teenagers. Jensen in his book Sarlito W and Sarwono divides juvenile delinquency into four types, among others: First, juvenile delinquency that causes physical victims to others such as fights, robberies, rapes, murders and others. Second, delinquency that causes material victims such as theft, extortion, vandalism and pickpocketing. Third, social delinquency that does not

cause harm to others, such as prostitution, free sex and drug abuse. The four juvenile delinquencies who fight against their status, for example denying the child's status as a student by playing truancy, running away from home, denying parental orders. (W, 2006)

At this time, the forms of deviant behavior carried out by adolescents are increasingly developing. Not a few of them teenagers do things that deviate and consider it a normal thing and some even consider it as a matter of pride. Not a few of them said that his behavior was a manifestation of his courage.

Many people think that juvenile delinquency today is very worrying. Why is that?, because today juvenile delinquency has undergone a shift, which was originally just ordinary juvenile delinquency, now many people feel anxiety that tends to spill over into criminal matters that legally violate the provisions of criminal law. (Karlina, 2020) The current problem of juvenile delinquency can be said to have become a social problem that needs to be faced by society, government and family. There have been many cases that have occurred in society by teenagers, such as brawls between schools, the emergence of motorcycle gangs that greatly interfere with traffic, students who are caught storing pornographic films, students who consume a minimum of alcohol, teenagers who are troubling with the delinquency of promiscuity, motorcycle theft. In addition, there are not a few cases of murder committed by teenagers.

We can see a recent case, a murder committed by a junior high school student in Grabag Subdistrict, Magelang. The incident was triggered because the perpetrator was hurt and embarrassed because he was made fun of by the victim's friend, because the perpetrator was caught stealing the victim's cellphone. Moreover, the perpetrator felt hurt because he was told to replace the victim's cellphone that he had stolen. (Arifianto, 2022) if we look at the reason behind the murder case, it can be said to be quite simple, but the perpetrator to the heart took the life of his own friend.

Youth is the future of the nation and the state so in overcoming the problem of juvenile delinquency it is not easy to overcome, of course it must go through various ways of handling it. Seeing juvenile delinquency, which in recent times can no longer be tolerated by society, therefore the role of the family is very influential in educating and shaping the personality of adolescents to become good individuals from an early age. The family consists of Father, mother, Brother brother and sister. The family is the person responsible for the development and progress of the child. Parents have the responsibility to educate, nurture and guide their children to reach certain stages that lead children to be ready in social life.

The duties and roles of the family are the first units in society, where the relationships contained in them are direct relationships. In the family individual development and the formation of the initial stage of development occurs, the child acquires knowledge, interests, skills and attitudes in life. In the family, parents play a very important role in providing the first education to the child, because the life of a child is mostly spent in the family environment. Thus, the role of parents or families becomes an important factor in educating their children both in terms of religion, social and individual views. So it can be said that the family has an important role in the duties and responsibilities of children to form a good character and character in children. (Ruli, 2020) Because if the role of parents in the family in educating children from an early age is not optimal, then when the child grows into a teenager, it is possible for a teenager to do things that can violate the rules.

Given that adolescents are the next generation of the nation who have a very important role, they need guidance and guidance to ensure their full physical, mental and spiritual needs. In mentoring and providing support to adolescents, positive support is needed, active participation from all parties, especially families. In this case, the family needs to cultivate the child's mentality by instilling religious values from an early age.

Considering that adolescents are the next generation of the nation who have a very important role, guidance and guidance are needed to ensure their full physical, mental and spiritual needs. In mentoring and providing support to adolescents, positive support and active participation from all parties, especially families, are needed. In this case, the family needs to cultivate the child's mentality by instilling religious values from an early age. (Pratiwi, 2019) One of the factors that society believes to contain and reduce the negative risk of child development in adolescence is to provide religious education and instill religious

values in children since childhood. The more experience a child has in accordance with religious teachings and the more religious elements, the attitudes, behaviors, actions and ways in which children face life will be in accordance with religious teachings. (Lestari, Humaedi, Santoro, & Hasanah, 2017)

Observing the phenomenon that occurs, the author tries to formulate a problem that needs to be studied in this study, as for the formulation of the problem is how the role of the family in overcoming juvenile delinquency from the perspective of BK UIN student Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

In accordance with the problems stated above, this study aims to describe the role of family education in overcoming juvenile delinquency from the perspective of BK UIN student Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

## 2. METHODS

The research method used is descriptive qualitative. A descriptive method is a method used to describe or analyze a research result but is used to make broader conclusions. (Sugiono, 2014) The data collection method uses a literature review from various references sourced from research journals and books, in addition to a literature review of the method used also with interviews of BK UIN student Raden Mas Said Surakarta, while the method used aims to provide an overview of juvenile delinquency, the factors causing juvenile delinquency and the role of the family in overcoming juvenile delinquency.

## 3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### 2.1. *The Concept of Juvenile Delinquency*

#### Understanding Adolescence

The term Adolescence or adolescence can be interpreted as growing or growing into an adult. (Hurlock, 1994) Adolescence is when humans enter their teens. A teenager can no longer be said to be a child and is not mature enough to be said to be an adult. Because a teenager is looking for a lifestyle that suits himself and this is often done trial and error method although it is not uncommon to often go through mistakes.

Adolescence is a transitional period from childhood to adulthood. This is in line with what Monks put forward in his Book that the development of cognition in adolescents has implications for their social development. The social problem that can be seen from these teenagers is when they prefer to gather with their peers rather than gather with their families, this is what we can call the efforts of teenagers to enter into a wider social environment. (Monks, 2002)

Meanwhile, according to Santrock, adolescence is a transition period from childhood to adulthood, which includes biological, cognitive and socio-emotional changes. The limit of adolescence that is often used by experts is from the age of 12 years to the age of 21 years. The age span of adolescence is usually divided into three, namely, the first is the early adolescence period, which is the age of 12-15 years. The second middle adolescence is the age of 15-18 years. And Third late adolescence i.e. at the age of 18-21 years. (Santrock, 2003)

#### Characteristics of Adolescence

A salient feature of adolescence is the rapid growth and development of physical, emotional and social aspects. According to Hurlock, during adolescence there are several universal changes namely an increase in emotions, physical changes, changes in interests and roles, changes in behavior and the value of ambivalent attitudes towards each change. (Hurlock, 1994) According to Desmita, adolescence is characterized by a number of important characteristics, including: First, achieving mature relationships with peers. Secondly, they can learn and accept the role of another adult male or female. Third, accept the physical state and be able to use it effectively. Fourth, achieve emotional independence from parents and other adults. Fifth, choose and prepare for the future according to demand and ability. Sixth, develop a

positive attitude about family life, marriage and having children. Seventh, develop the intellectual skills and concepts needed as a citizen. Eighth, achieve social responsibility behavior. Ninth, obtain a set of ethical values and systems as guidelines in behavior. Tenth, develop religious insights and increase religiosity. (Desmita, 2011)

### **Definition of Juvenile Delinquency**

Juvenile delinquency is a crime or delinquency committed by young people who grow up and this delinquency is a symptom that arises because it is caused by a form of social service, so they develop a form of distorted behavior. In line with Kartini Kartono's thinking, which states that juvenile delinquency is a symptom of social illness experienced by children and adolescents caused by forms of social service, so they develop a form of deviant behavior. (Kartono, 2011)

Juvenile delinquency can be categorized as deviant behavior, this is because the perspective of deviant behavior social problems occur due to the existence of behavioral deviations from various social rules or from prevailing social values and norms. Deviant behavior is considered a source of problems because it can harm the establishment of the social system. Deviant behavior is also a behavior that goes out of social norms or rules that already exist in the order of social life. (Bonger, 1976)

So it can be concluded that juvenile delinquency is any act committed by adolescent children by violating every norm that prevails in society so that the behavior can interfere and cause unrest in society.

### **Cause of Juvenile Delinquency**

The occurrence of juvenile delinquency usually occurs due to two factors, the first factor being internal factors or those that come from the adolescent himself, secondly external factors, that is, those that come from outside, such as family, friends, school environment. (Karlina, 2020)

First, internal factors can be caused 1) identity crises, sociological and biological changes in adolescents that allow two forms of integrity to occur, namely the formation of a feeling of consistency in his life and the achievement of role identity. Delinquency occurs in adolescents because they fail to achieve the integrity of the second. 2) weak self-control, adolescents who are unable to reconcile between acceptable behavior and unacceptable behavior will be dragged into behavior that tends to be mischievous. Likewise, for those who can distinguish between the two behaviors but cannot control themselves to behave accordingly, they will also be dragged into behavior that tends to be mischievous.

Second, external factors can be distinguished in three scopes, 1) the family environment, in the family environment is very influential on the occurrence of delinquency in adolescents, it could be the lack of education provided by family members to adolescents, lack of attention from parents, besides that the state of the family environment also affects the cause of the emergence of juvenile delinquency, such as a broken home, a messy household, economic circumstances, families engulfed in violent conflicts, all this can trigger the occurrence of juvenile delinquency. 2) the influence of the surrounding environment, getting along with peers who are not good can also influence a person's behavior and disposition into negative things. 3) the place of education, in the educational environment or school can also affect the occurrence of juvenile delinquency, for example in the place of education there are students who often skip class, often violate school rules, smoke, this can influence other students to take the same actions.

### **2.2. The Role of Family Education in Tackling Juvenile Delinquency**

Family education is seen as the first and foremost education for the child. Because if in the family in the process of introducing education is less directed, it will be very influential for the process of subsequent developments. (Halim, 2003) According to the interview results of BK UIN student Raden Mas Said Surakarta, the role of the family in overcoming juvenile delinquency, the role of the family can be grouped into several roles, including:

The role of the family as an educator, one of the roles of parents is as an educator, when parents already understand and understand the development and physical and psychic changes in children,

parents are also obliged to provide education to children, both religious, social and individual education. By being given an education that parades these three aspects, children can know the religious values, norms that apply and are able to behave well, politely and politely.

The role of parents as role models, whatever the parents do can be a mirror for the child to act like what he sees, therefore parents are obliged to set a good example for the child, such as carrying out worship together with the family, feeding neighbors, when asking for help to the child parents do not forget to always say "mother may ask for help son?", or always give an example with a small thing that is sharing toys with his sister or brother as well as his friends. With parents setting a good example to the child, the child will automatically imitate what is being seen.

The role of the family as a driver, this role is like giving encouragement to always do good, providing encouragement when facing problems, encouraging children to always maintain manners and courtesy, instilling self-confidence from a young age, and not defending children when making mistakes that he makes.

The role of parents as supervisors, when providing supervision to children, parents should provide supervision reasonably and not excessively, show trust in the child, and give space for the child to freely express himself but of course with reasonable limits. Because when the child is given excessive and strict supervision, then the child will tend to look for loopholes to do things that are prohibited, on the contrary, when the child is given trust then he will be reluctant to do actions that make a loss of trust that the parents gave.

The role of parents as counselors, parents as counselors should provide knowledge related to good and bad things to the child, so that the child is able to consider taking action whether this is good or bad if done. As a parent counselor it is also not recommended to judge the child when he makes a mistake, but it is worth being punished with a reasonable limit without involving corporal punishment and abuse. The penalty given can be a reduction in pocket money.

The role of parents as communicators, as communicators parents should always provide opportunities for children to tell about any problem without judging it, the child can comfortably tell about the problems he faces and parents give confidence to the child that they are able to keep the child's secrets, between parents and children can have conversations comfortably from small things to serious problems, have a conversation like a parent and child without any restrictions. When the child tells the problem he is facing, the parents quickly respond well and find the best way out together.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Juvenile delinquency is a deviant act committed by young people who are unlawful, anti-moral, anti-social and violate applicable religious norms. Juvenile delinquency occurs due to two factors, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors that include a crisis of self-identity and weak self-control. External factors derived from the family environment, peer environment and school environment.

Parents have a very important role in the management of juvenile delinquency. because parents are the smallest unit that provides the primary foundation for the development of adolescents. according to the interview results of BK UIN student Raden Mas Said revealed that the role of parents in overcoming juvenile delinquency can be grouped into several roles including: the role of parents as educators, the role of parents as supervisors, the role of parents as drivers, the role of parents as counselors and the role of parents as communicators. The family environment and juvenile delinquency have a fairly close relationship, families that succeed in educating children will fortify teenagers to do deviant acts but on the contrary families that do not succeed in educating children will make it easier for teenagers to do deviant acts.

This research basically strengthens or provides sharpening of the results of previous studies that state that families or parents have an important role in tackling juvenile delinquency. This research is also limited to the role of the family / parents in tackling juvenile delinquency, therefore for future

studies it can be expanded, not only limited to the role of the family but can include the role of society and the role of the government in tackling juvenile delinquency.

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