



Reflection of Adolescent Debt in The Perspective of The Child Criminal Justice System (In The Era of Internet)

Hartanto^a, Sudiyana^b, Nany Noor Kurniyati^c

a Faculty of Law, Widya Mataram University, Yogyakarta, Email: hartanto.yogya@gmail.com

b Faculty of Law, Janabdra University, Yogyakarta, Email: sudiyana@janabdra.ac.id

c Faculty of Economic, Widya Mataram University, Yogyakarta, Email: nanykurniyati@gmail.com

Abstract

Juvenile (child) delinquency is a social problem as well as a legal problem that we often encounter in society and is quite troubling along with the development of the era in the internet era, it has even spread from big cities to villages. This problem is a problem that needs to be addressed in order to have a positive impact on youth. Because teenagers are the future assets of a nation, serious handling is needed to prevent juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency is juvenile behavior that is not in accordance with the norms prevailing in society. In the legal view of juvenile delinquency it can be considered a crime if it is committed by an adult, but in this case the perpetrator is a teenager (child), so this is considered to be limited to delinquency. Juvenile delinquency includes all behavior that deviates from the norm committed by adolescents. There are several factors that influence juvenile delinquency, namely internal and external factors. The consequences of juvenile delinquency will have an impact on the teenager himself, his family and society. In overcoming juvenile delinquency, guidance from parents and the role of the immediate environment is needed. From a legal point of view, the juvenile justice system has been adequate in the context of a breakthrough with diversion.

Keywords: *Juvenile Delinquency, Criminology, Adolescents, Children, internet*

A. Introduction

The problem of juvenile delinquency (Juvenile Delinquency) is a problem that is often rife in Indonesia, one of which is allegedly due to excessive and unhealthy influence of the internet (social media). The problem of juvenile delinquency that occurs at this time has occurred a lot in the environment around us. This problem is a problem that needs to be addressed in order to have a positive impact on adolescents. This periodization of teens (adolescents) is often unstable (looking for identity) so they are easily influenced by their social environment. The problem of juvenile delinquency is a new social problem that can damage the existing social system in society. The problem of juvenile delinquency at this time does not only occur in urban environments, but has begun to spread in some rural communities with the easy dissemination of news via social media (internet). When a teenager there are several changes that occur. Among them are physical and mental changes. There are several changes that occur when a person is a teenager, one of which is psychological change. When someone is a teenager, they tend to be resistant to all the rules that limit them. This makes teenagers do things that are not in accordance with the prevailing norms. This problem occurs due to several factors that cause it, including: the development of increasingly advanced technology. With the development of increasingly



advanced technology, teenagers can access all information via their mobile phones. In addition, lack of parental supervision can lead to juvenile delinquency. This must be done with proper handling to overcome juvenile delinquency. By carrying out the right settlement, it can give good hope in the future to the progress of the nation. Because youth and adolescents are the next generation of the nation.

Juvenile delinquency is a problem that is often faced by some Indonesian people. This happens because at the age of puberty, children's curiosity is very large and the search for identity is dynamic and even undirected has the potential to make teenagers involved in various delinquencies. This modern era shows data that 60% of Indonesian children access the internet via mobile phones and similar devices, which of course are relatively difficult to supervise by their parents, rather than internet access via a computer (PC). then on the other hand parents must give freedom to children to use the internet positively along with law enforcement efforts in the field of cyber to protect children from negative information.

The problem of juvenile delinquency (Juvenile Delinquency) is a problem that is often rife in Indonesia. The problem of juvenile delinquency that occurs at this time has occurred a lot in the environment around us. This problem is a problem that needs to be addressed in order to have a positive impact on teenagers.

Another term for juvenile delinquency is juvenile delinquency. Etymologically, juvenile means child, while delinquency means crime. The problem of juvenile delinquency is a new social problem that can damage the existing social system in society. The social system that exists in society can change, even decline because of the many problems of deviation committed by teenagers in the surrounding environment. The problem of juvenile delinquency is something that can be considered as a form of deviation. One of the deviant behaviors that occur is behavior that is out of line with the rule of law, norms and religion. In a society, behavior that is considered a deviation is when someone has violated a norm that exists in society. In a community environment, it is necessary to apply the importance of applying existing norms, so that adolescents can behave well.

Juvenile delinquency includes all juvenile behavior that deviates from the norms in society which include: violations of social norms, as well as violations that lead against criminal law. Violations of a social nature such as running away from home, skipping school, drinking, illegal racing, etc. These social violations (social pathology) are usually



not recorded in quantity because they are not considered violations of the law, while the more dangerous impacts are behavior that deviates from norms such as premarital sex, abortion, or drugs. In short, juvenile delinquency includes all behavior that deviates from the norms of criminal law committed by teenagers.

A safe and orderly environment will guarantee a person to live well in society, so that in their daily activities, people can feel calm without feeling threatened because of criminal acts committed by teenagers which can be detrimental to society and the youth themselves. Adolescence is a time when a person develops in terms of psychological maturity, reproductive maturity, and patterns of identification from children to adults. In addition, there has been a shift from previously fully dependent on socio-economic conditions to a more independent state. This makes someone who was previously completely dependent on their parents, now starts to be more independent to live various lives in their environment. Based on the description above, the formulation of the problem in this research is how is the perspective of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Act in overcoming juvenile delinquency in the internet era.

B. Research Method

The research method used is descriptive method of systematic description of a doctrine and other data relevant to research. The data collection method uses literature review from various references sourced from research journals and books. The method used aims to provide an overview of juvenile delinquency, the causes of juvenile delinquency and the role of parents in coaching children and the community in tackling juvenile delinquency in their environment.

C. Results and Discussion

1. Definition of Juvenile Delinquency

Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood characterized by changes in physical, psychological, and psychosocial aspects.¹ Delinquency that occurs in society is very related to or identical with teenagers, therefore we need to know the level at which teenagers commit a lot of delinquency which can disturb the environment where teenagers live and live. In the lives of

¹ Mohammad Ali, Mohammad Asrori, 2010, Psikologi Remaja Perkembangan Peserta Didik, Bumi Aksara, Jakarta, p.9



adolescents, negative things are often interspersed in order to adjust to the surrounding environment, both the environment with friends at school and the environment when he is at home. These things can be positive to negative which we often call juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency itself is an act of violating the norms of both legal norms and social norms.²

Teens (adolescence) is the time when a person is in his twenties. A teenager can no longer be considered a child but is also not mature enough to be considered an adult. Permenkes RI Number 25 of 2014, youth is defined as residents in the age range of 10-18 years, then according to Rina Andriani citing BKKBN the age range of adolescents is 10-24 years and is not married, in general adolescence is interpreted as a transitional period.³ The latest regulations regarding the age of youth can be seen in Law no. 16 of 2019 concerning changes to Law no. 1 of 1974 concerning marriage in changing the minimum age limit for women to marry, from 16 years up to 19 years, the same as the minimum age limit for men to marry. So the maturity qualifications of a woman are equated with the marriage age limit for women to go up, meaning that it can be correlated with maturity.

There are several changes that occur during adolescence, which have the following characteristics: Emotional increase due to the burden of many demands/ pressures on adolescents during the transition from children to adults, especially regarding independence; Rapid physical changes accompanied by sexual maturity that give rise to the concept of thinking/ adolescent identity ; Changes in viewing material/ money as an important part/means in relation to other people , and what is equally important is the emergence of interest in the opposite sex; Doubts in attitude that are generally experienced by adolescents in dealing with environmental changes and their own responsibilities.

In addition, juvenile delinquency is an event that is experienced by many people in Indonesia. Juvenile or child delinquency is easier to do because it is caused by a stage of development of the mind or reason of adolescents who are still not

² Agoes Dariyo, 2004, *Psychology of Adolescent Development*, Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta, p. 13-14

³ Rina Andriani, et al, "Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Remaja Dengan Perilaku Seksual Pranikah", *Jurnal Inovasi Penelitian*, Vol.2 No.10 Maret 2022, h. 3441



qualified enough. In criminology, this stage is described as a theory of development or commonly called Moral Development Theory.⁴

In the view of social pathology, juvenile delinquency (Juvenile Delinquency) is positioned as a source of social pathology in which all behavior of adolescents is considered contrary to the norms, stability, morals, discipline, and law in the social environment.⁵ Adolescence is synonymous with critical nature and leads to defiance. Furthermore, juvenile delinquency often causes a social symptom with a destructive nature, which is then manifested by actions that are considered naughty. So that the notion of juvenile delinquency is specifically interpreted as young people who commit crimes because of the desire to get attention, and the existence of their environment.⁶

2. Types of Juvenile Delinquency

According to Dr. Kartini Kartono also believes that the factors that cause juvenile delinquency include:

- a. Children do not get enough attention, affection and educational guidance from their parents, especially their father's guidance, because their father and mother each have their own preoccupations and conflicts.
- b. The physical and psychological needs of adolescents are not met, the wishes and hopes of the children cannot be satisfactorily channeled, or compensation is not received.
- c. Children do not get physical and mental training to live a normal life, they are not accustomed to good discipline and self-control, then the attention and affection of parents is an influential factor in the psychology of a teenager in shaping personality and attitudes.

Juvenile delinquency that is immoral can be seen according to its form. According to its form, Sunarwiyati S divides juvenile delinquency into three levels:⁷

- a. Ordinary mischief, such as fighting, wandering around, skipping school, leaving the house without saying goodbye, and so on.
- b. Delinquency that leads to violations and crimes, such as driving a car without a driver's license, taking parents' things without permission or stealing and so on.

⁴ Topo Santoso, Eva Achjani, 2003, *Kriminologi*, Cet. Ke-3, RajaGrafindo Pers, Jakarta, p. 53

⁵ Datu Jatmiko, 2021, "Kenakalan remaja klithih yang mengarah pada konflik sosial dan kekerasan di Yogyakarta", *Humanika, Kajian Ilmiah Mata Kuliah Umum*, Vol. 21. No. 2. p. 134

⁶ Kartini Kartono, 1986, *Patologi sosial 2 Kenakalan Remaja*, Rajawali, Jakarta, p. 209

⁷ Suwarniyati, Sartono, 1985, *Pengukuran Sikap Masyarakat terhadap Kenakalan Remaja di DKI Jakarta*, laporan penelitian, UI, Jakarta.



c. Special delinquency (higher level): narcotics abuse, extramarital sex, rape and even maltreatment resulting in death.

Meanwhile, according to Agoes Dariyo, symptoms of delinquency arise during puberty, when the soul is in an unstable state, so it is easily dragged away by the environment. Child delinquency is a process that does not suddenly occur, but some time after being influenced/formed by the environment such as the family environment, school environment, and community environment, including opportunities that are out of control, namely:

- a. Broken family conditions (*broken home*), this is a reflection of disharmony between individuals (husband and wife and parents of children) in the household. A husband-wife relationship that is not in line, which is marked by quarrels, bickering, and continuous conflict, is one of the causes of juvenile delinquency. As long as the conflict takes place in the family, children will observe and understand the lack of peace and comfort in their family. Under these conditions, a child does not feel comfortable at home, so many children choose to play outside the home because the family is not in harmony. This condition makes children do not feel the attention and affection of their parents. As a result, they choose to avoid/ run away in search of affection and recognition from other parties, by committing delinquency outside the home.⁸
- b. The closest social situation, (household, school, friends in a certain environment) that seems boring, even though these places / spaces should be an important factor to prevent delinquency for children (child-friendly environment).⁹
- c. A social environment that is uncertain or uncertain about future life prospects, such as a society full of speculation, corruption, manipulation, gossip, negative or destructive issues, too stark differences between the rich and the poor, and so on.¹⁰

Some of the factors mentioned above are the main factors causing juvenile delinquency. However, there are several other factors that cause delinquency in adolescents, such as the low socioeconomic status of parents, causing these teenagers to commit theft, because their parents are unable to fulfill all the needs they want and also the application of family discipline that does not right, when children are often treated harshly and harshly from their parents, maybe the child will be obedient and obedient in front of their parents, however,

⁸ Agoes Dariyo, Op.Cit . h. 110

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Ary H. Gunawan, 2000, Sosiologi Pendidikan. Suatu Analisis Sosiologi Tentang Berbagai Problema Pendidikan, Rineka Cipta, Jakarta, h. 93



obedience is only temporary / unstable . They will tend to respond with negative actions, as an escape and protest against their parents.¹¹

3. The Impact of the Internet on Juvenile Delinquency

According to Kartini Kartono juvenile delinquency is a symptom of social illness in children and adolescents caused by forms of social service, so that they develop deviant forms of behavior. Social and cultural influences play a large role in shaping or conditioning the criminal behavior of adolescents. The behavior of these teenagers shows signs of little or no conformity to social norms, the majority of juvenile delinquency is 21 years old. The highest number of crimes is at the age of 15-19 years, and after the age of 22 years, cases of crimes committed by teenagers will decrease.

Adolescent behavior (children) as a negative impact of being influenced by the internet, including:

- a. The negative impact on physical development, the interaction of adolescents with the internet reduces movement activities a lot because the concept of the internet is to facilitate human life so that it will reduce movement a lot. Currently in
- b. Impact on emotional and social development. In adolescents, emotional development cannot be separated from the interaction with the social environment. If the social environment that surrounds adolescents is in the form of a "virtual" social environment and is not in reality, then the emotional development of adolescents also tends to be weak because of feedback from the virtual environment which can be adjusted according to individual wishes.
- c. intelligence development. Some experts investigate the influence of the internet on the development of intelligence because the internet cannot be separated from everyday life at home or in the home environment or the previous generation.
- d. The impact on moral development mainly occurs due to exposure to sites that contain lots of pornography and violence. There are many cases in Indonesia regarding violence and sexual crimes in adolescents where both the perpetrators and victims are teenagers due to access to addiction to internet sites that are not controlled by parents or adults.

The causes of juvenile delinquency include several factors, some of which are caused by several factors as follows:

a. Internal Factors

Generally occurs through a process of self-internalization (factors from within him) which is wrong in addressing and solving problems around him and all influences from

¹¹ Agoes Dariyo, *Op.Cit* . h. 111



outside himself. Teenagers who experience various problems, generally in a hurry to solve the problem, then without being able to think long about the impact in the future.

b. External Factors

Kartini Kartono argues that external factors for acts of juvenile delinquency are all external stimuli and influences that cause certain behaviors in adolescents, which include the family, school and community environment. External factors are factors that come from outside the individual, namely:

1) Family Factors

The family is the first place where children get the first education from their parents. If in early education, children often get violence, then in their teens they will get used to violence so that it can be said that an inharmonious and unpleasant family atmosphere can have a psychological impact on adolescence. The factors that cause juvenile delinquency, according to Turner and Helms (in Agoes Dariyo, 2004: 109), include the following:

(1) broken family conditions (broken home), (2) lack of attention and affection from parents, (3) low socioeconomic status of parents, (4) improper application of family discipline." Family is the first place for children to get everything in their life from attention, affection, education and even religion. If family conditions are messy and not harmonious, it is very possible for children to become naughty and wild. The family, which should be the most comfortable place to be, becomes the most frightening place so that children will run away and look for a place that is considered safe. This is the basic reason juvenile delinquency occurs.

2) School Factors

"The educational process is unfavorable, children in their mental development often have a direct or indirect influence on students at school so that it can cause juvenile delinquency". The educational process is not in accordance with its objectives so that its implementation is very shallow and does not match the expectations, needs and interests of students. In addition, educators or teachers who do not have the soul of an educator tend to be unprofessional, rigid, and not innovative. The Factors that cause delinquency in children which can drag them into moral decadence and the failure of the education sector in society, initially experts say because of dissatisfaction with seeing the reality of the situation, but in this internet era it makes it easier for teenagers (children) to consume/spread news that more dynamic so as to increase the instability in the personality of adolescents (children). Therefore, if educators cannot assume the responsibilities and mandates assigned to them, and do not know the factors that can cause abnormalities in



children and efforts to overcome them, then an unproductive/bad generation will be born in the future. Based on the opinion above, it can be interpreted that the educational process that is not good will lead to boredom and disappointment so that it will trigger truant behavior because they feel uncomfortable and uncomfortable in the school environment. Students will divert their attention at school to things that are non-school in nature, such as hanging out at the mall, where the play station is. Schools have a role for the development of adolescents which will affect their personality. This is where the teacher acts as a tutor in the formation of adolescent behavior. The character and personality of the teacher must be a symbol and example for his students. A teacher is said to be successful if he is able to guide and assist his students in the educational process both academically and in personality development, for example through character education.

3) Community Environmental

As explained by Zakiyah Darajat: If the elderly or adults in society have one fixed stance, that is, children must obey and obey the rules, habits that have been passed down from generation to generation without being allowed to raise objections and questions, then children will feel that parents and adults do not understand and do not appreciate them. As a result, they will defend themselves against the unpleasant treatment of society. In fact, they will always try to research and investigate the mistakes of their parents and adults in return for their treatment. Their respect for parents and adults will be lost not because of their iniquity, or their bad manners, but as a result of their lack of ability to accept and understand the actions of parents who show a lack of understanding and appreciation for them or arise what is called child delinquency teen.

Based on the above understanding, it can be said that the environment where adolescents live, whether in the family or association in the community, there are regulations that must be obeyed and obeyed by adolescents without any explanation of the meaning of these regulations. As a result, teenagers feel unappreciated and even forced to be good by their parents' way. This is the beginning of rebellion from the environment. Teenagers will fight against all the rules that are given by looking for mistakes and weaknesses in the rules. Teenagers will prove that the rules are inappropriate and wrong. In addition, respect for parents will also decrease and even disappear. One way for teenagers to accept is to invite them to communicate about the rules that are applied according to the needs and character of the teenager. Rules are made not to be broken but agreed to be obeyed so that teenagers become better in their behavior.



There are several factors that cause juvenile delinquency that come from the environment such as family economic factors (social status), unemployment, the influence of social media so that it is easy to access pornographic images, action films filled with scenes of violence and no positive activities to fill time. free time for teenagers so that it triggers juvenile delinquency.

Basically juvenile delinquency is formed because of social factors that influence it, not because of the attitudes of teenagers in general. According to Corey, that attitude can be formed in accordance with the will that forms it, the formation of that attitude through a quality education or communication process. In this case parents and families have a very important role in overcoming juvenile delinquency which can trigger the development of the younger generation that is not good. With the attention of parents and the family environment, it is hoped that it will be able to overcome various adolescent problems, so that it can reduce juvenile delinquency, and can create good young people.

4. The Role of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Act

This research shows that family roles and peer pressure are significant factors that increase the likelihood of young people committing crimes This research implies the importance for parents to know their children's friends and the people around them. Parents are advised to spend some time with their children every day to better understand them. This is because parents are the closest people to them. This study also implies the importance of guidance and counseling for parents, youth, and teachers. In addition, this paper also serves as a suggestion for policy makers to evaluate how well current policies or ¹²modules are working to prevent more criminal activities from being carried out by young prisoners in the future.

Basically, children who have problems with the law can be categorized under the term juvenile delinquency which refers to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. There are two categories of child behavior that put children in conflict with the law:

- a. Status Offence is a child's delinquent behavior which, if it is committed by an adult, is not considered a crime. Like being lazy, skipping school, or running away from home, with another illustration, this child's misbehavior cannot be called gentleman's delinquency.
- b. Juvenile delinquency is a child's delinquency behavior which, if done by an adult, is considered a crime or a violation of the law.

¹² Ezarina Zakaria, et.al. "The Role of Family Life and the Influence of Peer Pressure on Delinquency: Qualitative Evidence from Malaysia", *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* 2022, Vol 19, No. 13, p. 12.



Based on Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. Special Protection for Children in conflict with the law as referred to in Article 59 paragraph (2) letter b is carried out through: Humane and age-appropriate treatment of children, separation from adults , legal assistance and other assistance , recreational nature , release from torture and punishment, avoidance of death penalty and/or life imprisonment, avoidance of arrest, detention except as a last resort and as short as possible, objective juvenile court and closed trial , keeping the child's identity secret, accompaniment of parents/guardians and trusted people , social advocacy, provision of personal life , accessibility especially for children with disabilities , provision of education , health services; And other rights in accordance with laws and regulations. Breakthrough regulations in the juvenile justice system. Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System is now the most recent regulation and is applied to the juvenile justice system. The main purpose of amending a statutory provision is to achieve an improvement because the old rules are seen as not in accordance with current needs and even tend to conflict with other legal rules.¹³

UU (Act) no. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System prioritizes the concept of diversion in it. The concept of Diversion prioritizes children's rights because children are the nation's successors who must be protected together. The juvenile criminal justice system prioritizes the rights of the child himself. The rights granted to the child are Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System has attempted to apply the concept of Diversion, which concept is considered the best solution to child cases in Indonesia. This is because the concept of diversion itself prioritizes a restorative approach that can protect all the rights that children have. Diversion is the transfer of settlement of criminal cases from the criminal justice process to processes outside the court or from legal channels to non-legal channels (with a spirit of forgiveness and deliberation for consensus). In addition, in the diversion process there must be an agreement from the perpetrator, the victim, and their family. The aim of imposing diversion in the case of a child, among others, is to avoid the process of detaining the child and labeling the child as a criminal. Children are encouraged to realize then take responsibility for their mistakes.

Law (Act) No.11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System

¹³ Mahyudi Igo, 2017, Journal of Quo Vadis Juvenile Criminal Justice System . Journal of Varia Perjudi, No.377 April 2017, ISSN 0215-0247, p. 87



which only allows diversion to be enforced by investigators based on the authority of the law by handing over children who are in conflict with the law, back to the parents.¹⁴ Furthermore, in the future, based on the new Criminal Code, it is hoped that several forms of action can be applied to children in this category. Diversion is a diversion from the criminal justice process outside the formal process to be resolved by deliberation to get the best decision. Based on Article 6 of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System it determines that the purpose of Diversion consists of:

- a. Achieving peace between victims and children;
- b. Resolving child cases outside the judicial process;
- c. Prevent children from deprivation of independence;
- d. Encouraging the community to participate; and
- e. Instill a sense of responsibility to children.

Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System stipulates the conditions for diversion: Crimes committed by children are punishable by imprisonment under 7 (seven) years, and are not a repetition of a crime. Quoting Aristotle's view in Roni, regarding justice in his work entitled *Nichomachean ethics*, politics and rethiric states that law can only be determined in relation to justice,¹⁵ the authors argue that the SPPA Law is a just legal product.

D. Conclusion

1. Conclusion

Juvenile delinquency is a problem that must be resolved properly. Because youth are a nation's asset that in the future will continue the future of the country. There are several actions that can be applied in dealing with juvenile delinquency or which in this case are equated with children. The influence of the internet is a challenge in itself that seems to be external, but because of the ease of accessing it surreptitiously, it can lead to being internal to adolescents/children. Sanctions imposed on children who commit criminal acts based on Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, have the aim of guaranteeing the protection of the rights and interests of children who

¹⁴ Benihamoni Harefa, 2015, *Kapita Selekt Legal Protection for Children*, Gadjah Mada University Press, Yogyakarta, p. 52.

¹⁵ Roni Sulistyanto Luhukay, "Consequences of Justice in Rejecting Cases in the Perspective of Justice", *Meta-Yuridis Journal*, Vol 5, No 2, 2022, p.51



are dealing with and specifically in conflict with the law. The aim is that children do not experience depression (as if they are victims of the law), because children who are victims in various perspectives actually have the potential to become perpetrators of crimes in the future. SPPA Act, has important points namely diversion, so that the settlement of criminal cases with child offenders goes through a process outside the court or in carrying out diversion it is necessary to have a truly fair agreement from the parties victims, families and perpetrators. The purpose of implementing diversion in the case of a child is essentially for the best interests of the child.

2. Suggestion

The best preventive effort is assistance that should be carried out by those who are in the closest/everyday environment of every teenager (child). In closing, it can be concluded that it is children who are in conflict with the law who really need the SPPA Law and on the other hand the SPPA Law must be applied fairly to children who are victims of juvenile delinquency.

BIBLIOGRAFI

- Ali, Mohammad., Mohammad Asrori. 2010. Psikologi Remaja Perkembangan Peserta Didik, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- Ary H. Gunawan. 2000. Sosiologi Pendidikan. Suatu Analisis Sosiologi Tentang Berbagai Problema Pendidikan, Jakarta. Rineka Cipta.
- Cunduk Wasiatia, Muhamad Ibnu Aldira Razak, "Implementasi Surat Telegram Kapolri Nomor ST/2264/X/HUM.3.4.5/2022 Terhadap Penegakan Hukum Pelanggaran Lalu Lintas Suatu Kajian Empirik di Dtlantas Polda DIY". *Widya Pranata Hukum*. Vol. 5 No. 1, 2023.
- Dariyo, Agus. 2004. Psychology of Adolescent Development. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.
- Harefa, Benihamoni. 2015. Kapita Selekta Legal Protection for Children. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Jatmiko, Jatu., "Kenakalan remaja klithih yang mengarah pada konflik sosial dan kekerasan di Yogyakarta", *Humanika, Kajian Ilmiah Mata Kuliah Umum*, Vol. 21. No. 2. 2021.
- Kartono, Kartini. 1986. Patologi sosial 2 Kenakalan Remaja, Jakarta: Rajawali.
- Mahyudi Igo. "Journal of Quo Vadis Juvenile Criminal Justice System". *Journal of Varia Perjudi*, No.377 April 2017.



- Rina Andriani, et all, “Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan dan Sikap Remaja Dengan Perilaku Seksual Pranikah”, *Jurnal Invonasi Penelitian*, Vol.2 No.10 Maret 2022.
- Santoso, Topo dan Eva Achjani, 2003. *Kriminologi*, Cet. Ke-3, Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Pers.
- Sulistyanto, Roni Luhukay, "Consequences of Justice in Rejecting Cases in the Perspective of Justice", *Meta- Yuridis Journal*, Vol 5, No 2, 2022
- Sumara, Dadan, “Kenakalan Remaja dan Penanganannya”, *Jurnal Penelitian & PPM*, Vol 4, No: 2, 2017.
- Suwarniyati, Sartono. 1985. Pengukuran Sikap Masyarakat terhadap Kenakalan Remaja di DKI Jakarta, Jakarta: laporan penelitian, UI.
- UNODC, “UNODC Southeast Asia Pacific Written Submission to the Parliament of Australia Joint Committee on Law Enforcement”, Law enforcement capabilities in relation to child exploitation, Submission 7, 2021, Thailand
- Zakaria, Ezarina, et.al. “The Role of Family Life and the Influence of Peer Pressure on Delinquency: Qualitative Evidence from Malaysia”, *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* 2022, Vol 19, No. 13.