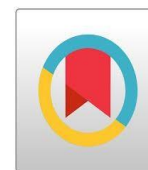


## Changes in Public Perception of Juvenile Delinquency (Case Study in Mulyoagung Village)



### Perubahan Persepsi Masyarakat terhadap Kenakalan Remaja (Studi Kasus di Desa Mulyoagung)

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#### ARTICLE INFORMATION

<p><b>Keywords</b>                  Perception Change;                  Juvenile Delinquency;                  Society;</p>	<p><b>ABSTRACT</b>                  This study aims to identify the shifting forms of community perceptions of juvenile delinquency over time (case study in Mulyoagung Village). Juvenile delinquency according to the community is a social problem that is considered as intimidation equivalent to social deviation, but over time the perception of the community has changed the way of thinking about juvenile delinquency. This research was conducted using a purposive sampling method with a qualitative research approach. The data collection methods used were observation, interviews, and documentation involving the community and adolescents as research subjects. The results of this study identify that there is a change in people's perceptions of juvenile delinquency, where according to the community, juvenile delinquency is currently very concerning due to various factors such as environmental factors, family factors, social factors, and friendship factors. The community responds to juvenile delinquency in different ways, based on research this is seen with the difference in age among the community. This has a negative impact if the community ignores the existence of juvenile delinquency in the social environment, therefore the community plays an important role in maintaining social stability.</p>
<p><b>Kata Kunci</b>                  Perubahan Presepsi;                  Kenakalan Remaja;                  Masyarakat ;</p>	<p><b>ABSTRAK</b>                  Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi peralihan bentuk persepsi masyarakat tentang kenakalan remaja dari waktu ke waktu (studi kasus di Desa Mulyoagung). Kenakalan remaja menurut masyarakat merupakan masalah sosial yang dianggap sebagai intimidasi yang setara dengan penyimpangan sosial, tetapi seiring berjalannya waktu persepsi masyarakat mengalami perubahan cara berfikir tentang kenakalan remaja. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode penentuan subjek purposive sampling menggunakan Pendekatan Penelitian kualitatif. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan yaitu metode observasi, metode wawancara dan metode dokumentasi yang melibatkan masyarakat dan remaja sebagai subjek Penelitian. Hasil penelitian ini mengidentifikasi bahwa adanya perubahan persepsi masyarakat tentang kenakalan remaja, dimana menurut masyarakat bahwa kenakalan remaja pada saat ini sangat memprihatinkan dengan berbagai faktor seperti, faktor lingkungan, faktor keluarga, faktor sosial, faktor pertemanan. Masyarakat menanggapi kenakalan remaja yang bervariasi, berdasarkan penelitian hal ini dilihat dengan adanya perbedaan usia dikalangan Masyarakat. Hal ini berdampak buruk jika Masyarakat mengabaikan adanya kenakalan remaja di lingkungan sosial, oleh karena itu masyarakat berperan penting dalam menjaga kestabilan sosial.</p>
<p><b>Article History</b>                  Send 19<sup>th</sup> April 2025                  Review 03<sup>th</sup> July 2025                  Accepted 04<sup>th</sup> Sept 2025</p>	<p>Copyright ©2026 <a href="#">Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora)</a>                  This is an open access article under the <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> license.                  Akses artikel terbuka dengan model <a href="#">CC-BY-NC-SA</a> sebagai lisensinya.</p>



## Introduction

Adolescence is a period in which unstable thinking is evident in behavior, for example through delinquent acts or various forms of deviance (Prianti & Rumiyati, 2024). This is because during adolescence, a lack of guidance and supervision can encourage them to behave deviantly, for example by violating social norms. Actions such as delinquency, fighting, vandalism, drug abuse, theft, and the like are examples of legal violations by adolescents (Unayah & Sabarisman, 2015). Therefore, etymologically, this term refers to crimes committed by children, known as "juvenile delinquency," which means child offenders or children who behave badly (Yukanti et al., 2017). Misbehavior is an action or deed that goes against the norms or rules that apply. This misbehavior is generally carried out by teenagers, either consciously or unconsciously (Shoemaker, 2018). Delinquency is generally committed without the intention of harming anyone; it is simply a form of self-expression, seeking attention, and self-exploration (Thompson & Bynum, 2016). These incidents include various deviant behaviors that have negative impacts, such as pressure on society, bad influence on peers, and damage to character and morals (Goode, 2022).

Juvenile delinquency seems to be a factor in social problems (Hasanah, 2021). Adolescents, who are in the transition phase from childhood to adulthood, are influenced by their environment and misguided search for identity, which are the main factors of juvenile delinquency (Rulmuzu, 2021). The development of the times has a serious impact on the mentality and actions of adolescents (Indratmoko, 2017). The positive impact of the development of the times can provide opportunities to acquire new cognitive and capacities, but on the other hand, it can also have a negative impact if it is not accompanied by supervision and guidance from parents (Breiner et al., 2016). Juvenile delinquency cannot be separated from the perspective of society, where society views juvenile delinquency as a form of self-expression when not appreciated (Mythen, 2017). Usually, adolescents feel trapped in certain circumstances, making it difficult for them to break free. This delinquency is a form of rejection of social pressures that are perceived as imposing restrictions (Kahan, 2019). Society believes that juvenile delinquency is the result of various interrelated factors, including the roles of parents, peers, social pressures, and technology (Thompson & Bynum, 2016).

The role of the family, especially parents, is a fundamental figure in the adolescent growth process, where adolescence is a period of self-discovery and emotional expression (Sznitman et al., 2019). In this process, adolescents should be accompanied by their parents. If they are not accompanied by their parents, adolescents will grow up to be directionless and

will become one of the factors contributing to adolescent social problems (Faliyandra, 2019). The role of the family can build character and actions that can overcome juvenile delinquency. The process of supervising adolescents is indeed difficult, so parents must provide guidance and continue to monitor the behavior of adolescents (Syah & Hermawati, 2018). Educating adolescents today is not easy because in the present era, adolescents will rebel if things do not go their way, and if they are taken lightly, juvenile delinquency will run rampant. If parents can understand this delinquency, then juvenile delinquency can be handled in an educational and logical manner.

The role of parents has a significant influence on the development of self-concept in adolescents, because the family environment is the first place where children understand various things, both in interacting and in learning norms (Rohmalimna et al., 2022). Deep love, understanding, intimacy, and unity in the family are very important because they contribute to the formation of a good self-identity. Teenagers can be prepared to interact, starting with their experiences in the family environment. Economic factors in the family cause parents to work hard to meet their daily needs (Adam, 2020). In addition, there is currently a view that children's basic needs are only related to physical or biological aspects. Emotionally, children need love from both parents. Shaping the personality of adolescents creates a gap between parenting patterns and the reality that exists in society, according to the quote (Siswanto, 2020). Most parents do not fully understand the conditions of juvenile delinquency today, including the factors that cause juvenile delinquency, friendship models, and the influence of rapidly advancing digital technology. This results in ineffective efforts to address adolescents who engage in delinquency.

Professional demands or various activities are factors that often cause a lack of closeness between parents and their children (Coyne et al., 2014). This condition gradually becomes an unnoticed barrier to interaction between parents and children. Understanding the harmonious relationship between them will greatly influence the child's development, both physically and mentally. It is crucial for adolescents to receive guidance and direction from their parents, educators, and social environment so that they can develop a positive self-image and avoid deviant behavior and juvenile delinquency (Hawkins & Weis, 2017).

Research on community perceptions of the factors causing juvenile delinquency in Dusun IV, Nambahdadi Village (Yukanti et al., 2017) which examines the causes of juvenile delinquency, such as customs, culture, or social structures that impact community perceptions. Adolescents' perceptions of the influence of family and social environments on juvenile delinquency (Ramadhan & Alfiandra, 2023) states that this study focuses on the

perspective of adolescents, not the general public. This study analyzes defendants directly in relation to juvenile delinquency. According to (Rulmuzu, 2021) entitled *Juvenile Delinquency and Its Handling*, it discusses special handling methods for cultural conditions that have not been discussed previously. Public Perceptions of Juvenile Delinquency in the Kaniten Village, Mojo District, Kediri Regency, according to (Cahyani, 2024) found specific findings that occurred in the village, which led to public perceptions of juvenile delinquency. According to (Rahmawati et al., 2020) entitled *Community Perceptions of the Causes of Juvenile Delinquency in Pematang Gajah Village, Jambi Luar Kota District, Muaro Jambi Regency*, the study found that the causes in rural communities in Jambi are specific, such as the role of ethnicity, religion, or the influence of village economic development.

This study will examine changes in community perceptions of juvenile delinquency in a case study in Mulyoagung Village. The novelty of this study lies in comparing differences in community perceptions between this year and the year before the study was conducted. Previous studies only sought to understand perceptions, so this study is interesting to conduct in order for the community to understand the juvenile delinquency that is currently occurring. This study aims to identify changes in community perceptions of juvenile delinquency over time and analyze aspects that may influence changes in community views, including digitalization, the social environment, and the role of families, especially parents. Through this assessment, it is hoped that this study, *Changes in Public Perceptions of Juvenile Delinquency: A Case Study in Mulyoagung Village*, will have an impact, particularly on adolescents, encouraging them to be more prudent in their social environment, and on public perceptions that juvenile delinquency is different from what society experienced in the past. This study is necessary because there are still many social deviations, especially juvenile delinquency, which cause individual problems that affect the community.

## **Method**

The research approach used is qualitative, employing a multiple case study, which is a type of case study that examines more than one case, provided that the cases are interrelated. The study will be conducted in Mulyoagung Village, Dau District, Malang Regency. The data collected in the form of words, images, or behavior will be analyzed not using numbers or statistics, but rather described narratively to illustrate the situation or conditions under study. The data collection techniques used include observation, interviews, and documentation. The method of determining the subjects uses purposive sampling

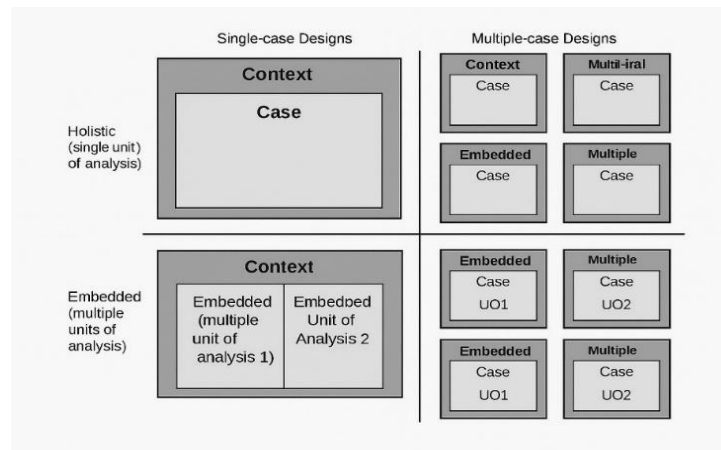


Figure 1: Flowchart of the design type in a case study

Source: Robert K. Yin's book

Data collection techniques using Robert K. Yin's book were used to analyze changes in public perception of juvenile delinquency. Data was collected in several ways, namely pattern matching, explanation creation, and time series analysis, which included simple time series, complex time series, and chronological time series. Several other data collection techniques used in this study, such as observation conducted in Mulyoagung Village, Dau District, Malang Regency, are data collection methods that involve observing a particular community according to conditions in the field. This term can be interpreted as direct observation accompanied by systematic recording of the events being studied (Ismayani, 2019). Data triangulation in this study is in the form of source triangulation, where the researcher interviews various subjects to compare some of them in order to find perspectives on changes in community perceptions of juvenile delinquency. Therefore, the researcher obtains a global factual illustration of changes in community perceptions of juvenile delinquency. This technique is used to reduce preference bias and strengthen the validity of the researcher's data.

This study aims to obtain information on changes in public perceptions of juvenile delinquency in Mulyoagung Village, Dau District, Malang Regency. The next step is interviews. In this study, interviews were conducted using a semi-structured approach, namely an interview process that utilizes topic-based guidelines while asking targeted questions (Fadhallah, 2021). The interviews were conducted by asking questions directly to the subjects to explore and obtain information related to changes in community perceptions of juvenile delinquency in Mulyoagung Village, Dau District, Malang Regency. The documentation in this study captures the process of interviews related to changes in public perception of juvenile delinquency in Mulyoagung Village, Dau District, Malang Regency.

Documentation is a technique for collecting data and information through sources such as books, archives, numerical records, images, reports, and other information that can strengthen the research (Komalasari & Riani, 2023).

Mulyoagung is a village in the Dau District of Malang Regency. Administratively, Mulyoagung Village is located in two cities, namely Malang City and Batu City. Therefore, this area can almost be called a suburban area, which is located on the outskirts of the city and not too far from the city center. The average occupations in Mulyoagung Village are farmers, ranchers, teachers, lecturers, civil servants, entrepreneurs, and traders, as quoted from (Lesmanah et al., 2021).

## Result and Discussion

The following are the results of research data on changes in public perception of juvenile delinquency, resulting in two research questions: how has public perception of juvenile delinquency changed, and what forms of juvenile delinquency existed before and after the research was conducted Data on the forms of juvenile delinquency and changes in public perception were collected in five hamlets in Mulyoagung Village through oral interviews with subjects who met several criteria, including adolescence, adulthood, and old age.

**Table 1. Forms of Juvenile Delinquency**

Time Period	Forms of delinquency
<b>2014-2025</b>	Theft, gang fights, illegal street racing, alcohol, drugs
<b>2024-2025</b>	Bullying, online gambling, alcohol, drugs, promiscuity, social media abuse, theft, gang fights, illegal street racing, <i>cohabitation</i> , <i>cyberbullying</i>

Source: Ridwan & Kader, 2019 in (Hasanah, 2021)

Based on the table of forms of juvenile delinquency, there are comparisons, differences, and changes in the forms of juvenile delinquency. There are differences in the forms of juvenile delinquency where, before this study was conducted, there were several forms of juvenile delinquency, including theft, gang fights, illegal racing, alcohol, drugs, while at the time of this study, there were several new forms of juvenile delinquency, namely bullying, online gambling, promiscuity, misuse of social media, cyberbullying, and living together. The stages of juvenile delinquency are divided into three categories: mild, moderate,



and severe. Mild stages include smoking, skipping school, and causing disturbances. Moderate stages include alcohol consumption, social media abuse, gang fights, theft, and illegal street racing. Finally, severe stages include drugs, promiscuity, cohabitation, and cyberbullying.

Based on research conducted in the village of Mulyoagung in the decade before 2020, juvenile delinquency was generally viewed as the result of moral negligence and a lack of parental supervision. The community considers behaviors such as skipping school, smoking, and gang fights as violations of norms and customs. This perspective places the responsibility on adolescents and families, without much consideration of external factors that may influence this, according to the quote (Hamdanah & Surawan, 2022). As time passed, the community's perception began to shift. Now, the community understands that adolescents' thinking is still in the developmental stage, so impulsiveness and the search for identity can trigger risky behavior in juvenile delinquency. Most of the community immediately stigmatizes adolescents who commit juvenile delinquency as bad kids, as quoted from (Baharudin et al., 2019).

Government policy in responding to juvenile delinquency has changed. The government has created school-based intervention programs such as counseling, workshops, emotion management, and life skills training, as cited in (Ulfatin et al., 2020). The community is optimistic about programs that are considered more preventive, involving NGOs, the police, and the Education Office as a form of cooperation in preventing and reducing juvenile delinquency. In the last two years, namely 2024-2025, the community has realized that juvenile delinquency is not only manifested in physical behaviors such as smoking, drinking alcohol, fighting, promiscuity, and illegal racing, but also in the digital realm. The phenomena of cyberbullying and the spread of negative content are now seen as juvenile delinquency that is as dangerous as physical juvenile delinquency, because the impact can be widespread and quickly go viral.

Responding to this new perception, the community now places its hopes on a mediation process involving the victim, the perpetrator, and the family. The community considers this to be more humane and effective in reducing recidivism, compared to a retributive approach, which is seen as merely punitive. This is similar to what is done by the juvenile courts in Indonesia, which have adopted restorative justice. Restorative justice is a process of enforcing the law from formal to informal as an option in dealing with children involved in crime, through the involvement of all parties related to a particular criminal act, by working together to find solutions in dealing with the impact of the child's actions.

However, not all levels of society agree with this restorative justice. Some members of society consider restorative justice to be too complicated.

**Table 2. Changes in Perception**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Answer</b>
<b>Adolescents (12-25 years old)</b>	On average, teenagers say that juvenile delinquency is a common activity among teenagers. Teenagers consider these activities to be normal and acceptable. Teenagers also believe that if they do not engage in juvenile delinquency, it will be difficult to make friends because most teenagers engage in juvenile delinquency through their peers.
<b>Adults (26-45 years old)</b>	Adults realize that juvenile delinquency is caused by changing times. Adults also believe that juvenile delinquency is caused by several factors such as environment, family, friends, society, and a strong sense of curiosity. Adults can still accept juvenile delinquency as long as it does not interfere with their lives.
<b>Elderly (46-65 years old)</b>	The elderly cannot accept juvenile delinquency because they still adhere to morals and ethics. The elderly do not understand social changes and still like to compare the polite elderly generation.

Source: (Putra & Yusuf, 2025)

Based on the results of interviews, the community's views on juvenile delinquency vary depending on individual backgrounds, experiences, and values. Concerns and fears: Many people are concerned and fearful of juvenile delinquency, seeing it as a threat to public safety and order and a potential danger to themselves or their family members. Stigma and stereotypes: Some members of the community tend to stigmatize young people who engage in delinquency. They may view them as irresponsible, lazy, or even potentially criminal in the future, as described in the quote from. According to adults, juvenile delinquency occurs due to several factors, including changes in the times. These changes refer to changes in delinquency that differ from those experienced by adults. Adults also say that juvenile delinquency occurs due to several factors, such as environmental factors, family factors, social factors, friendship factors, and a strong sense of curiosity, which cause teenagers to engage in juvenile delinquency. In addition, adults can still accept juvenile delinquency as long as it does not interfere with adult life. This is in accordance with the quote (Prasasti, 2017).

Environmental factors contributing to juvenile delinquency can be divided into two categories. The first is the family environment, where family conditions can trigger juvenile



delinquency, such as a lack of parental affection, parental divorce, and domestic conflict. The second is the social environment or peer group, where the influence of peers can lead to juvenile delinquency, such as promiscuity and peer pressure to try negative things (Taufik et al., 2020). Friendship factors in juvenile delinquency occur because they have a very large influence on juvenile delinquency, especially since during adolescence individuals are in the process of searching for their identity and tend to listen more to their peers than to their parents or teachers. Friendships during adolescence tend to set bad examples, such as encouraging drinking, fighting, and skipping school. Teenagers who do not follow the examples mentioned above will be considered different or cowardly, according to the quote (Karlina, 2020).

The assumption that older people cannot accept juvenile delinquency because they still adhere to morals and ethics. Many parents teach their children certain moral and ethical principles that are considered guidelines for life. When the behavior of adolescents begins to deviate from these values, parents feel that the moral education they have instilled is threatened. According to (Mumtahanah, 2015) Parents often have high expectations that their children will grow up to be responsible individuals with good morals. However, juvenile delinquency, which is considered contrary to these values, can make parents feel ashamed or disappointed. They realize that their children's behavior can reflect the family's identity and reputation. Morals and character are considered important foundations for the formation of good character. Therefore, when adolescents exhibit deviant behavior, parents feel the need to intervene to prevent negative impacts on their children's character development and future.

Generational differences: Parents are usually very attached to the values and norms they have long adhered to. Meanwhile, according to (Sagala et al., 2024) , today's youth are growing up in the digital age and a more dynamic environment. This difference in perspective often makes it difficult for parents to adjust to changes in the way the younger generation thinks and behaves. With limited access and information, teenagers now get a lot of influence from social media and various online platforms, which can be very different from the traditional sources of information that parents usually access. This creates a gap in understanding of what is developing among young people.

The community hopes that collaboration between schools and village governments will provide meaningful activities such as sports, arts, and religious activities that involve teenagers. Cooperation facilitated by the village government is expected to receive a positive response from teenagers so that it can create a good community environment and reduce the level of juvenile delinquency, in accordance with the quote (Mandalatama et al., 2020). The

community is believed to be able to establish good relationships with teenagers. Changes over time are factors involved in the development of juvenile delinquency in society. This can create a gap between the norms that are still practiced by the community, especially parents. Therefore, the perceptions of parents are very important to respond to because they can give rise to a perspective in dealing with juvenile delinquency at this time. Social norms and values change over time, as stated in the quote (Bicchieri, 2016). Many parents feel that their traditional values are threatened by new norms that are more open to self-expression and freedom of opinion. These changes can make them feel that they have lost control or direction in raising their children. Society perceives adolescents who engage in deviant activities that do not conform to social norms as juvenile delinquents, which is consistent with labeling theory.

Labeling theory is one of the approaches in sociology that emphasizes the process of labeling or stigmatizing individuals who are considered deviant from social norms. In the context of juvenile delinquency, this theory provides an understanding of how society often classifies adolescents who commit offenses as "criminals" or "bad" permanently, which in turn influences public perception of them, as stated in the quote from (Hisyam et al., 2023). This labeling process does not only occur in everyday social interactions but is also reflected in policies and the mass media, which reinforce certain stereotypes. The labeling theory in the community's perspective on juvenile delinquency in Mulyoagung Village is found in deviant behaviors such as gambling, online gambling, stealing, etc. The label on these deviant activities visualizes the act but can also create a social personality for teenagers that is viewed in the Mulyoagung Village environment. The impact of labeling theory on adolescents tends to result in contradictory actions and often does not give them the opportunity for self-introspection. This is in line with Robert K's concept of self-fulfilling prophecy in (Putra & Yusuf, 2025) in labeling theory, namely that individuals who are repeatedly given contradictory or negative labels by society will always justify their actions with those label.

## **Conclusion**

Changes in society's perception of juvenile delinquency can vary depending on various factors such as culture, social values, and the approach taken by society in dealing with this issue. However, some possible conclusions that can be drawn are that the diversification of public views has led to greater awareness of the complexity of the factors that influence juvenile delinquency. The public realizes that not all teenagers who engage in negative behavior have the same background i, and overly general or stereotypical judgments

can lead to injustice. The weakness of this study lies in the comprehensive nature of the change in perception and the lack of specific details or predetermined changes. This is limited by the intensity of the social causes that create these perceptions. This study is descriptive and illustrates in greater depth how perceptions are formed, shift, and are driven by social structures such as education, norms, customs, etc. Based on the researchers' findings, emphasis is placed on the impact that influences the creation of these perceptions, such as the educational context, social background, and family environment. It is also crucial to include the perceptions of adolescents themselves as the main subject.

Understanding the causes of public perception can also change with increased understanding of the factors that influence juvenile delinquency. There is an understanding of social pressure, family environment, poor education, mental health issues, and other factors that can contribute to negative adolescent behavior. Society may be more inclined to consider a rehabilitative approach rather than harsh punishment for adolescents involved in delinquency. Understanding the importance of appropriate intervention, support, and guidance can increase the chances of recovery for adolescents involved in negative behavior.

Increased public information and awareness through educational campaigns, media, and social platforms can play a role in changing public perceptions of juvenile delinquency. With better knowledge, the public can be more empathetic and seek more constructive solutions in dealing with this problem. However, changes in public perceptions of juvenile delinquency may vary across regions and social contexts. It is important to continue conducting research and dialogue involving various parties to understand changing trends and adjust appropriate approaches to help adolescents experiencing delinquency.

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