

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE YOUNG GENERATION IN OVERCOMING THE DANGERS OF YOUTH DETERMINATION

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Abstract: The problem of juvenile delinquency is a problem that is of concern to everyone everywhere, both in an advanced society and in an underdeveloped society. Because someone's moral mischief results in disturbing the peace of those around them. Lately there have been many cases of juvenile delinquency which often disturb the community, among others; fighting, deprivation, hijacking of public transport, sexual harassment or in other forms that we often encounter. This study aims to address the importance of the younger generation in overcoming the dangers of juvenile delinquency. The research was conducted by means of literature study. Research results show that adolescents are often more open to input and influence from their peers. If the younger generation can present positive behavior models and influence their peers to stay away from juvenile delinquency, then the impact can be very strong and effective. The younger generation tends to be more skilled in using technology and social media. They can utilize these platforms to disseminate information about the dangers of juvenile delinquency, the associated risks, and the negative consequences that may be encountered. In this way, they can help raise awareness and educate their peers about the importance of staying away from negative behavior.

Keyword: youth determination, young generation, teenagers

INTRODUCTION

Talking about youth, which is mainly related to the problem of delinquency, is a problem that is felt to be very important and interesting to discuss because someone whose name is a teenager who is part of the younger generation is a national asset and is a beacon of hope for the future of the nation and state and religion. To make this happen and for the sake of the glory of the nation and state and our religion, it is of course the duty and duty of all of us, parents, educators (teachers) and the government to prepare the younger generation to become a generation that is strong and insightful or knowledgeable by guiding and making them all so that they become good and morally responsible citizens.

With the process of guiding and directing young people who are tough and have broad insight or knowledge, it is not enough, but everything must be

complemented by the inculcation of a high religious spirit. And related to this, Winarno Surakhmad said: "It is a fact in the history of development of the people who maintain their survival to always surrender and entrust their lives in the hands of the younger generation. It is the younger generation who then bears the responsibility for not only maintaining the survival of its people but also increasing the quality of life. If the younger generation who should receive the task of writing the history of their nation do not have the readiness and ability needed by the life of that nation, then it undoubtedly progress towards aridity leading to dwarfism and finally to destruction. Therefore, the position of the younger generation in a society is vital for that society (Surakhmad, 1997).

When we discuss today's youth we are faced with an ironic view. Teenagers who are the foundation of the nation's future must appear as joyous bearers of hope (Rulmuzu, 2021). But the reality is that today the majority of our youth are mired in the mire of misguidance, fights, robberies, drugs, motorbike gangs, etc. are colors that are attached to today's youth, plus attitudes and an environment that pays little attention to them as if to complement this concern. In newspapers, we often read news about student fights, the spread of narcotics, the use of drugs, alcohol, snatching by teenagers who are in their teens, increasing cases of pregnancy among young women and so on. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to find out how important the younger generation is in dealing with juvenile delinquency.

METHOD

This research uses Qualitative research, it is a form of inquiry that analyzes information conveyed through language and behavior in natural settings. It is used to capture expressive information not conveyed in quantitative data about beliefs, values, feelings, and motivations that underlie behaviors. Qualitative methods derive from a variety of disciplines and traditions. It is used to learn directly from patients and others what is important to them, to provide the context necessary to understand quantitative findings, and to identify variables important for future clinical studies. Although qualitative inquiry has been championed as a way of "reaching the parts other methods cannot reach," it is also distrusted by some because it rarely provides a generalizable foundation for clinical decisions and policies.⁴ Readers are referred to several recent editorials for overviews of these differences and proposals for their reconciliation Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2013). This study uses a literature study by obtaining and compiling data from various references related to the topics discussed. The data the researchers took from documentation in the form of books, research journals, and supporting articles. The discussion method uses the descriptive-analytic method, namely explaining and elaborating the main ideas relating to the topics discussed. Then present it critically through primary and secondary library sources with themes.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Juvenile delinquency is an acquaintance that occurs when he begins to grow up, so juvenile delinquency in the concept of psychology is Juvenile dilynquency, etymologically it can be interpreted that Juvenile comes from the Latin word which means children or young people. Meanwhile, "delinquere" means to be neglected or to ignore, so with that both can be expanded to become evil, asocial, rule breaker, troublemaker, terrorist, criminal, moral and so on. From the description above, what is meant by juvenile delinquency is juvenile delinquency, but this understanding is interpreted to have a negative impact psychologically and has an impact on the child who be the perpetrator. So that the etymological understanding has undergone a change or shifted evenly, but only concerns activity, namely the term crime becomes delinquency. Psychologist Bimo Walgito formulates the meaning of Juvenile Dilynquency as follows "Each

action is committed by an adult, then the act is a crime, so an act against the law is carried out by a child, especially a teenager (Walgito, 1998).

Willis (2012) argues "juvenile delinquency is the act of some teenagers who are contrary to law, religion, and societal norms, so that the consequences can harm other people, disturb public peace and also damage themselves". There are many factors that cause juvenile delinquency. According to Willis (2005) juvenile delinquency is caused by four factors, namely: factors that exist within the child himself, factors that come from the family environment, factors that come from the community environment, and finally, factors that come from the school. The causes of juvenile delinquency include:

1. Lack of attention from parents to their children: In the household, sometimes what is meant by the absence of balance and attention, the meaning is that the balance between parents and their duties must be comprehensive. Each task demands full attention according to its position. If not, there be a balance that is borne by parents in child development. Which means that family stability, education, physical and psychological care, including religious life, are not needed. If parents' attention to their duties as an educator and at the same time father/mother for the child is not balanced, it means that the child's needs can be met which causes the child to take a path that is not under the control of the parents, such as watching a scene with negative thoughts.
2. Lack of role models from parents: The example of both parents is needed by their children both in the form of the behavior of a father/mother to their younger siblings, older siblings and to the environment around them. Many children degenerate in morals because the attitude of their parents is not good. If parents do not set a good example regarding this good attitude, this attitude affect the moral development of children indirectly, namely through the process of imitation because parents are the closest people to themselves and are met every day.
3. Lack of religious education in the family: Usually parents think that education is only given at school while at home it is not necessary anymore, even though parents do not realize that a child's life at home is longer than at school which is only a few hours. And even more fatal if parents think that the problem of religious education is not important, what is more important is general education.

If the family has the above principles, confusion occur in children. It's another case if parents pay attention to religious education in their daily needs and parents really live out their belief in God, then it influences their attitudes and actions. This also affect the way parents care for, nurture, teach and educate their children. Children who are equipped with religious teachings, all of that can become a strong foundation for the moral development of children and the whole of their later lives. Conversely, if the child does not receive religious teachings from the family, the child become unsteady and no longer have control for himself, what is lawful and unlawful for them to do.

Acts of teenagers who are still in the process of searching for identity often disturb the peace of others. Mild delinquency that disturbs the peace of the surrounding environment, such as often going out at night and spending time just having fun, such as drinking, using illegal drugs, fighting, gambling, etc., harm himself, his family, and other people around him. Quite a lot of factors behind the occurrence of juvenile delinquency.

The main characteristics of juvenile delinquency include:

- 1) the notion of delinquency, it must be seen that there are actions or behaviors that are in violation of applicable law and violation of moral values.
- 2) This delinquency has an anti-social goal, that is, the act or behavior is contrary to the values or social norms that exist in their environment.

- 3) Delinquency is delinquency committed by those aged between 13-17 years and over and who are not married.
- 4) Juvenile delinquency can also be carried out together in a group of teenagers (Gunarsa, 1989).

The problem of juvenile delinquency is a problem that is of concern to everyone everywhere, both in an advanced society and in an underdeveloped society. Because someone's moral mischief results in disturbing the peace of those around them. Lately there have been many cases of juvenile delinquency which often disturb the community, among others; fighting, deprivation, hijacking of public transport, sexual harassment or in other forms that we often encounter. Various forms of juvenile delinquency are increasing and coloring our lives, making parents, teachers, community leaders and even the government concerned. As for the types of juvenile delinquency according to Zakiah Daradjat in his book *Fostering Moral Values*, he divides them into three parts, namely (Mumtahanah, 2015):

1. Mild Delinquency

Mild delinquency is a delinquency that does not break the law. Among others are:

- a. Do not want to obey parents and teachers.
Things like this usually happen to teenagers, they don't hesitate to oppose what their parents and teachers say if it doesn't match their way of thinking. Teenagers experience conflict when parents and teachers still hold on to old values, namely values that are not in accordance with today's times. Teenagers want to obey their parents and teachers when they know the causes and consequences of that order. Therefore, parents and teachers should pay attention to and appreciate the efforts of teenagers, so that teenagers feel cared for and valued.
- b. Running or skipping school
Often we meet on the side of the road, students who are just releasing boredom at school. At school they were not spared from the complaints of the teachers, and their performance was declining. They not only disappointed the parents and teachers, but the community also felt disappointed with their behavior. Sometimes teenagers act pious at home in school uniforms but don't know where they are going, and when school hours are over they come home on time. Teachers seem to have run out of ways to interest teenagers so they don't run away from school, especially during class hours. However, there are still teenagers who still try to escape from school with backward reasons, but in the end they don't return to class.
- c. Frequent fights
Frequent fighting is one of the symptoms of juvenile delinquency. Teenagers whose emotional development is unstable, who only follow their without caring about others, are the enemies who block them. Teenagers who often fight are usually just looking for attention and to show their strength so that they are considered great people. This teenager is only looking for attention because of the lack of attention from parents and the environment around him.
- d. How to dress
Basically imitating the traits that are possessed by teenagers, imitating other people or their idol stars that are often seen on TV or in advertisements both in terms of dress or behavior, even though it does not suit his condition what is important for him is to follow today's fashion.

2. Delinquency that disturbs the peace and security of others

This delinquency is delinquency which can be classified as a violation of the law because this delinquency disturbs the peace and security of society, including: stealing, holding hands, speeding, drinking, narcotics abuse.

3. Sexual misconduct

Sexual understanding is not limited to physical problems, but psychologically where children's curiosity about sexual problems. The development of sexual maturity is not only physical and psychological. Often this growth is not accompanied by sufficient understanding to deal with it, both from the children themselves and educators and parents who are closed to these problems, so that sexual mischief arises, both towards the opposite sex and the same sex. The types include: against other types, against people of the same sex.

The younger generation has a very important role in overcoming the dangers of juvenile delinquency because they are the group most affected by social, environmental and cultural changes. Juvenile delinquency refers to negative behavior and is not in accordance with social norms that are generally shown by teenagers, such as brawls, drug consumption, free sex, and other harmful behaviors. The role of the younger generation is very important in overcoming juvenile delinquency. Teenagers are often more open to receiving input and influence from their peers (Noviza, 2015). If the younger generation can present positive behavior models and influence their peers to stay away from juvenile delinquency, then the impact can be very strong and effective. The younger generation tends to be more skilled in using technology and social media (Nurhakiki, et al, 2023). They can utilize these platforms to disseminate information about the dangers of juvenile delinquency, the associated risks and the negative consequences that may be encountered. In this way, they can help raise awareness and educate their peers about the importance of staying away from negative behavior.

The younger generation can also act as a liaison between families and juvenile delinquents. They can play a positive role in communicating the problems their peers face to their parents or more mature family members, thereby helping them find appropriate solutions and support. Getting involved in social, cultural or sporting activities can help distract young people from negative behavior. They can be a driving force in establishing or joining groups that promote positive and constructive activities.

The younger generation is an agent of change in society. By speaking openly about the importance of avoiding juvenile delinquency, they can influence mindsets and behavior among their peers as well as generations past. The younger generation can contribute to creating a supportive, safe and positive environment for youth. For example, they can work with schools, government agencies, and community organizations to organize juvenile delinquency prevention programs. The younger generation often has fresh perspectives and approaches in solving problems. They can develop creative and innovative initiatives to prevent juvenile delinquency and address the underlying issues. In overcoming the dangers of juvenile delinquency, collaboration between the younger generation, parents, educators, government and the entire community is very important. Together, we can create an enabling environment and ensure a better future for the next generation.

CONCLUSION

The problem of juvenile delinquency is a problem that is of concern to everyone everywhere, both in an advanced society and in an underdeveloped society. Because someone's moral mischief results in disturbing the peace of those around them. Lately there have been many cases of juvenile delinquency which often disturb the community, among others; fighting, deprivation, hijacking of public transport, sexual harassment or in other forms that we often encounter. Adolescents are often more open to input and influence from their peers. If the younger generation can present positive behavior models and influence their peers to stay away from juvenile delinquency, then the impact can be very strong and effective. The younger generation tends to be more skilled in using technology and social media. They can utilize these platforms to disseminate information about the dangers of juvenile delinquency, the associated risks and the negative

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