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# Religious Attitudes, Self-Concept, And Juvenile Delinquency In Lobuk Bluto Village, Sumenep: An Analytical Cross-Sectional Study

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#### Article Information

# ABSTRACT Adolescence is a turbulent period, often marked by delinquent behaviors

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# **Key word:**Religiosity Self-Concep Juvenile Delinquency

among teenagers. Teenagers and their delinquency are topics of perennial interest due to the increasing frequency and variety of delinquent activities. This study aims to explore the relationship between religious attitudes, self-concept, and juvenile delinquency. The research employed an analytical cross-sectional design, with a population of 71 teenagers. The sample consisted of 49 teenagers aged 13-21 years, selected using a simple random sampling technique. Religious attitudes and self-concept were the independent variables, while juvenile delinquency served as the dependent variable. Data were collected through questionnaires. The results were analyzed using Chi-Square statistics, revealing a significant association between religious attitudes, self-concept, and juvenile delinquency in Lobuk Bluto Village, Sumenep, with a significance level of  $0.00 < 0.05 \, (\alpha)$ . It is hoped that all stakeholders will support activities aimed at preventing juvenile delinquency, such as establishing youth organizations like "Karang Taruna" and small discussion groups that enhance the productivity of

#### Introduction

Juvenile delinquency is an issue that is always intriguing to study because it exhibits symptoms that are increasingly pervasive, varied, and intense. The term juvenile delinquency refers to various socially inappropriate behaviors, ranging from minor violations to more serious offenses. Setianingsih et al. (2016) define juvenile delinquency as antisocial acts where adolescents are unable to establish positive relationships with

teenagers.

their surroundings and do not adhere to the prevailing social norms.

In Indonesia, the issue of juvenile delinquency is quite worrisome. According to the data reported by KPAI (Indonesian Child Protection Commission), there were 37 cases of violence across various educational levels in January-April 2019. There is also a concerning trend of violence among students, as indicated by KPAI. The

number of student brawls in Indonesia has been increasing year by year, rising to 14% in 2018 compared to 12.9% in 2017. Juvenile crimes are escalating day by day. This situation has a negative impact on Indonesian society because the current generation of teenagers will be the leaders during the demographic bonus period in 2025, potentially causing losses for the country.

According to Kartono (2016), the majority of individuals engaged in delinquent behavior are teenagers below the age of 21, with the highest incidence of delinquency occurring within the age range of 15-19 years. This age group specifically includes the period when teenagers are in high school, particularly in senior high school (SMA). Therefore, discussing the tendency of juvenile delinquency within the group of teenagers in senior high school is considered relevant appropriate.

Juvenile delinquency is influenced by various factors (Kartono, 2016). Some of the factors that can affect juvenile delinquency include religiosity and selfconcept. According to Jalaluddin (2021), religion plays a crucial role as a control

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mechanism in the lives of teenagers. Adolescents who deeply understand and internalize religious values, often referred to as highly religious individuals, tend to be cautious in their actions, speech, and thoughts. This helps them avoid juvenile delinquency and its tendencies. Additionally, another internal factor that can influence the inclination towards juvenile delinquency is self-concept. As explained by Sobur (2018), self-concept refers to an individual's thoughts about themselves. How individuals perceive themselves significantly impacts their thoughts and behaviors.

The preliminary study conducted in Lobuk Bluto Village, Sumenep, showed that the majority of teenagers engage in juvenile delinquency. The delinguent behaviors exhibited by teenagers include skipping school, not wearing the school uniform according to school regulations, using vulgar language towards teachers and parents, smoking, consuming alcoholic beverages/intoxication, using engaging in premarital pregnancy, and exceeding limits in dating relationships. Based on the previous discussion, the researchers are interested in exploring the correlation between religious attitudes and self-concept with juvenile delinquency in Lobuk Bluto Village, Sumenep.

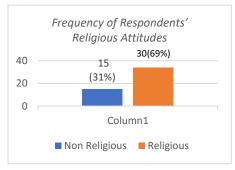
#### Method

The research design used in this study is an analytical cross-sectional research, where measurements or observations are conducted simultaneously (Hidayat A, 2019). The population in this study consists of all adolescents, totaling 71 individuals. Samples were taken using non-probability method, specifically simple random sampling, with a total of 34 individuals within the age range of 13-21 years.

Univariate data analysis performed to observe the frequency distribution and proportions of each which variable. will be presented. Furthermore. bivariate analysis conducted using the Chi-Square Statistical Test to explore the relationship between religious attitudes and self-concept with juvenile delinquency.

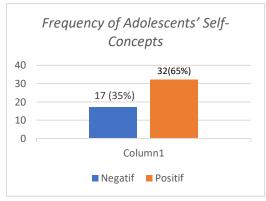
## Results and Discussion Univariate analysis

#### 1. Religious Attitudes



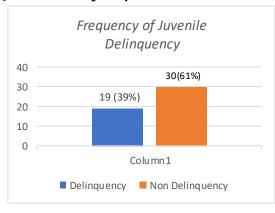
In Diagram 1, it is known that the majority of respondents possess religious attitudes, totaling 34 respondents (69%). Stark and Glock (2018) state that religiosity can be understood through the principle of consequences. The aspect of consequences in religiosity indicates that individuals understand that their actions, both positive and negative, will impact themselves. The belief that every action will receive reward or punishment can motivate someone to do good deeds and also create fear of engaging in negative actions.

### 2. Self Concept



In Diagrm 2, it is noted that the majority have a positive self-concept, with a total of 32 respondents (65%). Juvenile delinquency is influenced by internal factors, one of which is self-concept (Burns, 2013). Experiences during childhood strongly shape and develop self-concept, primarily due to interactions with others. A negative self-concept arises from an individual's irregular perception of oneself, where they are aware of their strengths and weaknesses.

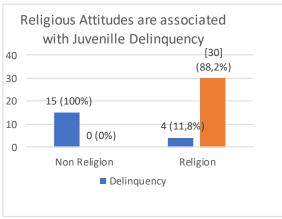
#### 3. Juvenile Delinquency



In Diagram 3, it is observed that the majority of teenagers are not delinquent, with a total of 19 respondents (61%). Juvenile delinquency is a deviant behavior often committed by teenagers. This condition indicates a social issue in society, where teenagers act in violation of existing legal norms, causing harm to their surrounding environment within the social system.

## **Bivariate Analysis**

# 1. Religious Attitudes are associated with Juvenile Delinquency



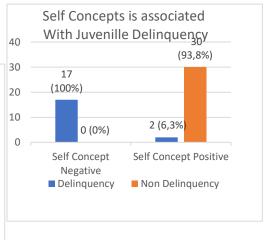
In Diagram 4, it is evident that the majority, comprising 34 religious teenagers, also includes 30 non-delinquent teenagers. The Chi-Square statistical test with a value of p=0.00 < 0.05 indicates that religious attitudes are associated with juvenile delinquency.

The results of the hypothesis test indicate a relationship between religious attitudes and juvenile delinquency. According to Gazalba (as cited in Ghufron & Risnawita, 2012), religiosity represents a

spiritual connection between humans and God through actions recommended by religion while avoiding prohibited activities, as a form of obedience to God with the aim of achieving perfection as a human being. Religiosity can be measured through dimensions such as beliefs, religious practices, consequences, knowledge, and spiritual experiences (Ancok, 2011).

This aligns statement with Jalaluddin's (2021) perspective, asserting that religious values influence individual behavior. Individuals with high religiosity are more likely to control their behavior according to religious norms, whereas those with low religiosity tend to engage in deviant behavior due to the lack of influence from religious values in their lives. This is because of the limited understanding individuals have of the teachings and positive values within religion.

# 2. Self-Concepts is Associated with Juvenile Delinquency



In Diagram 5, it is observed that the majority of teenagers, totaling 32 respondents, have a positive self-concept, and among them, 30 respondents are non-delinquent. The Chi-Square statistical test with a value of p=0.00 < 0.05 indicates that self-concept is associated with juvenile delinquency.

This research findings are supported by the theory proposed by Muawanah (2012), which states that teenagers with a positive self-concept tend to engage in positive actions expected by society. Conversely, teenagers with a negative self-concept are inclined to violate rules and social norms, eventually

becoming involved in delinquent behavior. This theory is also in line with Hutagalung's (2017) perspective, noting that a negative self-concept often doesn't foster affection towards others. Individuals with a negative self-concept tend to be selfabsorbed without truly loving themselves. lead Narcissism can to excessive compensation, ultimately resulting in a low self-concept. Conversely, individuals with a positive self-concept appreciate and enjoy themselves more. They exhibit sensitivity towards the needs of others, selfconfidence, and the ability to cope with problems, even when faced with failure, they can handle it calmly.

According to the research conducted by Ghuffron and Risnawati (2020), self-concept plays a crucial role in shaping an individual's behavior. Hartinah

(2018) adds that a positive self-concept will aid an individual in adapting to their social environment. Conversely, a negative self-concept hampers their adjustment to the social environment.

#### Conclusion

This study demonstrates that religious attitudes and self-concept are associated with juvenile delinquency in Lobuk Bluto Village, Sumenep, with a significance level of 0.00 < 0.05 ( $\alpha$ ). It is hoped that all parties will support activities aimed at preventing juvenile delinquency, such as establishing youth organizations like "Karang Taruna" and small discussion groups that are beneficial for the productivity of teenagers.

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