

**SOCIALIZATION ABOUT THE IMPLICATIONS OF ALCOHOL ABUSE ON
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AT SMAN 6, SOUTH TANGERANG CITY****Lucky NURHADIYANTO¹, Triny SRIHADIATI², Muh. Ardila AMRY³, and Fajar JABIR⁴**^{1-2,4}University of Budi Luhur, ³Indonesian National Police*lucky.nurhadiyanto@budiluhur.ac.id**ABSTRACT**

Alcohol abuse is a progressively escalating issue among adolescents nowadays, with an upward tendency annually. This manifests as delinquent behaviour, altercations, the formation of young gangs, immoral actions, and heightened thuggery. It is essential to enhance knowledge and focus among the community, families, and adolescents regarding the perils of alcohol intake and to formulate solutions for its reduction. Adolescents that consume alcohol exhibit detrimental behaviour and are prone to engage in juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency encompasses all breaches of criminal law committed by adolescents that may jeopardise their safety and that of others. Travis Hirchi identifies four components of social bonds: Attachment, Commitment, Involvement, and Belief, which serve to inhibit the development of criminal behaviour, particularly among adolescents. The author undertook a socialisation initiative at SMAN 6, South Tangerang City, to elucidate the hazards of alcohol intake and its correlation with juvenile delinquency, employing pre-test and post-test assessments to ensure precise outcomes. The socialisation was successful and garnered favourable feedback from participants concerning the risks associated with adolescent alcohol consumption.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, liquor, teenagers, prevention of alcohol abuse, social bonding

INTRODUCTION

Alcohol consumption has increasingly become a significant issue among youngsters and continues to increase annually. Consequently, it is regarded as a sort of aberrant behaviour, including physical altercations, the emergence of deviant youth organisations, immoral actions, and the widespread occurrence of intimidating conduct among contemporary adolescents. The adolescent phase is a psychological transition from childhood to adulthood, characterised by cognitive maturation, which involves the interplay between extensive social settings and the development of a mature brain, enabling teenagers to engage in abstract thinking (Pratama, 2013). Alcoholic beverages encompass a variety of intoxicating drinks, including spirits, commonly referred to as arak, as well as alcohol present in beverages such as whisky, champagne, and malaga, among others. Ethanol is a psychoactive compound; thus, the consumption of alcoholic beverages leads to diminished consciousness. In several nations, the drinking of alcoholic beverages is restricted to individuals who have attained a specified age threshold (Zulvikar, 2008).

It is highly probable that adolescents in Indonesia will begin to engage in alcohol consumption. According to the Riskesdas data from 2007, as referenced in Solina's 2018 study, the prevalence of alcohol consumption among young individuals stands at 8.8% for males and 0.7% for females. The most notable distribution occurs within the 15-24 age group, accounting for 5.5%, while the 25-34 age group represents 6.7%. The World Health Organization estimates that there are 64 million individuals grappling with alcoholism globally. In Indonesia, the incidence of drug abuse in 2013 was reported to affect 3.7 million individuals, constituting 22% of the overall population. In 2011, the World Health Organization documented that 4.3% of male students and 0.8% of female students had engaged in the consumption of alcoholic beverages (Leopoltus D. Manek, 2019).

The 2016 report from the WHO indicates a 34% rise in per capita alcohol consumption among adolescents in Southeast Asia, with significant contributions from India, Thailand, and Indonesia. Dr. Kristiana Siste, Sp.KJ (K) from the Faculty of Indonesian Medical Sciences (FKUI) indicates that the prevalence of adolescents aged 13-17 years in Indonesia stands at 4.4%, as per a 2016 survey. This figure is significant, reflecting a considerable presence of adolescents within the Indonesian population. Alcohol manifests in various forms, encompassing wine, spirits, beer, and an array of mixed beverages. Siste further elucidated the prevalence of alcohol dependence in Indonesia as reported by the basic health research (Riskesdas 2018). The data indicates that a significant 62.5% of alcohol consumption in Indonesia remains unrecorded. 6.5% exhibit a history of significant alcohol consumption by the age of 15, which may be regarded as an indicator of potential addiction. Furthermore, 0.8% of individuals fall under the category of alcohol abuse. When examining alcohol consumption rates by age, it is noteworthy that among those aged 10-14 years, there is already a recorded consumption rate of 0.3%. During the age range of 15 to 19 years, the prevalence of alcohol consumption among individuals was recorded at 3.7%, while in the subsequent age bracket of

20 to 24 years, this figure rose to 6.4%. The quantity of male alcohol consumers surpasses that of their female counterparts. Specifically, 6.1% of the male population and 0.4% of the female population. The predominant form of alcohol consumed is wine, accounting for 76% of total consumption. (Ansori, 2021).

On December 29 and 30, 2023, the South Tangerang City Satpol PP (Tangsel) executed an operation aimed at enforcing regional regulations (perda) across various locations. During the operation, the Tangsel Satpol PP successfully seized thousands of bottles and cans of alcoholic beverages from three distinct locations. The initial site was a grocery establishment situated on Jalan Gurame III, in the Bambu Apus area of the Pamulang District. In this particular instance, the Tangsel Satpol PP successfully discovered a total of 692 bottles and 47 cans of alcoholic beverages. The subsequent site was a grocery establishment situated on Jalan H. Usman, within Pasar Ciputat, in the Ciputat District. In this particular location, the Tangsel Satpol PP discovered a total of 1,262 bottles of alcoholic beverages. The third site of interest was a grocery establishment situated on Jalan Merpati Raya, in the Sawah Lama area of Ciputat District. At this site, the Tangsel Satpol PP discovered 194 cans of alcoholic beverages. During a two-day operation, Satpol PP confiscated a total of 1,954 bottles and 241 cans of spirits, which were subsequently secured at the Tangsel Satpol PP Office for destruction (Iswan, 2023).

A considerable number of adolescents currently hold the belief that consuming alcohol will enhance their confidence and embolden their demeanour. They hold the conviction that consuming alcohol can address all issues. Nonetheless, it is evident that alcohol has the capacity to disrupt cognitive processes, leading individuals to lose awareness or behave in ways that diverge from their intentions (Rori, 2015). Adolescents represent the cohort poised to advance the nation's development, anticipated to possess enhanced physical and mental faculties compared to their predecessors. They are likewise anticipated to possess the capacity to shape and dictate individual conduct within the societal framework. Consequently, understanding the mechanisms of development and transformation during adolescence is crucial. Comprehending the complexities of adolescence necessitates an exploration of the myriad issues and challenges that individuals in this developmental stage encounter. Armed with this understanding, society is positioned to address the challenges encountered by adolescents (Dinata, 2013).

Adolescents who partake in the consumption of alcoholic beverages often exhibit detrimental behaviors. The influence of spirits is certainly not the primary consideration; however, there exists a fundamental connection, much like that observed with pornography or content that is significantly deficient in educational value. Pangestuti. The prevalence of alcohol abuse escalates in tandem with drug abuse, affecting individuals from adolescence through adulthood. Nevertheless, adolescents are regarded as the catalysts for transformation in the forthcoming generations of the nation. (Anisa Irmayanti and Setia Asyanti, 2015). As noted by Arifin (2007), various individual and behavioral factors contribute to the consumption of alcoholic beverages among teenagers. These include a lack of self-confidence, a propensity for disappointment, curiosity, a desire for new experiences, an inclination to escape from problems, and the influence of one's environment, encompassing family, school, peers, and community.

In the immediate context, excessive alcohol intake may result in intoxication and toxicity; however, over an extended period, alcohol has the potential to inflict harm on various bodily systems. (Dr. Dhiara Ayudhita, 2012). Prolonged and excessive consumption of alcohol can have far-reaching effects on the body, contributing to conditions such as cancer, coronary heart disease, liver disorders, and neurological issues (Lia Khikmatul Maula, 2017). The government, along with community-managed institutions, has implemented a range of countermeasures. For instance, law enforcement undertakes various operations and initiatives to address the issue of alcohol consumption. Furthermore, correctional institutions endeavor to disseminate knowledge within the community by organizing activities and seminars designed to impart factual information regarding alcohol and its effects on individuals and their surroundings. Nonetheless, the majority of endeavors have not succeeded. The issue primarily stems from the insufficient public awareness regarding the complexities of alcohol and its management (Dinata, 2013).

METHOD

The approach to executing this social project activity involves employing the observation method alongside experiential learning through socialization. The observation method serves as a systematic approach to gather information and data through structured observations and meticulous recording. The preliminary observation commenced with an examination of the research conditions at SMAN 6, located in South Tangerang City. Furthermore, the author employed a pedagogical approach that involved interaction among students at SMAN 6 in South Tangerang City, in alignment with the subject matter and the principles of the instructional method (Nendya, 2021). The author elucidates the relationship between alcohol consumption and its potential to contribute to juvenile delinquency. This community convenes directly at SMAN 6, located in South Tangerang City. This process of socialization encompasses multiple phases. The phases employed in this socialization endeavor encompass the subsequent elements:

- a. Creating resources regarding the risks associated with alcoholic beverages and their influence on the rise of juvenile delinquency. At this juncture, the information gathered from theses, journals, and websites regarding the definitions of alcoholic beverages, adolescents, and juvenile delinquency is being analyzed. Furthermore, the author outlines the methodology for socialization and the resources to be provided. This section delves into the materials, methods, and duration associated with socialization activities.
- b. The process of socialization through activity. At this juncture, the author engages in a discourse regarding the perils of alcoholic beverages among adolescents, specifically addressing the students of SMAN 6 in South Tangerang City. This socialization seeks to elucidate the significance of alcoholic beverages, the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency, the repercussions of alcohol consumption, and strategies to deter adolescents from engaging in such consumption.
- c. Assessment of Socialization. Following the socialization efforts with the students of SMAN 6 in South Tangerang City, the author proceeded to carry out an evaluation through a series of questions and answers directed at the school's students.
- d. Examination of Socialization Outcomes. At this juncture, the author conducts a thorough examination of the preceding social project in order to identify a resolution to the issue at hand

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Juvenile delinquency does not arise abruptly. Nonetheless, this societal issue may emerge from occurrences associated with these contributory elements (Febriana Dwi Wanodya Mukti, 2019). Juvenile delinquency encompasses all transgressions of criminal law committed by individuals in their adolescent years. This action may impose a significant burden on both the individual and their surrounding community (Dadan Sumara, 2017). A primary factor contributing to adolescent delinquency is the pursuit of enjoyment. In this context, engaging in amusement entails exploring illicit activities, such as the consumption of alcohol or drugs, which would likely meet with disapproval from parents or family members. Contemporary adolescents often engage in various pursuits to fulfil their desires and enjoy leisure time with peers (Febriana Dwi Wanodya Mukti, 2019). At present, the issue of alcohol abuse among adolescents is significant and shows a troubling trend of increasing prevalence annually. Consequently, this phenomenon is regarded as a form of deviant behavior, characterized by physical confrontations, the emergence of deviant groups among adolescents, unethical actions, and the widespread occurrence of thuggery within this demographic. (Yamani, 2009) A particular form of social deviation is the indulgence in alcoholic beverages. In the absence of either a pull or push factor, one cannot expect social deviation to manifest abruptly among adolescents. External influences serve as pull factors, whereas internal influences arise from the individual or their family, potentially leading to deviant behavior (Rori, 2015).

Adolescents who find themselves dissatisfied with their situations or familial dynamics frequently prioritize the preservation of friendships over other attachments. There exist solicitations from acquaintances and propositions. Once accustomed to its accessibility and ease of use, an individual may begin to engage with it independently, ultimately leading to a state of addiction that proves challenging to remedy (Rori, 2015). Hakim (2004:24) posits that measures are implemented to curtail the consumption of alcoholic beverages via rigorous, systematic, and continuous oversight within the home, educational institutions, and the broader community. Hayadi (1993:28) posits that in order to deter teenagers from engaging with alcoholic beverages, it is essential for them to occupy their leisure time with constructive pursuits, including sports, the arts, lectures, and other beneficial activities. Alongside the religious perspectives that deem alcohol as prohibited, it is imperative that alcohol be eliminated. To effectively address an issue, one must first identify its fundamental cause. Consequently, once the root of the issue is addressed, it is unlikely that further complications will arise or manifest. This principle is equally relevant when it comes to abstaining from alcohol. Engaging in counselling is essential to uncover the underlying motivations behind an individual's alcohol consumption, as these motivations can differ significantly from person to person. An individual who consumes alcohol may be regarded as having overcome the repercussions of alcohol consumption if they not only cease drinking but

also acquire the skills to navigate life's pressures, address feelings of guilt, bolster self-confidence, and mitigate the physical harm inflicted by alcohol (Titik Nurbiyati, 2014).

This socialization activity is aimed at the students of SMAN 6 in South Tangerang City. The author selected this institution with the intention of imparting knowledge regarding the detrimental effects of alcoholic beverages on the rise of juvenile delinquency. The author employed the socialization method alongside pre-tests and post-tests to derive precise outcomes from the socialization activity. The event also featured representatives from the Pamulang Police Sector, who provided insights on the perils associated with the consumption of alcoholic beverages to the students of SMAN 6 in South Tangerang City. Drawing from the observations conducted prior to the socialization activity, which involved direct engagement with students from SMAN 6 in South Tangerang City, the author articulates the issues faced by the partner as follows:

- a. Lack of knowledge and understanding of student of SMA Negeri 6 Kota Tangerang Selatan regarding the dangers of consuming alcoholic beverages.
- b. Lack of information provided by the school regarding the dangers of consuming alcoholic beverages, especially among teenagers.
- c. The school does not provide sufficient information on how to avoid alcoholic beverages.

Socialization activities related to the Dangers of Alcohol Consumption on the Emergence of Juvenile Delinquency at SMA Negeri 6, South Tangerang City were held on Wednesday, May 21, 2024. This socialization activity discussed the definition of alcoholic beverages, which refers to all types of drinks that can intoxicate and cause loss of consciousness, such as arak, khamar, and alcoholic beverages such as whiskey, brandy, champagne, malaga, and others. Ethanol is a psychoactive substance found in alcoholic beverages, which has an impact on decreased consciousness. In several countries, there is a ban on the consumption of alcoholic beverages for those who have reached a certain age limit (Zulvikar, 2008). This socialization also discussed the definition of juvenile delinquency, which is associated with the theory of social control. In this theory, there are four components related to affection and attachment, responsibility or weak self-control, involvement, and belief. Juvenile delinquency is often referred to as delinquency. If adults commit antisocial and criminal behavior called crime, then for children and adolescents it is called delinquency (Miller, 2009). This is caused by a lack of parental supervision, a lack of legal guidance for juvenile offenders, a person's attachment to conventional subsystems such as school, work, organizations and so on, a person's activities in subsystems such as playing an active role in organizations that can minimize someone from committing deviations, and a person's belief in existing norms. In this case, the theory of social control can be associated with the dangers of alcohol consumption on the emergence of juvenile delinquency (Emilia Susanti, 2018). There are various types of juvenile delinquency, ranging from minor crimes to crimes against the law (Febriana Dwi Wanodya Mukti, 2019). There are also factors that cause teenagers to consume alcohol, including personal factors or a person's personality, such as lack of self-confidence, sensitivity to disappointment, greater curiosity and a sense of experimentation, and efforts to avoid problems experienced. Environmental factors also include family, school, peers, and social environment.

The socialization was held on May 21, 2024 at SMA Negeri 6, South Tangerang City with the participation of 32 students. This activity includes: 1. Providing counseling on the concept of alcoholic beverages, juvenile delinquency caused by alcohol consumption, causal factors and impacts of alcohol consumption, and prevention so that adolescents avoid alcohol consumption. 2. The ability and success of students in understanding the socialization material This study is also associated with the Social Control Theory proposed by Travis Hirschi (1969), which divides this theory into four elements, namely attachment, commitment, involvement. and beliefs related to alcohol consumption among adolescents. Attachment, based on the results of observations and socialization, it can be concluded that adolescents who drink alcohol are due to the lack of supervision provided by their parents, as well as the lack of interaction with their parents who are busy working, making them closer to their peers and friends in their environment, some of whom drink alcoholic beverages. Commitment or responsibility, based on the results of observation and socialization, it can be concluded that the teenager knows that there are rules in their school, but the teenager still drinks alcohol and breaks the rules. Involvement or involvement, based on the results of observation and socialization, it can be concluded that teenagers who are not active and do not have useful activities at school such as OSIS can engage in deviant behavior such as drinking alcohol. Belief or belief, based on the results of observation and socialization, it can be concluded that they have never received deeper socialization about alcoholic beverages at school or in their environment, which results in a lack of trust in teenagers about the dangers of drinking alcohol.

CONCLUSION

The prevalence of alcohol abuse among adolescents is a growing concern, with statistics indicating a yearly rise in its incidence. The ramifications are evident in delinquency, physical altercations, the formation of youth collectives,

inappropriate conduct, and the growing prevalence of gang-related activities among this demographic. Raising awareness and fostering attention among the community, families, and adolescents regarding the perils of alcohol consumption is crucial, alongside the formulation of strategies aimed at mitigating such consumption. It is essential to engage in socialization and oversight from diverse stakeholders to mitigate the risk of alcohol consumption among adolescents. The socialization conducted at SMA Negeri 6 in South Tangerang City garnered an encouraging response from the student body. Among the participants, there were those who lacked comprehension regarding the significance of alcohol, its effects upon consumption, and the strategies for its prevention. Following this socialization, the participants gained a comprehensive understanding of alcohol, its effects on consumption, and the strategies to mitigate its intake, particularly given that the participants were students still in their formative years. The issue of alcohol consumption among adolescents remains a significant concern that necessitates ongoing scrutiny and intervention from multiple stakeholders. Addressing or mitigating this issue can be achieved through the dissemination of knowledge regarding the perils associated with alcohol consumption. The involvement of parents, educational institutions, and the broader community is significant in this context, offering constructive alternatives for adolescents to mitigate the risks of juvenile delinquency associated with alcohol use.

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