

ANALYSIS OF STUDENT BRAWLS IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 'X' VIEWED FROM THE THEORY OF CULTURAL TRANSMISSION

Lucky Nurhadiyanto

Universitas Budi Luhur

lucky.nurhadiyanto@budiluhur.ac.id

Martua Betauli

Universitas Budi Luhur

2043501663@student.budiluhur.ac.id

Abdur Rozak

Universitas Budi Luhur

2043501275@student.budiluhur.ac.id

Abstract

Juvenile delinquency is a social problem that destroys the order of values that exist in society. Apart from that, juvenile delinquency can give unpleasant feelings to individuals or groups of people, such as feeling unsafe, life is not calm and peaceful and there is no peace. This research uses descriptive research methods with a qualitative approach. The analysis used in this research will use cultural transmission theory. This research uses data from literature studies, interviews and observations. This research was conducted for approximately 1 month in the South Jakarta area, precisely at SMP "X". The subjects chosen in this study were 3 teenagers who had already been involved in brawls. The background to student brawls between gangs is that there is a learning process that has made someone learn a deviant culture that exists in the social structure of society. Deviant cultural elements include dominant behavior and values held by group members which usually conflict with societal rules. Based on the results of interviews with informants A, B and C who are students from SMP "X" in South Jakarta, there are several factors that influence someone to take part in student brawls, namely emotional factors, family factors, and environmental factors both at home and school that support the student. to carry out brawls.

Keywords: Juvenile Delinquency, Student Brawls, Teenagers.

Abstrak

Kenakalan remaja merupakan masalah sosial yang merusak tatanan nilai-nilai yang ada dalam masyarakat. Selain itu, kenakalan remaja dapat memberikan perasaan tidak menyenangkan bagi individu atau kelompok masyarakat, seperti merasa tidak aman, hidup tidak tenang dan tenteram serta tidak ada kedamaian. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini akan menggunakan teori transmisi budaya. Penelitian ini menggunakan data dari studi pustaka, wawancara dan observasi. Penelitian ini dilakukan selama kurang lebih 1 bulan di wilayah Jakarta Selatan, tepatnya di SMP "X". Subjek yang dipilih dalam penelitian ini adalah 3 orang remaja yang sudah pernah terlibat tawuran. Latar belakang terjadinya tawuran pelajar antar geng adalah adanya proses pembelajaran yang membuat seseorang mempelajari suatu budaya menyimpang yang ada dalam struktur sosial masyarakat. Unsur-unsur budaya menyimpang meliputi perilaku dan nilai-nilai dominan yang dianut oleh anggota kelompok yang biasanya bertentangan dengan aturan-aturan masyarakat. Berdasarkan hasil wawancara dengan informan A, B dan C yang merupakan siswa SMP "X" di Jakarta Selatan, terdapat beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi seseorang untuk mengikuti tawuran pelajar yaitu faktor emosional, faktor keluarga, dan faktor lingkungan baik di rumah maupun di sekolah yang mendukung siswa tersebut untuk melakukan tawuran.

Kata Kunci: Kenakalan Remaja, Tawuran Pelajar, Remaja.



© Author(s) 2024

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

INTRODUCTION

Negative views associated with the behavior of teenagers are frequently provoking discouragement in society. The discussion of the transition from childhood to adulthood has become a discussion that often ends in irony. Bullying behavior, bullying that ended in death cases recently filled the news in the mass media. A bullying case involving junior high school students in Cilacap in September 2023.¹ In fact, the transformation of the behavior of middle-aged adolescents is also a concern of the government, especially in the Sukoharjo region.² Not only that, the deaths of middle-aged teenagers in the Tegal region were due to minor problems.³

These conditions are at odds with society's expectations of youth development. The youth that is the focus of the future of the nation appears as a joyful promoter of hope. Not a few adolescents who are trapped in abusive and violent behavior, such as fighting, bullying, robbery, bribes, drugs, motorcycle gangs, and others – become characters that are inherent in today's teenagers. Attitudes and environments that are less conducive and less favourable to the mental development of adolescents also have a share in the concerns of such behavior.⁴ Not surprisingly, adolescent sexual immorality has become a social problem that undermines the order of values and norms in society. In addition, these teens can give unpleasant feelings to individuals or groups of people like feeling insecure, life is uncomfortable and quiet and there is no peace. People still have a negative perception of teenagers who are engaged in sexual assault and violence.

Adolescence is a time of transition from childhood to adulthood. A teenager can no longer be called a child, but he is still not mature enough to be called an adult. He's looking for a lifestyle that fits him best, and it's often done through trial and trial, even through a lot of mistakes. The mistakes he made often provoked agitation and unpleasant feelings for his environment, his parents. The mistakes a teenager makes will only please his peers. It's because they're all equally still in

¹ Rachmawati. *Kasus "Bullying" Siswa SMP di Cilacap Dipicu karena Korban Gabung Geng Lain*. 27 Agustus 2023. <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2023/09/27/182800778/kasus-bullying-siswa-smp-di-cilacap-dipicu-karena-korban-gabung-geng-lain> (diakses Desember 27, 2023).

² Wibowo, Ary Wahyu. *Kenakalan Remaja Tingkat SMP Jadi Perhatian Khusus di Sukoharjo*. 9 Februari 2023. <https://jateng.inews.id/berita/kenakalan-remaja-tingkat-smp-jadi-perhatian-khusus-di-sukoharjo> (diakses Desember 27, 2023).

³ Mulyana, Kurniawan Eka. *Seorang Remaja di Tegal Meninggal usai Ikut Perang Sarung, Punggunya Terluka*. 12 April 2023. <https://www.kompas.com/regional/397153/seorang-remaja-di-tegal-meninggal-usai-ikut-perang-sarung-punggunya-terluka>.

⁴ Rulmuzu, Fahrul. "Kenakalan Remaja Dan Penanganannya." *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Pendidikan* 5, no. 1 (2021): 364-373.

search of identity. The mistakes that cause environmental disorder are what are often referred to as teenage disorder. The youth is the asset of a nation's future.⁵

But sometimes there are some things in the phase that make it a negative phase because of some crimes committed by teenagers. One of the crimes committed is student-to-student brawl that sometimes starts with extortion on social media. Of course, when they were teenagers, they couldn't control their emotions, they could not control their anger, so they made fun of each other.⁶ It's a sign that the emotional control of the teenager has become one of the things to be controlled and dealt with early so as not to be an intention to expose his emotions through the offer. Obviously, it could cause the youth involved in the brawl to suffer all kinds of losses. Such losses can be suffered by them, both now and in the future. The future of teenagers must depend because they have been involved in committing juvenile bribes which are a crime that has been regulated and threatened by the rules of the laws in force in Indonesia. In addition to the joyfulness of the youth in recent times and the construction of the student and student organizations, we see also the rise of moral decay among some of our youths, who are more known by the term of youth disobedience.⁷

The problem of juvenile sexual immorality is not an unfamiliar thing to talk about, the problem of adolescence has existed for a long time, but adolescent sexual immorality is different from time to time due to the influence of the environment and culture and adolescent immoralities that often occur in the school environment is the offer between students. Students' and teenagers' brawl have grown ever since the creation of gangs of young people. They don't feel that the offerings they've done are highly incomprehensible and can disrupt the peace and order of the people. Instead, they feel proud if the people are afraid of their gangs. An educated student shouldn't have committed such incomprehensible acts. Usually the hostility between the schools begins with a very minor problem. Teenagers who are still low on their emotional levels react as a challenge to them. Those trivial problems can be mutual exaggeration or the problem of fighting a woman. Another trigger is usually revenge. With a high sense of loyalty, the students will retaliate for the treatment inflicted by a student who is considered to be harmful to a student or to defame the good name of the school.⁸

⁵ Sudarsono. *Etika Islam Tentang Kenakalan Remaja*. Jakarta: PT. Bina Aksara, 1989.

⁶ Ernes, Yogi. *Tawuran Pelajar Tewaskan 1 Orang di Tangsel, 2 Remaja Ditangkap*. 21 Maret 2022. <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-5993599/tawuran-pelajar-tewaskan-1-orang-di-tangsel-2-remaja-ditangkap> (diakses November 23, 2023).

⁷ Sumara, Dadan, Sahadi Humaedi, and Meilanny Budiarti Santoso. "Kenakalan Remaja Dan Penanganannya." *Jurnal Penelitian & PPM* 4, no. 2 (2017): 129-139.

⁸ Abas, Muhamad. "Upaya Penanggulangan Terjadinya Tawuran Antar Pelajar (Studi Kasus Di Kabupaten Karawang)." *Konferensi Nasional Penelitian dan Pengabdian (KNPP) Ke-1*. Karawang: Universitas Buana Perjuangan Karawang, 2021. 1173-1190.

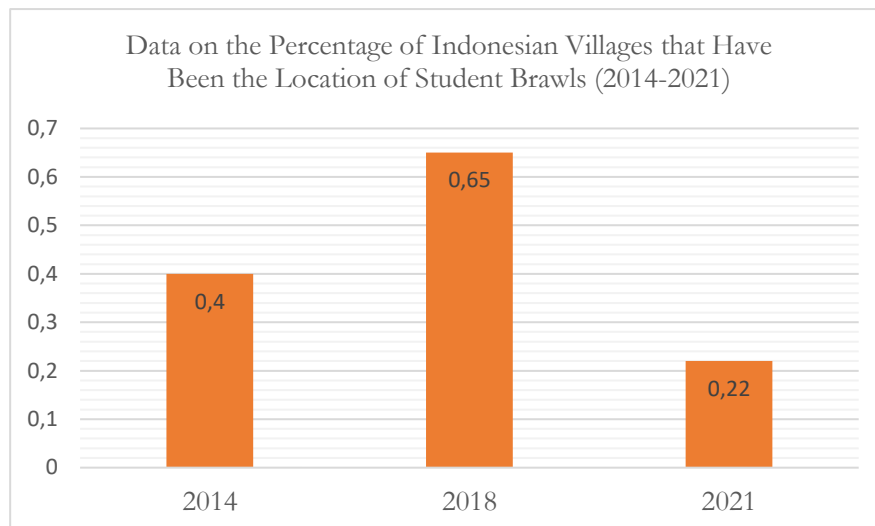


Figure 1. Data on the Percentage of Indonesian Villages that Have Been the Location of Student Brawls (2014-2021)

According to the data of the Central Statistical Agency (BPS), in 2014 the student/student brawl occurred in 0.4% of Indonesian villages/families. So in 2018 the figure rose to 0.65%, but dropped to 0.22% by 2021. This data indicates that by 2021 brawl events have decreased or disappeared at all in a number of locations. The decline in student's brawl is likely to be influenced by the Covid-19 pandemic, when in 2021 the government imposed restrictions on social activities, including face-to-face school activities.⁹

RESEARCH METHOD

In this research use descriptive research methods with a qualitative approach. This study wants to explain how the phenomenon of student brawl from the history and early onset, whatever the reason a teenager can participate in student brawl. The analysis used in this study will use the theory of cultural transmission. This research uses data from library studies, interviews and also observations.

The study was conducted for about 1 month in the area of South Jakarta precisely in the "X" High School. Subjects selected in this study are 3 teenagers who have already made an offer of students to be asked for testimony in the interview which is the main data in this research.

⁹ Ahdiat, Adi. *Tawuran Bakal Masuk SKCK, Ini Tren Tawuran Pelajar di Indonesia*. 23 Mei 2023. <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2023/05/23/tawuran-bakal-masuk-skck-ini-tren-tawuran-pelajar-di-indonesia> (diakses November 23, 2023).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A brawl is a fight or act of violence committed by a group of teenagers. These brawls have become more intense since the creation of youth gangs. This is triggered by a sense of loyalty, revenge, misunderstanding, feeling disturbed, and other causes. The above motives are reinforced by the results of interviews with informants A, B and C, who revealed the beginning of the formation of gangs in which a group of students were involved. A brawl is a fight or a violent act committed by a group of teenagers. The brawl has become more intense since the creation of gangs of young people. It's triggered by friend loyalty, revenge, misunderstanding, feelings of arrogance, and other causes. The above motives are reinforced by interviews with sources A, B and C that reveal the beginning of the formation of gangs in which the group of students. The source C explains the coffee shop used to be a gathering place in the old Kebayoran region, and a gang called Wartol was formed. The source also confessed that it was gathered in Wartol by high school alumni who happened to be his housekeepers. Narasource affirms that there is a learning process like watching violent videos through social media, up to making brawl.

The source C explains the coffee shop used to be a gathering place in the old Kebayoran region, and a gang called Wartul was formed. The source also confessed that it was gathered in Wartol by high school alumni who happened to be his housekeepers. Narasource affirms that there is a learning process like watching violent videos through social media, up to making brawl.

B as a high school alumni who also explained that the early start of gathering in Warkop also contains elements of the learning pattern that already exists in the Warkops. That there was an act of violence during a futsal match against his opponent and the opponents did not accept the defeat, and then there was a attack on the party B that caused one of the victims of his friend B to suffer injuries. The incident was the beginning of a rivalry between the two gangs. Next, B explains why it continues to be passed on to his junior. B felt that he felt the excitement of his junior years and the solidity of his friendship. Then there arose a feeling of close friendship.

It can be seen from the statements of various sources and informants that the background of the existence of student offerings between gangs is a learning process that has made one learn a culture deviation that exists within the social structure of society. Abnormal cultural elements include the behaviour, values and values that are dominant in the membership of groups that are normally contrary to the order of society.

The History and Origins of Student Brawls

According to Jamaludin, "student laughter is a fight carried out by a group of students against another group of people from different schools."¹⁰ Teenagers in social life are so attracted

¹⁰ Jamaludin, Adon Nasrullah. *Dasar-dasar Patologi Sosial*. Bandung: Pustaka Setia, 2016.

to a group of peers that their parents are given the second number while their group is given the first number. In groups, teenagers can express their feelings that they are not understood and considered by their parents and siblings. "A group or gang shouldn't be dangerous if it could be directed. A brawl is a fight or a violent act committed by a group of teenagers. This offer has been growing ever since the creation of gangs of young people."¹¹

On the basis of the opinions of some of the experts above, it can be concluded that the offer is a fight or an act of violence committed by a group of teenagers. Offering is one of the forms of juvenile sexual immorality, with the tendency of adolescents to commit acts that regulate themselves, which can cause loss and damage to themselves and others. According to Musbikin, "laughter is classified into two types of delinquency: systematic delinquency and situational delinquentness". Situational violations, adolescents engaged in fighting make certain organizations or gangs that have rules to be followed by their members. In a situational attack, a fight arises because of a situation that "forces" them to fight. As for systematic delinquency, the teenagers involved in the fight are in a particular organization or gang. In such gangs there are norms, rules, and customs that members must follow, one of which is fighting.¹²

Historically, the emergence of this phenomenon is unknown for certain, but it is clear that anyone who has ever held a student status like that at the SLTA (First Advanced School) may have experienced it, engaged in an offer, or at least heard a friend of his school involved in a offer or a fight. This is in line with the results of the compass poll in October, with respondents in 12 cities in Indonesia, it is known that 17.5 percent of respondents admitted that when attending a school at the SLTA level, their school was involved in an offer. The number reached 6.6 percent or about 29 respondents.¹³

The early appearance of student brawl, if seen from the brawl that the mass media for the first time, may be used as a reference, where the news of inter-student brawl first appeared around the 1960s. Exactly in 1968, it first appeared in the news compass edition of June 29, 1968, featuring an article about a student offer in Jakarta entitled "Blooded Collector Clashes". The 1968 student struggle caused the Governor of DKI Jakarta at the time, Ali Sadikin, to drop his hand to remind the students who were fighting. The length of the history of this offer, it should be easy to find a solution. However, the various efforts that have been made by the parties concerned to prevent,

¹¹ Zulkifli. *Psikologi Perkembangan*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2005.

¹² Musbikin, Imam. *Mengatasi Kenakalan Siswa Remaja*. Pekanbaru: Zanafa Publishing, 2013.

¹³ Kompas.com. *Tawuran: Tradisi Buruk Tak Berkesudahan*. 23 Desember 2011. <https://bandung.kompas.com/read/2011/12/23/10210953/tawuran-tradisi-buruk-tak-berkesudahan> (diakses November 23, 2023).

anticipate and eliminate it, have not yet been completed. The phenomenon seems to continue to this day.¹⁴

Factors of Teenagers Participating in Brawls

Factors that cause a school-to-school dispute are divided into two, internal factors that relate to the emotional condition of adolescents, and external factors that originate from the family environment, the school environment, and also the surrounding environment.¹⁵

Based on the results of interviews with sources A, B and C who are students of “X” high school in South Jakarta, there are several factors that influence a person to follow a student offer, namely emotional factors, family factors, and environmental factors both home and school that support the student to make an offer. Source A said that he had been making bids since he was a kid because of his supportive home environment. A later said that the lack of attention from the family environment made him do the brawl action, the family condition that broken home made him commit acts of corruption to get the attention of the family and the people around him. The neighborhood where he lived also often made bids between the citizens and the neighboring villagers, their own initiators usually start from mutual exaggeration to gangs between one territory and the other. In addition to his home neighborhood, his school neighbourhood was also very supportive because the brawl was carried out down the row because of the doctrine of the alumni who emphasized to keep the gangs not to be defeated in any field with his rival school, including in this case the student offer.

In addition to prestige, informants A, B and C explained that their busy school activities made them tired so they could vent their fatigue and pent-up emotions by participating in student brawls. In participating in student brawls, the informants felt a sense of pressure but they also felt a sense of friendship solidarity when they brawled together with their friends. This statement explains that peer factors are also very influential for someone to take part in student brawls in addition to family and environmental factors.

Cultural Transmission Theory Analysis of Student Brawls

Based on the discussion above, during the learning process in the interaction between students and other students, there has been a transfer of culture from generation to generation among students who engage in brawls. The transferred culture is a brawl culture which is a culture that is generally accepted in the school environment so that this culture can be preserved and maintained

¹⁴ Basri, A. Said Hasan. “Fenomena Tawuran Antar Pelajar Dan Intervensinya.” *Hisbah: Jurnal Bimbingan Konseling dan Hukum Islam* 12, no. 1 (2015): 1-25.

¹⁵ Kartono, Kartini. *Pemimpin dan Kepemimpinan*. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Perkasa, 2010.

for generations. This is in accordance with the Cultural Transmission Theory from research conducted by Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay.

In the study, they found that there is a relationship between the crime rate in an area and the tendency of people living in the area to commit crimes. The higher the crime rate in an area, the more likely people living in the neighborhood are to commit crimes. And vice versa, the lower the crime rate in an area, the less likely people living in the neighborhood are to commit crime.¹⁶

Cultural transmission in Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay's research also applies to the learning process regarding brawls. Students who study in schools that are often involved in brawls will tend to be more easily involved in brawls than students who study in schools that are not involved in brawls. This happens because in a school environment that is often involved in brawls, there are many factors that can influence students to choose to fight rather than not fight. These factors include:

- a. They easily access knowledge about fighting through interpersonal relationships with friends at school.
- b. They are immediately presented with the fact that the impact of committing a brawl is more favorable than not committing a brawl. They can be more respected, feared and respected by other friends as well as friends who have done brawls before.
- c. They may learn that the risk of committing a brawl is lower because the justice system has a lot of tolerance in handling brawls, for example: the perpetrator of the brawl will not be processed if there are no victims or evidence.
- d. They prefer to engage in brawls because they feel that the benefits they receive (appreciation, respect and recognition from their friends) outweigh the benefits if they take other ways (excel in learning or sports).
- e. If they do not engage in brawls then they will be shunned by their friends.

Understanding the meaning of friendship must be truly understood by each individual student. Brawls between students caused by a sense of solidarity must be stopped immediately, because this will trigger other friends to get the same rights or treatment when experiencing problems.

CONCLUSION

Brawl is one form of juvenile delinquency, with the tendency of adolescents to commit acts that regulate themselves, which can cause harm and damage to themselves and others. The

¹⁶ Nickersen, Charlotte. *Cultural Transmission Theory Of Deviance*. 29 September 2023. <https://www.simplypsychology.org/cultural-transmission-theory.html> (diakses November 23, 2023).

background of student brawls between gangs itself is the learning process that has made someone learn a deviant culture that exists in the social structure of society. Deviant cultural elements include behavior, dominant values shared by group members that are usually contrary to the rules of society. These elements separate themselves from the rules, values, language and terms that are generally accepted in the existing social order. The beginning of the emergence of brawls, if seen from the brawl events reported by the mass media for the first time, may be used as a reference, where news related to brawls between students first appeared precisely in 1968, the first appearance in the news in the June 29, 1968 edition of Kompas contained an article about student brawls in Jakarta with the title "Bloody Peladjar Clashes". Based on the results of interviews with informants A, B and C who are students from SMP "X" in South Jakarta, there are several factors that influence a person to participate in student brawls, namely emotional factors, family factors, and environmental factors both at home and school that support these students to carry out brawling actions. During the learning process in the interaction between students and other students, there has been a transfer of culture from generation to generation among students who engage in brawls. This is in accordance with the Cultural Transmission Theory from research conducted by Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abas, Muhamad. "Upaya Penanggulangan Terjadinya Tawuran Antar Pelajar (Studi Kasus Di Kabupaten Karawang)." *Konferensi Nasional Penelitian dan Pengabdian (KNPP) Ke-1*. Karawang: Universitas Buana Perjuangan Karawang, 2021. 1173-1190.
- Ahdiat, Adi. *Tawuran Bakal Masuk SKCK, Ini Tren Tawuran Pelajar di Indonesia*. 23 Mei 2023. <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2023/05/23/tawuran-bakal-masuk-skck-ini-tren-tawuran-pelajar-di-indonesia> (diakses November 23, 2023).
- Basri, A. Said Hasan. "Fenomena Tawuran Antar Pelajar Dan Intervensinya." *Hisbah: Jurnal Bimbingan Konseling dan Hukum Islam* 12, no. 1 (2015): 1-25.
- Ernes, Yogi. *Tawuran Pelajar Tewaskan 1 Orang di Tangsel, 2 Remaja Ditangkap*. 21 Maret 2022. <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-5993599/tawuran-pelajar-tewaskan-1-orang-di-tangsel-2-remaja-ditangkap> (diakses November 23, 2023).
- Jamaludin, Adon Nasrullah. *Dasar-dasar Patologi Sosial*. Bandung: Pustaka Setia, 2016.
- Kartono, Kartini. *Pemimpin dan Kepemimpinan*. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Perkasa, 2010.
- Kompas.com. *Tawuran: Tradisi Buruk Tak Berkesudahan*. 23 Desember 2011. <https://bandung.kompas.com/read/2011/12/23/10210953/tawuran-tradisi-buruk-tak-berkesudahan> (diakses November 23, 2023).
- Mulyana, Kurniawan Eka. *Seorang Remaja di Tegal Meninggal usai Ikut Perang Sarung, Punggunya Terluka*. 12 April 2023. <https://www.kompas.com/regional/397153/seorang-remaja-di-tegal-meninggal-usai-ikut-perang-sarung-punggunya-terluka>.
- Musbikin, Imam. *Mengatasi Kenakalan Siswa Remaja*. Pekanbaru: Zanafa Publishing, 2013.

Lucky Nurhadiyanto, Martua Betauli, Abdur Rozak: Analysis of Student Brawls in Junior High School 'X' Viewed from the Theory of Cultural Transmission

Nickersen, Charlotte. *Cultural Transmission Theory Of Deviance*. 29 September 2023. <https://www.simplypsychology.org/cultural-transmission-theory.html> (diakses November 23, 2023).

Rachmawati. *Kasus "Bullying" Siswa SMP di Cilacap Dipicu karena Korban Gabung Geng Lain*. 27 Agustus 2023. <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2023/09/27/182800778/kasus-bullying-siswa-smp-di-cilacap-dipicu-karena-korban-gabung-geng-lain> (diakses Desember 27, 2023).

Rulmuzu, Fahrul. "Kenakalan Remaja Dan Penanganannya." *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Pendidikan* 5, no. 1 (2021): 364-373.

Soemardjan, Selo, and Soelaeman Soemardi. *Setangkai Bunga Sosiologi*. Jakarta: Yayasan Badan Penerbit Fakultas Ekonomi UI, 1964.

Soemardjan, Selo, dan Soelaeman Soemardi. *Setangkai Bunga Sosiologi*. Jakarta: Yayasan Badan Penerbit Fakultas Ekonomi UI, 1964.

Sudarsono. *Etika Islam Tentang Kenakalan Remaja*. Jakarta: PT. Bina Aksara, 1989.

Sumara, Dadan, Sahadi Humaedi, and Meilanny Budiarti Santoso. "Kenakalan Remaja Dan Penanganannya." *Jurnal Penelitian & PPM* 4, no. 2 (2017): 129-139.

Sumara, Dadan, Sahadi Humaedi, dan Meilanny Budiarti Santoso. "Kenakalan Remaja Dan Penanganannya." *Jurnal Penelitian & PPM* 4, no. 2 (2017): 129-139.

Wibowo, Ary Wahyu. *Kenakalan Remaja Tingkat SMP Jadi Perhatian Khusus di Sukoharjo*. 9 Februari 2023. <https://jateng.inews.id/berita/kenakalan-remaja-tingkat-smp-jadi-perhatian-khusus-di-sukoharjo> (diakses Desember 27, 2023).

Zulkifli. *Psikologi Perkembangan*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2005.