

Systematic Literature Review (SLR): the Analysis of the Juvenile Delinquency Trigger Factors and the Handling Efforts

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ABSTRACT

Adolescence is a stage in development experienced by individuals that is different from previous periods. In this period individuals face puberty which is marked by the transition from childhood to adulthood. At this time, teenagers face doubt, uncertainty, emotional instability, so that their actions often deviate from values and norms, this deviation is influenced by many aspects both from within and from outside. The aim of this research is to identify, analyze, study and conclude the factors that trigger juvenile delinquency and efforts to overcome it. The method used in the research is library research with a systematic literature review (SLR) approach. Data collection was carried out using journal search techniques with the keywords "juvenile delinquency", "triggers or causes of juvenile delinquency", "efforts to overcome juvenile delinquency", from journals indexed by Sinta or Google Scholar, and Scopus which were published in the last six years, namely 2018-2023, Data validity testing is carried out by selecting journals based on inclusion and exclusion criteria which will be reviewed is currently analyzing the data by processing all collected articles identified based on inclusion and non-inclusion, place, index, content, then described and analyzed and concluded. The results of the research show that the triggering factors for juvenile delinquency consist of internal and external factors, internal factors namely from within oneself due to an identity crisis, weak control and self-control, and lack of discipline; while external factors include family environment, lack of attention and affection from parents, broken home, low knowledge and practice of religion, poor social environment, school environment, negative influence of peers, weak economy, uncontrolled use of social media information technology, low level of education, and carefree upbringing, while efforts are being made to control it with a strong understanding and practice of religion, democratic parenting, attention and affection and treatment of teenagers according to their age, giving good role models, giving trust and responsibility, training entrepreneurial entrepreneurs, and collaboration with youth organizations in providing sports activities and religious studies. This research provides information about the factors that cause juvenile delinquency and its prevention so that parents or schools can reduce or prevent juvenile delinquency.

Keywords: Juvenile delinquency, trigger factors, handling efforts

INTRODUCTION

Teenager are individuals whose development is in the transition period from childhood to early adulthood with an age range between the ages of 15-21 year, during this period they experience overlapping turmoil due to experiencing puberty, According to Hurlock, this stage is called the negative period because their behavior is often negatively deviant[1]. Based on age vulnerability, individual who is at the age of 10-24 years[2].Granville Stanley refers to a sensitive period when his feelings and emotions fluctuate like a hurricane (storm and stress)[3]. During this period, teenagers often feel emotional uncertainty, so they often commit deviant or negative actions, This deviant act is called juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency is often triggered by various factors such as: social environment,

family environment, relationships and the influence of digital media[4]. *Juvenile Delinquency is a delinquency committed by adolescents with and considered to undermine the values, norms, that live and develop in society*[2]. Juvenile delinquency is an act of breaking the rules committed by teenagers that can damage and harm themselves and others.

Adolescents during puberty face serious dynamics marked by changes both physically and psychologically, so that their behavior often ignores existing values. This is done because they want to find and show their identity[8]. During puberty, teenagers often commit acts that deviate from social, religious and legal norms. According to sociologist Kartono, teenage divergence is called "juvenile delinquency" namely an violence committed by a teenager, a social pathological condition in teenagers caused by forms of social neglect, which will develop towards deviant behavior[10]. Acts of truancy, violating traffic on the road, forming gangs, theft, and the like [9]. Social diseases that are carried out by teenagers as social neglect take the form of deviant behavior[11]. Namely deviation from certain legal norms and social norms[12].

Delinquency committed by teenagers is at a dangerous crisis level because every year it always increases. From the results of the research conducted Komalasari in 2014 explained that the factors that trigger juvenile delinquency are based on internal factors, namely low self-control 64.67% and external factors from family 70.83%, school environment 73.33%, and friend environment 76%. Currently researching Patinus, dkk 2014 shows that social environmental factors, technological advances, and parenting patterns in the family influence juvenile delinquency[14]. Parental behavior that triggers juvenile delinquency is, First, parents who are always worried and always protect their children, Second, parents who are too demanding. Children who are ambitiously educated with high demands may take over those values that are not realistic anymore, Third, parents who are too harsh, Fifth, parents are too permissive (completely permissible)[15]. Based on data from KPAI between 2015-2020 regarding deviations committed by teenagers, the data can be explained as follows: data on juvenile delinquency involved in brawls during 2015-2020 there were 509 cases, data on children who commit violence at school (bullying) 450 cases, child data there are 368 cases of policy victims (children expelled because they are pregnant, dropping out of school), data on high school children's delinquency related to NAPSA health is 1,843 cases, followed by data on pornography and cybercrime cases with 3,516 cases and data on children in conflict with the law (ABH) with 7,327 KPAI cases (2015-2020).

Juvenile delinquency is the biggest problem that must be faced in order to prepare the nation's next generation, predictions for 2016 reach 8597.97 cases; in 2017 there were 9523.97 cases; 2018 to 10549.70 cases; In 2019 it reached 11,685.90 cases; and in 2020 there will be 12,944.47 cases, an annual growth of 10.7%[16]. Juvenile delinquency is a form of conflict that is not resolved properly during childhood or adolescence[17]. Family is the main foundation in providing guidance, love, trust and openness so that children do not deviate [18].

Much research has been conducted on juvenile delinquency but has not specifically discussed the causes and efforts to overcome it. This research will discuss and analyze the literature using library research through the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) technique

regarding the factors that cause juvenile delinquency and efforts to prevent it.

The aim of this research is to identify, study and analyze and make conclusions based on the entire research data article about the factors that influence juvenile delinquency and efforts to overcome it. The contribution of this paper provides information about the factors that cause juvenile delinquency and its prevention psychologically, socially, religiously and in activities.

MATERIALS AND MOTHODS

This research is qualitative research that uses the systematic literature review (SLR) method. Namely a research method for collecting and analyzing research results according to the research theme, Research using the SLR method aims to identify, analyze and draw conclusions from various research results related to the research theme. The process includes; 1) research questions, in this study the research questions are (1) what are the factors that trigger juvenile delinquency and (2) how to deal with it; 2) search process, currently the search process is being carried out in order to obtain primary data sources that are relevant in answering research questions. The search process was carried out using Google scholar, research gate, Sinta, DOAJ, skopus, and skimago to collect articles published in scientific journals that are indexed according to the year of publication of the required journal; 3) inclusion criteria, these inclusion criteria are carried out with the aim of selecting articles that are suitable or not to be used as research data. The keywords used in searching for articles are "factors that trigger juvenile delinquency, juvenile delinquency, overcoming juvenile delinquency". The articles collected are only those published in 2018-2023.

From several articles collected, those that were appropriate to the research focus were selected. Then the researchers grouped articles related to factors that trigger juvenile delinquency and how to overcome them [2]. The inclusion and exclusion criteria are set as follows:

Table. 1. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Criteria	Inclusion	Exclusion
Research subject	SMP, SMA, SMK, dan MAN	Non SMP, SMA, SMK, and MAN
Behavior	Deviate	Don'tdeviate
Development phase	Pubertal transition period	Non-puberty transition
Results	Know the causes of delinquency	Not knowing the cause of the delinquency
Research approach	Qualitative, quantitative, and experimental	Non-qualitative, quantitative, and experimental
Publication Year	2018-2023	Apart from the year 2018-2023
Language	English and Indonesian	Apart from English and Indonesian
After knowing the cause	Improvement efforts	No attempt at repair

Article type	Original article	Article is not original
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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of the Inclusion Criteria Search and Selection Process. In the process of collecting literature on Google Scholar using the year size between 2018 - 2023, 273 pieces of literature were produced. This large amount of literature was then further focused using keywords, causes of juvenile delinquency and solutions, then 61 pieces of literature were obtained, in fact these have not been identified based on the inclusion criteria.

The literature that has been obtained is selected using inclusion criteria. Previously there were 40 articles, after the inclusion criteria there were 37 indexed by Sinta and Google Scholar. And of those 37 became research data. Furthermore, 37 journal articles were indexed by Sinta and Google Scholar. Based on the data obtained, it is classified and presented in the following table

Table 2. Articles related to factors that trigger juvenile delinquency and efforts to overcome them

No	Author/Year	Title	Publish	Method	Research result
1	Azwar Agus/2019	Factors that cause juvenile delinquency	Jurnal Hukum Tipantang	Qualitative	The condition of a broken home, lack of parental attention, social influences in society, lack of supervision from schools, lack of extra-curricular activities at school, so that children feel bored with routine activities and the influence of developments in information technology.
2	Pusnita Baharudin John. D. Zakarias Juliana Lumintang/2022	Factors that Influence the Level of Juvenile Delinquency (A Study in Kombos Barat Village, Singkil District, Manado City)	Holistik, Journal of Social and Culture	Qualitative	Social environment, peers, broken home, lack of love, family environment, low education, low socio-economic.
3	Sri Wahyuni Noveri Aisyaroh/2018	Qualitative Descriptive Study of the Causes of Juvenile Delinquency at Nudia Islamic Middle School, Semarang	Intan husada: Journal Ilmiah Keperawatan	Qualitative	Internal causes of weak self-control, external peers, family environment, community environment
4	Een, Uumbu Tagela, Sapto Irawan/2020	Types of Juvenile Delinquency and Influencing Factors in Merak Rejo Village, District. Bawen Regency Semarang	Jurnal Bimbingan dan Konseling Terapan	Qualitative	Weak internal self-control, external family environment, community environment, peers, low socio-economic status, social media, lack of religious knowledge.
5	Hammad Zahid Muharram,	Identification of Risk Factors for Juvenile Delinquency in Urban	PHILANTHROPY:	Qualitative	Ecologically, individuals and peers, family, school and community domains, each of

No	Author/Year	Title	Publish	Method	Research result
	Ahmad Gimmy Prathama/ 2022	Village Communities Affected by Eviction	Journal of Psychology		which is known to cause delinquency to form antisocial behavior in adolescents. Eviction affects juvenile delinquency.
6	Budi Artini/ 2018	Analysis of Factors Influencing Juvenile Delinquency	Jurnal Keperawatan	Qualitative	Factors that influence the occurrence of juvenile delinquency are peer factors influencing 56% and information and technology factors influencing 50%. The most influential factor in juvenile delinquency in junior high school students in the city of Surabaya is the influence of peers at 56%.
7	Haris Wantoni/2022	Study of Junior and Senior High School Juvenile Delinquency in Tukdana District, Kab. Indramayu, Causal Factors and Prevention Efforts	Pascasarjana IAIN Sekh Nurjati Cirebon	Qualitative	Internal and external factors, internal factors within the identity crisis, external family environment, understanding of religion, peers, technology, economics, community environment.
8	Almustari Enteding/2021	Factors of Juvenile Delinquency in Kawalo Village, West Taliabu District, Kab. Taliabu Island	Linear: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan	Qualitative	Lack of attention and affection, family environment, broken home, school environment, community environment, peers, lack of use of free time, modernization.
9	Widayati, Winanto, Arpangi, Apitta Fitria Rahmawati/2022	An Efforts to prevent Juvenile Delinquency to PrepareThe Nation's Successful Generation	International Journal of Law Society Services	Qualitative	Lack of attention and affection, parents, lack of religious education, wrong relationships, wrong use of information technology, the solution is to provide the public with an understanding of the causes of juvenile delinquency and its impact, using technology correctly, providing positive activities that are beneficial for oneself, the family and the environment.
10	Syazwana Aziz, Salina Nen, Suzana Mohd Hoesni & Jamiah Manap/2019	Delinquent Behavior among Adolescents in Peninsular Malaysia Based on the Factors of Monitoring Mother and Father, Communication between Mother and Father, and Religiosity	Jurnal Sains Sosial Malaysian Journal of Social Science	Qualitative	Parents pay less attention to children's daily behavior, lack of parental communication, lack of attention to their peers, social environment, lack of love for children, lack of knowledge and practice of religion.
11	Smriti Raturi, Sachin Rastog/2022	Sociological theories of juvenile delinquency: A criminological perspective	International Journal of Health Sciences	Qualitative	Juvenile delinquency is a condition that originates from society and develops in society in relation to societal norms.

No	Author/Year	Title	Publish	Method	Research result
12	Yonna Beatrix Salamor, Anna Maria Salamor/2022	Socialization of the Impact of Juvenile Delinquency on Children at SMA Negeri 10 Ambon	Communnity Development Journal	Qualitative	factors within oneself and factors from outside oneself, therefore efforts are needed to overcome them and collaborate with parents, teachers and the community to reduce the impact of juvenile delinquency.
13	Ummah Karimah, Mochammad Daffa Akmal, Ayuhan Ayuhan, Robi'atul Adawiyah, Adlan Fauzi Lubis/2023	Factors that influence Negative Behavior in Adolescent Students	Moderation Journal of Islamic Studies Review	Qualitative	Factors that influence the occurrence of juvenile delinquency are peers, social media, environment, and parenting patterns.
14	Zakarias, Baharudin Lumintang/2019	Factors that Influence the Level of Juvenile Delinquency (A study in Kombos Barat Village, Singkil District, Manado City)	HOLISTIK, Journal of Social and Culture	Qualitative	Factors that influence juvenile delinquency are bad environmental factors, broken homes, lack of family education, socio-economic problems.
15	Fredianus Dasi, Erni Raster Klau, Samrid Neonufa/2022	The Role of Parents in Overcoming Juvenile Delinquency (Descriptive Study of Adolescents in Dilagusun Hamlet, Lamaksenu Village Lamaknen District, Belu Regency)	Early Childhood Education and Development Studies (ECEDS)	Qualitative	Surrounding environment, social friends, family environment, family economy, school environment
16	Absha Atiah Abu Bakar, Mohd. Isa Hamzah/2019	Factors of Adolescent Involvement with Social Problems	Jurnal Hadhari	Qualitative	Internal factors themselves, external mass media, peers, parents, social environment, school
17	Safrin Poha, RusdinDjibuyakob Napu/2022	Factor Causes of Juvenile Delinquency in West Huntu Village	Student Journal of Community Empowerment (SJCE)	Qualitative	Factors that cause juvenile delinquency include: broken families, broken homes, constant quarrels, disputes and conflicts, lack of love and attention from parents, prioritizing career, handing over responsibilities to others, low socio-economic status of parents, lack of education, too much discipline. tall
18	Nik Nursyairah Nik Nordin Mohd Nasir Selamat/2018	Student Delinquent Behavior and Factors That Influence It	Jurnal Wacana Sarjana	Qualitative	Factors that influence juvenile delinquency are factors such as teachers, parents and peers.

No	Author/Year	Title	Publish	Method	Research result
19	Ivong Rusdiyanti, Fahrurazi, Septi Anggraeni/2019	Factors Behind Delinquency in Adolescents at the "Wagas Limpua" foundation, Banjar Masin	Healthy-Mu Jorنال	Qualitative	Factors causing juvenile delinquency are 1) internal factors of individuals experiencing an identity crisis and weak self-control, 2) external factors of lack of attention and affection, communication with family, hanging out with friends who have dropped out of school, street children, using free time to play with cellphones.
20	Agiyah/2022	Factors that Influence Adolescents Consuming Alcohol	Nusantara Hasana Journal	Qualitative	Factors influencing teenage drug consumption. The results show factors that influence juvenile delinquency, alcohol addiction, personal factors, peers and parents, or permissive parenting patterns that give children complete freedom without control.
21	Fitri Afrita1, Fadhilla Yusri/2023	Factors Influencing Juvenile Delinquency	Educativo: Jurnal Pendidikan	Qualitative	internal factors: weak understanding of religion, lack of awareness in carrying out obligations, and weak self-defense and external factors, family environment and community environment. Parents and family are the main factors, peers, teachers.
22	Mariam binti Abd Majid, Nurzatil Ismah Azizan, Noraini Mohamad, Abur Hamdi Usman, Noor Hafizah Mohd Haris, Zainab Ismail & Aisyah Humairak Abdul Rahma/2021	Factors Involving Delinquent Behavior Among Adolescents: A Systemic Literature Spotlight Involvement Factors in Delinquent Behavior Among Adolescents: A Systematic Literature Review	Jurnal Pengajian Islam	Qualitative	The causes of juvenile delinquency are parents and family as the main factors that cause juvenile delinquency, peers, teachers, the school environment and the surrounding environment. Collaboration is very important in overcoming juvenile delinquency.
23	Budi Artini/2018	Analysis of Factors Influencing Juvenile Delinquency	Jurnal Keperawatan	Qualitative	Causes of juvenile delinquency: identity crisis, no influence on 9 respondents (56%), weak self-control on 10 respondents (63%), family/divorce on 11 respondents (69%), peers influencing 9 respondents (56%), information technology influencing 8 respondents (50%). The most influential factor is peers.

No	Author/Year	Title	Publish	Method	Research result
24	Norsahida Sakira Kirman, Mohammad Mujaheed Hassan1, Farah Husna Anwar, Azlina/2021 Mohd Khir, Wan Munira Wan Jaafar/ 2021	Socialization Factors in Influencing Individual Behavior	Malaysian Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities (MJSSH)	Qualitative	Self, mass media, peers,
25	Andrianto/2019	Factors Causing Juvenile Delinquency in Lebak Mulyo, Kemuning District, Palembang City	Tesis UIN Raden Patah	Qualitative	lack of parental attention, poor social environment, social friends, economy. Efforts made by parents for religious enlightenment, advice not to commit crimes, participating in youth organization activities, sports, being given training, coaching youth.
26	Riamah, Elfa Zuriana/2018	Factors that Influence the occurrence of Juvenile Delinquency	MENARA Ilmu	Qualitative	Self41 67%, family environment 48 78%, community environment 36 59% school environment 31 51%.
27	Poha Rusdin Djibu Yakob Napu/2022	Factor Causes of Juvenile Delinquency in West Huntu Village	Student Journal of Community Empowerment (SJCE)		broken family conditions (Broken home), attention and love complete love from both of them ng parents, family economic stability, and the application of rigid discipline.
28	Suci Hasdianti, Sazili dan Lesti Heriyanti/2022	Factors Causing Juvenile Delinquency in Bengkulu City	Jurnal Ilmiah Idea	Qualitative	Factors from within the child himself are dominant, namely weak self-defense in adolescents, and the influence of playmates or peers. Teenagers spend more time with their friends than at home with their families.
29	Hijrotul Mardiyah, Suhendri, G.Rohastono Ajie/2019	Analysis of Factors Causing Juvenile Delinquency in Samban Village	Jurnal Bimbingan dan Konseling Indonesia	Qualitative	family conditions, lack of attention and supervision, lack of love from parents, influence of foreign culture, lack of implementation of religious practices and weak economic level. The results of the research above can be concluded that the factor that most causes juvenile delinquency in Samban Village is the family condition factor.

No	Author/Year	Title	Publish	Method	Research result
30	Yeni Yasyah Sinaga, Muhammad Hafiz/ 2022	Factors that cause high levels of juvenile delinquency and crime in society	Jurnal Dakwatul Islam	Qualitative	lack of attention and supervision from parents, the influence of modernization culture, lack of love, lack of understanding of religion, weak economy.
31	Widayati, Winanto, Arpangi, dan Apitta Fitria Rahmawati/ 2022	An Efforts to Prevent Juvenile Delinquency to Prepare The Nation's Successful Generation	International Journal of Law Society Service	Qualitative	How to prevent juvenile delinquency by providing community understanding by utilizing technology, directing them to carry out positive activities that benefit themselves, their families and the environment.
32	Indriana Rahmawati dan Abdul Basith/ 2022	Efforts to Control Juvenile Delinquency in East Kutai Regency State High Schools (SMAN) from an Islamic Education Perspective	Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam	Qualitative	to reduce juvenile delinquency with parenting patterns in the womb, at birth, childhood, school, adolescence, until adulthood, teaching children to worship Allah.
33	Suaidi/ 2023	The Problem of Juvenile Delinquency Correlation with Preventive Response	Journal of Innovation Research and knowledge	Qualitative	to overcome juvenile delinquency by providing attention and affection, providing a good example, treating them with compassion, giving them trust and responsibility, being respected.
34	Nur Hamidi dan Indra Fajar Nurdin/ 2020	Juvenile Delinquency and Its Coping Strategy: An Islamic Education Perspective	Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam	Qualitative	Overcoming strategies: Islamic Education Perspective results in synchronization of education in the family, community and school environment through instilling morals/religion in the family, school and expanding knowledge of dealing with juvenile delinquency.
35	Marlinda, Muhammad Nurwahidin, Muhammad Sukirlan, Herpratiwi, Riswandi/ 2023	Overcoming Juvenile Delinquency Through Entrepreneurship Learning for 21st Century Students at High School Level	Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pembelajaran	Qualitative	Entrepreneurship training is able to overcome juvenile delinquency and motivate and shape identity and channel talents.
36	Putri Emilia/ 2019	Efforts to Minimize Student Delinquency Through Identification of Causes Class XI of Woja State High School, Dompu Regency 2018/2019	Jurnal Penelitian dan PKM Bidang Ilmu Pendidikan	Qualitative	foster hope for both short and longterm impacts, seek the attention of the opposite sex and school colleagues with empathetic communication strategies, strategies for collaborating with religious teachers, condition needs to be met, provide guidance on analyzing the impact of a bad action, leadership,

No	Author/Year	Title	Publish	Method	Research result
					independence, conflict resolution, and sharing.
37	Anggun Suhaira Nilda Elfemi Yenita Yatim/ 2022	Village Government Efforts in Overcoming Juvenile Delinquency in Seleman Village, Danau Kerinci District, Kerinci Regency	JETISH: Journal of Education Technology Information Social Sciences and Health	Qualitative	Collaborating with Youth Organizations by providing sports activities facilities such as volleyball courts, football and badminton, as well as holding recitations while the recitation groups take place in the evening.

Of the 37 articles that examine the factors that trigger juvenile delinquency and its prevention, namely 27 national articles and 10 international articles from the 37 articles. suggests that the factors that cause juvenile delinquency contained in articles from 2018 to 2023 are internal factors related to lack of self-control and identity crisis, while external factors include: a less harmonious family environment, lack of attention and affection, lack of understanding and the role of religion, broken home, influence of peers, mass media or use of wrong technology and information, weak economy, social/community environment, school environment, modernization, wrong parenting patterns, and low level of education. More details will be described in table 3. The factors that trigger juvenile delinquency are as follows:

Table 3. Factors that trigger juvenile delinquency and their control

N o.	Year	Journal	Internal Factor	External Factor									
				Famil y	Lov e	Broke n home	Peer	Religion Role	IT	Weak Econo my	Society	Schoo l	Low Edu- catio n
1	2018	Jurnal Hukum Tipantang		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	2018	Holistik, Journal of Social and Culture		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		
3	2018	Intan husada:Journal Ilmiah Keperawatan	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓		
4	2018	Jurnal Bimbingan dan Konseling Terapan	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			
5	2019	PHILANTHROP Y: Journal of Psychology		✓			✓				✓	✓	
6	2019	Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pembelajaran											
7	2019	Pascasarjana IAIN Sekh Nurjati Cirebon	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

8	2019	Linear: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
9	2019	International Journal of Law Society Services		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				
10	2019	Jurnal Sains Sosial Malaysian Journal of Social Science		✓	✓		✓				✓		
11	2020	International Journal of Health Sciences					✓		✓		✓		
12	2021	Communnity Development Journal	✓	✓							✓	✓	
13	2022	Moderation Journal of Islamic Studies Review		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓
14	2022	HOLISTIK, Journal of Social and Culture				✓				✓	✓		✓
15	2022	Early Childhood Education and Development Studies (ECEDS)		✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	
16	2022	Jurnal Hadhari	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	
17	2022	Student Journal of Community Empowerment (SJCE)		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓
18	2022	Jurnal Wacana Sarjana		✓			✓					✓	✓
19	2022	Healthy-Mu Jornal	✓		✓		✓						
20	2022	Nusantara Hasana Journal	✓	✓			✓						✓
21	2022	Educativo: Jurnal Pendidikan	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	
22	2022	Jurnal Pengajian Islam		✓			✓				✓	✓	
23	2022	Jurnal Keperawatan	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓				
24	2022	Malaysian Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities (MJSSH)	✓					✓		✓			
25	2022	Tesis UIN Raden Patah			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
26	2023	MENARA Ilmu	✓	✓							✓	✓	
27	2023	Student Journal of Community Empowerment (SJCE)		✓	✓	✓				✓			✓
28	2023	Jurnal Ilmiah Idea	✓				✓		✓	✓		✓	
29	2023	Jurnal Bimbingan dan Konseling Indonesia		✓	✓					✓			
30	2023	Jurnal Dakwatul Islam		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	

			12/30	23/30	12/30	7/30	21/30	6/30	12/30	14/30	8/30	4/30	7/30
N o	Year	Title	How to Handle Juvenile Delinquency										
31		International Journal of Law Society Service	How to prevent juvenile delinquency by providing community understanding by utilizing technology, directing them to carry out positive activities that benefit themselves, their families and the environment.										
32		Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam	to reduce juvenile delinquency with parenting patterns in the womb, at birth, childhood, school, adolescence, until adulthood, teaching children to worship Allah.										
33		Journal of Innovation Research and knowledge	to overcome juvenile delinquency by providing attention and affection, providing good examples, treating them with love, giving them trust and responsibility, being respected.										
34		Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam	Overcoming strategies: Islamic Education Perspective										
35		Jurnal penelitian dan Pengembangan pembelajaran	Resulting in synchronization of education in the family, community and school environment through instilling morals/religion in the family, school and expanding knowledge of dealing with juvenile delinquency.										
36		Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pembelajaran	Entrepreneurship training is able to overcome juvenile delinquency and motivate and shape identity and channel talents.										
37		JETISH: Journal of Education Technology Information Social Sciences and Health	Fostering hope for both shortand long term impacts, seeking the attention of the opposite sex and fellow students with empathetic communication strategies, strategies for collaborating with religious teachers, conditioning needs to be met, providing guidance on analyzing the impact of a bad action, leadership, independence, conflict resolution, and sharing.										

Based on the results of analysis from articles published in 2018-2023, external factors (outside self) that trigger juvenile delinquency more than internal factors (within oneself), based on the percentage of triggers for juvenile delinquency from research journal article data, internal factors that trigger juvenile delinquency are as many as 10% while external factors are 90%. The percentage shows that external factors are more dominant in triggering juvenile delinquency. These include external factors, namely a less harmonious family environment (mother and father), lack of attention and affection, negative influence of peer interactions, low understanding and practice of religion, weak economy, negative use of information technology, poor community/social environment, free parenting, and low education.

The causes of juvenile delinquency based on the research results above can be classified into 3 (three), namely the low role of parents in educating children, weak personality in rejecting negative actions, and low understanding and practice of religion. Adolescents will easily fall into juvenile delinquency when the adolescent's personality construct is not fully formed (perfect) or in conditions that are not conducive so that they are unable to deal with the factors that cause juvenile delinquency. Based on healthy personality theory, teenagers who commit deviant acts are more motivated by personality conditions that are formed in the family environment, either through identification, social interactions with children, or "significant people." not well formed and harmonious so that

they will develop an unhealthy personality, namely having an attitude that is easily angry or offended, worried and anxious, depressed (stressed), Cruel (disturbing people), likes deviant actions because he is unable to avoid deviant behavior, lacks responsibility, is pessimistic and has no awareness [20]. The personality of teenagers who experience delinquency can be identified as follows: 1) most are present-day, not forward-thinking; 2) emotional problems; 3) attitudes and behavior are outside the normal social environment; 4) Lack of discipline [2]. In social learning theory, it is explained that, most of a person's behavior is obtained from the results of learning through observing the behavior displayed by other individuals who are used as models, Then this behavior will become stronger when it gets a pleasant response and/or gets reinforcement from the model, [21]. Nabavi (2016) argued, delinquent acts are a normal response from a biologically and psychologically normal person to certain social conditions, in fact we learn from our interactions with other people in a social context, through observation, imitation, and modeling [17]. In developmental theory, it is stated that the concept of right and wrong behavior (good and deviant behavior) emerges during childhood. So childhood is a strong basis for a child's moral development, so that when they are teenagers Lawrence Kohlberg said that deviant behavior is due to having imperfect moral development) [22].

Based on the theory above, it can be clarified that the cause of adolescent behavior that is anatomically deviant is that conflict starts with the family as the center of identification and modeling of children, which does not work in harmony, well, lack of attention and affection and effective communication with children in instilling values. The formation of children's attitudes and behavior depends on parenting patterns that shape the child's character and personality. Personality as a multidimensional unification structure consisting of the core (centre of gravity of personality) and a structure that unites response pattern tendencies [20]. So the behavior carried out by teenagers in response to various forms of stimulus will be carried out when the child's personality is unhealthy and will tend to be negative.

Based on the results of analysis from several articles that examine the triggers of juvenile delinquency based on the percentage between aspects, it can be explained as follows: As much 12/30 (0,4 %) triggers for juvenile delinquency from personal factors, 23/30 (0,76 %) from parents or family factors that are less harmonious, 12/30 (0,4 %) lack of affection factor, 7/30 (0,2 %) broken home factor, 21/30 (0,7%) peer factor, 6/30 (0,2%) lack of understanding of religion, 12/30 (0,4%) incorrect use of information technology, 14/30 (0,5 %) low economic factors, 18/30 (0,6 %) poor community environmental factors, 14/30 (0,5 %) school environmental factors that have a bad influence, and 7/30 (0,2 %) low education factor. Based on research data related to the factors that trigger juvenile delinquency and how to deal with it, it can be explained in percentage form as follows:

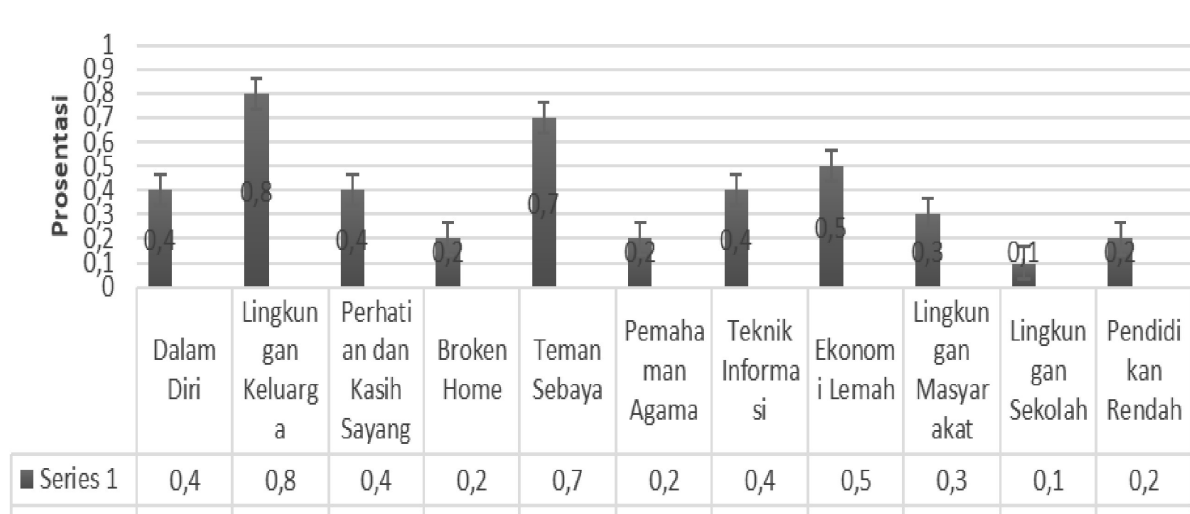


Figure 1. Factors that trigger juvenile delinquency

Based on the data shown in the image above, describes the high and low aspects that are most influential in causing juvenile delinquency, The main factor that most triggers juvenile delinquency in this study based on the literature can be explained as follows In order, the dominant triggers for juvenile delinquency are the family environment of parents and the love and attention of parents greatly influences the emergence of juvenile delinquency, then peers, and then economic weakness, then personal factors and lack of affection, next is the community environment, then low education and broken home parents, then low understanding of religion, and finally the school environment.

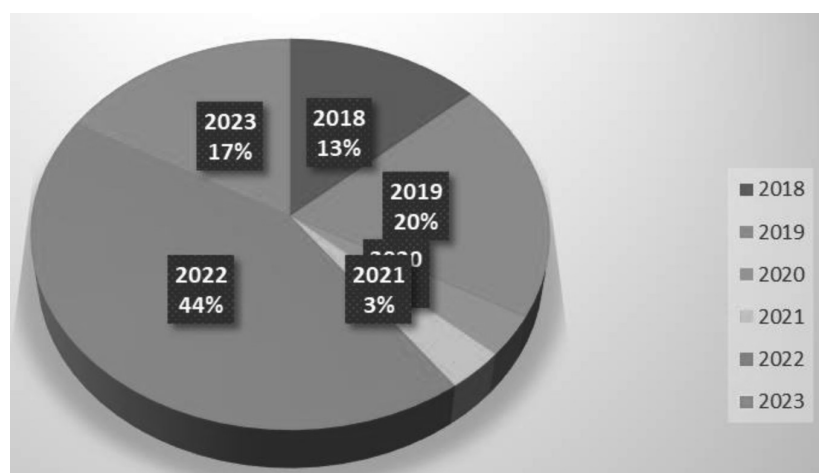


Figure 2. Criteria based on the year of publication

Based on the data in Figure 2, it illustrates that the study of the factors that trigger juvenile delinquency and efforts to overcome it in the last 6 years, from 2018 to 2023 only. Observation of problems related to factors that trigger juvenile delinquency is very limited to the last six years because there is too much research related to factors that trigger juvenile delinquency. It can be seen that research on the factors that trigger juvenile delinquency and how to deal with it experienced ups and downs based on the year, in 2018 it was down, and in 2019 it rose again, while in 2020 it fell again because it was still the Covid period, in 2021 it will rise slightly and in 2022 it will rise very rapidly and in 2023 it will finally fall again. The rise and fall of studies on the causes of juvenile delinquency was influenced by many things, including based on the number of incidents regarding juvenile delinquency at that time and considering that this matter was no longer interesting to discuss.

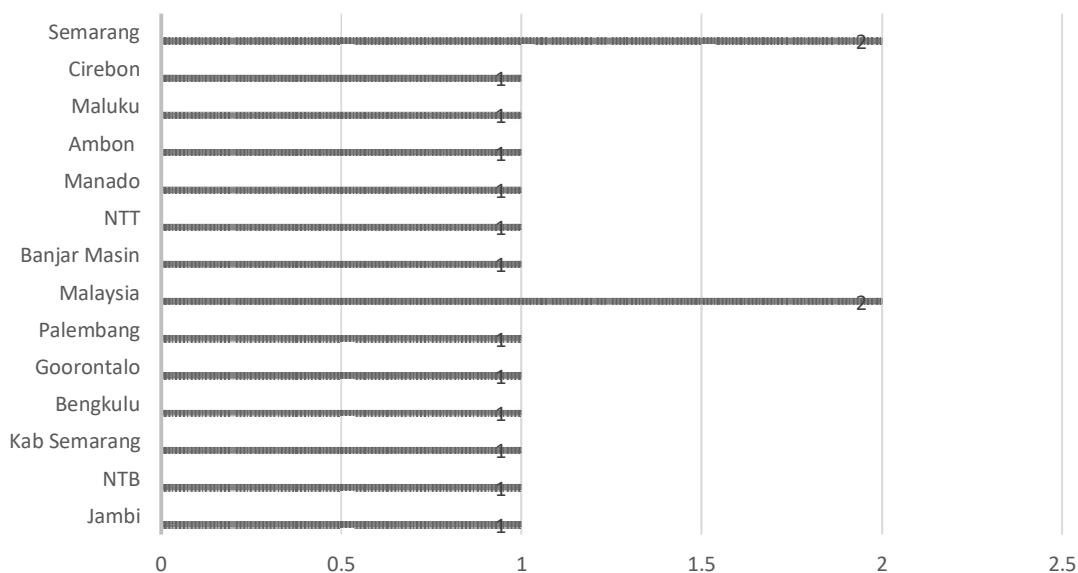


Figure 3. Articles based on research location

Research on the factors that trigger juvenile delinquency and how to overcome them has been carried out in various places according to juvenile problems that occur in the areas where the research was conducted. Based on figure 3, above, *research* about the factors that trigger juvenile delinquency are very diverse and are carried out mainly in big cities where there is a lot of juvenile delinquency, but not too much is done in remote villages, In fact,

the reality is that juvenile delinquency that occurs today does not only occur in big cities, but the existence of social media has caused many village or village teenagers to commit crimes and juvenile delinquency.

Data Analysis Results

Adolescence is a period experienced by individuals in growth and development which is marked by puberty, namely the transition period (change from childhood to adolescence). This period is an overlapping period, so called because essentially the child's biological and psychological characteristics are still there and the characteristics of adolescents have begun to grow. This period is called a negative period because people often commit deviant actions [10]. *Adolescence is synonymous with a period full of challenges and crises.* This period is synonymous with a period full of challenges and turmoil (crisis)[19]. Hill calls this transition period "storm and stress" where teenagers are easily swayed by external influences because they face emotional turmoil so they find it difficult to accept other people's opinions if they do not match their wishes and often commit deviant actions.[23]. Deviations committed by teenagers can be caused by internal and external factors[2]. According to Kartono (2010), this deviant behavior is caused by social neglect[24]. Juvenile delinquency is deviant behavior carried out by teenagers which leads to symptoms of social disease caused by social neglect and encourages behavior that deviates from the values and norms of society. [25]. Jensen (Sarwono, 2002) categorizes juvenile delinquency in the four parts, first, causing physical harm to another person, secondly, causing victims of extortion, pickpocketing and other matters, third, social delinquency such as prostitution, drug use and the like, fourth, breaking the rules as a status can be at school or against parents[13]. Juvenile delinquency occurs as a result of the "overlapping" period experienced by teenagers with unstable emotional turmoil, problems, and wanting to always show their identity as teenagers during puberty.[9].

Other factors that trigger delinquency are deviative social structures, group pressure, social roles and social status[6]. Juvenile delinquency is actually a real manifestation of conflict in childhood which was not resolved well during adolescence[7]. From the research results, it can be explained that the causes of juvenile delinquency are the influence of peers, education, spending free time, messy family living conditions, lack of parental attention and affection, parents' socio-economic status and inappropriate implementation of family discipline.[19].

The research results showed that the occurrence of juvenile delinquency can be internal or external, internal factors are factors that come from oneself due to weak self-control, such as weak self-control, identity crisis, or as a form of resistance to parents. Meanwhile, external factors are caused by a lack of love and attention from parents, the condition of a broken home, the influence of negative peer relationships, social environment, negative use of information technology[26], further due to a weak economy, negative use of social media, and low understanding of religion[27]. Then another factor is low education[28]. While Widayati's research results show that the triggers for juvenile delinquency are lack of attention and affection from parents, lack of religious education, wrong relationships, wrong use of information technology, the solution is to provide public

understanding of the causes of juvenile delinquency and its impacts, using technology correctly, providing positive activities that are beneficial for oneself, family and the environment[19]. Based on survey data from the Association of Indonesian internet service providers (APJII), 76,63% 3 out of 4 respondents in the age group 13-18 years admit that there is an increase in the frequency of juvenile delinquency due to internet use (Pahlevi, 2022)[5].

Based on research results from research data, it shows that the trigger factors for teenagers to wear successively according to their dominance are very dominant influenced by family, lack of attention and affection, lack of communication with parents and too much freedom, as well as lack of religious knowledge[29]. Furthermore, broken homes, weak economic conditions of parents, and inappropriate implementation of discipline. community environment, peers, and social media [27]. Then peers and information technology[26]. Low religious understanding, low education, and self-control[30]. From all the literature based on the analysis of 30 articles, research data discussing the triggers of juvenile delinquency can be analyzed and it was concluded that the factor that has the most influence on juvenile delinquency is the supportive family environment 0,80 % and then peers 0,70 %, These two aspects are very dominant in influencing the occurrence of juvenile delinquency. Furthermore, a weak economy, self-interest and the use of negative information techniques. This is confirmed by Walker that the social environment influences different behavior. This is proven that juvenile delinquency is influenced by peers[31]. Based on research results from research data, it can be clarified that the dominant factors causing juvenile delinquency in sequence are as follows: 1) family environment, namely lack of attention and affection and warm communication between children and parents, 2) negative peer interactions, 3) weak economy, 4) oneself, 5) negative use of information technology, 6) negative influence of the social environment, 7) broken home and low education, 8) school environment. Juvenile delinquency is a condition committed by teenagers who violate religious values, laws, norms and human values. Juvenile delinquency is an interesting phenomenon to discuss in order to find appropriate, fast and effective solutions.

CONCLUSION

Trigger factors for juvenile delinquency consist of: internal factors, namely identity crisis, weak self-control, and lack of discipline; external factors, namely a family environment that lacks attention and affection, bad peer relationships, weak economy, negative use of information technology, community environment, broken home, low understanding and practice of religion, low education, school environment, and carefree parenting. Efforts to control this are by providing a strong understanding of religion and religious practices, democratic parenting, attention and affection and treatment of teenagers according to their age, providing good role models, providing trust and responsibility, training for entrepreneurial entrepreneurs, and collaborating with youth organizations in providing sports activities, religious studies. The findings of this research provide understanding and information that the most dominant cause of juvenile delinquency is the lack of role of parents (family. Parents are the shapers of children's personalities, with adequate attention

and affection as well as harmonious communication, children will develop their personalities well so that they are able to prevent deviant actions (delinquency).

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