

School Management's Control Over Students in Street Racing Cases

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Submission date: 10-May-2024 05:08PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2311944858

File name: CONFERENCE_DINDA_YULIA-ENGLISH.docx (290.46K)

Word count: 6277

Character count: 36352



International Conference on Law and Social Science

Editorial Office: Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia.

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Abstract:

Street racing is a common activity among teenagers in Pekanbaru, Riau Province. This is undoubtedly due to the social interactions among teenagers and their choice of peers. Additionally, the impact of parental communication patterns with their children is highly relevant when associated with the daily lives and activities of children within their social environment. Street racing involves reckless motorcycle speeding on public roads, with the risk of fatal accidents occurring for both the teenagers engaged in street racing and other road users. Those involved in street racing activities are often students in schools. Therefore, there is a need for intervention or control from the school authorities regarding the frequent occurrences of street racing incidents. In this context, the researcher aims to explore further how schools handle cases of teenage delinquency, particularly in street racing incidents. The research method employed here is qualitative. The findings of this research conclude that the school authorities have implemented control measures concerning street racing incidents involving students at Senior High School 15 Pekanbaru, (SMA N 15 Pekanbaru), by providing education, guidance, and sanctions to prevent students from engaging in deviant behavior, especially street racing, which is prevalent in the city of Pekanbaru.

Keywords: *Control, juvenile delinquency, street racing*

I. Introduction

Motor vehicles, as a product of technological advancement, have become a necessity for a majority of people as a means of transportation, significantly contributing to individual mobility and activities. One of the commonly used modes of transportation is the motorcycle. Users of motorcycles, when operating or utilizing motor vehicles on public roads, are required to comply with all necessary documents and technical requirements associated with traffic regulations on the road.

The act of violating norms or positive laws is often known as juvenile

delinquency. Juvenile delinquency not only involves actions that contravene existing rules or positive laws, but also violates the norms prevalent within society.¹

Juvenile Delinquency means wrongful behavior or crime/misconduct of young children, constitutes a social illness (pathological) in children and adolescents

¹ Rinaldi, K., Afrizal, A., & Maulana, M.

"Pendekatan Attachment Sebagai Salah Satu Upaya Pencegahan Juvenile Delinquency." *Bhakti Nagori (Jurnal Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat)* 2, no. 2 (2022): 163-172. DOI : https://doi.org/10.36378/bhakti_nagori.v2i2.2612

caused by a form of social neglect, leading them to develop deviant behavior patterns.²

The deviant behavior patterns of adolescents diverging from norms spread rapidly across various regions, subsequently hindering the development process. Therefore, the issues arising from these adolescents require serious attention from all relevant parties as well as from the community as a whole.³

Juvenile delinquency appears to have become an integral part of societal social problems. Upon thorough analysis of this reality, a straightforward conclusion can be made that the adolescent demographic within a community holds a dominant or significantly focused position. One prevalent form of juvenile delinquency is illegal street racing, an activity which has become commonplace within society. The following are the factors contributing to juvenile delinquency:

1. Family: The family is a fundamental institution that imparts values and norms to be carried into larger society or groups. However, the family can also be a cause of juvenile delinquency if it adopts incorrect parenting patterns (such as frequently distinguishing or comparing children), lacks parental control, lacks parental affection towards children, indulges excessively, or educates children too harshly. Children are more likely to experience juvenile delinquency when their parents display unwelcoming gestures towards them. Moreover, children from broken homes are also more vulnerable to this situation.
2. Environment: Another crucial factor causing juvenile delinquency is the environmental factor, especially concerning the child's place of residence. Some environmental factors contributing to juvenile delinquency include living in a criminal environment (such as drug trafficking), prostitution, or environments rife with violence.
3. Peer influence: Apart from family and environment, negative peer influence can also be a contributing factor to juvenile delinquency. If teenagers have weak self-control and are not properly guided by their parents, they may follow what their peers do, such as engaging in substance abuse or unprotected sex. Therefore, it is important for parents to consistently monitor their children's social circle.
4. School: School is a place where children learn to develop themselves and abide by the rules in place. Factors of juvenile delinquency in this regard include the failure of schools to develop children's characters due to mismatched curricula or the availability of extracurricular activities in educational institutions.
5. Identity crisis: According to research, biological and sociological changes in adolescents allow for two forms, namely the formation of a sense of consistency in their lives and the achievement of role identity. Juvenile delinquency generally

² Ni Putu Rai Yuliantini, "Kajian Kirminologis kenakalan Anak dalam Fenomena Balapan Liar di Wilayah Hukum Polres Buleleng", *Jurnal Megister Hukum Udayana*. Vol.7 No.3 (2014) : 395-409, DOI: [10.24843/JMHU.2014.v03.i03.p04](https://doi.org/10.24843/JMHU.2014.v03.i03.p04)

³ Mianita, H., & Rinaldi, K. "Barunding As a Local Wisdom in Resolving Child Cases During Covid-10 Pandemic (Case Study on Juvenile Delinquency Cases in Tembilahan, Riau, Indonesia)." In *ICHELSS: Intemational Conference on Humanities, Education, Law, and Social Sciences*, vol. 1, no. 1, (July 2021): 149-154. Retrieved from <https://journal.unj.ac.id/unj/index.php/hispisi/article/view/22193>

occurs because they fail to achieve the second stage of integration. This is what leads them to experience an identity crisis.

6. Weak self-control: Weak self-control also prevents teenagers from learning and distinguishing between acceptable and unacceptable behaviors. Similarly, for teenagers who are aware of the difference between these behaviors but cannot develop self-control to behave according to norms. As a result, they become delinquent teenagers.
7. Truancy: An undeniable cause of juvenile delinquency is frequent truancy. After all, school is a place for children to learn about good morals. If a child frequently skips school, how can they learn to behave well? Moreover, children who frequently skip school do not experience routines such as waking up early, cleaning their rooms, bathing, and doing homework. This is also considered a factor contributing to juvenile delinquency.
8. Lack of religious understanding: In Indonesia, lack of religious understanding is also cited as a factor in juvenile delinquency. By knowing religion, children are expected to have a stronger moral compass, enabling them to differentiate between right and wrong. The cause of juvenile delinquency and its solution lies in providing children with religious education to prevent them from taking the wrong path.
9. Economic conditions: Economic conditions are one of the factors influencing juvenile delinquency. Economic hardship can lead teenagers to engage in criminal acts such as theft or robbery. Such

desperate acts are done to fulfill needs or desires.

10. Misuse of information technology: Another factor causing juvenile delinquency is the misuse of information technology. Instead of using it for learning, teenagers may access adult or violent content, prompting them to imitate such actions.
11. Parental control is essential to prevent children from accessing inappropriate content.

The development of illegal racing in society seems to evolve on its own from year to year. This illegal racing activity is easily found in several major cities such as Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, and several other big cities. Illegal motorcycle racing is a high-speed motorcycle race involving two riders conducted on a straight road with a distance of 201 meters without clear permission and standard safety regulations. The regulations in illegal racing only extend to the similarity of motorcycle criteria and the agreed-upon nominal amount of money being competed for. This motorcycle racing activity is often held on public roads in the early hours of the morning or during empty road times. The use of public roads is done by closing off part of the road or blocking it with crowds of people, and some may block it with a group of motorcycles. This closure often causes passing vehicles to either stop or choose to change direction just to give way for the illegal racers to perform their actions, as they fear unwanted incidents when crossing the road.

The presence of illegal racing perpetrators is actually very easy to find, but their tendency to group together and be closed off to the general public makes it very limited for outsiders to enter their group. They might proudly talk about their prowess in the world of illegal racing, but getting to know them more deeply seems to

be a difficult task to accomplish quickly; it requires a process or self-adjustment for them to delve into and get to know new members in their environment. Those involved in illegal racing surely have friends or associates who were involved earlier. The timing of the introduction to the main illegal racing perpetrators, whether slow or fast, depends on the intensity of their involvement in the illegal racing process.⁴

Indonesia is experiencing a decline in the quality of adolescents who exhibit positive characteristics. This is evidenced by the sluggishness of national development and the increasing incidence of juvenile delinquency, which reflects the failure of adolescents to utilize their potential. Adolescence is a transitional period from childhood to adulthood. An adolescent cannot be categorized as a child, yet they are not mature enough to be called adults. The current situation of Indonesian adolescents is highly susceptible to various negative actions, such as illegal racing, which is often conducted by students still enrolled in school.

Adolescence is a transitional period marked by doubts about the roles they should undertake. They transition from childhood to adulthood. An adolescent cannot be considered a child, yet they are not mature enough to be considered adults. Adolescents seek lifestyles that align with their desires through trial and error methods, but they also often make mistakes that harm themselves and the surrounding community. These mistakes are solely driven by their desire to achieve popularity among peers and those around them. Such behavior stems

from the fact that they are all still in the process of finding their own identities.

Fundamentally, adolescents aspire not to be perceived as children, thus they emulate adult behaviors, including smoking, excessive alcohol consumption, and the use of illicit substances such as narcotics, marijuana, or methamphetamine. Additionally, they engage in sexual activities and partake in gang-related activities such as brawling or illegal racing. As adolescents transition into adulthood, they necessitate social adaptation. The most significant and arduous aspect of this process involves acclimating to the escalating influence of peers, shifts in social conduct, integration into novel social cohorts, and adherence to new values or protocols in the selection of friendships and leadership roles.⁵

Hence, there is a need for control exerted by schools in the case of illegal racing activities conducted by students. Schools represent educational institutions comprising various interconnected dimensions that mutually support one another, within which teaching and learning activities take place aimed at enhancing the quality and fostering the potential of learners to deter deviant behaviors.

According to Soerjono Soekanto, social control embodies a process, whether deliberate or unintentional, designed to persuade, guide, or even compel members of society to adhere to prevailing norms and principles.⁶ According to Joseph S. Roucek, social control is all processes, whether planned or unplanned, that are educational, persuasive, or even coercive in nature, aimed at inducing members of society to

⁴ Hardika Farizky. "Faktor Pendorong Remaja Mengikuti Balap Liardi Jalan Karangmenjangan Surabaya". *Jurnal Kajian Moral dan Kewarganegaraan*, Volume 2 No 3 Tahun 2015, 1034-1048. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26740/kmkn.v2n3.p%25p>

⁵ Joko Riyadi, "Peran Polri dalam Penanganan Balap Liar (Studi kasus di Polsek Musuk, Boyolali)" *Jurnal Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Muhammadiyah Surakarta*. Vol. 3 (2012) : 5-17, DOI: <http://eprints.ums.ac.id/eprint/22663>

⁶ Soerjono Soekanto, " *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*", Rajawali Press, 1990, h., 45.

adhere to prevailing social norms and values⁷. The object (target) of social control is the behavior of the society itself. The purpose of supervision is to ensure that societal life proceeds according to the patterns and norms that have been collectively agreed upon. Thus, social control encompasses both planned and unplanned social processes to direct individuals. Additionally, social control essentially constitutes a system and process that educates, persuades, and even coerces members of society to behave in accordance with social norms.

The educational system is intended to instigate changes in an individual's attitudes and behaviors to act in accordance with norms.

- a. The persuasive system aims to guide individuals so that their actions are based on norms, rather than individual desires; and
- b. The coercive system aims to explicitly influence individuals to act in accordance with norms. If they refuse to adhere to rules or norms, they will face sanctions.

In social control, we can observe social control processes in three patterns:

1. Group control over other groups, group control over its members, and
2. Personal control over other individuals.

Furthermore, Koentjaraningrat.⁸, Although not explicitly formulated as a definition here, Koentjaraningrat's perspective can provide us with an understanding of the functions of social control. Koentjaraningrat mentions at least five functions of social control, namely:

1. Strengthening the community's belief in the goodness of norms,
2. Providing rewards to citizens who adhere to norms,
3. Cultivating a sense of shame, Cultivating a sense of fear, and
4. Creating a legal system

Social control, in the sense of regulating the behavior of community members to consistently conform to the requirements of norms, is almost always carried out based on the power of sanctions (other means: providing positive incentives). Sanctions in sociology refer to a form of suffering deliberately imposed by society upon a community member proven to have violated or deviated from the requirements of social norms, with the aim of ensuring that this community member will no longer commit violations or deviations from those norms in the future.⁹

The deviant behavior exhibited by adolescents is a social issue that frequently arises in various forms in Indonesia and is already considered a quite concerning problem. Due to its consequences, some adolescent behaviors are not considered mere mischief because they have escalated to forms of behavior that violate the law.

The term "deviation" sometimes has an unclear meaning. However, it generally refers to behavior considered odd that fulfills the need to satisfy curiosity. Deviation reflects the efforts of some members of society to cope with their issues, which often clash with common standards.

Thus, deviant behavior refers to actions that do not conform to or cannot adjust to the norms prevailing in society.

⁷ Joseph S. Roucek dan Associates, "Social Control", Cetakan ke-4, D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Toronto-New York-London, 1951, h., 3.

⁸ Koentjaraningrat, dalam Soerjono Soekanto, Soerjono Soekanto, "Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar", Rajawali Press, 1990, h., 42-45

⁹ Mas Ahmad Yani. "Pengendalian Sosial Kejahatan: Suatu Tinjauan Terhadap Masalah Penghukuman Dalam Perspektif Sosiologi". Jurnal Cita Hukum. Vol.3 No.1(2015): 77-90, DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.15408/jch.v2i1.1842>

Such deviant actions may be deliberate or unconscious.

Continued development of deviant behavior can lead to the emergence of social diseases within society. Some forms of deviation present in society include:

1. alcoholic beverages;
2. drug abuse;
3. student brawls;
4. premarital sexual behavior;
5. gambling; and
6. criminal acts (criminality).

There are several manifestations of deviant behavior that can be defined as adolescent delinquency, namely, first, common categories including enjoying fights, loitering, skipping school, and running away. Second, categories referring to violations and crimes such as riding motorcycles to school without a driver's license (SIM), and theft. Third, special categories such as drug use, premarital sex, free association, and others.

Deviant behavior in adolescents occurs due to the malfunction of the social system in the community environment and the disharmony in the relationship between children and parents. The relationship between parents and children is greatly influenced by the child's perception of the parenting system and their interpretation of parental motivations and punishments.

In today's era, we easily encounter illegal motorcycle racing held on public roads, without official permission and organized on the highway. Illegal racing activities are usually carried out without the necessary safety standards and mostly use motorcycles without national standards and also without a driver's license (SIM), therefore posing a significant danger to the safety of both riders and spectators of such races. Additionally, motorcycle racing is often associated with betting or gambling, which can lead to even more extreme

actions such as fights that may result in violence.

Street racing is a violation of the law, especially regarding traffic regulations, and has more negative impacts than benefits. The concept of what constitutes a crime is often ambiguous and requires careful interpretation. How someone understands and defines what is considered a crime can influence how they view a particular event or behavior as criminal.¹⁰

Motorcycle racing is a prevalent activity among adolescents today, encompassing both sanctioned events on official circuits and illicit races conducted on public roads. Originating from gatherings of teenagers on weekend nights, some devote their time to showcasing their motorcycle engine prowess. Illicit racing typically occurs during late-night hours on public thoroughfares. The proliferation of workshops as social hubs and venues for enhancing motorcycle engine performance further facilitates these activities. Shared interests in racing intensify competition among enthusiasts.

However, these motorcycle racing endeavors often neglect safety standards and riding precautions, such as the absence of essential components like body panels, headlights, brake lights, turn signals, and the use of non-standard tires and loud exhaust systems. Additionally, riders frequently forego wearing helmets and jackets, compromising their safety. Adib Bahari emphasizes the necessity for comprehensive motorcycle equipment, as outlined in Article 285, Section (1), which mandates adherence to technical and roadworthy criteria, including the presence of mirrors, horns,

¹⁰ Syafri, W., & Rinaldi, K. "Pemberian Sanksi Terhadap Pelaku Balap Liar (Studi Kasus Balap Liar di Jalan Arifin Ahmad Kota Pekanbaru)." *SEIKAT: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Politik dan Hukum* 2, no. 2 (2023): 101-106.
<https://doi.org/10.55681/seikat.v2i2.439>

lights, reflectors, speedometers, exhaust systems, and adequate tire tread depth. Incomplete motorcycle equipment can lead to discomfort and disrupt public order.¹¹.

Adolescents engage in illegal racing as a form of hobby on public roads, with criteria including good road conditions, absence of potholes, and no speed bumps or commonly known as "sleeping policemen". Illegal racing on public roads is attributed to the local government's lack of attention to facilities that could support their activities, such as providing designated places for racing activities, thereby preventing them from occurring on public roads. The motorcycle racing activities carried out by teenagers on public roads are categorized as illegal racing.

The world of motorcycle racing should ideally be conducted professionally, but it has evolved into illegal street racing. Illegal motorcycle racing is an event held without permission on public roads and not conducted on official racetracks. These races serve as a platform for teenagers to seek prestige among their peers and also as a venue for gambling. Generally, the factors causing illegal racing among teenagers are as follows:

- a. Teenagers opt for illegal street racing due to the absence of official racetracks and the substantial capital required to become a professional racer.
- b. Illegal racing serves as a way for teenagers to channel their desire or aspiration to become racers.
- c. The lack of opportunities to pursue interests, talents, and expressions related to motorcycling.

- d. Today's teenagers have a high level of curiosity influenced by movies, soap operas, and the social environment in which they interact. They engage in illegal racing out of pleasure, curiosity, and a desire to stimulate adrenaline, thus turning it into a hobby.
- e. For teenagers, illegal racing is a platform for competing for status and staking their reputation or self-worth, in the sense that one truly becomes "someone" after participating in illegal racing and being witnessed by many people.

Illegal racing not only poses risks to the individuals involved but also to the surrounding community. Safety concerns are no longer a priority, as perpetrators often disregard protective gear such as helmets and jackets. Those engaged in illegal racing show little regard for other road users, prioritizing victory in the race over safety. They often neglect the safety of others and even their own safety. Fatalities resulting from illegal racing are not uncommon, claiming the lives of both racers and other road users. Additionally, the noise generated by illegal racing disrupts the peace and comfort of residents.

Originally, illegal racing began as gatherings of teenage enthusiasts who shared a passion for speeding on motorcycles without safety precautions. These races often took place on public roads and stemmed from casual friendships among teenagers. However, illegal racing has evolved into a competition between teenage groups, fueled by bets or gambling, leading to potential conflicts if cheating is suspected. Moreover, illegal racing on public roads disrupts traffic flow and increases the risk of accidents.

Despite the dangers involved, illegal racers are drawn to the activity for the boost

¹¹ Dyah Wulandari. "Peranan Kepolisian Dalam Penanggulangan Balapan Liar Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2009 Tentang Lalu Lintas Dan Angkutan Jalan (Studi Kasus Di Polres Bone)". *Jurnal Al-Dustur*, Vol. 1 No 1 (2018), DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.30863/jad.v1i1.353>

in confidence, the sense of achievement, and the respect they perceive from others. However, these races involve high-speed competitions on public roads, posing fatal risks to both the participants and other road users. Recognizing the hazards posed by illegal racing, law enforcement agencies have implemented strict measures to prevent its detrimental effects.

Previous research conducted by Gede Indra Yasa Asiawan, Anak Agung Sagung Laksmi Dewi, and Luh Putu Suryani indicates that the sanctions imposed by the police against illegal racing and gambling have not been particularly effective. Sanctions typically involve warnings and parental summons, with repeat offenders facing vehicle confiscation or fines for the same offense.¹²

In a previous study conducted by Zulkifli, Muliaty Pawennei, & Nur Fadhillah Mappaselleng, it was found that the investigation of illegal racing perpetrators in the jurisdiction of the Makassar Metropolitan Police was ineffective. Illegal racing incidents continue to occur in various locations, with individuals under the age of seventeen participating as racers, thus violating Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation.¹³

A previous study conducted by Geizy Azhari Putri, Sari Rahmadani, & Irdam suggests that individuals with low self-control tend to be unable to direct and regulate themselves, leading to the

emergence of negative behaviors. Various adolescent delinquency issues arise due to individuals' inability to control themselves, such as student brawls, theft, vandalism, drug abuse, truancy, and so on.¹⁴

Based on the descriptions of previous research, the impacts, self-control, and traffic regulations on street racing have been explained. However, they have not specifically addressed the role of schools in handling cases of street racing often carried out by students. Based on the outlined description, there is an interest in discussing the school's control in cases of street racing. Since schools are one of the institutions that play a significant role in controlling adolescent delinquency, particularly street racing.

Schools are educational institutions with various interconnected dimensions that support each other, where teaching and learning activities take place to enhance the quality and develop the potential of students. The school principal holds the highest position in the school. As the head of the school, they play a crucial role in overseeing all aspects of the school. Therefore, cooperation between the school principal and teachers is essential, and coordination is needed to advance the quality of the school. Quality schools do not emerge spontaneously, nor do they arise solely from having complete facilities. Quality schools need to be carefully formed and planned, and their implementation requires cooperation between various dimensions, stakeholders, and the commitment of the school community.¹⁵

¹² Gede Indra Yasa Asiawan, Anak Agung Sagung Laksmi Dewi, Luh Putu Suryani. "Akibat Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Perjudian Balap Liardi Kota Denpasar", *Jurnal Konstruksi Hukum*. Vol. 1, No. 1, (2020): 109-114, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22225/jkh.1.1.2141.109-114>

¹³ Zulkifli, Muliaty Pawennei & Nur Fadhillah Mappaselleng. "Efektivitas Penyidikan Terhadap Pelaku Balap Liar Di Wilayah Hukum Polrestabes Makassar". *Journal of Philosophy (JLP)*. Vol. 2, No. 1, (2021): DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52103/jlp.v2i1.271>

¹⁴ Geizy Azhari Putri, Sari Rahmadani, & Irdam. "Self Control pada Siswa Kelas X di SMA PGRI 4 Kota Padang", *Jurnal Pustaka Mitra*, Vol. 3 No. 4 (2023) 176 – 180, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55382/jumal pustakamitra.v3i4.538>

¹⁵ Minsih, Rusnilawati, & Imam Mujahid, "Kepemimpinan Kepala Sekolah Dalam Membangun Sekolahberkualitas Di Sekolah Dasar", *Jurnal Pasca Sarjana Pendidikan Dasar*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (2019): 29-40, DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.23917/ppd.v1i1.8467>

Pekanbaru, as one of the cities in Riau Province, has had its fair share of street racing cases. According to cakaplah.com, in March 2024, the Pekanbaru City Traffic Police (Satlantas Polresta Pekanbaru) apprehended a total of 120 motorcycles owned by Pekanbaru teenagers suspected of engaging in street racing. This indicates that street racing, especially in the city of Pekanbaru, is a common occurrence and is typically carried out by teenagers who are still attending school.

One such school is Senior High School 15 Pekanbaru, where some of its students have been involved in street racing. Therefore, this research is conducted to understand how the school controls its students in cases of street racing, which are frequently encountered in the current era. The focus of this research is directed towards the teachers at Senior High School 15 Pekanbaru, (SMA N 15 Pekanbaru),

This research is expected to be beneficial in minimizing teenage delinquency, particularly street racing. It will be conducted within a specific timeframe with the aim of understanding and investigating the phenomenon that occurs, ultimately seeking to gain a profound understanding of the issue.

II. Legal Materials and Methods

The legal basis utilized in this research pertains to Article 12 of Law 38/2004 concerning illegal street racing activities that disturb road functions, which will subsequently be associated with the discussion. The research method employed in this study is qualitative. According to Maleong, Qualitative Method is a scientific research aimed at understanding a phenomenon in natural social contexts by emphasizing the deep process of communication interaction between the researcher and the phenomenon under

scrutiny. The research was conducted by conducting interviews with research informants. Qualitative research is rooted in an inductive thinking pattern, based on objective participatory observation of a social phenomenon. Qualitative research employs observation, interviews, and documentation techniques in field data collection. The research site is located at Senior High School 15 Pekanbaru, (SMA N 15 Pekanbaru), Tampan Sub-District, Pekanbaru City, Riau Province, in the year 2024.

III. Result and Discussion

Motorcycle racing is one of the activities widely favored by teenagers nowadays, including both official races held on official circuits and illegal races conducted on public roads. Originating from the gatherings of teenagers on Saturday and Sunday nights, some teenagers spend their time showcasing their motorcycle engine abilities to each other. Illegal racing activities take place late at night on public roads. The act of illegal racing itself can certainly have negative impacts on a teenager, as it can endanger both themselves and others, and it also violates prevailing norms and laws¹⁶.

The illegal racing activity is also supported by the increasing number of workshops as gathering places, as well as places to modify motorcycle engine capacities, for those who share the same hobby, namely racing. This hobby drives them to compete with each other to prove themselves as the best.

From the interview conducted with Mr. Basri, S.Ag, who serves as the head of

¹⁶ Syafri, W., & Rinaldi, K. "Pemberian Sanksi Terhadap Pelaku Balap Liar (Studi Kasus Balap Liar di Jalan Arifin Ahmad Kota Pekanbaru)." *SEIKAT: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Politik dan Hukum* 2, no. 2 (2023): 101-106. <https://doi.org/10.55681/seikat.v2i2.439>

student affairs at Senior High School 15 Pekanbaru, it is known that the number of students enrolled in the school is 780, with 48 teachers and instructors including the guidance counselor. Mr. Basri stated that students who frequently engage in misconduct generally occur during the transition to the 10th grade, and sometimes in the 12th grade, because they feel they are the highest and most senior. Some common misbehaviors include skipping classes and involvement in illegal racing activities. The action taken by student affairs in handling illegal racing cases is to issue warnings up to 3 times, or if a student reaches 50% of the misconduct points, and if the points reach 1000, suspension will be imposed.

From the interview conducted with Mrs. Dra. Arneti, the homeroom teacher of class XI IPS 3 at Senior High School 15 Pekanbaru, it is known that the types of violations committed include tardiness and smoking (outside of school, not within the school premises). However, if students engage in smoking while still wearing school attire, they will be sanctioned. There are no major misbehaviors, only common misbehaviors committed by students. Mrs. Neti further mentioned that the most mischievous class is the 10th grade because they are in a transitional period, and there are no misbehaviors directed towards teachers, nor any criminal actions. The action taken by the homeroom teacher if students are involved in misconduct is to issue a warning, but if the warning is not heeded, the homeroom teacher will refer the matter to the guidance counselor.

From the interview conducted with Azzahra Putri Lakeisha, the head of the student council (OSIS) at Senior High School 15 Pekanbaru, it is known that if misconduct cannot be handled by the student council, it will be referred to the school authorities (guidance counselor or

homeroom teacher). Additionally, Azzahra mentioned that the guidance counselor plays an important role because if a student has a problem, the guidance counselor will discreetly meet with the student to avoid stigma and mockery from their peers. Azzahra also stated that common misbehaviors include smoking, skipping classes, teasing classmates, and involvement in motorcycle racing. Azzahra stated that discipline at the school is quite good because discipline teachers usually monitor students who arrive late from the entrance gate, and late students will be sanctioned to deter them from repeating the offense. Regarding punishments for students involved in activities outside of school such as illegal racing and smoking, the school will issue warnings if there are reports received regarding such actions.

From the interview conducted with Mrs. Satri Indrawati S.Pd.i, the guidance counselor at Senior High School 15 Pekanbaru, it is understood that there are 3 students involved in illegal racing at the school. According to Mrs. Satri, one of the 3 guidance counselors at the school, common and past misbehaviors at Senior High School 15 Pekanbaru, include: fighting, smoking, skipping classes, bullying, and involvement in illegal racing. To address such cases, Mrs. Satri stated that the school usually invites the parents of the problematic students to come to the school to resolve cases that cannot be handled by the guidance counselors. Regarding the control measures taken for illegal racing conducted by students at Senior High School 15 Pekanbaru, guidance is provided, along with education about the dangers of illegal racing for both participants and other road users. Regarding the reasons why students engage in misconduct, especially illegal racing, Mrs. Satri mentioned:

"...Usually, students engage in illegal racing due to influences from outside the school environment, peer pressure, the availability of facilities such as workshops to modify their motorcycles, and of course, the lack of supervision from their parents, as well as family disharmony, leading the students to seek pleasure outside the home by participating in illegal racing activities."

From the interview conducted with Robi Kurniawan, one of the 11th-grade students at SMA N 15 Pekanbaru, it is understood that one of the misbehaviors committed by Robi is illegal racing due to the influence of peer pressure. However, Robi stated that he has never harmed anyone or himself because of his involvement in illegal racing. Robi also mentioned that he is capable of doing wrong but knows his limits because he always remembers the advice from his parents. When Robi makes a mistake, his parents always counsel him, although sometimes he feels annoyed by the advice given because of differing perspectives. Robi also stated that the school always provides education regarding adolescent misconduct, which also includes illegal racing.

The Factors Contributing to Adolescents' Involvement in Illegal Racing Activities

Illegal racing has become a sort of outlet for teenagers to fulfill their desire to become racers.

1. Present-day teenagers are also influenced by movies, soap operas, and their social environment. In the sense that they are curious and want to experience an adrenaline rush, thus, racing becomes a hobby for them.
2. For teenagers, illegal racing is also a means of showing off and asserting their self-esteem.

3. Less harmonious family dynamics. In the sense that teenagers engage in these activities to seek attention outside the family unit.

Street racing not only harms oneself but also the surrounding community. Safety factors are no longer a priority, as street racers disregard these regulations. They even neglect their own safety. It is not uncommon for street racing to endanger the lives of victims, whether it be the racers themselves or other road users.

Therefore, the researcher relates one of the theories in Criminology, namely Social Control Theory proposed by Hirchi, by classifying the elements of social bonds into four parts, namely:

- a) Attachment refers to an individual's ability to internalize existing norms within society. Therefore, someone who no longer feels bound by society and is insensitive to the interests of others feels free to deviate from societal norms.
- b) Commitment refers to an individual's consideration of the costs and benefits of deviant behavior. When someone decides to deviate from societal norms, it indicates that they have already calculated the pros and cons of their involvement in such deviant behavior.
- c) Involvement suggests that someone who is occupied with various conventional activities will not have the time or inclination to engage in deviant behavior.
- d) Beliefs, in a situation where there is diversity in the interpretation of societal norms among members of society, if one's understanding is overshadowed by other beliefs, it can lead to detachment from the

norms of conventional society, ultimately leading to a sense of freedom to engage in any form of deviant behavior.¹⁷.

When analyzed using Attachment theory, which explains how individuals have a sense of attachment to people in school and various aspects of academic activities, they tend to feel ashamed if they engage in deviant behavior and even think twice before committing acts that violate school rules.

Addressing delinquency and crimes committed by adolescents is certainly different from addressing adult crime. In this context, adolescents are still vulnerable both physically and psychologically. Therefore, efforts are made to minimize adolescent turmoil and provide space for them to develop their potential optimally by adjusting their environment, both within the family, school, and the community.

Senior High School 15 Pekanbaru, implements a point system to prevent students from engaging in misconduct or violations. Regarding which violations will result in point deductions, the school has displayed banners in each classroom. After conducting socialization and interviews at Senior High School 15 Pekanbaru, several findings were obtained in the field, as follows:"

1. The misconduct committed by students at SMAN 15 Pekanbaru is still considered moderate, both in terms of actions occurring within and outside the school.
2. The misconduct they engage in includes skipping school, smoking, bullying, dating, and some of them participate in motorcycle gangs.
3. The students are aware of the definition of adolescent misconduct.
4. The students are already aware of the efforts made to address adolescent misconduct.
5. The students understand what actions should be taken if involved in a delinquent environment.

However, when it comes to specific groups, students have varying understandings because each individual has a different way of thinking. After interviewing the school authorities, it can be seen that the school has not thoroughly investigated the misconduct committed by its students, as some address illegal racing while others do not discuss it at all.

¹⁷ Tesyar Rhofadli Prayitno, dkk. "Analisis Remaja Sebagai Bandar Judi Online dalam Perspektif Teori Kontrol Sosial", *Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen, Akuntansi*, Vol.3 No.3 (2024):893-897, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56799/ekoma.v3i3.3137>

IV. Conclusion and Suggestion

Motorcycle racing is one of the activities widely favored by teenagers nowadays, encompassing both sanctioned races conducted on official circuits and illegal street races. Originating from the gatherings of teenagers on Saturday and Sunday nights, some adolescents devote time to showcasing their motorcycle engine prowess to one another.

Based on the findings of interviews conducted at SMA N 15 Pekanbaru, the author can conclude that:

- a. The misconduct carried out by students at SMA N 15 Pekanbaru is still considered moderate.
- b. The misconduct they engage in includes skipping classes, smoking, bullying, and some are involved in illegal street racing.
- c. The school has implemented control measures by providing education during teaching and learning activities, and applying sanctions to those who violate school rules.
- d. The students actually understand the consequences of illegal street racing, but some of them do not apply this knowledge to their behavior.

Students receive education on how to improve social control over adolescent delinquency, the definition of adolescent delinquency, examples of adolescent delinquency, the consequences incurred, and the efforts required to avoid such delinquency. By being informed of these matters, it is hoped that students will be more cautious in their behavior, friendships, and actions.

Adolescents need better attention, whether from formal or informal environments, because as mentioned above, adolescents are highly susceptible to the unknown. Adolescence is a transitional period from childhood to adulthood, so it is not surprising that many adolescents engage in deviant behavior, especially delinquency among students in schools.

Therefore, among all control measures, schools are crucial institutions in the development of students' characters and identities because what is taught in schools may not necessarily be acquired in the family or community environment. It is hoped that schools, from kindergarten to high school, will continue to provide education, rules, and applicable sanctions as a form of control within the school environment to prevent children from falling into undesirable behaviors. It is also hoped that students will seek and choose what is good for them and what is bad for them, because the consequences of their actions during this period will only be felt when they truly enter adulthood. And there is no use in regretting past actions.

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