

Analysis of the Phenomenon on Motorcycle Gang among Students in Pekanbaru City as Urban Juvenile Delinquency

¹Leni Armayati, ¹Ahmad Gimmy Siswandi, ¹Zainal Abidin, ¹T.B. Zulriska Iskandar,
²Sharifah Zarina Syed Zakaria, ³Kadir Arifin and ⁴Muhammad Rizal Razman

¹Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Islam Riau, Jalan Kaharuddin Nasution, No. 113,
Simpang Tiga Marpoyan, 28284 Pekanbaru, Riau, Indonesia

²Research Centre for Environmental, Economic and Social Sustainability,
Institute for Environment and Development, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia,
43600 Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia

³Social, Environmental, Developmental Sustainability Research Centre,
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia,
43600, Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia

⁴Research Centre for Sustainability Science and Governance,
Institute for Environment and Development, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia,
43600 Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia

Abstract: One form of juvenile delinquency that is growing today is the emergence of a motorcycle gang, mostly motorcycle gangs arise because based on the predilection of teenagers racing against illegal behavior and actions-actions that endanger other road that is generally done at night. The main objective of this study is to describe the phenomenon of motorcycle gang among students in the city of Pekanbaru. This study executed qualitative research using interviews and observation. The study sample consisted of 10 people (Key informants = 4, informant Supplement = 6) individual who is a member and former motorcycle gang who are students. The study found fundamental reason why the motorcycle gang is growing among teenagers, especially in Pekanbaru city due to lack of attention, recognition and love needed a teenager in the family environment and lack of parental control in observing the everyday children in their social environment, follow the impulse-impulse aggressive (Id) than urge conscience (superego). The study also found that recruitment activity begins with the approach-comradeship approach to teenagers-teenagers targeted. And the place is often a recruiting territory that is home and school environment. On the whole, this study suggests the support of all stakeholders such as government, police, schools, teachers, parents and the environment play a role in addressing problems in the motorcycle gang among students.

Key words: Motorcycle gang, delinquency, students, environment, stakeholders, recruitment

INTRODUCTION

The growing crimes that occur as a result of juvenile delinquency have become an alarming problem nowadays (Godwin, 2001). In addition to resulting in the emergence of social unrest due to the result physical effects occur, juvenile delinquency also have a psychological impact is very negative for adolescents who commit such acts (Marshall, 2011).

Report of United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in London in 1960 declared an increase in the number of juvenile delinquency (crime teenage son) in the quality of crime and an increase in sadism that is more to do in the action-the action group rather than a crime individually. An interesting fact here is the increase in crimes committed by juveniles is influenced by the growing

industrialization and urbanization. In the city-the industrial city in general developed and developing physically even more cause juvenile crime than in rural areas.

One form of juvenile delinquency that is growing today is the emergence of a motorcycle gang, mostly motorcycle gangs arise because based on the predilection of teenagers racing against illegal behavior and actions-actions that endanger other road that is generally done at night (Papalia *et al.*, 2007). In the motorcycle gang, the emotional relations among members strong enough intertwined, in the act they always do so with the roll-crowded, so bring troublemakers like racing fighting between gangs, rob, to deal with the security forces, all the behavior is mostly motivated by their desire to demonstrate the existence of himself and wanted to be different in order to be widely known (Godwin, 2000).

The presence of motorcycle gangs as a form of juvenile crime is a social problem that should be taken seriously and not be underestimated (Marshall, 2011). Many people are actually the cause of juvenile crime like this from parents, the education system and the legal system (Overbeek *et al.*, 2007; Richter and Andresen, 2012). Juvenile crime in general is a by product of:

- Education bulk emphasizes character education and the child's personality
- Lack of effort parents and adults to instill morality and religious beliefs in children younger
- Less would grow social responsibility in children's

In Indonesia, the presence of motorcycle gangs first appeared in 1978 in the city of Bandung with the name demon race, after it began develops rapidly and extended to the cities-cities like Tasikmalaya, Garut, Sukabumi, Ciamis, Cirebon and now become an interesting phenomenon is the motorcycle gang eventually also penetrated into the city of Pekanbaru. Lodging in Pekanbaru itself, the emergence of a motorcycle gang is so very disturbing society and become interesting conversation. Moreover, the action-which they did anarchic actions on going in discriminate and often cause many casualties. Some of the cases occurred in the city of Pekanbaru involving a motorcycle gang is as follows:

- The act of terror carried out by a group of swarms of motorcycle gangs in the area of main stadium Tassel robbed motorcycle committing abuse against bikers in the region
- Motorcycle gang perform other anarchists and anarchist action in several places in the city of Pekanbaru
- The group damaged a motorcycle gang in the traffic police post at the intersection of three Arifin Ahmad-Sudirman

Many cases of motorcycle gang that has been loaded in news and many more cases-cases of brutality motorcycle gang that end-the end is going Pekanbaru. One thing that is surprising to some cases of a motorcycle gang in the city of Pekanbaru lot of the students, especially involving children-high school kids. As we know that juvenile delinquency, especially motorcycle gangs actually involve students-students whose parents' average high middle-income and urban areas are a vulnerable spot for teenagers to commit crimes (Santrock, 1999).

On this basis, the researchers are interested in doing research on the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency in particular a motorcycle gang with the title "On Motorcycle Gang Among Students In Pekanbaru City Urban For Delinquency".

Research objectives: In accordance with the formulation of the above problems, it would be the objectives of this study are:

- To determine the extent to which the development of the motorcycle gang is able to influence the behavior of students in the city of Pekanbaru, so bring a wide range of criminal behavior
- To explore the motive behind many of the students involvement in the motorcycle gang as well as psychological and sociological impacts resulting from the development of a motorcycle gang in the city of Pekanbaru
- To find out how far the work done by the family, the police and the community in addressing the problem of biker gangs among students in the city of Pekanbaru

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was conducted for the purpose of researching juvenile female motorcycle gang members in terms of the functioning of the family, the effect of peer environment and individual factors. The tendency of this research to find data consistency between the models of juvenile hypothesis with empirical data in the field. The focus of the research is to understand how fragile the families function, the effect of peer environment and the individual factors to form juvenile female motorcycle gang members. Variables that will be examined in this study are as follows:

- Juvenile delinquency female motorcycle gang members as the dependent variable
- The functioning of the family and peer environment as an independent variable
- Individual factors have a role as a moderator variable and variable independent corresponding position in the research model Table 1-5

Table 1: Measurement of the functioning of the Family

No.	Statement	Answer options				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Parents are not reliable when I was having problems					

Description option answers, 1: Never, 2: Occasionally, 3: Sometimes, 4: Often, 5: Always

Table 2: Measurement of environmental influence peers

No.	Statement	Answer options				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	I'm willing to do what's required in order to be considered friendship group members					

Description option answers, 1: Never, 2: Occasionally, 3: Sometimes, 4: Often, 5: Always

Table 3: Individual factor measurement

No.	Statement	Answer options				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	I like doing things that are dangerous to express anger in me					
Description option answers, 1: Never, 2: Occasionally, 3: Sometimes, 4: Often, 5: Always						

Table 4: Measurement of juvenile delinquency

No.	Statement	Answer options				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	To demonstrate the existence and recognition that I and other members of the gang accidentally invite others to go through the streets					
Description option answers, 1: Never, 2: Occasionally, 3: Sometimes, 4: Often, 5: Always						

Table 5: Juvenile delinquency score

Measuring instrument	Key data	Information
Family functioning	✓	
Environmental influence peers	✓	
Individual factors	✓	
Delinquency community motorcycle gang	✓	

Measurement variable

Contract rating: Juvenile delinquency score is obtained by summing all the items on each scale. Higher scores on one scale show that individuals have a tendency in these dimensions. Thus the individual may have a tendency to explain aspects of the scale.

Tests will be conducted by means of a questionnaire which contains a measuring tool of the study variables. Technically, researchers will come to the place where responds often hung and asked permission research test execution. Once granted, the researcher will explain the purpose of the test, distributing measuring instrument which has been prepared previously, give instruction workmanship tests then provide an opportunity for respondents to ask. After respondents completed work on the test, the researchers' then collected back gauge has been filled completely. In this study, population characteristics, namely:

- Teenage girl
- Age 13-27 years
- Members of the motorcycle gang Sinchan, Laser and Atit Abang

Sampling techniques: The sampling technique of this study was stratified sampling. Researchers determined the amount of any motorcycle gang taken as samples. After determining the amount of any motorcycle gang stratified random, the researchers took samples of each motorcycle gang in accordance with the expected number. The formula used is:

$$n = N$$

$$1 + N_e^2$$

Where:

n : Number of samples to be desired

N : Population

e : Limit fault tolerance

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research conducted in the field of the technique of in-depth interviews with informants, researchers managed to collect data information about the motorcycle gang by the informant as much as 10 informants with a composition of four key informants and 6 additional informants. Through interviews with key informants, data on the activities of motorcycle gangs, motorcycle gangs characteristics, stages and process of recruitment as well as the presence of motorcycle gangs are causing disquiet in the middle-the middle of the community.

Student interest joining motorcycle gang: From the narrative can be drawn that the establishment of a motorcycle gang in the city of Pekanbaru was preceded by the appearance of a motorcycle gang who later became the motivation for others to set up similar to a motorcycle gang. Motive is generally the same, namely to rival the greatness of another motorcycle gang, to show themselves who is more powerful, more exist and who is the most powerful in the streets.

Recruitment: They assumed that with the process of "ospek", the members of a motorcycle gang who followed the "ospek" will feel the value is in the motorcycle gang. Like drinking saliva they collect they say that it was done, so that, the new members of the motorcycle gang really-really unite their souls with other motorcycle gang members were more senior and as a symbol rather than solidarity in their motorcycle gang. Then the activity of fighting in "ospek" for them is a picture of courage and mentally for the motorcycle gang members, they assume that with the activity of a fight in the "ospek" that they become bolder and ready to "fight" with the enemy-an enemy that will be disrupt their existence in a motorcycle gang and ready to defend friends-comrades them if attacked by an enemy-the enemy of their motorcycle gang.

Activities: Never observing them directly in the places they hang out but the authors did not find them to act anarchists and become unsafe just assemble it. At least there is a correlation between statements DN with the facts discovered authors when watching directly on the ground that many motorcycle gang the end-the end is

afraid to become unsafe again, but at a given moment is not uncommon to also be a fight between a motorcycle gang that led to the public and the police finally intervened.

Public opinion on motorcycle gang: In general, they felt their concerns with this motorcycle gang. Many things could be done and should be a serious concern for the party-the party concerned to a motorcycle gang does not bring social unrest.

Role of government officials against motorcycle gang eradication: Police play a more active and serious in dealing with the presence of a motorcycle gang that people act anarchic acts also as direct combat motorcycle gang, because it was feared would cause new problems that would make it harder for the police in dealing with motorcycle gangs in the city of Pekanbaru.

Expanding role of schools in preventing motorcycle gang: Recognizing the importance of supervising the students in order not entrained by the bad influence of the motorcycle gang, the school said that they will not let a motorcycle gang have to go to school and say that entrainment to the students most in the motorcycle gang get out of school.

CONCLUSION

Less harmonious family conditions and lack of nuance affection participated therein cause a child from ending up on the behavior of juvenile delinquency. It should be understood that a teenager is in dire need of attention in the family in the form of affection, respect for him and planting values-moral values provided by his family. Psychological factors also strongly encourage a teenager to follow the activities in a motorcycle gang as teenagers are generally more follow the promptings-aggressive impulse (Id) than urge conscience. The reason the students to follow the negative activity in a motorcycle gang result of the lack of a place to develop themselves both within the academic and creative potential provided by the parties-parties who should be

responsible for it. Residents who feel disturbed by the presence of motorcycle gangs at this time more aggressive in combating motorcycle gang. Eradication motorcycle gang who carried out the citizens as a whole is often done in the form of vigilantism, causing casualties were very poor condition, in addition to deter offenders motorcycle gang, the reason the people do it because it was already very troubled by the presence of motorcycle gangs during this so take it in the form brutal action as well. The police as government's employees are required to go straight to eradicate the presence of the motorcycle gang claimed to have conducted a wide variety of treatment programs and the prosecution of perpetrators of biker gangs in accordance with the rules and procedures applicable law.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study was conducted by using funding from the research projects of the XX-2018-008 and XX-2017-006.

REFERENCES

- Godwin, G.M., 2000. Criminal Psychology and Forensic Technology: A Collaborative Approach to Effective Profiling. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida, USA., ISBN:9780429247767, Pages: 376.
- Marshall, N.A., 2011. Does parenting predict child relational aggression?. Master Thesis, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Boston, Dartmouth.
- Overbeek, G., M. Ten Have, W. Vollebergh and R. De Graaf, 2007. Parental lack of care and overprotection. Soc. Psychiatry Psychiatric Epidemiol., 42: 87-93.
- Papalia, D.E., S.W. Olds and R.D. Feldman, 2007. Human Development. 10th Edn., McGraw-Hill Education, New York, USA.,
- Richter, M. and S. Andresen, 2012. The Politicization of Parenthood: Shifting Private and Public Responsibilities in Education and Child Rearing. Springer, Berlin, Germany, ISBN:978-94-007-2972-8, Pages: 312.
- Santrock, J.W., 1999. Life Span Development. Erlangga Group, Jakarta, Indonesia.