Violent Thefts Involving Teenagers And Women (Criminology in Sociological Perspective)

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Abstract
The goal of this research was to find a scientific explanation for the issue of women and teenagers being involved in violent theft crimes that have already started, as well as to find and construct theoretical justification based on current theories, including sources from books and research journals. This study employed a qualitative research design in conjunction with a literature review. According to the findings of research, women are viewed as potential home educators of their children and should be given recognition and equality, while teenagers are viewed as the country's future generation, potential leaders, and catalysts for community and national development. rather than feeling scared by his family or other societal members, he feels adequate in the social system of society. He thus isolates himself by creating an exclusive group, which prompts him to take illegal and/or violent acts, such as muggings and thefts, in violation of both community standards and the law.

I. Introduction

Whatever form crime takes, the fact is that it always disturbs society and triggers social concern. This kind of unrest phenomenon is commonplace because crime is seen as contrary to the social value system that society upholds and of course the law. Aside from that, crime generally shatters people's sense of security, humanity, and even the emotional feelings of those who uphold a system of civilized values, wherein crime is viewed as a morally repugnant act that is difficult to accept and forgive without the imposition of harsh penalties.

However, it must be understood that crime occurs due to various it.

Therefore, crime cannot be viewed only from a moral perspective which simply contrasts good and bad, good and evil, law-abiding and criminal even though that is part of it, but must also be seen from various perspectives that are multidimensional. This is not aimed at condoning evil or criminal acts, because evil acts must in any case receive punishment as part of the concept of prevention, deterrence, and correction, but the aim is simply to understand well why an evil act or crime occurs so that crimes can be avoided prevented before it occurs and still able to maintain order, security, and civilization of social life.

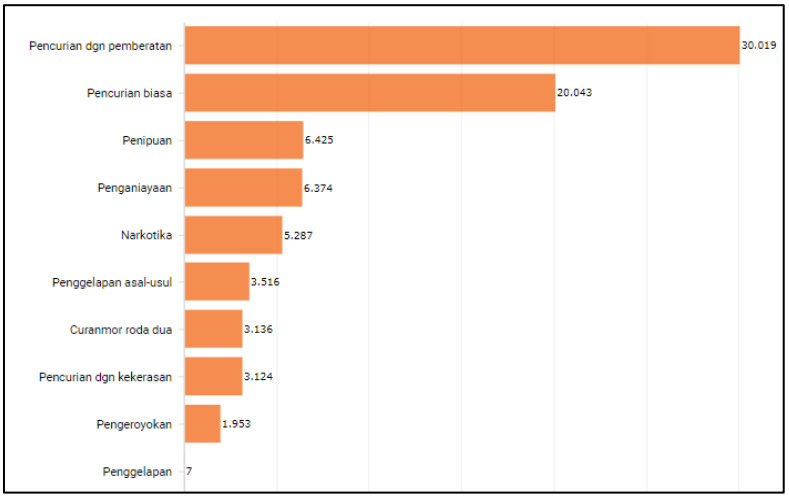
Crime behavior is dynamic in line with the dynamics of social life and the factors involved in it, where socio-economic movements and the intensity of crime in an area are very dependent on many factors that influence it. Relevant to this, the fact that the National Police recently published an interesting and worrying fact revealed that there were 137,419 crime cases that occurred in Indonesia in January-April 2023, of which theft cases were the most serious[1]. This discovery is significant since, typically, traditional theft is fully spontaneous, happens on its own, and is motivated by financial needs rather than financial greed. However, weighted theft is a whole different story.

The concept of theft with aggravation found in Article 363 of the Criminal Code supports the following: (1) Threatened with a maximum seven-year prison sentence:

Anmur, 2023, *Pencurian, Kejahatan Paling Banyak di Indonesia sampai April 2023*, https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2023/07/18/pencurian-kejahatan-paling-banyak-di-indonesia-sampai-april-2023

1. robbery involving cattle; 2. theft occurring during a fire, volcanic eruption, flood, earthquake, shipwreck, stranded ship, rail disaster,

disturbance, rebellion, or war danger; 3. theft by an unauthorized individual who is either undetected or undesired by the person in charge that takes place at night in a house or enclosed yard where the house is located;4. Theft carried out by two or more individuals: 5. Theft, which involves entering the scene of the crime or reaching the stolen items by breaking, sawing, or climbing; it can also involve the use of a fictitious key, a fictitious order, or official attire. (2) Theft covered by point 3 is penalized by a maximum nine-year jail sentence if one of the items in points 4 or 5 is also presents[2].

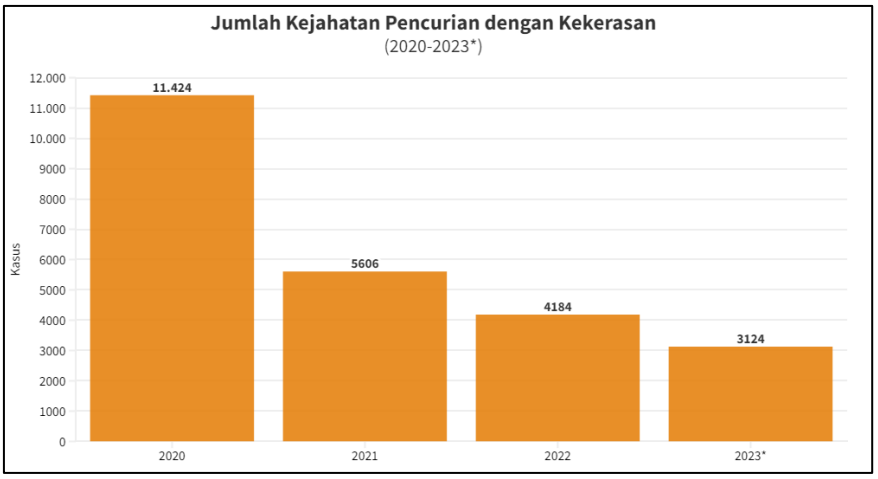


The prevalence of instances involving aggravated theft highlights the fact that there are other variables, at least psychological ones, or other aspects that contribute to the encouragement of theft as a criminal activity, in addition to economic ones. An other noteworthy discovery indicated that, although there was a rise in violent thefts as per Article 365 of the Criminal Code, based on annual trend data[3], these types of incidents continue to draw significant attention from the public due to their violent or even extremely sadistic nature.

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[2] Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana (KUHP) Republik Indonesia

[3] Widi, 2023, *Data Polri: Kasus Begal di Indonesia Terus Menurun*, https://dataindonesia.id/varia/detail/data-polri-kasus-begal-di-indonesia-terus-menurun.



Theft that is preceded, accompanied, or followed by violence or threats of violence against a person with the intention to plan or facilitate the theft, or, if caught red-handed, to enable one's own escape or that of other participants, or to maintain control of stolen property, is classified as theft with violence item, according to Article 365, paragraph (1) of the Criminal Codes[4].

These two facts make it interesting to try and research the features and different factors that contribute to the occurrence of theft crimes other than ordinary theft (Article 362 of the Criminal Code). There is evidence to suggest that these acts are motivated by more than simply economic necessity or motive. influences from society, greed, and so on. Even if the trend is waning, street robberies that meet the criteria of Article 365 of the Criminal Code for violent theft continue to be an intriguing area of study since they cause widespread social unrest and are hated by the public. Moreover, even though there is currently a downward trend in burglary cases, cases like this can occur at any time and their intensity can increase at one time and decrease at another, although the intervention of the police's choice of law enforcement approach can be a differentiator.

Perpetrators of crimes and criminal acts of robbery have diverse profiles even though currently they have different behavioral trends than before. Nowadays, robbers do not hesitate to injure and even kill their victims even if the victim does not fight back[5]. Facts like this are increasingly making the

public anxious and strongly condemning the perpetrators of the crime of robbery.

4 Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana (KUHP) Republik Indonesia

[5]Taylor, 2018, *Polisi Sebut Aksi Begal Makin Brutal karena Motif Narkotika*, https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20180719105226-12-315311/polisi-sebut-aksi-begal-makin-brutal-karena-motif-narkotika .

What's more, the more worrying fact is that most of the perpetrators of robbery are teenagers[6,7], the period of growth and development of children which should be spent playing, developing talents and a good and civilized personality. For example, in the robbery case in the city of Makassar, where the number of perpetrators in the Makassar Class 1 Penitentiary, shows that the average perpetrator of robbery is a teenager, namely 19 people aged 14-19 years, 32 people aged 20-25 years, 11 people aged 26-31 years, 4 people aged 32-37 years, 8 people aged 38-43 years and 2 people aged 44-48 years, the total number was 76 people[8]. It is even known that some of the perpetrators of muggings currently involve women[9, 10], a gender that was previously known to be far from violent behavior, which indicates that a shift has occurred.

These facts paint a brief picture of how violent crimes, like street robberies, appear to have evolved in such a way that they have undermined the foundations of civilized society and are posing an increasing threat to the future of future generations. These facts also show that the majority of the perpetrators were teenagers, and that some of the women involved were potential mothers of the next generation. Furthermore, their behavior even escalated to the point of using violence. This should be of serious concern because it is an early indication of the occurrence and ongoing problematic social shift in Indonesian society so that at the extreme point on the left side, a social phenomenon as described previously occurs.

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[6] Himam, 2017, *Dinamika Keterlibatan Remaja Menjadi Pelaku Begal*, Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2017 | Diunduh dari http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/

[7] Irmayani, 2018, *Fenomena Kriminalitas Remaja Pada Aktivitas Geng Motor*, Sosio Informa Vol. 4, No. 02, Mei - Agustus, Tahun 2018. Kesejahteraan Sosial

[8] Safitri, 2019, *Analisis Hukum tentang Begal di Kota Makassar*, Universitas Negeri Makassar, http://eprints.unm.ac.id/18428/1/jurnal.pdf

[9] Rchmawati, 2013, *Detik-detik Perempuan Sopir Taksi Online Selamat Saat Dibegal 2 Wanita Muda*, Ditusuk 10 Kali oleh Pelaku, https://regional.kompas.com/read/2023/07/22/211200978/detik-detik-perempuan-sopir-taksi-online-selamat-saat-dibegal-2-wanita-muda?page=all

[10] Astyawan, 2021, *Begal Perempuan di Bogor Diringkus, Beraksi Sebagai Joki*, https://metro.sindonews.com/read/547746/170/begal-perempuan-di-bogor-diringkus-beraksi-sebagai-joki-1632294583

2. Research Method

This study employed a qualitative research design using a literature study technique, meaning that a number of activities were done to gather different types of literature for the research. Research-related publications and scholarly periodicals are available in libraries, providing a source for data collection approaches. Following their collection from a range of literacy sources, the data were processed by carefully classifying them in accordance with the predetermined study concerns. Descriptive analysis is used to examine and develop the literacy data that has been classified in this study. Specifically, it involves describing and discussing the data in an open and honest manner in connection to the research subject.

3. Results and Discussion

The fact that many teenagers and in some cases women are involved as perpetrators of violent theft or muggings contradicts legal efforts and even the global spirit of efforts to protect and affirm the rights of women and children when dealing with the law, even though the law still guarantees special treatment as perpetrators of criminal acts are children and women.

1. Factors that Encourage Teenagers and Women to Become Involved In Crime

Adolescents are actually a group of people who experience a transition period where they change physically and psychologically from childhood to adulthood[11]. Meanwhile, the more quantitative limit for teenagers can refer to Law Number 35 of 2014: Modifications to Law Number 23 of 2002: Safeguarding Children, specifically someone aged between 10-18 years, and this age group is in the middle when Indonesia is approaching the Bonus Demography. It is a fairly large population group in Indonesia, covering almost 20% of the total population.

[11] Elizabeth B. Hurlock, 2007, *Perkembangan Anak*, Alih Bahasa Med. Meltasari Tjandasra edisi keenam (Jakarta Erlangga) Jilid 2, hal. 75

Protective Housing for Female Workers in the Workplace, women are seen as a group of people who have been vulnerable to various actions that result in or may cause someone to experience physical, psychological, or sexual pain or suffering; this might include being coerced into taking a certain activity, threatened, or arbitrarily deprived of their freedom life[12].

Women and children who are psychologically considered to have the right to receive special protection, including from the law enforcement process in general which is considered to have the potential to influence children's spiritual development or give rise to psychological trauma for women, who in various criminal cases often become victims of physical violence, internal household violence, and sexual violence.

The family environment—parents' methods of instruction, relationships between family members, the atmosphere at home, the family's financial situation, the parents' understanding of the family, the family's cultural background—the school environment—from early childhood education to higher education—and the community environment—community activities, friends, social media, mass media, and other forms of community life—all have a significant influence on education. This means that such immoral acts are evidence of a failed educational process)[13]. In general, if we look at the causes of criminal acts committed by teenagers, several factors can be identified, including Factors within the individual (factors innate, weak self-defense), family environmental factors (weak family economy, disharmonious family), community environmental factors (values, decline in character, unemployment, dropping out of school)[14]

[12] Pasal 1 Ayat (8) Permen PPPA No 1 Tahun 2023 tentang Penyediaan Rumah Perlindungan Pekerja Perempuan di Tempat Kerja
[13]Hidayat & Abdillah, 2019, *Ilmu Pendidikan: Konsep, Teori dan Aplikasinya*, Penerbit Buku Umum dan Perguruan Tinggi, Jl. Seser Komplek Citra Mulia Residence Blok D. 14 Medan, hal. 114-122.
[14]Willis, Sofyan, 2014, *Remaja dan Masalahannya: Mengupas Berbagai Bentuk Kenakalan Remaja Narkoba, Free Sex Dan Pemecahannya*, Alfabeta Bandung, hal. 95

Several studies that tried to explore women's involvement in committing crimes or criminal acts ended up finding various facts, where Salamor (2021) found the trigger factors for women being involved in criminal acts because of the pressure of daily living needs, to meet the economic needs of their families, for children's schooling and etc., besides economic factors, there are also environmental factors[15]. Meanwhile, Wira Anuraga (2007) found that 33% of women who committed the crime of murder were due to psychological factors, then environmental factors 27%, and educational factors and hereditary factors 20% of the total number of criminal convicts in LPW Class IIA Malang[16]. Frinaldi (2012) found the fact that women who committed crimes in 1999-2002 were dominated by women who were or had been married, whose types of crimes varied, while the motives were generally revealed to be economic[17]. Meanwhile, Natalia (2022) obtained the fact that From a criminological standpoint, external influences, personal characteristics, economic demands, social issues, and education are the reasons why women become involved in drug trafficking[18].

The benefits of deterrence will be seen if a punishment deters the perpetrator from committing another offense or if the punishment discourages other people from committing the offense[19]. Facts like this can occur if antisocial behavior has a stronger reason behind the involvement of teenagers and women in crime, whereas antisocial conduct is defined as actions that bother, concern, or upset persons who do not live in the same home as the offender, or that are likely to do so of antisocial behavior[20].

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[15]Salamor, 2021, *Studi Kriminologis Residivis Perempuan Tindak Pidana Penipuan Di Lapas Perempuan Kelas III Ambon*, Jurnal Belo, Volume 7 Nomor 2 Desember 2021

[16]Wira Anuraga, 2007, *Faktor Penyebab Wanita Melakukan Tindak Pidana Pembunuhan: Studi Kasus Di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Wanita Klas II A Malang*, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Brawijaya

[7] Frinaldi, 2012, *Faktor Penyebab Terdorongnya Wanita Pernah Menikah dan Sudah Menikah Melakukan Kejahatan*, Humanus, Vol. XI No.1 Th. 2012

[8] Natalia, 2022, Analisis Kriminologi terhadap Keterlibatan Wanita dalam Peredaran Narkotika, Locus: Jurnal Konsep Ilmu Hukum. Volume 2, Nomor 1 Accepted: 20-01-2022 January - April 2022 (19 - 25)

[9] Marsh, 2004, Criminal Justice: *An Introduction to Philosophies, Theories, and Practice*, first published 2004 by Routledge, 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE, hal. 8

[20] O'Brien, 2008, Criminology: *The Key Concept*, First published 2008, by Routledge, 2 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4RN, hal. 8

2. Involvement of Teenagers and Women in Burglary Crimes

Burglary is described as the taking of property from someone in a public place by the use of force or the threat of force. Another name for burglary is street robbery21. A crime that is frequently referred to be a burglary or street robbery meets five criteria: The incident took place in a public or semi-public setting, including an alley, street, parking garage, park, or a shared residence near public transit. The victim, who might be a stranger or a passerby, is the objective of the offender. The offender tries to steal money or goods, such a car, and maybe succeeds. The offender threatens or actually uses violence against the victim hallway[22].

In general, criminology can be understood differently due to the diversity of schools of thought, cultural factors, ideological factors, geographical locations, and traditions. Criminology is an interdisciplinary field in behavioral science or social science that draws ideas and knowledge from sociology, psychology, psychiatry, social anthropology, law, chemistry, physics, biology, statistics, and economics[23]. Relevant to this, from a sociological perspective, as previously mentioned, when the deterrence effect of the criminal justice system does not work, antisocial behavior is a stronger reason behind the involvement of teenagers and women in crime, including violent theft. In such contexts, criminology tends to be viewed as "the science of undesirable social behavior" and society's reactions to that behavior[24].

Even though economic issues are always part of the main trigger, other issues are always an integral part of the motive for the crime when it involves teenagers and women. Not to forget, the influence of alcohol, illegal drugs, and promiscuity color the lives of perpetrators of violent theft crimes.

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[21] Thompson, 2015, *Street Robbery*, The University of Waikato, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/275973828
[22] Monk, Heinonen & Eck, 2010, *Street Robbery: The Problem of Street Robbery*, Center for Problem-Oriented Policing, Community Oriented Policing Services U.S. Department of Justice
[23] John, 2015, *Special Problems in Criminology* (*A Case Study of Armed Robbery*), National Open University of Nigeria, https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/Delivery.cfm/SSRN_ID2692960_code1490562.pdf
[24] Beth, 1941, *The Sociological Aspect of Criminology*, Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Volume 32 | Issue 1

Allegedly, it is due to the influence of drugs and/or alcohol, which spread through promiscuity or even relationships or the impact of interactions on social media. This behavior of buying illegal drugs on social media is currently not something foreign to certain groups in the sphere of promiscuity. The culture of street interactions, in several Indonesian metropolitan cities, has formed communities, better known as gangs or motorcycle gangs. This thing also happens in other countries, as revealed by Wright, Bennett & Brookman (2006) who stated that research carried out on the behavior of street robbers in the United States has identified cultural aspects in committing the offense, especially a desperate desire to 'party' and hedonistic lifestyle, just to have fun living life for the moment, without paying attention to the consequences[25].

The author's view can be explained well through the theory of structural strain in sociology which focuses on the causes of deviant behavior rather than trying to explain the idea, by asserting that violent theft or mugging and other deviant acts are the result of social problems (McCaghy et al., 2016), which can help in identifying causal relationships between societal processes and deviant behavior[26]. The focus of structural strain theory is on the relationship between crime and the social structure of society, where there is disintegration or loss of norms and values that previously existed in society, as a result of rapid social change where someone chooses to commit a crime because they feel and believe there is no reason to not doing it, feeling isolated, feeling worthless and even his efforts to try and achieve something else are fruitless.

Agnew (2001) determined the elements of circumstances and stressors that affect an individual's relationship with crime; tension is thought to be more likely to lead to criminal activity when: (1) it is perceived as unjust

[25] Wright, Bennett & Brookman, 2006, *The Foreground Dynamics of Street Robbery in Britain*, British Journal of Criminology · January 2006
[26] McCaghy, C. H., Capron, T. A., Jamieson, J. D., & Carey, S. H. H., 2016, *Deviant behavior: Crime, conflict, and interest groups* (8th ed.). Routledge.

It is viewed as a significant issue, (3) linked to a lack of social control, and (4) it puts pressure on or encourages criminal activity27. Importantly, motorcycle gang members who "step aside" from the larger community to form their own, only to become "heartless kings" when committing violent thefts or muggings, demonstrating the phenomenon of structural tension with the larger community and creating a separate community with norms that exclusively deviate from the norms in society. This is done with the sole intent of obtaining what they desire at all costs, even if it means violently depriving others of their rights. The need to keep the illegal items going as well as the habit of using drugs and alcohol have a special influence on this conduct.

3. Anticipating Teenagers and Women Being Involved in Crime

The basic strategy of the police in eradicating crime professionally is to obtain broad support from the community which reflects a deep commitment to this goal, which is reflected in the effectiveness shown in achieving the goals in controlling crime.

The problem lies in the fact that official accounts of criminal incidents, especially those involving alleged perpetrators, often diverge significantly from those of community members who were directly involved in the incident and are being investigated by law enforcement or prosecuted in court. For example, in the case of a husband who abuses or even kills his wife's extra man, the definition of who is the perpetrator and who is the victim becomes reversed, where the wife's extra man is placed as the victim, even though he was abused or killed because of the offense committed. Moreover, the violations committed by the wife's extra man are the kind of violations that lead to cruel social control, which is considered acceptable and appropriate in many tribal and other indigenous societies, even in modern societies[28].

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[27] Agnew, 2001, *Building on The Foundation of General Strain Theory: Specifying The Types of Strain Most Likely to Lead to Crime and Delinquency*.
[28] Black, 1983, *Crime as Social Control*, American Sociological Review · February 1983

The same thing often happens in Indonesia, when it goes viral on social

media as if a mugging victim who was defending himself is being accused, even though the general public thinks that mugging victims should not be made suspects in the death of the robber. Contradictory conditions like this reduce the effectiveness of law enforcement against criminals. The root of the disinformation spreading across the community is actually limited to the differences in knowledge and information regarding the incident case chronology between law enforcement and the general public.The problem is that the negative impact of this kind of controversy often does not help law enforcement in efforts to control crimes of theft with violence or muggings, especially when it comes to the involvement of many teenagers and in some cases involving women as perpetrators of the crime.

Various approaches can be taken to control crimes of theft with violence and muggings, but if it refers specifically to the involvement of many teenagers and in some cases involving women as perpetrators of crime, then once again a sociological approach with a structural strain theory perspective can be taken by trying to involve all stakeholders. In empowering communities and families to reduce stress conditions in the social structure of society, especially with women and teenagers. Teenagers are experiencing growth and development to gain recognition of their self-identities, and social expression, and hope to get a worthy place in society, families, and the general public, including fulfilling their hopes, desires, aspirations, and dreams.

4. Conclusion

While women are viewed as potential educators for their children at home, teenagers are collectively understood to be the nation's future generation, potential leaders, and drivers of society and nation development. Rather than being bullied by others or by members of their own family, they should be given their rightful place and sufficient affirmation within the social system of society.He or she thus isolates themselves by creating a closed-off group, which

prompts them to act against social mores and the law, such as by engaging in violent robberies or muggings.

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