

Analyzing the Public Perception of Brawl Phenomena Involving Juvenile Delinquency in Jakarta

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Abstract

This paper aims to explain the use of reception theory in the case of public perception of brawl phenomena in Jakarta. The phenomenon that has been going on for years amongst Junior High School students and Senior High School students is a problem that has never ended. This issue is of significant concern due to the fact that teenagers in Indonesia, particularly within the Jakarta region, do not appear to be dissuaded by government sanctions. Consequently, a substantial number of these juvenile delinquents continue to engage in altercations between schools. Therefore, this paper focuses its attention on the reactions of individuals to reports of criminal activities involving juvenile delinquency and people's perspectives on the Indonesian legal framework applied to this demographic. The approach employed in this paper is a qualitative methodology centered on phenomenological research, complemented by reception theory. This combined approach aids the researcher in elucidating the phenomena that occur among delinquents and in examining how the media covers these incidents.

Keywords: brawl, jakarta, juvenile delinquency, reception theory, youtube

INTRODUCTION

In the twenty-first century, with the change from print media to digital media, people no longer need newspapers and magazines as sources of information. Humans are more dependent on social media platforms such as YouTube to find information. According to Luttrell (2018), YouTube is a search engine, promotional platform, social network, and community site with a loyal viewership. YouTube provides video-sharing services for its users. YouTube users use this to share and seek knowledge, tips and tricks, news, and even tutorials on the social media platform. According to StatCounter (2023), as of August 2023, approximately 35.78% of the population in Indonesia are active users of YouTube.

Not only for personal use, YouTube accounts have also been used by television stations to share news in a cross-media concept. According to Veglis (2012), cross-media is a concept used by a media to share its content (news, text, video, music, and images) on more than one media platform. The news displayed by these TV stations is in the form of videos containing writing, music, pictures, and charts with a duration that is not too long but contains solid and transparent news. The cross-media concept implemented by these stations is intended to help the public access the news more easily. With its social media and social networks today, the internet forms a necessary infrastructure for the right to seek and receive information without limits (Stone & Dohel, 2013). With the ease of access to spread news, the news conveyed to the public is increasingly diverse such as entertainment news, crime news, politics, and many more. In this research, the researcher will discuss one specific topic: crime news concerning juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency is a period of physical, intellectual, psychological, and social growth of a child that lasts until it reaches maturity at the age of 20 years (Sukarelawati, 2019). She also adds that in Indonesian culture, juvenile delinquency is counted between the ages of 14-24 years. Juvenile delinquency is a transition in which a child learns to be independent, has an intellectually mature mindset, and has stable emotions to decide when heading into adulthood.

Juvenile delinquency in Indonesia often occurs among Junior High Schools (SMP) students and Senior High Schools (SMA) students. This crime is evidenced by the number of media that broadcast news about crimes committed by teenagers in Jakarta. The actions of teenagers in the Jakarta area have deeply disturbed the community because teenagers tend to do it openly and endanger the community's safety. A youth and family psychologist, Ratih Ibrahim (2021) argues that the government must act decisively on teenagers who commit crimes. Ratih suggested that these teenagers clearly need coaching to be able to express themselves positively. In addition, the security forces also need to act decisively regarding the deviant behavior of these teenagers so that people can feel safe in their environment.

The crimes committed by these teenagers cause social phenomena that cause unrest in the community. According to Soerjono Soekanto in (Imron & Aka, 2018), a social phenomenon is a mismatch between elements of culture or society that endanger the lives of social groups. Not only do they feel restless and worried, but the public is also furious to see the deviant behavior of underage teenagers who are increasingly rampant. That can be proven by the many chatters of netizens on YouTube social media. In this research, the researcher takes advantage of the comment section on the YouTube platform to analyze netizens' responses, criticisms, and comments regarding the news of juvenile delinquency who engage in brawls in Jakarta. This feature allows YouTube users to interact, leading to conversations or discussions regarding crime news. James W Carrey in (Lee et al., 2021) stated that communication promotes mutual understanding and the acceptance of specific relationships and provides the fundamental building blocks of the basic social order. Lee et al. also mentioned experts saying that new media can overcome the limitations of traditional media systems by providing the potential for political and social change.

The people's opinions in the comment section describe the conditions and views of the people on the news of crimes that occurred in Indonesia. This feature is helpful for the community to express their voices so that the government and related institutions can better tackle the social phenomenon of juvenile delinquency, which is essential for the safety and comfort of the people of Jakarta. Most Indonesian people feel that the government is not firm in adjudicating criminal cases of juvenile delinquency. Such brawls still occur among junior high and high school students in Indonesia. The public has often voiced this legal flaw in various ways. However, it seems that the government has not taken any significant action to fix the problem so people still often voice their anger at the laws in force in Indonesia by criticizing the government through social media. This criticism provides an opportunity for the public to obtain legal justice that should be obtained by all Indonesian people, as stated in the ideological pillar of the Indonesian state, Pancasila.

The researcher tries to analyze the opinions, comments, and criticisms voiced by the public in the comments column on the YouTube platform using the Decoding-Encoding concept by Stuart Hall. The research conducted by the researcher aims to answer the researcher's research question about how Indonesian people respond to criminal cases committed by teenagers in DKI Jakarta. The interactions shown in the comment section can help the researcher in shaping the idea of people's perception of such issues. The question that will be explored further is how the community responds to the problem of these thugs and brawls in DKI Jakarta. To recognize the complexity of the responses of the Indonesian people to this criminal news, the researcher uses reception theory and qualitative methods to analyze data from the comments in the comment section of the selected videos on YouTube.

Literature Review

According to Feldman (2003), Digital media is an evolutionary process with possibly revolutionary implications for our lives. Digital media is internet-based so people will live side by side with social networks. That is called the media revolution, where all analog information will move to digital data. This media revolution certainly impacts the community, and these differences certainly bring good and bad impacts. Thus, humans are needed to adapt from the analog world to the digital world as it is today.

Feldman said that information in the analog and digital worlds is different; one example is the wristwatch. In antiquity, watches were only used for showtime. Nevertheless, in the digital era like today, watches have turned into smartwatches that can show the time and function as activity trackers, and even to make calls. In addition, the difference is felt when people who wear watches say, "It is going to be six o'clock soon," and people who wear smartwatches say, "It is 5:56 PM now." It looks the same but differs because the smallest information element carries meaning. Feldman stated that this digital revolution has the characteristics that make it different from the analog world. Therefore, these are five key factors of Feldman's information from digital media.

The ease with which humans can access digital information has opposing sides for many people. That is because people can share information from their perspective and experience, and people often forget other information that could be essential from the actual occurrence. People can find various information worldwide through websites, news platforms, and social media in this digital era. However, not all data from these sources can be said to be credible when it comes to personal experience or perspective. For this reason, the public needs to seek clear and complete information from various perspectives in order to obtain complete information. People can access the completeness of the information in multiple ways through multiple sources.

People used to share and exchange information in a limited scope. However, digital media now helps people share knowledge widely, so people from other regions or countries can

access the information quickly. This circumstance is very different when humans still rely on newspapers which require people to get information for a long time. For example, nowadays, Indonesians living on the island of Sumatra have the freedom to access various information about news that is happening in Jakarta through social media, news applications, and websites from the media that broadcast the news.

In addition to the ease of accessing various information, people also have the privilege of obtaining complete information in a digital format that can be kept in particular digital storage technology. This innovation is undoubtedly beneficial and makes it easier for people to do their jobs. For example, when a journalist has obtained various data (video, photos, audio, and charts) regarding the information they need, the journalist will transfer those data to a storage technology to process the data into news offerings that the audience can enjoy. Not only journalists, but this innovation is also beneficial for everyone. Other examples can be seen from the student's point of view; before digital books were invented, students needed to go to the city library or bookstore to find information or data from the books they needed. However, people only have to find or buy digital versions of the books at Google Scholar or any other book search engine available on the digital platform.

One thing that makes digital information easily accessible with a wide range is that the information is compressible. That relates to the technology used to disseminate the information. The technology used by society in this digital era has been growing. In the 1990s, people could only hear the radio broadcast or watch the television channel on a narrow radio channel. Nevertheless, with the technology used in the digital era, people get a more comprehensive range of radio signals. That means that the information obtained by the community is almost entirely evenly distributed. That also applies to television; in 1962, Indonesia only had one television station on a national scale, namely TVRI. However, in 2021, Indonesia already has a myriad of national and international television stations that can be accessed by Indonesian people using television or on their gadgets.

Feldman adds that in this digital era, technology works using different codes, namely, 0 and 1. These numbers will create a sequence of codes which will later be translated into an action, such as forming a piece of information. The information formed by the code also varies depending on the correct sequence of codes compiled for digital. The information can be in the form of writing, audio, photos, videos, animations, or a combination of all forms of content or what is called multimedia information. All that will be done by a sequence of codes and software programs that are in the gadget.

The change from analog to digital media is indeed quite significant. These changes have resulted in humans adapting to digital-filled daily life, from watching television to applying for jobs. That way, people have also involved the internet and gadgets in carrying out activities related to the digital world. Citing (Kemp, 2021), internet users in Indonesia reached 202.6 million in 2021. The use of the internet is not only through smartphones or computers. Still, it includes other aspects such as internet usage on TV streaming devices, games consoles, smart home devices (google home, Siri, Etc.), smartwatches, or even virtual reality (VR) devices. As we know, the internet makes it easier for people to access various types of digital information needed, ranging from basic information such as the latest news shows, entertainment shows, and other information required by the community. Kemp also adds that the average daily time spent by Indonesian people is mainly used to visit social media with an average time of 3 Hours 14 Minutes. In addition, Indonesian people also like to spend their free time watching television (broadcasting and streaming) with an average of 2 hours 50 minutes.

Social media is a platform that is often visited because it consists of various types and uses that people can use for their needs. One of them is a researcher who uses the social media platform YouTube to retrieve and analyze data for this research. Citing (Kakkar, 2023), eight types of social media are categorized based on their use. Researchers put YouTube into four

social categories based on the platform's features and services.

- **Social Networks**

Social Media that falls into this category is usually used to connect with other people. However, many brands or companies also use this type of social media for their purposes, such as broadcasting news, branding, customer service, relationship building, prospecting, and other things. This utility is utilised by many media in Indonesia, to broadcast its programs on the YouTube platform so that audiences can watch the content anytime and anywhere.

- **Media Sharing Networks**

Social media that fall into this category help people share photos, videos, live broadcasts, or animations. The community uses this social media to share the results of their creativity or find inspiration for a work. This type of social media can also make people interact in general through the comment section or private messages (Direct Message). YouTube is one of the social media platforms that meet the criteria to be included in the Media Sharing Networks type because YouTube has a video upload feature and comment section that allows the audience to interact.

- **Discussion Forums**

The comment section available as a feature on the YouTube platform can also make social media a place to find, share, and discuss various types of information, opinions, and criticisms of the content available on the YouTube channel. The public can get information ranging from ordinary people to experts on these social media platforms. Many people use this type of social media to conduct simple research on news or topics they find interesting. The researcher use these advantages to analyze audience comments, opinions, and criticisms in one video on several YouTube channels as data for this research.

Social phenomena are all behaviors influenced by a particular person or group and/or against another person or group (Imron & Aka, 2018). Social phenomena are events that occur and can be observed in everyday life. Because it occurs in everyday life, social phenomena cause social problems that disrupt people's lives. Imron & Aka then explains two forms of social problems, namely, Social Disorganization and Deviant Behaviour and Action.

- Social disorganization arises from a lack or failure of a social system that causes a person or group to fail to achieve its goals. Social disorganization can occur due to four factors: limited communication channels, value conflicts, interests in society, and the lack of socialization processes.
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- Cultural factors

The values that grow from generation to generation form a distinctive social environment. If these values change, there will be social changes that cause social problems such as demographic changes (population growth or reduction), ecological changes (environment), and cultural changes (customs and culture).

- Structural Factors

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Teenagers are one of the concerns that must be considered. Teenagers tend to do things without thinking about the risks they will face because they are still emotionally unstable. Thus, juveniles make decisions based upon their own subjective cost-benefit analyses, and if the benefits (pleasure) outweigh the costs (pain), juveniles are more likely to commit a crime (Kennedy et al., 2020). Teenagers in Indonesia, especially those in DKI Jakarta, are becoming a hot topic of media coverage because these teenagers are angry, making trouble by committing crimes that disturb many residents.

These teenagers carry out deviant behavior and criminal acts such as brawling and marching with terror carrying sharp weapons to threaten other teenagers. This action is called juvenile delinquency. (Thompson et al., 2020) explain that juvenile refers to any person under the legal age of majority – the chronological age at which a person is no longer considered a minor and begins to mature (age 18). in most states in the United States). Thompson et al. add that Juvenile delinquency is legally defined as any act that would be a crime if committed by an adult. Therefore, this social phenomenon concerning teenagers becomes the main topic of discussion in this research. The researcher uses the YouTube platform to collect data to be analyzed.

YouTube is an online video-sharing platform (Owings, 2016) created in 2005 by providing a service for uploading homemade videos using their network (Burgess & Green, 2018). However, unlike other social media, which only broadcast content for mutual friends, uploading content on the YouTube platform is more public so that anyone can access the content anywhere and anytime (Abuljadail et al., 2018). Meanwhile, according to ZhanXG (2022), YouTube is the most widely used online video platform by people worldwide. That attainment is evidenced by the calculation of 6 billion hours of watch produced by people around the world in one month. YouTube has many types of content that audiences can enjoy, ranging from entertainment sports to the latest news. For this reason, not only as an entertainment platform, but YouTube is also a reliable means of information. In addition, because analog media has shifted to digital media, many Indonesian television stations have used the YouTube platform to upload their content. The system is called cross-media, which means that the media broadcasts content in the form of news, text, video, music, and images, not only aired through television but also utilizing other media platforms such as social media and live streaming services (Veglis, 2012).

Burgess & Green (2018) suggest the value of YouTube is derived in part from its users' and audiences' collective creativity and communication. The likes and dislikes buttons available on the YouTube platform can indicate the presence of comments; if a comment from the audience has the most likes, the comment will be displayed at the top among other comments. That feature can attract the attention of any other audiences who want to join or want to know the discussions discussed by the relevant audiences. That way, the conversation will be more comprehensive, and there will be more discussion participants, giving rise to new perspectives and insights. (Abuljadail et al., 2018) suggested that YouTube is different from other social media because the high level of interaction between fellow users makes YouTube have more value than just being used for entertainment.

The researcher uses reception theory as a basis for analyzing netizen comments in the comment section on the YouTube platform, which discusses the public's response to news about juvenile delinquency crimes that occurred in Jakarta. Reception theory is a reaction to social, intellectual, and literary development (Holub, 2013) He adds that reception theory refers to a general shift in concern from the author and the work to the text and the reader It is a reader-response literary theory version that asserts the reader's reception in creating or understanding

the meaning of a literary text. Reception theory focuses on each reader's interpretation of media products, so the reception of the media message can be different for every person (Bennett et al., 2019). With this approach, people can actively join the interactivity in the meaning of the media message because it emphasizes the role of the reader or audience in the reception of the media texts, not the author or the process itself (Danesi, 2013). The researcher employs Stuart Hall's coding and decoding framework to elucidate the intricate societal perceptions concerning the phenomenon of brawls carried out by teenagers within the Jakarta region. This conceptual framework constitutes a valuable instrument for a researcher seeking to grasp the processes of message transmission and reception, particularly as they pertain to the media's depiction of the phenomena that involve society. According to Stuart Hall, it is important to recognize that coding and decoding processes may not exhibit perfect symmetry. The distinction between "Understanding" and "Misunderstanding" within communicative exchanges hinges upon the degree of symmetry or asymmetry, specifically the equivalence relationship, established between the roles of the "personification," the encoder-producer, and the decoder-receiver. Encoding will have the effect of constructing some of the limits and parameters within which decoding will operate (Durham & Kellner, 2012). They later add that Hall describes three types of decoding: Dominant-Hegemonic Position, Negotiated Code/Position, and Oppositional Code.

- **Dominant-Hegemonic Position**

This type describes the position when the media and viewers have the same understanding of the messages. The viewers take the words given by the media as it is, so the viewers respond that blends with the message conveyed by the media. For example, the media provides news of juvenile delinquency and how this problem can be overcome, and the viewers respond with pros and cons about suggestions reported by sources listed in the news. Furthermore, the conversation will open good discussion space and become the input for overcoming problems.

- **Negotiated Position**

This type of code described a situation when the viewers understood what has been dominantly defined and professionally signified, but the viewers made it situational. That means the news viewers are aware of juvenile delinquency that happened in Indonesia, but they still believe that there are some reasons it happened. Usually, these viewers compare it with their personal condition, so they feel the things that happened are "natural" to happen for some reason.

- **Oppositional Code**

The Oppositional Code described the viewers' responses after they received the messages. In this code, the viewers are elucidated to give an inversely proportional response. This reaction can be anger, morally wrong, emotionally disturbing, unnecessary adult content of violence and blood gore, religious belief, political outlooks, and more, making the audience reject the idea. For example, the media provides news containing two groups of teenagers who engage in a brawl on the highway, which causes a teenager to be injured. Residents and security forces also helped to help the teenager. However, viewers said that the teenager should not have been helped and left injured because it resulted from a criminal act he had committed.

The three codes above helped the researcher analyze the public's view of the social phenomenon of juvenile delinquency that is currently rife in Indonesia. The researcher uses some of the comments in several selected videos about juvenile delinquency as the basis for this research.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is focused on analyzing some of the responses of Jakarta residents to news about the crimes committed by Jakarta youth and the community's perceptions of eradicating these crimes. The researcher aims to gather precise and comprehensive information by analyzing the comments section delivered by some selected YouTube users on selected YouTube content using descriptive qualitative research methods. Furthermore, the researcher employs the qualitative case study methodology. The subjects in this study were comments and YouTube content related to the phenomenon of brawls committed by teenagers in Jakarta. The aim of qualitative research is to explore various perspectives and viewpoints to gain a comprehensive understanding of a subject (Taylor et al., 2015). According to (Parahoo, 2014) qualitative research serves as a comprehensive category encompassing various approaches that aim to explore and gain insights into human experiences, beliefs, perceptions, motivations, intentions, and behavior. Qualitative research methods involve the systematic utilization and gathering of various empirical materials, such as interviews, life stories, case studies, visual texts, historical records, introspective accounts, personal experiences, and observations (Aspers & Corte, 2019).

The researcher uses phenomenological research as a research approach in this study. Phenomenological Research is a research approach that aims to comprehend and elucidate the fundamental essence shared by a particular phenomenon. The chosen approach was based on the study's objective, which was to gain insight into the significance of an experience as perceived by individuals who have undergone that experience (Phillips & Cohen, 2011). Along with that, the researcher applied the interpretivist paradigm as the research paradigm. The Interpretivist Paradigm posits that the concept of "reality" is confined to the structures of significance that individuals and collectives affix to social phenomena (Foxwell-Norton, 2017). Foxwell also adds that the interpretivist paradigm is inherently humanistic, as it emphasizes the insights and construal of individuals as the essential key in shaping the research endeavor.

The goal of this research is to perceive how society sees and responds to the brawl incidents among Jakarta youth that often occur on the streets in the area of Jakarta. This research also focuses on the public's perception of the crime and what efforts are made by the community to overcome this problem to reduce the concerns felt by the residents of Jakarta. In this research, the researcher utilizes the content from the selected YouTube channels and interprets people's live experiences about the brawl's phenomena. The researcher analyses the text from the comment section and in order to bolster this research, an extensive compilation of data will be undertaken from sources such as books, scholarly articles, online news outlets, and other relevant literary references. This comprehensive approach aims to achieve a thorough comprehension of the subject matter under investigation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Altercations or brawls frequently arise within the student populace, particularly in urban regions like Jakarta. This pattern of conflicts has persisted over the years, giving the impression of evolving into a tradition among these students. This understandably raises concerns among parents and the local community due to the substantial number of fatalities resulting from the violent actions carried out by these adolescents. These incidents of brawling have also garnered consistent media coverage, serving as a periodic reminder to parents and educational institutions to maintain vigilance and provide guidance to these youths with the aim of curtailing or eradicating this recurring tradition. Through the dissemination of succinct and dependable news reports, the media has effectively captured the attention of Jakarta residents via social media, YouTube.

The evolution of media from traditional outlets such as newspapers to modern platforms like social media, particularly YouTube, confers several advantages upon the public, enabling swifter and more extensive access to news and information. Furthermore, YouTube offers the added benefit of allowing individuals to express their viewpoints through comments posted on the platform. Consequently, fellow YouTube users have the opportunity to engage in discourse within the comment section. The surge in incidents of brawling has garnered substantial attention from internet users, giving rise to a plethora of opinions circulating on the web. In this context, the researcher intends to examine the prevailing public sentiments that have emerged on the internet regarding the phenomenon of brawls among students in Jakarta.

On September 18th, 2023, KOMPASTV uploaded a video titled "*Aksi Tawuran 2 Kelompok Remaja di Cakung saat Gunakan Bom Molotov*"¹. When this research was conducted, the video has got reached 8,214 views with 35 comments within 16 hours from the time it was uploaded. The video footage depicts the presence of two distinct groups of teenagers engaged in a violent confrontation involving the use of Molotov cocktails on Jalan Raya Sumarno in Cakung, East Jakarta during the early hours of the morning. Additionally, the video captures numerous local residents who served as eyewitnesses to this incident. Notably, one resident provided testimony affirming that the actions undertaken by these teenagers had raised considerable apprehension within the community, as depicted below:

JAKARTA, KOMPAS.TV - A brawl between two groups of teenagers occurred in Cakung, East Jakarta. They attacked each other using sharp weapons, firecrackers and Molotov cocktails. Amateur video by residents shows two groups of teenagers attacking each other on Jalan Raya Sumarno, Cakung, East Jakarta, in the early hours of Sunday (18/9). During the action, the two groups of teenagers ran around then came back and attacked, using sharp weapons, firecrackers and Molotov cocktails. It is suspected that the brawl occurred due to teasing each other. Residents admitted that these teenage brawls had occurred several times, and were very disturbing.

Based on both the video footage and the accompanying narrative, it is evident that the local residents have reached a point of intolerance regarding these acts of violence. Furthermore, internet users, commonly referred to as netizens, have expressed their indignation by means of the comment section. Here are the examples:

@paklike 10 hours ago

Kalau tidak ada penindakan dengan tegas dari aparat hukum, nanti akan terjadi korban kebakaran besar-besaran,

@ujisusanto8599 11 hours ago

Hukum di tegakan pidana seumur hidup

@warunglagutambak 8 hours ago

SATU PERBUATAN ANARKIS YG LAYAK DI TINDAK LANJUTI DG KERAS DAN TEGAS OLEH APARAT

@rohendikohen9568 10 hours ago

Tindak tegas

@masjunkendal5002 8 hours ago

TANGKAP.... JEBLOSKAN KE SEL TAHANAN

@faradiladila8371 9 hours ago

Knpa polisi tdak tegas

@warungenak beda rasa sama enak 11 hours ago

Ini Lo pak polisi ada pidananya... tangkap

Several of the selected comments above reflect a growing frustration within the public due to the persistence of these criminal activities. However, it appears that both the government and law enforcement agencies have yet to implement stringent measures for disciplining these teenagers. This sentiment is encapsulated in a comment from a user with the handle name *Warung Lagu Tambak* that said, *SATU PERBUATAN ANARKIS YANG LAYAK DITINDAKLANJUTI DENGAN KERAS DAN TEGAS OLEH APARAT*, which can be translated into English as follows: "ONE ANARCHISTIC ACT THAT WARRANTS THOROUGH AND UNCOMPROMISING PENALTIES BY THE AUTHORITIES." It is unmistakably evident that the general populace is urging security forces, such as the police and local government, to adopt a more resolute and expeditious approach in addressing these incidents of brawling, given the potentially lethal consequences arising from such actions.

YouTube users by the handle names of Masjun Kendal and Warung Enak Beda Rasa Sama Enak have expressed the opinion that the teenagers involved in this brawl should be imprisoned. They believe that a fair judicial process should be employed to determine the appropriate course of action, given that this incident of violence has induced substantial turmoil within society.

Furthermore, it is evident from the aforementioned comments that certain netizens employ repetitive terminology, such as *tindak tegas* which translated into English, signifies an emphatic measure directed at the authorities to assume responsibility for the security and well-being of the community in light of these brawling incidents. This apprehension was similarly articulated by a user by a handle name Pak Like, who posited that the perpetuation of these altercations could potentially escalate into a significant event with adverse consequences for society.

A similar level of concern is seen in another video featured on the KOMPASTV YouTube channel, titled "*Dua Kelompok Remaja Saling Serang, Satu Orang Alami Luka Bacok di Bagian Kaki*". In this instance, a brawl among teenagers took place in the Cilincing district of North Jakarta on March 23, 2023. The video footage depicts two groups of teenagers engaging in hostilities, employing bladed weapons. It has been reported that this premeditated brawl between the two factions resulted in a severe leg injury to one of the participants as stated below:

JAKARTA, KOMPAS.TV - In the Cilincing area, North Jakarta, a teenage brawl resulted in a teenager suffering stab wound. This tense situation occurred in the Cilincing area, North Jakarta, on Tuesday (21/3/2023) afternoon. Two groups of teenagers attacked each other and they even carried sharp weapons. Residents in the settlements were afraid. As a result of this incident, a teenager was injured by a sharp weapon in the leg. It is suspected

that these teenagers had made an agreement on social media to have a brawl. In order to avoid a repeat incident, residents will close the gate at the back of the complex.

The video in question, which had amassed 63,068 views and garnered 122 comments as of the composition of this research, has also triggered a parallel discourse and apprehension surrounding altercations among teenagers. The majority of online users expressed disappointment with the perceived lack of assertiveness on the part of the government and law enforcement agencies in addressing these instances of brawling. This sentiment is substantiated by comments articulated in the following manner:

@wahyumobile1484 5 months ago

Kalau pemerintah GK tegas dlm menangani mslh kebrutalan remaja ini, maka negara bakal hancur nnti

@wibowobl5699 5 months ago

Saatnya TEGAS SIAPA ANARKIS TEMBAK DITEMPAT ini akibat dr HUKUM YG TDK TEGAS DITEGAKAN...HAM hanya untuk melindungi MASYARAKAT BANYAK YG TAAT & PATUH dg HUKUM tp yg sebaliknya wajib DIMUSNAHKAN kedepannya HUKUM jd BERWIBAWA & KRIMINALITAS TURUN, masyarakat tenang, NEGARA JD MAJU...!!!

@Peace-yt8tx 5 months ago

Polisi Kalo Menangkap Teroris Paling Jagonya, Tapi Kalo Buat Mengatasi Org Yg Tawuran, Lama Banget, Gak Beres2, Polisi Seperti Kehilangan Akal, Ogah2an, Sehingga Daerah Yg Tawuran Keadaannya Gak Bisa Cepat Kondusif.. Skrg Yg Ada Malah Semakin Bnyk Lokasi Yg Tawuran, Jgn2 Mmg Sengaja Dibiarkan, Iya Pak ??? Buat Pengalihan Issue Kasus2 Besar Yg Ada Di Negeri Ini, Iya Pak ?? Kalo Mmg Seperti Itu Berarti Polisi Kita Mmg Brengsek...

@agussupratman5638 5 months ago

Blm aj tar kalau di penjara nangiis mudah2an aj DPR pemerintah pusat dan daerah mentri pendidikan evaluasi lagi aturan dan hukuman yg bs bikn kapok bagi remaja atau pelajar suka tawuran apalgi bawa sajam

The comments provided above underscore the societal demand for a more resolute and decisive governmental approach in addressing issues of juvenile delinquency prevalent in Indonesia. As articulated by a YouTube user with a handle name Wibowo BL, it is emphasized that the existing legal framework lacks rigorous enforcement, particularly concerning the offence of brawling. The disorder and apprehension generated by teenage altercations have engendered a sense of unease within the community, yet concrete measures taken by the government to safeguard the populace from such occurrences appear to be lacking.

A YouTube user identified as Peace-yt8tx also conveyed a sense of disappointment regarding the government's perceived lack of resolve and expeditious action in curbing the prevalence of teenage brawls. Peace-yt8tx remarked that if the police continue to demonstrate negligence in enforcing laws pertaining to these altercations, incidents involving student brawls will persist, exacerbating the overall disorder. The general public is left contemplating what

measures the police have undertaken that have allowed these brawls to persist without abating. It is noteworthy that these confrontations can exact a toll not only on the involved teenagers but also on uninvolved members of the local community.

In this context, a YouTube user by the handle name of Agus Supratman expresses a desire for the government to undertake a thorough review of the existing law. In Agus Supratman's words, *mudah-mudahan saja DPR, pemerintah pusat dan daerah, menteri pendidikan mengevaluasi lagi aturan dan hukuman yang bisa bikin kapok bagi remaja atau pelajar suka tawuran apalagi bawa sajam (senjata tajam)* or it is hoped that the legislative bodies, both at the national and regional levels, along with the Ministry of Education, will engage in a comprehensive reassessment of the rules and corresponding penalties pertaining to teenagers or students who engage in brawls, particularly those involving the possession of bladed weapons. The objective is to establish more effective deterrent measures. This is undertaken with the aspiration that juvenile delinquency involved in altercations can be subject to appropriate adjudication, ultimately fostering a conducive and secure environment for the citizens of Indonesia.

Furthermore, there existed various additional comments wherein individuals conveyed their discontent and ire, as exemplified by the following remarks:

[@AnggaUno 5 months ago](#)

Kapan Indonesia majunya kalau anak mudanya begini terus *sad face emoji*

[@pamungkas3226 5 months ago](#)

Emang sampah masyarakat kerjanya cuma tawuran doang gak ada manfaat buat bangsa dan keluarganya...

[@Indracapunk37K 5 months ago](#)

mau yg mati mau yg luka, smuanya ttp tersangka itu klo udh janji tangkep masukin sel aja skalian sampe lebaran. lain halnya klo lg nongkrong tiba2 di serang.

[@hariyadi2034 5 months ago](#)

Adu nyawa,adu nyali bela kehormatan gank,lah giliran kebacok yg di cariin,yg di susahin,orang tua juga.anggota gank mah bodo amat.

[@hermanvas1425 5 months ago](#)

Ditangkep dilepas karna dibawah umur ya bgni gak kapok mengulang lgi

[@sintarahma3950 5 months ago](#)

Penjara semua itu berarti yang terlibat...

[@komodobukanbuaya9202 5 months ago](#)

jgn biarkan anak2 kalian tumbuh di lingkungan madesu seperti itu... lbih baik pindah

[@Azhar_der_Kaiser 5 months ago](#)

IQ minus, terlalu emosional, tidak beradab
[@ahmadrifai8303](#) 5 months ago

Jabodetabek terus nih tawuran remaja parah

Users with the handle names Pamungkas and Sinta Rahma offered comments suggesting that teenagers involved in brawls should be imprisoned to ensure they face proportional consequences for their actions, with the hope that such penalties would deter them from repeating these behaviours. Meanwhile, a user with a handle name Hermanvas expressed concern that, without proper guidance and appropriate penalties, these criminal incidents would persist. Hermanvas pointed out that underage individuals who were arrested often faced expedited release, potentially diminishing their apprehension about reoffending. This apprehension is reflected in various other comments, such as those made by a user with the handle name Angga Uno, who voiced concerns about the future of Indonesian youth. Additionally, Pamungkas, in a separate comment, opined that brawling offers no advantages to teenagers.

The comments provided above reveal a prevailing sentiment wherein individuals consistently express their perception of the government's inadequacy in effectively addressing these brawling incidents. Moreover, there is a palpable concern regarding the potential ramifications for future generations. If this pattern of brawling persists across generations, there is apprehension that the erosion of moral values could impede the development and progress of subsequent generations. This sentiment aligns with the sentiment expressed by Komodo Bukan Buaya, who aptly characterizes the potential outcome as a "madesu" or "gloomy future." In English, this phrase signifies a future marked by bleakness and uncertainty.

CONCLUSIONS

The aforementioned exposition elucidates the scope and purpose of this research, which seeks to illuminate how the media portrays the actions of youth in Indonesia, with a specific focus on Jakarta. In this pursuit, the researcher has analyzed content sourced from the comment sections of the YouTube social media platform, intending to examine and scrutinize public sentiment concerning the recurrent phenomenon of student brawls within the Jakarta region.

The rationale behind selecting this subject matter for investigation stems from the fact that such incidents have become distressingly commonplace, yet remain unresolved in both lawful and societal contexts. These instances of brawling not only detrimentally affect individuals uninvolved in the altercations by instilling feelings of anxiety and trepidation, but they also incur financial losses due to damage inflicted upon public infrastructure, particularly on roads and residential areas.

Furthermore, the public comments surveyed herein substantiate society's concerns about the erosion of morals and appropriateness within the younger generation. This apprehension is predicated on the understanding that such a decline in values may pose a significant threat to the well-being of the Indonesian nation, both in the present and the future.

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