



Wild Race by Teenagers in Padang City in the Aspect of Criminology

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Abstract: The purpose of this study was to find out the factors that led to wild races by teenagers in the city of Padang and the efforts made by the police in dealing with cases of wild racing . The approach used in this study is a normative juridical approach as the main approach, supported by an empirical juridical approach. Based on the results of the research and discussion, it was obtained : the factors for the occurrence of illegal races by teenagers in the city of Padang, are due to bad associations of teenagers, lack of attention from parents, lack of racing facilities for teenagers. Illegal racing disrupts smooth running, is troubling, and endangers both. The efforts made by the Padang Police in dealing with cases of wild racing by teenagers in the city of Padang include preventive measures : 1) conduct socialization in schools, campuses (especially to students), crossroads, patrolling ; 2) condition creation operation. The repressive effort carried out by the Padang Police is by issuing a ticket (proof of violation) for 3 months.

Keywords: Criminology, Wild Race, Teens .

INTRODUCTION

Adolescents are the next generation for the ideals of the struggle of a nation in which there is a lot of potential that can be utilized for the progress of the country. Besides that, adolescents are also the hope of their parents, nation and religion in the future and are still in physical and mental development. Article 1 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection explains that "a child is someone who is not yet 18 years old, including children who are still in the womb". In line with the Child Protection Act, the age limit for adolescence lasts from 13-16 or 17 years old and the end of adolescence starts from the age of 16 or 17 years to 18 years, which is the age of legal maturity.

The end of adolescence is a very short period . ¹According to Santrock, early adolescence begins at the age of 10-12 years and ends at the age of 21-22 years . Regarding

¹Elizabeth B. Hurlock, *Developmental Psychology* , Erlangga, Jakarta, 2003, p. 206

the concept of youth is not known in the laws that apply in the country of Indonesia. In Indonesian law, namely the Civil Code (*Burgerlijk Wetboek*) Article 330 namely "The minors are those who have not even reached the age of twenty-one years and are not previously married." Only knowing the concepts of children and adults and the limitations given there are various such as in civil law which provides an age limit of 21 years or already married, in criminal law An immature child is if he is not yet 16 years old. Adults according to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection which has been amended by Law Number 35 of 2014 are people who have reached the age of 18 years or have been married.

Psychologically, adolescence is a period of transition in human life from childhood to adulthood in which many changes occur in the transition, such as physical changes, psychological changes, psychological changes and social changes. They are said to be teenagers because they are still not mature enough to be considered adults and are still in a trial and error period so they make many mistakes. There are many deviations from the behavior committed by children that have even led to criminal acts of violence and violating the rule of law. In general, teenagers are very selfish and like to abuse their pride. Actions that are often carried out by teenagers today are actions that violate the law and are contrary to the norms that grow in society or what we often call juvenile delinquency (*juvenile delinquency*). According to psychologist Bimo Walgito, formulating the full meaning of *Juvenile Delinquency*, namely every action, if the act is committed by an adult then the act is a crime, so it is an unlawful act if it is carried out by a child, especially a teenager. The susceptibility of teenagers to delinquency is caused by the wrong environment and association. Usually this starts with friends who make an impact bad and ultimately affected because adolescents are still in the search for identity²

In addition, the cause of the vulnerability of adolescents to commit delinquency is a factor from the family due to a lack of love and attention so that teenagers seek an outlet outside the family environment. there are still many reasons why teenagers commit delinquency, such as a lack of basic religious education so that there is nothing to fortify the minds and souls of teenagers. One of the concerns of the community towards adolescents is to carry out activities and actions that do not think about the risks and consequences they cause to themselves or to the surrounding community, which in the sense that these actions are negative actions. One of these negative actions is illegal racing which can endanger their lives and that of others. most of these actions they do on the basis of fad and trial and error eventually addicted and influenced by the outside world. but their behavior is not included in the crime, only referred to as juvenile delinquency.

Illegal racing is an activity where motorbikes compete at high speed accompanied by a sizable amount of bets that are only for satisfaction, pleasure for teenagers without regard to risks to themselves and others. Another understanding is that an action is often carried out in a place or road that is quiet and good for use as a wild racing arena, for those who do it usually comes home from school or at midnight on Saturday night, at midnight they gather and start their attractions along the road that they think is safe from the pursuit of police patrols.³ In general, illegal racing is the activity of spurring motorized vehicles, especially two-wheeled vehicles on the highway without any safety equipment that can endanger the driver and other people around him. According to Kartini Kartono, speeding or illegal motor racing on the streets that disturbs traffic safety and endangers one's own life and that of others is a form or form of delinquent or delinquent behavior⁴.

² Sudarso, *Juvenile Delinquency*, PT.Rineka Cipta, Jakarta, 1999, p. 11

³ Faris Hadi Kusuma "Obstacles Faced by the Partnership between the Police and the Community in the Prevention of Illegal Racing by Teenagers in the City of Banyuwangi (*Juridical Criminological Study*)" Student Journal of the Faculty of Law, Brawijaya, July. 2013.

⁵ Kartini Kartono, *Social Pathology 2: Juvenile Delinquency*, PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2011, p. 21.

With regard to illegal racing, Indonesia as a rule of law has issued legal regulations regarding the prohibition of illegal racing as contained in Article 115 letter b of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation which reads "Motorized vehicles on the road are prohibited from racing with other vehicles. " and Article 297 states "Anyone who drives a motorized vehicle racing on the road as referred to in Article 115 letter b is subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a fine of a maximum of Rp. 3,000,000.00 (three million rupiahs)) as well as fulfilling the elements of a crime in Article 503 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code. In practice, even though illegal racing is prohibited by law, it still occurs frequently among teenagers, especially in the city of Padang. This study aims to determine the factors that cause wild races and efforts to overcome the occurrence of wild races.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Criminology

According to Soedjono Dirdjosisworo, criminology is a science that studies the causes, effects, improvement and prevention of crime as a human phenomenon by collecting contributions from various sciences. Strictly speaking, criminology is a tool for knowing the causes of crime and its consequences, studying ways to prevent the possibility of crime occurring.

Criminology is aimed at disclosing the motives of the perpetrators of crimes, while criminal law is concerned with the relationship between actions and consequences (law of cause and effect). Motive factors can be traced with evidence that strengthens the intention to commit a crime.

Criminology as an auxiliary science in criminal law that provides an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon of crime, the causes of crime and efforts that can overcome crime, which aims to reduce the rate of development of crime. An anthropologist from France, named Paul Topinard argued that criminology is a branch of science that studies crime. The word criminology itself, based on its etymology, comes from two words, *crimen* which means crime and *logos* which means science, so that in simple terms criminology can be interpreted as a science that studies crime.

Illegal street racing

The definition of racing in the Big Indonesian Dictionary is racing at speed, and the definition of wild is irregular, not orderly. In general, the definition of illegal motor racing is the activity of racing motorized vehicles which are carried out in an unorganized manner, without official permission and carried out clandestinely by law enforcement officials.

Illegal motorcycle racing is a very risky and dangerous activity because it is carried out without adequate safety standards such as the use of helmets, jackets and protective gloves as well as motorbike equipment such as mirrors, lights and inadequate engines. In addition, speeding on public roads also triggers congestion so that it can disrupt the smooth flow of traffic around it. Not infrequently illegal motorbike racing also causes accidents that result in victims, both injured and dead.

According to Kartini Kartono, speeding or illegal motorbike racing on the streets that disturbs traffic safety and endangers one's own life and that of others is one form or form of delinquent or naughty behavior. In general, they lack social awareness and moral awareness. There is no formation of ego and super-ego, because his life is based on a primitive instinctive basis. Mentally and will become weak, until the impulses, impulses and emotions are no longer under control like excessive wild behavior. Behavior carried out by these adolescents with the intention of maintaining self-esteem and to buy social status to get more attention and appreciation from the environment.

METHODS

The specification of the research is *descriptive* in nature, namely research that describes the criminological review of the occurrence of wild racing by teenagers in the city of Padang. The approach used in this study is a normative juridical approach as the main approach, supported by an empirical juridical approach. The data used are secondary data as the main data, and primary data as supporting data collected through literature studies/document studies and field studies using interview techniques. The data was then analyzed qualitatively and presented in a qualitative descriptive form.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Number of Illegal Racing Cases in Padang City in 2019 - 2021

Data on the number of cases of wild racing by teenagers that have occurred in the city of Padang in the last 3 (three) years, namely from 2019 to 2021 totaling 59,337 cases. As stated in the table below:

Table 1 . Data on the number of cases of wild racing by teenagers in the city of Padang in the last 3 (three) years

No	Year	Number of Cases
1	2019	29,058
2	2020	18,556
3	2021	11,723

Data Source: Padang City Resort Police

Based on the table above, from 2019 to 2021 the number of cases of illegal racing is 59,337 cases. In 2019 29,058 cases. In 2020 18,556 cases. In 2021 11,723 cases. The wild races carried out by these teenagers were from the age of 21 to the age of 25. As stated in the table below:

Table 2 . Wild racing case data is carried out by teenagers in the city of Padang seen from the Age Level of the Actor

No	Year	Perpetrator Age Limit (Years)	Amount
1	2019	12-15	258
		16-20	2,944
		21-25	15,349
2	2020	12-15	503
		16-20	6.157
		21-25	8.134
3	2021	12-15	1050
		16-20	3,744
		21-25	2,608

Data source: Padang City Police.

Based on the table above, data on cases of wild racing are carried out by teenagers in the city of Padang, seen from the age level of the perpetrators, most of them are from the age of 21 to 25 years.

Table 3 . Wild racing case data is carried out by teenagers in the city of Padang seen from the level of education

No	Year	Perpetrator Age Limit (Years)	Amount
1	2019	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	30
		SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	21,283
		College	7,745

2	2020	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	5,878
		SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	3,556
		College	8,925
3	2021	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	3.126
		SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	2,792
		College	5,335

Data source: Padang City Resort State Police

Based on the table above, the data on illegal racing cases were carried out by teenagers in the city of Padang Judging from the level of education, most are from the high school level in 2019.

Data on the number of cases of illegal racing by teenagers in the city of Padang in January - February 2022 as many as 63 vehicles were secured by the Padang Police.

According to the data table above, according to the author, there has been an increase in the number of cases of wild racing by teenagers, this has happened because the Padang City Government has not been able to provide official events, competitions or racing competitions for teenagers so they can channel their hobbies or fill in their empty activities where permitted by the Government, so that there will be no further increase in cases of wild racing by teenagers in the city of Padang.

Factors for the occurrence of wild races in the city of Padang

Wild racing in the city of Padang is often carried out by teenagers. Wild racing in the form of racing motorcycle speed on the highway with a fatal risk occurs accidents, for teenagers who are involved in illegal racers and general road users. The impact of the dangers arising from racing wild animals that eventually made the police force impose strict sanctions by conducting raids in order to prevent the harmful effects of the wild race.

The things that encourage teenagers in the city of Padang to do wild races are

1. The hobby factor of these teenagers while the facilities and infrastructure to support these hobbies do not exist so that these teenagers give vent to their hobbies on the highway which is of course very dangerous.
2. The factor of wanting to add friends from the wild racing activities they do
3. Factors want to add experience

Based on the information above, it can be concluded that the factors for the occurrence of wild races by teenagers in the city of Padang come from within (internal factors) of the teenagers themselves, this clearly has an impact on the teenagers themselves because they can damage and disrupt learning activities at school due to the division of focus and concentration due to participating in wild racing activities on the streets. In addition, illegal racing by teenagers in the city of Padang disrupts the smooth running of the city, is disturbing, and endangers both perpetrators and other road users and also violates Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation (LLAJ) and this is carried out by teenagers under Age is not allowed to drive a motorized vehicle above the speed.

Efforts Made by the Padang Police in Handling Wild Racing by Teenagers in the City of Padang

Illegal racing that occurred in the city of Padang has disrupted public order and security. For this reason, the Padang Polresta Police have taken efforts to overcome it.

of wild racing committed by teenagers in the city of Padang include *preventive* and *repressive efforts* . *Preventive* efforts (prevention) that have been carried out by the Padang Police are:

Table 4 . Preventive efforts (prevention) carried out by the Padang Police to prevent wild races by teenagers in the city of Padang

Preventive efforts (Prevention)	Information
Socializing in school to students	Conduct outreach to schools in the city of Padang about the dangers of illegal racing and the sanctions that will be imposed if there are indications of illegal racing. Socialization is carried out seven times a year and is carried out periodically which takes place in elementary , middle and high school schools spread across the city of Padang.
Conduct patrols and condition creation operations	The operation is carried out every Saturday night starting from 23.00 to 05.00 in the morning, this operation is carried out by members of the Padang Police in places prone to illegal racing.
Outreach to the local community	In order to disband if there are indications of wild racing and report it to the Police so that action can be taken and sanctions will be given.

Data source: Padang City Police

Based on the table above, *preventive* measures to prevent teenagers from engaging in illegal racing are by conducting socialization at school to students, conducting patrols and creating condition operations and conducting outreach to the local community so that when they see illegal racing violations by teenagers, they can immediately report it to police.

In the author's opinion preventive efforts that can be taken to avoid wild races by teenagers in the city of Padang, are in the youth themselves, to fill empty activities with positive and useful things such as participating in activities outside of school hours (*extracurricular*) this is in

1. Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 62 of 2014 concerning Extracurricular Activities in Elementary and Secondary Education, the forms of extracurricular activities are as follows
 - a. Krida, for example: Scouting, Student Leadership Training (LKS), Youth Red Cross (PMR), School Health Enterprises (UKS), Flag Raising Troops (Paskibra), and others
 - b. Scientific works, for example: Youth Scientific Activities (KIR), scientific mastery activities and academic skills, research, and others;
 - c. Interest training, for example: developing talent in sports, arts and culture, nature lovers, journalism, theatre, information and communication technology, engineering, and others;
 - d. Religion, for example: Islamic boarding schools, religious lectures, reading and writing the Koran, *retreats*; or
 - e. Other forms of activity.
2. Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 63 of 2014 concerning Scouting Education as a Compulsory Extracurricular Activity in Elementary and Secondary Education Constitutionally, national education "... functions to develop capabilities and shape dignified national character and civilization in the context of educating the nation's life, aims to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and a democratic and responsible citizen (Article 3 of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System).

Table 5 . Repressive Efforts (Enforcement) carried out by the Padang Police to crack down on teenagers who carry out wild races in the city of Padang

Repressive Efforts (Enforcement)	Information
Check motor vehicle documents	<p>This is in accordance with Article 2 of Government Regulation Number 80 of 2012 concerning Procedures for Inspecting Motorized Vehicles on the Road; Enforcement of Road Traffic and Transportation Violations which reads:</p> <p>Fulfillment of the technical requirements and road-worthiness of Motorized Vehicles;</p> <p>Fulfillment of complete registration and identification documents for drivers and motorized vehicles as well as permit documents and completeness of public transportation motorized vehicles;</p> <p>Supported disclosure of criminal cases; And</p> <p>The creation of compliance and a culture of traffic safety and security.</p>
<p>Performing fines (evidence of violations) against youth perpetrators of illegal races and confiscating motorized vehicles, which were taken to the Padang Police Headquarters. Furthermore, the Padang Polresta police carried out coaching after making an agreement letter and being picked up by their respective parents.</p>	<p>This is based on Article 23 of Government Regulation Number 80 of 2012 concerning Procedures for Inspecting Motorized Vehicles on the Road and Enforcement of Traffic and Road Transportation Violations which reads:</p> <p>“The enforcement of Road Traffic and Transportation Violations is based on the results of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Findings in the process of inspecting motorized vehicles on the road; b. Report; and/or c. Electronic equipment recording. <p>Regarding the implementation of the Confiscation of Evidence and the Prohibition or Suspension of Operation of Motorized Vehicles by the Padang Police, it is contained in Article 32 of Government Regulation Number 80 of 2012 concerning Procedures for Inspecting Motorized Vehicles on Roads and Enforcement of Traffic and Road Transportation Violations which reads:</p> <p>Motorized Vehicle Inspection Officers on the Road can carry out confiscation of:</p> <p>Driver's license;</p> <p>Motor Vehicle Registration Certificate</p> <p>Permit for the operation of public transportation;</p> <p>proof of passing the test;</p> <p>cargo; and/or</p> <p>Motor Vehicles used to commit violations.</p> <p>Confiscation of a driving license as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter a is carried out for every violation of Road Traffic and Transportation.</p> <p>Confiscation of the Motor Vehicle Registration Certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is carried out if the driver of the Motorized Vehicle does not carry a Driving License.</p> <p>Confiscation of the license for the operation of public transportation as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is carried out if the operation of a public Motorized Vehicle is not in accordance with the permit granted.</p> <p>Confiscation of proof of passing the test as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d is carried out if the Motorized Vehicle does not meet the technical requirements and road-worthiness requirements or a violation of the carrying capacity and/or method of transporting goods.</p> <p>Confiscation of Motorized Vehicles as referred to in</p>

	paragraph (1) letter f is carried out if: Motorized Vehicles are not equipped with a valid Vehicle Registration Certificate at the time the Motorized Vehicle Examination is carried out on the Road; the driver does not have a driving license; there is a violation of the technical requirements and road-worthiness requirements of the Motorized Vehicle; Motorized Vehicles are suspected of originating from the proceeds of a crime or being used to commit a crime; or Motor Vehicles are involved in traffic accidents resulting in the death of people or serious injuries.
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Data source: Padang City Police

Repressive efforts made by the Padang Police in dealing with cases of wild racing by Padang City teenagers for fines (Evidence of Violations) based on Article 23 of Government Regulation Number 80 of 2012 concerning Procedures for Inspecting Motorized Vehicles on the Road and Enforcement of Traffic and Road Transportation Violations Furthermore, the community plays an active role in supervising and reporting wild racing activities to the Padang Police, so that cooperation can be established which can later prevent wild racing by teenagers so that a sense of security and peace can be created in the community in the city of Padang.

CONCLUSION

The factors that cause teenagers to do wild races are 1). The hobby factor of these teenagers while the facilities and infrastructure to support these hobbies do not exist so that these teenagers give vent to their hobbies on the highway which is of course very dangerous 2). The factor of wanting to make friends from their wild racing activities 3). Factors want to add experience.

The efforts made by the Padang Police in handling the Wild Racing case by teenagers in the city of Padang are in two ways, namely preventive and repressive. 1). *Preventive* efforts (prevention) that have been carried out by the Padang Polresta police are conducting socialization at school to students and conducting patrols and copyright operations condition 2). *Repressive* efforts (after the incident) that have been carried out by the Padang Police in dealing with cases of wild racing by teenagers in the city of Padang are checking motorized vehicle documents and carrying out fines (evidence of violations) against young perpetrators of wild racing and confiscating motorized vehicles, which were brought to the Padang Police Headquarters. Furthermore, the Padang Polresta police carried out coaching after making an agreement letter and being picked up by their respective parents.

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