Motivation of male adolescents to become perpetrators of violence: A study of phenomenology

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Abstract

Background: Violence committed by adolescents is a serious public health problem. More than ten percent of youth violence have been subjected to violence and more than fifty percent attacks and serious violence.

Design and Methods: A qualitative study with a phenomenological study design in which semi-structured interviews were conducted with participants who were once challenged by violence and are now kept in LPKA Class II Jakarta.

Results: This qualitative study explores adolescent motivation to become violent perpetrators. This study discusses four major themes, namely, i) Unsafe environmental conditions; ii) Unpleasant past experiences; iii) Childhood trauma; and iv) Peer group solidarity or friendship.

Conclusions: Adolescent motivational advice provides protection for students in Indonesia to participate in discussions about children related to challenges or assistance that can be given to adolescents so as not to offend again.

Introduction

A survey in the United States showed that approximately two million minors have carried out crimes, equating to 1 in 8 off all crimes, reflecting the level of violence committed by teenagers.1 The children and adolescents who continue along this path tend to become offender as adults. Research with various participants ranging from women, mixed African-Americans, and Native Americans stated that all adolescents at high risk of violence are those who have a history of neglect.2 Violence against children in Indonesia also continues to increase every year. It was recorded that in 2011 there were 216 cases which almost doubled in 2012 to 412 cases. KPAI in 2016 noted that in 2014 there were 656 cases of violence against children, either as victims or victims of crime, the highest proportion of cases (66.69%) occurred in the school environment compared to at home and communities.3

Perpetrators of physical violence found in the age group 13-17 were both male and female with a percentage of 73, 11% female and 74, 37% male who were committed crimes while they were still at school.4 UNICEF 2015 found that in Indonesia there had been widespread violence against children, forty percent of children who reported being attacked or bullied at school were aged 13–15 years and 50% overall reported being bullied at school. Baglivio and Epps found that among child perpetrators of violence are children who have themselves experienced physical violence and unpleasant treatment.5 This may cause them to normalize the idea that violent behavior is a natural characteristic and to become accustomed to it. The results also showed that 45% to 90% of teenage violence perpetrators had witnessed violence and experienced trauma due to violent event.6 The problem of adolescents becoming perpetrators of violence requires maximum attention and guidance from all parties. It is not impossible that in the future adversity and obstacles to child development will cause more complicated problems. There are concrete steps that must be taken to reduce cases of violence against children, such as health promotion, stress management training for parents and support from the Jakarta Regional Government so that children’s rights are protected.

Conclusions: Adolescents who fail to fulfill their developmental tasks tend to be submissive when facing obstacles in adulthood, they may choose practical paths to obtain certain conveniences and pleasures, and often impose their wills and try to achieve their purposes by any mean. Constitution number 23 from 2002 regarding child protection explains that children are the next generation who are the successors of the nation’s ideals who have a strategic role and have the potential to ensure the sustainability of the existence of the nation and state in the future. Data from BPS estimates the number of Indonesian children in 2018 was 33% of the total population estimate (88,312,971 for ages 0-18 years), of these 59% were male. The potential for the young generation in Indonesia in the future is great, and the number of cases of violence involving children and adolescents is danger. Overseas pediatric nurses have long played a role in handling violence in children. In a study conducted in Sweden, nurses aged 35-62 years served practiced child health care had work experience ranging from 10 to 41 years of pediatric specialization and...
tended to make more intensive visits to families who are aware considered vulnerable in fostering violent behavior in children. The results of this study proven to reduce the occurrence of violent behavior in children, both by the child's parents and by the children themselves to their friends at school. The facts show how important the role of nurses is, among others, because nurses often interact with children and families, both in primary and secondary health services. Further research is needed to improve the ability of nurses to deal with violent behavior among adolescents.

The approach to identifying and preventing violence in children has been running with a multidisciplinary approach where all professionals contribute to the aim of keeping children away from violent behavior. Nurses are in a strategic position to contribute toward protecting adolescents from violent behavior. Lines, Hutton, and Grant published research describing the experiences of nurses in child abuse, but this research needs to be further synthesized to determine at more pivotal role of nurses in dealing with adolescent violence perpetrators. Therefore, researchers felt it was important to choose a topic related to the motivation of child abuse offenders.

**Design and Methods**

This study used a qualitative research design with a descriptive phenomenology approach. The study was conducted over 5 months (January–May 2020). The sampling used purposive sampling technique on adolescents who were male perpetrator who were undergoing coaching at the Child Development Prison (LPKA) Jakarta. The inclusion criteria for the participants were adolescents aged 12–18 years who are undergoing coaching due to their violent behavior, were able to speak Indonesian well, and were willing to participate in research. The recruitment process began by selecting the names of potential participants through the LPKA coach (key person) who dealt directly with the participants on a daily basis. The key person in this study was the student guidance staff at Child Special Development Institution Jakarta. The number of samples taken in this study was at least 3–10 participants. A sample of 10 participants could be reduced if there was a realization when conducting interviews that data saturation had been met.

The research instrument was the researcher himself with the required tools: new interviews, field notes and a recording device. The data was collected by means of semi-structured interviews and observations were documented by making field notes. At the time of the interview, the researcher used a recording device that had been previously agreed by the participants. The researcher explained that during the interview the participants would be consistently summoned using the code P1, P2 and so on. The interview that was applied was a semi-structured interview with open questions. This semi-structured interview provides greater freedom and flexibility in answering questions.

Interviews with each participant were planned to last 40–60 min to gather data about the experiences of youth perpetrators of violence who underwent coaching. The interview was concluded after the researcher got a complete picture of the participants’ experiences in accordance with the research objectives. The results of the interviews were clarified again to the participants at the second meeting to verify and maintain the credibility of the data. Based on the Pender Theory, the researcher asked several questions during a new interview, which were based on interviews that had already been compiled. The non-verbal responses of the participants and the interview situation were also documented in field notes. Data analysis used a template analysis model and the Colaizzi method. The validity and reliability of the results of this study are based on credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability.

Participants in this study are a vulnerable group who need extra protection because they fall into the age group of children. The researcher explained at the beginning of the interview that participant volunteering was needed because this research was conducted under a social institution. Researchers also maintain self-safety by observing the nature of participants who have a history of violent behavior by asking the LPKA for help to facilitate access to help when an unwanted situation occurs.

**Results**

The demographic of the participants showed that they were between 14 and 16 years of age. The length of detention varied from 1–5 years. All participants were male. The characteristics described in detail in Table 1. The themes found were i) unsafe environmental conditions; ii) unpleasant past events; iii) childhood trauma; and iv) solidarity with peers or associations. A literature review is in line with the results of this research on adolescents, it is revealed that the factors that make adolescents engage in violent behavior are witnessing crime or violence in their environment (an unsafe environment), having experienced abuse or neglect in the family (unpleasant past events). (as well as opportunities to engage in acts of violence in life (solidarity between peers or associations).

**Theme 1. Unsafe environmental conditions**

This theme reveals that participants internalize the direct influence of their environmental situation and this can create an urge to become perpetrators of violence. Participants also felt a lack of protection from security forces in their environment which emboldened them to indirectly engage in violent behavior. This information was conveyed by the participants in the following statements:

“This place is a densely populated settlement, Ma’am” (P1) (P3) (P5) (P11).

“How many times did this happen ... so inter-village quarrels often occurs in this area” (P2).

“The name is the new market area, ma’am. That place is a densely populated settlement and the activity there is selling clothes” (P5) (P6).

“The average occupation of the residents around there is labor, laborers from out of town or overseas ... but it’s noisy so they can’t take a break during the day” (P7).

“The area of Bangka Raya, Mampang, South Jakarta is prone to clashes, Ma’am” (P9).

**Theme 2. Unpleasant past event**

This theme illustrates that before entering LPKA and being involved in various acts of violence, they experienced a dark period in their lives, both with in their families and at school. The exis-
tence of unpleasant experiences that leave a mark in the hearts and minds of children and are unforgettable during their lifetime can be a motivation for adolescents to themselves become perpetrators of violence. This information was conveyed by participants in the following statement:

“My friend was splashed with sulfuric acid by a group of motorcycle gangs some time ago, Ma’am” (P1).

“My school was almost burned down during a brawl in the second grade of Junior High School” (P1).

“I was abandoned by my mother when I was 9 years old and at 16 years old by my father” (P2).

“I want to go back to school but I can’t work to pay for my school fees” (P2).

“Even though I didn’t go to school, I worked as dishwasher at a Pecel Lele Stall” (P2).

“Mother died since 2012 and father 2017” (P2).

“The incident took place during the New Year so the children did not go to school” (P3).

“An old grudge that had not been erased so when I saw a person being stabbed my emotions immediately ignited” (P3).

“My friend Yoga’s revenge when invited to a fight” (P4).

“Schooling is too costly, all my brothers and sisters dropped out of school” (P7).

“I was still in school when I was arrested. I was closer to the home economic teacher than my friends” (P7).

“At that time there was a mass brawl that involved violence, at that time I was only 13 years old ... I was scared because I worked singing and selling on buses” (P10).

“Riders on five motorbikes, assaulted the victim who was walking” (P13).

Theme 3. Childhood trauma

Trauma is an event that occurs psychologically and causes mental injury to adolescents who experience it. The trauma resulting from a brief event but with a direct impact on the participant will always be remembered by the participant. The participant has been exposed to behavior that makes him psychologically injured, which foments the desire to repeat it in a different situation. This information was conveyed by participants in the following statements:

“He was given a drink mixed with medicine when he was in the third grade of junior high school so that the client became more reckless and courageous” (P1).

“Been bullied” said a pupil while still in school” (P1).

“My brother went to Cipinang prison for murder” (P3).

“Smoking from grade three up to now because it gives the impression that they can earn their own money” (P4).

“Once someone gave me drugs but I remember my mother’s message was not to do drugs” (P4).

“In Jelambar, I was beaten by a friend but as long as I didn’t get too hot” (P4).

“I stutter, Ma’am ... I was once said to be stuttering at school” (P6).

“Many people say that I only went to elementary and junior high school ... I can only pray that the people who speak ill of me will one day get sick” (P6).

“There were friends who tarnished my parents to the point where I got pissed off, friends, and other people asked me to fight four times with different people until both my eyes were swollen” (P6).

“I had a brawl during the holy month of Ramadan when I was in the second grade of Junior High School. I had wounds on my body that made me hold a grudge against the perpetrator. If I see someone who makes a mistake, I want to fight it out” (P8).

“Every day playing with the children in the park and chatting with those whom are not in school” (P10).

“Trading in candy and nuts from 8-5 in the afternoon with an average net income of 80 thousand at the terminal” (P11).

“When I was six years old, my father was imprisoned in Cipinang until 2022 for murder” (P11).

“Since I was little, I didn’t know where my mother went and my father never showed me her photos” (P12).

“According to my father, I was difficult to bring up” (P12).

Theme 4. Solidarity with peers or associate

Most of the participant aware teenagers who came from broken families and lacked proper parental care, an unable environmental situation. These factors encourage adolescents to seek communities where they have the same interests and goals even though they are not aware that their behavior has a negative impact on others.

“At first, I was invited by a friend but refused, but when I saw my friend stabbed, I got into a fight” (P13).

“Invited by a playmate who was caught at that time” (P4).

“Before I came, there had been a fight, so I joined (invited by Yoga Sultana) instigated by my friend from childhood” (P4).

Table 1. The characteristic of participants (n=13).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Age (year)</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Care giver</th>
<th>Criminal case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Persecution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Junior high school</td>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>Beatings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>Beatings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Beatings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Junior high school</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Persecution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>Brawl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Junior high Scholl</td>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>Brawl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Aunty</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Senior high school</td>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>Brawl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Junior high school</td>
<td>Beggar</td>
<td>Violent theft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>Violent theft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Violent theft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>Parent</td>
<td>Violent theft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adolescents who experience physical or mental abuse, harassment or bullying and are neglected with in the social and family environment, show significantly violent behavior which causes quarrels between residents.7 When they do something and even act against the law. The combination of external and internal factors found in this research theme systematically shapes adolescents to become perpetrators of violence.

Conclusions

This study involved 13 adolescent participants who had a history of violent behavior. The age range of participants was between
Researchers when interviewing participants who first asked for permission through an informed consent signed by a student caregiver, in this case a nurse who had previously interviewed male adolescents who were given orally about the research objectives, was because the protocol was quite strict so that participants had to be asked first from in custody by duty officers so that participants did not want to follow LPKA procedures before they can meet and can provide explanations from researchers directly.

References

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