

The Perspective of Family Functionality on Juvenile Delinquency Among Female Motorcycle Gangs

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Abstract

Motorcycle gangs are no longer exclusively associated with male dominance; they have increasingly involved females as well. The actions of female motorcycle gangs have become a growing concern due to their involvement in violent behaviors such as assaults, fights, and illegal street racing. Family functionality plays a crucial role in preventing adolescents from engaging in delinquent behavior, especially among members of female motorcycle gangs. This study aims to examine the relationship between family functionality and juvenile delinquency among female motorcycle gang members. The sample consisted of 40 female motorcycle gang members in Pekanbaru, selected using a saturated sampling technique. Data were collected using two scales: the Family Assessment Device, which was adapted into Indonesian by the researcher through a forward translation technique, and the Self-Reported Delinquency Scale, which had previously been adapted into Indonesian. The results show a significant negative correlation between family functionality and juvenile delinquency among female motorcycle gang members ($r = -0.487$; $p = 0.00$; $p < 0.01$). This indicates that higher family functionality is associated with lower levels of juvenile delinquency among female motorcycle gang members. Conversely, lower family functionality is associated with higher levels of delinquency in this group.

Keywords: Family Functionality, Juvenile Delinquency, Female Motorcycle Gangs



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Introduction

Adolescence is a transitional period between childhood and adulthood, during which significant changes occur biologically, intellectually, psychosocially, and economically. During this stage, individuals reach sexual and physical maturity, develop advanced reasoning abilities, and gain the capacity to make decisions regarding education and occupation (Diorarta & Mustikasari, 2020).

Juvenile delinquency is a social phenomenon that has become increasingly concerning in various regions of Indonesia. According to Unayah and Sabarisman (2015), juvenile delinquency can be defined as deviant behavior performed by adolescents that disrupts their own well-being and that of others. This phenomenon of juvenile delinquency shows an increasing trend and a variety of forms within society (Sumara et al., 2017).

One notable form of juvenile delinquency that has captured public attention is involvement in motorcycle gangs. Motorcycle gangs represent a form of juvenile delinquency that has shown an increase in both numbers and violence. Research conducted by Rahmadani and Jailani (2023) shows that the activities of motorcycle gangs involve adolescents in criminal acts such as illegal racing, fighting, and assault, which cause public unrest. Not only male adolescents, but female adolescents have also become active participants in motorcycle gang activities, demonstrating a shift in gender roles within this form of juvenile delinquency (Fajar, 2018).

The phenomenon of motorcycle gangs among adolescents has become an increasingly concerning social issue in various regions of Indonesia, including in Karawang. Motorcycle gangs are informal groups consisting of young people with a shared interest in riding motorcycles in groups (Yusuf, 2019). Motorcycle gangs engage in several activities, such as blood donation (Nurdin & Saputra, 2019), aiding victims of natural disasters, renovating public facilities, and offering compensation programs for the underprivileged (Putri & Suyatno, 2020). They also provide skill training, such as motorcycle repair or welding, to help members and local residents improve their competencies and job opportunities (Anggara & Suryawati, 2021). However, aside from these positive activities, there are also negative actions that lead to aggressive behavior, such as illegal street racing, disregarding traffic regulations, and endangering other road users (Hidayat & Akbar, 2019). Members of motorcycle gangs are also often involved in vandalism, damaging public facilities and causing material losses for society (Pratama & Yuliastuti, 2020). Furthermore, gang-related fights frequently escalate into violent physical confrontations, which can result in fatalities (Nurdin & Saputra, 2018).

Members of motorcycle gangs are also involved in substance abuse, which can trigger aggressive behavior and increase the risk of criminal activities (Putri & Suyatno, 2019). They are often seen engaging in drunkenness and extorting money from vulnerable citizens, particularly those who are economically and socially disadvantaged (Anggara & Suryawati, 2021). Involvement in such negative activities can have detrimental effects on adolescent development, both physically, psychologically, and socially. It can trigger aggressive behaviors and difficulties in adapting to broader societal environments (Dwijayanti & Coralia, 2019). The presence of motorcycle gangs in urban areas has led to negative impacts on the community, including creating insecurity for residents in areas where these gangs operate (Anggara & Suryawati, 2020). Fights between motorcycle gangs disrupt public order and peace, and can trigger broader social conflicts (Nurdin & Saputra, 2018).

The functioning of the family plays a vital role in shaping adolescent behavior. According to El-Bagiz and Kinanthi (2022), a well-functioning family can enhance the quality of life for adolescents, particularly those from low socioeconomic backgrounds. This study indicates that optimal family functions contribute to the psychological well-being of adolescents.

Effective communication within the family is also crucial in preventing juvenile delinquency. Hastuti (2023) found that good communication between parents and children can enhance the child's self-esteem and reduce juvenile delinquency. Conversely, poor communication within the family can increase the likelihood of deviant behavior among adolescents.

The socioeconomic status of the family also influences adolescent behavior. Poipoi (2023) states that adolescents from families with low socioeconomic status are more vulnerable to delinquency due to limited resources and environmental pressures. Adolescents' involvement in motorcycle gangs is often linked to their search for identity and a need for social acceptance. Sinaga (2019) in his research in Pekanbaru revealed that strong social identity within a motorcycle gang community can influence adolescent behavior, both positively and negatively.

Motorcycle gangs are groups of adolescents united by common factors such as background, school, or region. Their members, known as gangsters, are recognized for their disruptive habits and rule-breaking behavior. Their primary activity is riding motorcycles together (Sari, 2014). Furthermore, peer influence is a significant factor in the rise of juvenile delinquency. As Sutherland asserts, criminal behavior is learned, not innate. Therefore, it is essential to pay attention to the peer associations of adolescents (Suratmi, 2012). Mass media often depict motorcycle gangs as groups with negative cultures. They are involved in various criminal actions, such as robbery and murder, which cause societal unrest across Indonesia (Adhitama, A, 2017).

The increase in the number of motorcycle gangs is also associated with the rapid growth of motorcycle use in Indonesia. According to the "Statistik Indonesia 2023" report released by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in late 2022, there are approximately 125.3 million motorcycles in operation across Indonesia. This number is distributed across 20 provinces, including East Java (20.7 million units); Central Java (17.5 million units); Jakarta (17.3 million units); West Java (13.4 million units);

North Sumatra (6.3 million units); Bali (3.9 million units); South Sulawesi (3.89 million units); Riau/Kepri (3.6 million units); Lampung (3.4 million units); South Sumatra (3.3 million units); East Nusa Tenggara (889.6 thousand units); North Sulawesi (848.2 thousand units); Southeast Sulawesi (813.3 thousand units); Gorontalo (426.2 thousand units); Papua (416.0 thousand units); West Sulawesi (357.4 thousand units); West Papua (319.9 thousand units); Maluku (306.2 thousand units); North Maluku (292.8 thousand units); and North Kalimantan (159.8 thousand units) (Ahdiat, 2023).

This behavior can be seen as a form of collective deviance, where a sense of injustice and marginalization experienced by the members leads them to act aggressively and brutally. While imprisoning them may suppress their anarchic actions in the short term, a more permanent solution requires a deeper understanding of the root causes (Kusuma, 2018).

From a gender perspective, the involvement of women in motorcycle gangs can be seen as a form of resistance against traditional gender norms. Nilan (2016) found that women in motorcycle gangs often adopt behaviors considered masculine to gain recognition and status within the group.

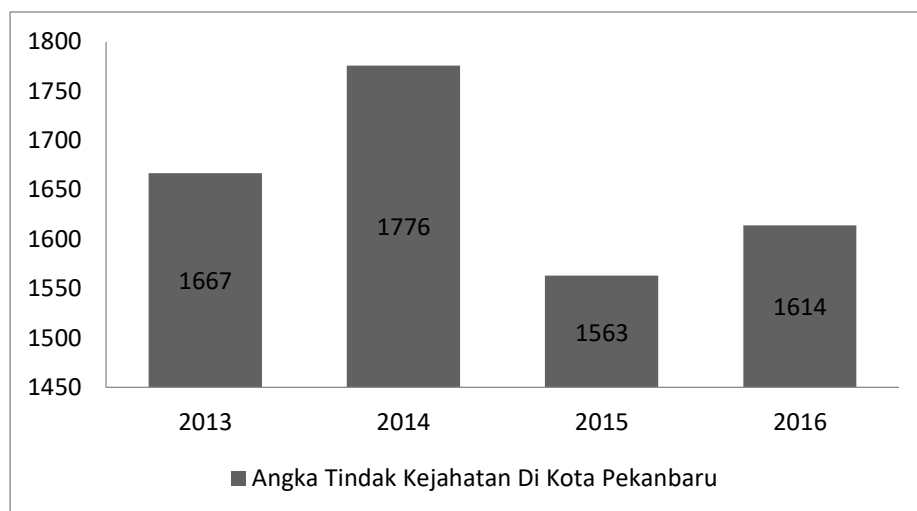
Motorcycle gang activities can negatively impact public security and order. Samosir (2022), in his legal analysis, highlighted that the involvement of children in motorcycle gangs can lead to criminal acts that disturb society.

To address this issue, a comprehensive approach is needed. Research by Anggraini and Zulaicha (2021) shows that interventions involving families, schools, and communities together can be effective in preventing juvenile delinquency. Programs focused on strengthening family functions and character education have been proven to help reduce juvenile delinquency.

The functioning of the family with the involvement of adolescent girls in motorbike gangs. A deeper understanding of this dynamic is expected to provide significant contributions to the development of prevention and intervention programs that effectively address juvenile delinquency issues, particularly in the context of female motorbike gangs.

Based on data from the Statistics Bureau of Pekanbaru City, the crime rate in Pekanbaru has fluctuated from 2013 to 2016, as shown in the following data:

Figure 1.
Crime Rates in Pekanbaru City



Source: Central Statistics Agency 2016, 2017

Based on the data above, it can be seen that in 2013, there were 1,667 criminal cases in Pekanbaru. This number increased in 2014 to 1,776 cases, then decreased in 2015 to 1,563 cases, and rose again to 1,614 cases in 2016.

Kartono (2014) stated that juvenile delinquency is a form of social pathology among adolescents caused by a type of social neglect, leading youth to develop deviant behavior. One of the most concerning forms of juvenile delinquency is the misconduct carried out by motorcycle gang groups.

Mappiare (2006) defines gangs in developmental psychology as associations with negative connotations, consisting of adolescents who adhere to deviant value systems. These gangs often claim specific territories that are off-limits to outsiders according to their own rules and tend to engage in behavior that harms others.

According to Chaplin (2006), a gang is a social unit made up of individuals who share common interests or objectives. While gangs can include people from various age groups, they are generally found among children or students and are characterized by antisocial views and activities.

Seventy percent of juvenile delinquent acts committed by motorcycle gang members involve robbery, mugging, and assault, primarily carried out by individuals aged 17 to 30. Furthermore, the number of male adolescents involved in gang-related crimes is estimated to be fifty times higher than that of female adolescents, as girls are more often involved in risky sexual behaviors, suffer from mental health disorders, or run away from home (Kartono, 2014).

Over time, motorcycle gangs have become not only associated with male roles but have also begun to involve females. Gangs originally emerged as playgroups that operated collectively to seek thrilling new experiences and emotional stimulation. However, these groups eventually turned wild and uncontrollable, leading to violent and criminal actions (Kartono, 2014).

In 2008, law enforcement agencies in the United States estimated that approximately 280 to 520 Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMGs) existed across the country, with a total of around 20,000 confirmed members (National Gang Intelligence Center, 2009). Although OMGs are known for their secrecy regarding organizational structures, they are also notorious for their involvement in criminal activities, including drug and firearm trafficking, violent offenses, money laundering, theft, prostitution, gambling, and extortion (NGIC, 2009). The emergence of motorcycle gangs typically begins with a group of teenagers engaged in illegal street racing and thrill-seeking behavior during the late-night hours on public roads. Once the group is formed, emotional bonds among members strengthen, accompanied by a desire to showcase themselves as part of the biker community (Atika, 2015).

In Pekanbaru, motorcycle gangs are divided into two factions: Panam and Kota. The Panam faction includes gangs such as XTC, Laser (Ladies Sexy Road)—a female-only motorcycle gang with 100 members—Sinchan, Keparat, BMR (Benteng Merah), B2R (Black Baron), and Atit Abang, a female-dominated gang affiliated with XTC. Meanwhile, the Kota faction consists of gangs frequently involved in disturbances, such as Ghost Night, Sobex (Sobat Extreme), Lexi (Ladies Erex), L2N (Lajang-Lajang Nekat), Astec, and Opsi (Viva, 2013).

Various delinquent acts have been committed by female motorcycle gangs, including assault by the "Cewek Macho Performance" gang in Denpasar, illegal street racing, group beatings, fights, and gambling. These violent acts sometimes involve the use of sharp weapons, resulting in serious injuries—as experienced by a vocational high school student in Pekanbaru. Other cases include theft at a clothing store by the "Jepang" motorcycle gang, with three out of the six perpetrators identified as female. In addition to retail theft, acts of vandalism such as damaging internet cafes have also been carried out by female motorcycle gangs, notably the Laser gang in Pekanbaru (Tempo, 2012; Antaranews, 2012; Merdeka, 2017; Viva, 2013).

Most adolescents involved in delinquent gangs are known for wearing distinctive or provocative uniforms, having unique hairstyles, frequenting places associated with vice—such as brothels—and engaging in drinking, drug use, gambling, and acts of public disorder. These include vandalism, reckless behavior, illegal street racing, gang fights, assaults, robbery, mugging, looting

Family functionality refers to the ability of a family to provide affection, protection, supervision, and identity to its members. The family has two primary functions: internally, it offers

psychosocial protection to its members, and externally, it transmits cultural values across generations. Conflicts accompanied by inconsistent disciplinary practices play an important role in determining whether a teenager becomes involved in delinquent behavior or not (Lestari, 2012; Larid et al., Bor, McGee & Fagan, Farrington in Santrock, 2012).

The family can act as a shield against negative peer influence, and the most crucial prevention of juvenile delinquency lies in maintaining family unity and harmony (Gao, Yu & Ng, 2013; Sarwono, 2013). Research conducted by Nisar, Ullah, Ali, and Alam (2015) found that factors contributing to juvenile delinquency include illiteracy, with most delinquent acts committed by those aged 15-18, coming from low-income families, and being vulnerable to poor peer relationships.

According to Sudarsono (2015), children from broken homes—those who have lost one or both parents through death, divorce, or long-term absence—may experience negative effects on their development. In addition, children from quasi-broken homes—where both parents are still present, but due to their individual busyness, are unable to give sufficient attention to their children—may also be at risk of engaging in delinquent behaviors.

Kethineni et al. (2021) explain that parents who spoil their children or treat them as insignificant can negatively affect the child's personality development. Warm, responsive parents with realistic expectations can enhance a child's self-esteem, while perfectionist, critical, overly controlling or overprotective, neglectful parents, or those who fail to provide consistent rules and feedback, can lower the child's self-esteem (Rusdjiana, in Muniriyanto & Suharman, 2014).

Adolescents' character is a reflection of the parenting style they receive from their environment, especially their parents. Improper parenting can lead to the development of negative personality traits, whereas proper parenting fosters positive behavior. This emphasizes the significant influence of family functionality on juvenile delinquency (Muniriyanto & Suharman, 2014; Gao, Yu & Ng, 2013). Based on the aforementioned phenomena, it can be concluded that the role of the family greatly influences adolescent development. When family functions are not well-executed, negative behaviors such as those found in motorcycle gang activities can emerge. The increasing number of female members in such gangs and the delinquent behaviors they engage in have prompted the researcher to further explore this issue from the perspective of family functionality.

Literature Review

Juvenile delinquency is a form of social pathology among adolescents, often arising from social neglect, which leads youths to develop deviant behaviors. One particularly concerning form of juvenile delinquency is that which is committed by members of motorcycle gangs.

Today, motorcycle gangs are no longer exclusively associated with males but have also expanded to include females. Initially, gangs emerged as peer groups seeking excitement and new experiences, engaging in stimulating activities to fulfill their curiosity. However, over time, these groups have evolved into wild and uncontrollable collectives, often involved in violence and criminal acts (Kartono, 2013).

There are numerous factors that contribute to the emergence of juvenile delinquency. According to Kartono (2013), as well as Neupane and Uprety (2021), such behavior is often the result of a mass education system that fails to emphasize character and personality development. Additionally, the lack of parental and adult efforts in instilling moral and religious values, along with the insufficient cultivation of social responsibility in adolescents, also play a significant role.

A well-functioning family plays a critical role in the lives of adolescents. According to Lestari (2012), family functionality refers to the ability of a family to provide affection, protection, and a sense of identity for its members. Families serve important functions for the sustainability of society across generations. Cross-cultural studies have identified two primary family functions: internal, which offers psychosocial protection, and external, which ensures the transmission of cultural values to the next generation.

Research conducted by Saputra (2017) found a negative correlation between family functionality and juvenile delinquency among students at SMKN 4 Pekanbaru. Additionally, a study

by Mursafitri, Herlina, and Safri (2015) revealed a significant relationship between the affective function of the family and adolescent delinquent behavior.

Amanah, Rusli, and Tanzil (2016) identified three main sources contributing to juvenile delinquency: the family environment, the community environment, and the school environment. Therefore, family functionality is considered one of the most crucial factors influencing adolescent behavior.

The family environment also includes the role of the father. Research by Zuhairah and Tatar (2016) demonstrated a negative relationship between paternal involvement in parenting and juvenile delinquency. One particularly influential aspect of fatherly involvement is the enforcement of discipline. A father's willingness to supervise his child can significantly reduce the likelihood of behavioral problems during adolescence.

Raharjo, Humaedi, and Taftazani (2012) found that family-related factors can encourage adolescents to engage in negative behavior. Most of these problems are rooted in a lack of attention, neglect, and poor control within the family, such as ineffective rules at home or a lack of structure due to absent or weak regulations. Thus, the relationship between family functionality and juvenile delinquency is an important topic that warrants further examination.

Methods

This study is designed using a quantitative research method. The population of this research consists of 40 female motorcycle gang members in Pekanbaru. The novelty of this study lies in the specific use of female motorcycle gang members as research subjects, which, to the best of the researcher's knowledge, has not been previously addressed in past studies.

The sampling technique used in this research is the saturated sampling technique, due to the relatively small number of subjects. Data collection is carried out through the use of questionnaires.

The measurement instrument used in this study was developed by the researcher through the adaptation of the McMaster Family Assessment Device (FAD) by Epstein, Baldwin, and Bishop (1983) to measure the variable of family functioning. The instrument was adapted using the forward translation method. Forward translation is a method used to adapt a test instrument from the original language into a target language, after which both versions are evaluated by translators (Hambleton, 2005).

The data analysis technique used is Pearson's Product Moment correlation. This analysis aims to examine the relationship between family functioning and juvenile delinquency among female motorcycle gang members.

Results and Discussion

1. Results

The demographic data of the research sample are presented in detail in Table 4.1 below:

Table 2.
Description of Research Subjects

Demographic Data Details	f	%	
Age	15 Years	3	7,5
	16 Years	8	20
	17 Years	16	40
	18 Years	10	25
	19 Years	2	5
	20 Years	1	2,5
Residence	Living with parents	8	20
	Live somewhere else	32	80

Last education	SD	11	27,5
	SMP	20	50
	SMA/SMK	9	22,5
Work	Student	6	15
	Doesn't work	34	85

Based on Table 2 above, it is known that the majority of the research sample were 17 years old (40%), lived in a different residence (80%), had a junior high school education (50%), and were unemployed (85%).

Research Data Description

Based on the collected research data, the description of the data includes both hypothetical and empirical scores. These scores consist of the maximum score, minimum score, mean, and standard deviation for each research scale.

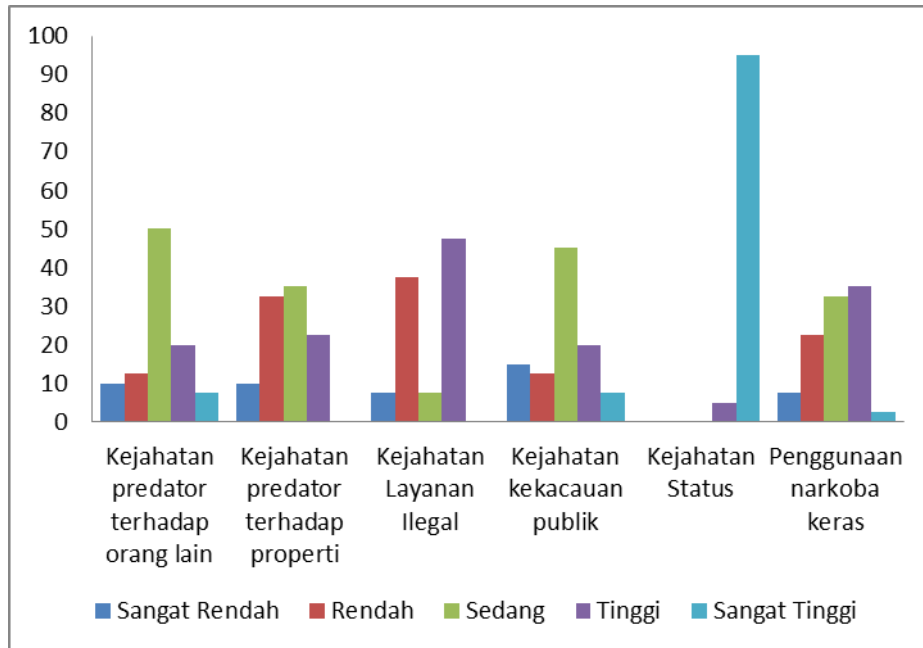
To identify the levels of family functioning and juvenile delinquency based on the hypothetical and empirical scores, refer to Table 4.2 below:

Tabel 3.
Deskripsi Data Penelitian

Variabel Penelitian	Skor x yang diperoleh (Empirik)				Skor x yang dimungkinkan (Hipotetik)			
	X_{min}	X_{max}	Rata-rata	SD	X_{min}	X_{max}	Rata-rata	SD
Keberfungsian Keluarga	76	174	129,53	24,38 9	53	212	132,5	26, 5
Kenakalan Remaja	103	221	169,75	30,64 2	47	235	141	31, 33

Table 3 generally illustrates that the levels of family functioning and juvenile delinquency among female motorcycle gang members vary based on the empirical scores obtained. For the family functioning variable, the empirical score range was between 76 and 174. For the juvenile delinquency variable, the score range was between 103 and 221.

The descriptive results also provide a comparison between the empirical scores obtained by the subjects and the possible scores (hypothetical). For the family functioning variable, the hypothetical mean score was 132.5, which is higher than the empirical mean score of 129.53. Meanwhile, for the juvenile delinquency variable, the hypothetical mean score was 141, which is lower than the empirical mean score of 169.75.



Picture 1. Histogram Analysis Based on Aspects of Juvenile Delinquency

Based on the histogram analysis of juvenile delinquency aspects, it can be concluded that the most prominent forms of delinquent behavior among female motorcycle gang members fall into the high and very high categories. The first highly rated aspect is illegal service offenses, which includes behaviors such as engaging in prostitution, selling illegal drugs, and purchasing or providing alcohol to minors. The second is hard drug use, involving substances such as amphetamines, barbiturates, hallucinogens, heroin, and cocaine.

The aspect categorized as very high is status offenses, which includes behaviors such as running away from home, engaging in sexual activity, alcohol consumption, and truancy. In contrast, the remaining three aspects – predatory crimes against individuals, predatory crimes against property, and public disorder offenses – were rated as moderate in terms of behavior level among the female gang members.

Data Analysis Results

Before conducting the hypothesis test, assumption testing was carried out to fulfill the requirements of parametric analysis. The assumption tests included normality and linearity tests, as well as hypothesis testing on the sample.

Normality Test

The normality test was conducted to assess whether the data are normally distributed. If the significance value (p) > 0.05, the data are considered to follow a normal distribution. In this study, normality testing was performed on two scales: the juvenile delinquency scale and the family functioning scale.

Using SPSS version 17.0 for Windows, the normality test for the juvenile delinquency scale yielded a p-value of 0.231 ($p > 0.05$), indicating that the data distribution is normal. The normality test for the family functioning scale yielded a p-value of 0.987 ($p > 0.05$), indicating that this data set also follows a normal distribution. A clearer depiction of the normality of each variable group is presented as follows:

Tabel 4.
Hasil Uji Asumsi Normalitas
One Sample Kolmogrov-Smirnov Test

Variabel	Skor KS-Z	P	Keterangan
Kenakalan Remaja	1,039	0,231 (p>0,05)	Normal
Keberfungsian Keluarga	0,450	0,987 (p>0,05)	Normal

Linearity Test

The linearity test was conducted to determine whether there is a linear relationship between the independent and dependent variables, namely between permissive parenting style and self-regulation. The linearity test used the significance value (p) of the F value (Linearity). If the significance value (p) of the F (Linearity) is less than 0.05, it indicates a linear relationship between the variables. However, if the significance value (p) is greater than 0.05, the relationship is considered non-linear. This test was conducted at a 5% level of significance.

The results of the linearity test showed an F (Linearity) value of 32.733 with a significance level of $p = 0.002$ ($p < 0.05$). These results indicate that the relationship between the two variables is linear.

Based on the results of the normality and linearity assumption tests described above, the data in this study meet the requirements for conducting parametric tests. Therefore, the hypothesis test in this study can be continued using the correlation analysis method.

Hypothesis Test

Based on the results of the correlation test to examine the hypothesis in this study, it was found that there is a significant negative relationship between family functioning and juvenile delinquency in female motorcycle gangs. The analysis revealed a correlation coefficient of -0.487 (**) with a p-value of 0.001 ($p < 0.05$). This indicates a negative relationship between family functioning and juvenile delinquency in female motorcycle gangs, meaning that as the family functioning score increases, the juvenile delinquency score in female motorcycle gangs decreases. Thus, the data analysis supports the hypothesis in this study, and the hypothesis is accepted as one of the conclusions of the research.

2. Discussion

The results of this study show a significant negative relationship between family functioning and juvenile delinquency in female motorcycle gangs. The acceptance of this hypothesis indicates that family functioning can be considered one of the factors influencing juvenile delinquency in female motorcycle gangs. The strength of this relationship is evident with the correlation coefficient (r) of -0.487 and $p = 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$). Furthermore, the analysis of the relationship between family functioning and various aspects of juvenile delinquency also demonstrates a significant negative relationship.

Based on the correlation coefficient of $r = -0.487$, it shows a negative relationship between family functioning and juvenile delinquency in female motorcycle gangs. This is also consistent with the analysis of family functioning and various aspects of juvenile delinquency, which also indicates a significant negative relationship. Thus, the conclusion drawn from this analysis is that the higher the family functioning, the lower the juvenile delinquency in female motorcycle gangs. Conversely, the lower the family functioning, the higher the juvenile delinquency in female motorcycle gangs.

This is in line with Willis (2014), Sumari, M., Baharudin, D. F., Yahya, F., & Abu Shahim, M. R. (2022), who stated that a family unable to fulfill psychological needs such as attention and affection causes children to feel bored and lose meaning in their existence within the family. They lose someone to confide in, such as feelings of disappointment, conflict, stress, and so on, making

them more likely to seek out others for emotional support, such as joining groups with their peers, which can lead to juvenile delinquency.

This is further supported by the analysis of aspects of juvenile delinquency, which indicates that one of the delinquent behaviors exhibited by female motorcycle gang members is seen in the aspect of illegal services. This suggests that the youth may redirect their frustration and disappointment by engaging in prostitution, selling illegal drugs, or buying and providing alcohol for minors (Song, F., Li, R., Wang, W., & Zhang, S., 2022).

Additionally, the analysis based on aspects of juvenile delinquency also shows that youth may engage in hard drug use such as amphetamines, barbiturates, hallucinogens, heroin, and cocaine. Furthermore, a more dangerous form of redirection can be seen in status offenses, where youth may engage in runaway behavior, sexual activity, alcohol use, and truancy.

According to Kartono (2014), juvenile delinquency is caused by mass education that does not emphasize character and personality development, a lack of effort from parents and adults in instilling morality and religious beliefs in youth, and insufficient development of social responsibility among youth. The increase in juvenile delinquency behaviors in female motorcycle gangs is associated with the dysfunction of family systems, which is supported by research by Mursafitri, Herlina, and Safri (2015), which found a significant relationship between family affective functioning and juvenile delinquency behaviors.

Amanah, Rusli, and Tanzil (2016) found that the factors contributing to juvenile delinquency primarily come from the family environment, followed by the community environment and the school environment. Therefore, the role and function of the family are crucial in determining the behavior and future life of adolescents (Rochaniningsih, 2014). Moreover, research by Armayati (2011) found that the aggression in youth is triggered by frustrations faced by adolescent members of motorcycle gangs, such as dissatisfaction with the family, unmet social demands, including parental expectations. This feeling of disappointment is manifested through the motorcycle gang as a way to express their identity and assert that their freedom cannot be constrained.

Conclusion

Based on the hypothesis testing results discussed in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that there is a significant negative relationship between family functioning and juvenile delinquency in female motorcycle gangs. Thus, it can be concluded that the higher the family functioning, the lower the juvenile delinquency in female motorcycle gangs. Conversely, the lower the family functioning, the higher the juvenile delinquency in female motorcycle gangs.

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