

## Factors in Teenagers' Decision Making to Become Punk

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### Abstract

Salusu (1996:47) defines decision-making as the process of choosing an alternative way of acting using an efficient method according to the situation. Adolescence, derived from the Latin word "adolescens," means growing or maturing into adulthood. This stage encompasses various dimensions, including mental, emotional, social, and physical maturity (Hurlock, 1980:206). Punk, as an ideology of rebellion and anti-establishment, encompasses diverse characteristics among its members, allowing a group to secure its identity and the unique traits of the punk community. In "Philosophy of Punk," Craig O'Hara (in Aini, 2010:26) mentions three definitions of Punk. This research aims to explore the decision-making processes and identity formation within the punk community. Utilizing a descriptive survey method with a quantitative approach, data were collected through an open-ended questionnaire. The technique of data analysis involved categorizing the respondents' answers, assigning numerical codes, and then entering them into a codebook. The findings revealed that punk community members rely on collective decision-making and shared values to reinforce their identity. This research provides valuable insights into the dynamics of adolescence and subcultural identity, contributing to a broader understanding of youth cultures.

**Keywords** | decision making, punk, teens.

### INTRODUCTION

Hurlock (1980) explains that when a teenager is no longer a child or an adult, if a teenager behaves like a child, he will be taught to "act according to his age" but if a teenager tries to behave like an adult, he is often accused of being "too big." for his pants" and was scolded for trying to act like an adult. Havighurst (in Mappiere, 2005:99) explains the tasks of adolescent development, including gaining emotional freedom from parents and other adults, choosing and preparing for a job or position, developing conceptual skills as citizens. who is commendable, behaves according to what is permitted by society, develops conscience values that are in accordance with the picture of the world obtained from adequate knowledge.

Recently, the rise of teenagers has manifested itself in punk communities spread throughout the world. Punk was present in Indonesia in the mid-90s through internet access, no different from what happened in other countries, in Indonesia Punk was considered a group of teenage troublemakers or just a loud music genre whose vocalists babbled incoherently (Utama, 2016). Handayani (2013) explains that punk is not a form of compulsion, they have to take to the streets and live on the streets. Punk is a form of life that they choose. Punk, which is different from other communities, has certain ideologies where "PUNK" comes from English, namely "Public United not Kingdom" which means the unity of a society outside the kingdom/government. In the media reports explained above, punk is a community with a high crime rate, as Chesney-Lind (in Santrock: 25) explains that the character of a community can contribute to delinquency. In a community with a high crime



rate, teenagers observe many models involved in criminal activities and what these individuals do gets appreciation from the community they join.

It doesn't stop there, the problem of punk children which often disturbs residents also occurs in Semarang, as reported by *criminalitas.com* (2015), residents reported it to the Semarang Police because the residents felt it was disturbing the order and comfort of the environment and ultimately arrested dozens of punk children who will soon be processed along with evidence of dozens of bottles of liquor.

Hendri Head of Batam City Satpol PP (in *Batampos.co.id*, 2016), the existence of punk children is a dilemma because there are so many of them and they are well coordinated. The number of punks in Batam itself reaches 300 people, but if they are raided, they will hide for 2 to 3 days, then reappear.

Other cities such as Bekasi even budget Rp. 250,000,000 just to provide guidance for punk children (*Republika.co.id*, 2013) because many punk children in Bekasi commit criminal acts. The city of Tanjungpinang itself considers that punks are haram as stated by the Mayor of Tanjungpinang (*www.tanjungpinang.co.id*), "Punks are haram in Tanjungpinang. We also anticipate how punk children will not increase. We prohibit it from spreading to children in Tanjungpinang."

Moran (2011) stated that some punk members were truly committed to a lifestyle of resistance. They are alienated from most causes, rebellious at home and school, and live on the streets engaging in illegal activities to survive. Keating (in Santrock, 2002:13) explains, sometimes teenagers may be blamed for their decisions in reality, such as joining a punk community where the majority of people consider punk to be a community with a bad image, of course making the decision to become a punk is also a problem because of their young age. can shape a person's life years later. Teenagers' decision making becomes a dilemma if teenagers choose to become punks even though society generally views punks as tending to do negative and criminal things, but many teenagers still choose to be punks as their identity.

Based on this, the researchers conducted a preliminary study to obtain initial data regarding the reasons they became punks. Results of interviews conducted by researchers during a punk concert in Jalan Sriwijaya, Semarang City on October 5, 2016, with a group of punk children consisting of 9 boys aged 16-19 years. revealed the reason why teenagers choose to become punks because they like the punk life, which is free but still maintains an attitude, has high solidarity, has its own rules, has an ideology that suits itself and especially likes punk music because its poetry highlights social criticism that is in line with it. their view of life.

The results of Handayani's research (2013) show that children's motivation for choosing to become members of the punk community can be divided into two types of motivation, namely internal motivation and external motivation. Internal motivation includes activities on the street, as a form of outlet for feelings of disappointment, wanting to seek attention or sensation, looking for a new atmosphere and a sense of comfort, many parents are rarely at home because they are busy at work, so they pay less attention to the whereabouts of their children, self-actualization, the child's positive view of the punk community, and a sense of solidarity. External motivation for children to choose to become

members of the punk community is the influence of the group environment or peers and holding associations.

The results of Akbar's research (2013) show that the factors that cause teenagers to decide to become punks include external factors including, lack of attention from family and the environment, the absence of instilling religious values by parents in their children, a feeling of being confined within the home. , the influence of friends in the punk community itself, and the neglectful attitude of parents. Internal factors include an interest in appearance and conformity with the ideology of the punk community and. self-will to be on the streets. These factors are not the only factors that trigger why teenagers decide to become punks.

Research conducted by Setiawan, (2013) shows that the influencing factors are internal interest, their concern for the lower classes and preserving the culture that has begun to be eroded by making music. The use of the calung musical instrument is one of the things that this community does even though it is in a punk outfit and in an environment with a group of punk children themselves.

The results of Mayasari's research (2013) focused on the decision-making process of women who became punk children, namely, some subjects went through the entire decision-making process, starting from assessing the problem, looking for alternative choices, considering alternative choices, making commitments, and preparing themselves to face feedback. Meanwhile, other subjects did not go through the entire decision-making process.

The results of previous research have not focused on decision-making factors, although they have touched on them to some extent, so with this research it is hoped that we can find out more deeply about the dominant factors that make teenagers make the decision to become punks. The subject of this research will focus on teenagers, the results of which will be in the form of data so that parties who will try to prevent and treat it can take appropriate efforts in responding to this phenomenon.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Decision-making**

Decision making or by another name decision making, Salusu (1996:47) defines decision making as the process of choosing an alternative way of acting with an efficient method according to the situation. Suharnan (2005:194) defines decision making as the process of choosing or determining various possibilities among uncertain situations.

### **Teenager**

Adolescence or also called adolescence in the original language comes from Latin adolescence which means to grow or grow to reach maturity. Actually, has a broad meaning, including mental, emotional, social and physical maturity (Hurlock, 1980:206). Adolescence itself is divided into two phases, namely early adolescence and late adolescence. Hurlock (1980:206) provides the dividing line for the beginning of adolescence, namely the age of 13 to 16/17 years and the end of adolescence at the age of 16/17 to 18 years because at that age individuals are said to be legally mature.



## **Punk**

Punk according to Annisa, et al. (2015) defines punk as an ideology of rebellion and anti-establishment, with a variety of characters from each member so that a group can gain security of self-identity and the characteristics of the punk community, while in "Philosophy of Punk", Craig O'Hara (in Aini, 2010:26) mentions three definitions of punk.

Setiawan (2012:11) defines punk as behavior that is born to fight dissatisfaction, anger and hatred towards something that is not appropriate (social, economic, political, cultural, even religious), especially against oppressive actions.

## **METHOD**

The researcher used this type of research using a descriptive survey method with a quantitative approach. The data collection method used by researchers is an open questionnaire. The data analysis technique used by researchers is categorization of respondents' answers, then they are coded numbers followed by entering them into a code book (Singarimbun & Effendi, 1989: 199).

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In this research, the population used is teenagers who are punks with the criteria, namely, teenagers aged 11-24 years who have joined punk and admit that punk is part of their identity. Using incidental sampling technique.

### **Cognitive Factors that Influence Adolescents Joining Punk**

Decision making is deliberately determining a choice from several alternatives to achieve a goal by considering the current situations. One of the personal factors that really influences a person in making decisions. Looking at the research findings, a person's cognitive factors that influence his decision to join punk are divided into 3, namely:

#### **1. Understanding**

According to teenagers, punk is self-actualization, freedom, a view of life, equality, a form of resistance to the government, a place to socialize, ethics and music.

#### **2. Confidence**

According to teenagers, they believe in punk as a decision that must be chosen because interpersonal ties within punk are close, they get comfort and a sense of security, they try to be independent, they have a positive image of punk, they predict the achievement of goals in the future, they channel their thoughts and personal interests.

#### **3. Awareness**

Teenagers are aware that they decide to join punk because of positive activities, channeling ideas, liking punk music, commitment, strong desire for oneself and a sense of togetherness.

From the research findings, Rakhmat (2007:40) states that one of the decision-making factors is knowledge. Furthermore, Hohler (in Rakhmat 2007:42) explains that knowledge is a belief in the form of a belief that is right or wrong on the basis of evidence, suggestion, experience or intuition that is rational or irrational. Trust gives humans a perspective in

perceiving reality, provides a basis for decision making and determines attitudes towards objects. Every decision made is a decision made consciously.

### **Motive Factors that Influence Teenagers to Join Punk**

Looking at the research findings, a person's motive factors that influence his decision to join punk are divided into 6, namely:

1. Motive for trial and error

The motive for experimenting is that teenagers join punk because teenagers want to try new things and want to find a new environment. However, based on research findings, not all respondents joined punk on trial and error because of commitment, comfort, conformity with personal principles, interaction needs and self-development. As a percentage of 109 respondents' answers, 26.60% were trial and error and 73.40% were for other reasons.

2. Self-proving motive

The motive for proving themselves is that teenagers join punk because teenagers want to fulfill their own needs, develop themselves and prove their own choices. If the percentage of 106 respondents' answers, 86.27% joined because of motives to prove themselves and 21.57% for other reasons.

3. Motive for making friends

The motive for making friends is that teenagers join punk because teenagers want to fulfill their need for security, the need for social interaction, and establish close relationships within punk. The research findings showed that not all respondents joined punk to find friends because they did not limit themselves socially and the reason for joining was because of themselves. If the percentage of 103 respondents' answers, 83.5% of the reasons for joining were because they wanted to make friends and 16% had other reasons.

4. The motive for seeking identity

The motive of finding a teenager's identity is one of the factors that influences teenagers to decide to join punk, namely as a learning process and channeling ideas. The research findings also state that you don't have to join punk to prove yourself. If the percentage of 92 respondents' answers was 69.57% who joined punk because they were looking for identity and 30.43% for other reasons.

5. Motive of common views

Motives that teenagers have in common with punks include equality, the same orientation, struggle activities, being yourself, and freedom of expression. Apart from that, the reason that influences teenagers to decide to join punk is because of themselves. If presented from 104 answers, 87.50% of respondents joined punk because of similar motives and 12.50% for other reasons.

6. Motifs channel creativity

The forms of creativity carried out by teenagers are those related to fine arts, music and handicrafts. Based on research findings, teenagers decide to join punk for other reasons, namely comfort, punk life in accordance with personal principles, channeling the need



for interaction, self-development, wanting to fulfill one's own needs, one's own desires and proving one's own choices.

The findings of this research are supported by the results of research conducted by Nugraha (2015) where someone who joins punk is looking for freedom of life, proving to society that punk can also act positively, punk ideology becomes a role model in everyday life according to conditions, and helps family economy. The findings of this research are also supported by the results of research by Amalia (2008) where someone joins punk because first, they have courage, where this punk teenager dares to choose to live on the street, facing all the challenges of living on the street which are very hard, because not everyone has the courage that this punk teenager has.

Second, high self-confidence. The typical punk style of grooming makes them even more confident, with these teenage punks not being shy about appearing or showing who they are in public. Third, always maintain the togetherness of fellow punks, they always maintain a sense of togetherness between themselves and avoid conflict. Fourth, Solidarity, they always help their friends who are experiencing difficulties and are willing to give what they have.

Fifth, Independence, where they always want to get what they want from the results of their own hard work and not bother other people. Apart from that, Sugiyanti (2014) mentioned the same motives, namely having the right to freedom of expression, goals to be achieved and realized together, such as resistance or rebellion against all establishments, the development of a high sense of belonging, and the process of internalizing group norms, group norms. as instilled by the principles of DIY (Do It Yourself), anti-capitalism and so on. Meanwhile, the answers to closed questions produced data in the form of rankings where out of 110 respondents answered that they joined punk because they wanted to find friends and acceptance from other people, 25% (27 respondents) came first, then 21% (23 respondents) looked for their identity, a place of proof. 20% (22 respondents) themselves, 15% (16 respondents) have the same ideology as punk, 13% (14 respondents) channel their creativity and 7% try it out (8 respondents).

### **Attitude Factors that Influence Teenagers Deciding to Join Punk**

Attitudes are views or feelings accompanied by a tendency to act according to the attitude of the object. In this research, the object is punk. Looking at the research findings, the attitudinal factors that influence teenagers to join punk are:

#### **1. Pleasure**

Teenagers' enjoyment of punk is togetherness, close interpersonal relationships, independence, fulfilling needs, freedom, and creating.

#### **2. Teenagers' opinions on the principles of punk**

Teenagers' opinions regarding the principles of punk include independence, equality, solidarity, ethics and lifestyle. From the research findings on attitudes, these relate to Rakhmat's explanation (2007:40) which states that attitude is a term that reflects feelings of pleasure, displeasure or mediocrity towards something which can be an object, event, situation, person or group. The attitude in the results of this research is a positive

attitude towards punk where there is a bias among teenagers towards punk. Attitude is not behavior but is a tendency to behave in certain ways towards the object of the attitude. The next findings in this research are based on closed questions where respondents are asked to choose one answer that states attitudes that influence teenagers, including cognition, emotions and the role of the environment. A total of 99 respondents answered that they joined punk because they knew punk well, so they decided to join punk, while 11 respondents did not, as many as 65 respondents answered that the environment influenced respondents in deciding to join punk, while 45 respondents answered no, and as many as 48 respondents answered that they joined punk because they wanted to venting emotions while 62 respondents answered no.

From the research findings, the most important tendency in respondents' attitudes to influence teenagers in deciding to join punk is the realm of cognition, followed by the social and emotional environment. From the research findings, the cognitive component is the component that most tends to respond to objects, the object discussed here is punk. As explained by Azwar (2000:23), attitudes consist of 3 mutually supporting components, namely cognitive, affective and conative.

### **Social Factors that Influence Teenagers Deciding to Join Punk**

Social factors that influence teenagers' decision to join punk include the roles assigned in society, group and organizational structures, population characteristics towards punks. Individual freedom, strict supervision, the possibility of advancement, and the level of familiarity influence teenagers' decisions to join punk. Social factors that influence teenagers deciding to join punk are:

#### 1. Environmental influences

The environmental influence that influences teenagers' decision to join punk is partly because teenagers are looking for a new environment and are happy with the punk environment. Apart from that, the reason teenagers decide to join punk is because of their own will and liking the punk life. If the percentage of 107 respondents' answers, 42.06% of teenagers decided to join punk because of environmental influences and 62.94% for other reasons.

#### 2. Parental attitude

Parental attitudes are also included in social factors where parents' attitudes towards their children joining punk influence teenagers' decision making. The parents' attitude includes accepting, monitoring and rejecting.

#### 3. The influence of people who first joined punk

The influences that make teenagers decide to join punk include being given knowledge about punk, the comfort provided, and interactions with punk children before deciding to join. In line with the findings in this research, research conducted by Amalia (2014) stated the reasons that attract teenagers to become involved in this punk phenomenon, including family factors, the environment, playmates and the school environment.



The influence of parental attitudes from the results of this research, such as rejection, giving rejection and keeping an eye on it, is supported by the findings of research conducted by Nugraha (2015) which explains that minimal family awareness and knowledge about the world of punk means that teenagers who join punk always do not receive the blessing of family so they have to be smart and be able to explain and prove to their respective families that their decision to join punk is not something to worry too much about. However, with a special note, if you become a punker, you will experience many difficulties and you will also be responsible for your decisions. Because that way the family who is letting go can also be calm and not worry too much.

Meanwhile, the answers to closed questions produced data in the form of rankings where 110 respondents answered that they joined punk because they had lots of punk friends even though they were outside where they lived, 59% (65 respondents), the neighborhood where they lived, many of them joined punk, 21% (23 respondents), and lack of parental/family supervision 20% (20 respondents). The results of this research illustrate that the tendency of respondents that most influences teenagers to join punk is due to interactions with many friends who have already joined punk.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that has been carried out, it can be concluded that the factors that influence teenagers' decision making to join punk are cognition, motives, attitudes and social factors. Cognition factors include understanding, belief and awareness. Motive factors include the motives of trial and error, proving oneself, making friends, searching for identity, having similar views and channeling creativity.

Other findings showed that respondents chose the motive of seeking friends as the first, searching for identity as the second, a place to prove oneself as the third, shared views as the fourth, channeling creativity as the fifth and trial and error as the sixth. Attitude factors include enjoyment and the compatibility of personal principles with the principles in punk.

The next finding was that respondents chose knowledge as first, social influence as second and emotions as third in responding to the tendencies that most influence teenagers in deciding to join punk. Social factors include environmental influences that influence teenagers' decision to join punk because teenagers are looking for a new environment and are happy with the punk environment. The attitude of parents who accept, continue to monitor and provide rejection regarding their child joining punk.

The influence of people that make teenagers decide to join punk, such as being given knowledge about punk, the comfort provided, and the interaction with punk children before deciding to join, are also social factors that influence teenagers to join punk. Other findings showed that respondents chose to have lots of punk friends even outside their home as the first place, the neighborhood where many people live with punks as the second place, and lack of parental/family supervision as the third place.

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