



## YOUTH BRAWLS IN ACEH FROM A SOCIAL CRIMINOLOGY PERSPECTIVE: A CASE STUDY IN BIREUEN REGENCY

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### Abstract

This study aims to analyze the social factors influencing the occurrence of teen brawls in Bireuen Regency, Aceh; to examine the roles of the family, school, and community in controlling such behavior among adolescents in the region; and to analyze how youth subcultures contribute to the development of collective violent behavior. The method used in this research is the normative juridical legal research method. The findings show that teen brawls in Bireuen Regency are the result of a complex interaction between family dysfunction, social environmental influences, peer pressure, limited avenues for positive self-expression, and social inequality. From a social criminology perspective, this behavior does not occur in isolation but is shaped by weak social control from families, schools, and the community. Youth subcultures that regard violence as a symbol of solidarity, identity, and resistance further reinforce this behavior. To address this phenomenon, synergy among social institutions is essential in building control and cultivating a culture that promotes positive behavior among adolescents.



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## I. INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of teenage brawls is a form of social delinquency that is becoming increasingly alarming in various regions of Indonesia,<sup>1</sup> including in the Aceh region. Brawls not only reflect a moral crisis among teenagers but also indicate the dysfunction of social control, the weakness of value systems, and the failure of social institutions such as the family, schools, and the community.<sup>2</sup> In Bireuen Regency, Aceh, several incidents of teenage brawls involving students from different schools even from different villages continue to occur and display a pattern of collective violence.<sup>3</sup> This

<sup>1</sup> Suzy Yusna Dewi et al., "Effectiveness of Mindfulness Therapy among Adolescent with Conduct Disorder in Jakarta, Indonesia," *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences* 165 (2015): 62–68, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.12.605>.

<sup>2</sup> Ulrike Marwitz, Daryl J. Higgins, and Thomas Whelan, "'Kids Are in the Middle of It' – Child Protection Practitioners Reflect on Indicators of Coercive Control and Situational Couple Violence," *Children and Youth Services Review* 160, no. April (2024): 107596, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2024.107596>.

<sup>3</sup> Eveline M. Dubbeldeman et al., "Determinants Influencing the Implementation of Child Abuse and Neglect and Domestic Violence Guidelines: A Systematic Review," *Children and Youth Services Review* 169, no. December (2025): 1–14, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2024.108110>.

phenomenon has become increasingly complex as it unfolds within a society that upholds strong religious and customary values.<sup>4</sup>

Theoretically, the social criminology approach offers a strong and relevant conceptual framework for understanding various forms of juvenile delinquency, including collective acts of violence such as brawls.<sup>5</sup>

This approach emphasizes the importance of external factors that shape individual behavior, such as the social environment in which adolescents are raised, patterns of interaction within peer groups, the weakness of formal and informal social control,<sup>6</sup> and the structure of opportunities that are either available to or restricted from them.<sup>7</sup> Unlike the classical criminology approach, which emphasizes individual rationality in choosing to commit a crime, social criminology views deviance as a reflection of broader social conditions.<sup>8</sup> Thus, brawling behavior is not merely a matter of individual morality, but rather the result of complex social dynamics.<sup>9</sup>

In the context of adolescents in Aceh, particularly in Bireuen Regency, brawls cannot be understood merely as acts of delinquency. This phenomenon is often influenced by weak family supervision, identity crises among adolescents, a lack of spaces for positive expression, and peer pressure that fosters the formation of a subculture of violence.<sup>10</sup> A society that is permissive toward conflict, schools that have yet to fully perform their educational and social functions optimally,<sup>11</sup> and the absence of cooperation among social institutions worsen the situation.<sup>12</sup> This dynamic becomes

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<sup>4</sup> Setinawati et al., "The Framework of Religious Moderation: A Socio-Theological Study on the Role of Religion and Culture from Indonesia's Perspective," *Social Sciences and Humanities Open* 11, no. September (2025): 101271, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssaho.2024.101271>.

<sup>5</sup> Sedar Olmez et al., "Learning the Rational Choice Perspective: A Reinforcement Learning Approach to Simulating Offender Behaviours in Criminological Agent-Based Models," *Computers, Environment and Urban Systems* 112, no. August (2024): 1–23, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compenvurbsys.2024.102141>.

<sup>6</sup> George Christopher Dertadian and Rebecca Askew, "Towards a Social Harm Approach in Drug Policy," *International Journal of Drug Policy* 127, no. April (2024): 1–10, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2024.104425>.

<sup>7</sup> Anuraag Bukkuri and Frederick R. Adler, "Of Criminals and Cancer: The Importance of Social Bonds and Innate Morality on Cellular Societies," *Cells and Development* 180, no. April (2024): 1–6, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cdev.2024.203964>.

<sup>8</sup> Fiona Measham and Michael Shiner, "The Legacy of 'Normalisation': The Role of Classical and Contemporary Criminological Theory in Understanding Young People's Drug Use," *International Journal of Drug Policy* 20, no. 6 (2009): 502–8, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2009.02.001>.

<sup>9</sup> Anna Matsukawa and Shigeo Tatsuki, "Crime Prevention through Community Empowerment: An Empirical Study of Social Capital in Kyoto, Japan," *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice* 54, no. March (2018): 89–101, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijlcrj.2018.03.007>.

<sup>10</sup> David B. Tindall et al., *Urban and Community Studies*, ed. Lester R. Kurtz, Encycloped (Academic Press, 2008), p. 188. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-820195-4.00261-2>.

<sup>11</sup> Jo Blanden, Matthias Doepke, and Jan Stuhler, "Chapter 6 - Educational Inequality," ed. Eric A Hanushek, Stephen Machin, and Ludger Woessmann, vol. 6, *Handbook of the Economics of Education* (Elsevier, 2023), 405–97, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/bs.hesedu.2022.11.003>.

<sup>12</sup> Guerby Sainté and Luca Lämmle, "Environmental, Political, and Social Crises: The Context of Territorial Vulnerability in Haiti Republic," *Social Sciences and Humanities Open* 11, no. March (2025): 1–9, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssaho.2025.101461>.

important to examine more deeply through the lens of social criminology in order to identify structural and cultural root causes, rather than just surface-level issues.<sup>13</sup>

This study aims to fill the gap in local literature, which remains very limited in specifically addressing the phenomenon of teenage brawls in Aceh. Most previous studies have been general, normative, or focused solely on the criminal law aspects without considering the social context underlying such behavior. Therefore, this study aims to provide both theoretical and practical contributions to understanding teenage brawls in Bireuen Regency through a social criminology approach. Accordingly, this study is expected to serve as a foundational step for more contextual, participatory, and community-based efforts in preventing and addressing brawls.

Thus, this study is expected to provide theoretical and practical contributions in understanding and addressing the phenomenon of teenage brawls through a contextual and applicable social criminology approach in the Aceh region.

## II. RESEARCH METHODS

The method used is an empirical juridical approach, utilizing field data or direct incidents through a qualitative approach with a case study method to gain an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon of youth brawls in Bireuen Regency from the perspective of social criminology. This approach enables the researcher to contextually explore the social, cultural, and structural factors underlying collective violent behavior among adolescents.

## III. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Social Factors Influencing the Occurrence of Teenage Brawls in Bireuen Regency, Aceh

From a social criminology perspective, deviant behavior such as teenage brawls does not occur in isolation but is the result of a complex interaction between individuals and their social environment.<sup>14</sup> Based on field findings, there are several key social factors driving the occurrence of teenage brawls in Bireuen Regency:

#### a. Family Disintegration

Many participants in brawls come from dysfunctional families, whether due to divorce, domestic violence, or neglect of parental responsibilities.<sup>15</sup> A lack of emotional attention and weak parental supervision lead adolescents to seek identity compensation and acceptance within peer groups.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Annick Prieur, "Towards a Criminology of Structurally Conditioned Emotions: Combining Bourdieu's Field Theory and Cultural Criminology," *European Journal of Criminology* 15, no. 3 (2018): 344–63, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1477370817737242>.

<sup>14</sup> Asier Moneva et al., "Repeat Victimization by Website Defacement: An Empirical Test of Premises from an Environmental Criminology Perspective," *Computers in Human Behavior* 126, no. July (2022): 1–11, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2021.106984>.

<sup>15</sup> Lundy Bancroft, Jay G. Silverman, and Daniel Ritchie, "The Batterer as Parent: Addressing the Impact of Domestic Violence on Family Dynamics," *The Batterer as Parent: Addressing the Impact of Domestic*

In the context of Travis Hirschi's Social Control Theory, individuals with weak attachments to institutions such as family and school are more likely to engage in deviant behavior due to a lack of strong internal control.<sup>17</sup>

#### b. Influence of Residential Environment

The social environment in which adolescents grow up is also an important factor.<sup>18</sup> In some areas of Bireuen, there are social environments that are permissive toward violence, where conflicts are often resolved through physical means. The lack of role models from community leaders and weak community intervention encourage the formation of norms that view violence as a “normal solution”.

This aligns with Social Disorganization Theory, which states that environments with weak informal social control tend to become breeding grounds for crime and deviant behavior.<sup>19</sup>

#### c. Peer Group Pressure and Solidarity

Group solidarity becomes a major attraction for adolescents to engage in brawls.<sup>20</sup> The need to be recognized, accepted, and to demonstrate bravery often leads teenagers to participate in violent acts as a form of loyalty. Group identity outweighs individual moral considerations.<sup>21</sup>

This phenomenon is highly relevant to Edwin Sutherland's Differential Association Theory, which explains that deviant behavior is learned through interactions with people in deviant social environments.<sup>22</sup>

#### d. Identity Crisis and Lack of Positive Outlets for Expression

Adolescents in Bireuen face a lack of opportunities to express themselves constructively. Positive activities such as sports, arts, or youth discussion forums are very limited. In this void, teenagers seek

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*Violence on Family Dynamics* (California: United Kingdom, 2012), p. 247  
<https://doi.org/10.4135/9781452240480>.

<sup>16</sup> Z. Thoyibah, *Komunikasi Dalam Keluarga: Pola Dan Kaitannya Dengan Kenakalan Remaja* (Penerbit NEM, 2021).

<sup>17</sup> Frank Ferdik, “Citizen Satisfaction with the Police and College-Based Informal Social Controls: An Unexpected Finding,” *Journal of Criminal Justice* 87, no. June (2023): 102088, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2023.102088>.

<sup>18</sup> Ningbo Kou et al., “The Influence of Residential Environment and Residential Experience on Psychological Depression in Older Adults: Evidence from China and Europe,” *Health and Place* 88, no. 2 (2024): 1–10, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2024.103264>.

<sup>19</sup> Kristel Mayrand et al., “Using the DRS-8 to Measure Unresolved/Disorganized Attachment: Associations with States of Mind on the Adult Attachment Interview, Psychopathology, and Offspring Social-Emotional Development,” *Child Abuse and Neglect* 156, no. September (2024): 1–11, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2024.107017>.

<sup>20</sup> Márta Miklósi and Karolina Eszter Kovács, “Factors Influencing School Bonding among Juvenile Offenders – The Experience of a Systematic Review,” *International Journal of Educational Research Open* 8, no. January (2025): 1–13, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijedro.2025.100441>.

<sup>21</sup> Ben Bradford, Jenna Milani, and Jonathan Jackson, “Identity, Legitimacy and ‘Making Sense’ of Police Use of Force,” *Policing: An International Journal* 40, no. 3 (January 1, 2017): 614–27, <https://doi.org/10.1108/PIJPSM-06-2016-0085>.

<sup>22</sup> Kristina Block and Eric J. Connolly, “Head Injury, Sleep Disturbance, and Delinquent Offending: Evidence from a Longitudinal Sample of Juvenile Detainees,” *Journal of Criminal Justice* 95, no. October (2024): 1–12, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2024.102310>.

a sense of existence through destructive actions that give them feelings of bravery, significance, or recognition.

This can be linked to the concept of anomie in Robert K. Merton's Strain Theory, where the lack of legitimate means to achieve goals (in this case, self-actualization and social recognition) drives individuals to resort to deviant methods.<sup>23</sup>

#### 5. Social Inequality and Structural Frustration

Economic and educational disparities also contribute.<sup>24</sup> Adolescents from low social status families tend to have limited access to quality education and opportunities for self-development.<sup>25</sup> The frustration caused by these disparities is redirected into collective aggression.

In the context of Critical Criminology, this indicates that unjust social structures create conditions that produce crime, rather than it being merely the fault of individuals.<sup>26</sup>

### 3.2 The Role of Family, School, and Community in Controlling Teenage Brawling Behavior in the Region

The role of family, school, and community in controlling teenage brawling behavior is crucial in establishing effective social control. These three social institutions, if functioning optimally, can reduce deviant behavior among adolescents. Based on research findings, the factors influencing the control of teenage brawls in Bireuen Regency can be analyzed using several theories in social criminology, as follows:

#### a. The Role of the Family in Controlling Teenage Brawls

The family is the primary institution responsible for shaping adolescents' values and behavior.<sup>27</sup> Parental involvement in a child's life plays a crucial role, both in character development and in supervising adolescent activities.<sup>28</sup> However, research shows that many adolescents involved in

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<sup>23</sup> Soma Pillay, Shoaib Riaz, and Nirmala Dorasamy, "Examining the Work–Life Balance of Immigrants in Australia: An Anomie Theory Perspective," *International Journal of Intercultural Relations* 93, no. March (2023): 101753, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijintrel.2023.101753>.

<sup>24</sup> Eran Itskovich and Roni Factor, "Economic Inequality and Crime: The Role of Social Resistance," *Journal of Criminal Justice* 86, no. May-June (2023): 102065, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2023.102065>.

<sup>25</sup> Siti Zobidah Omar et al., "Children Internet Usage: Opportunities for Self Development," *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences* 155 (2014): 75–80, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.10.259>.

<sup>26</sup> Shannon J. Linning et al., "What Is a Neighborhood? A Concept Consensus Review of Recent Criminological Literature," *Journal of Criminal Justice* 97 (2025): 1–12, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2025.102370>.

<sup>27</sup> Tia Rahmania, "Exploring School Environmental Psychology in Children and Adolescents: The Influence of Environmental and Psychosocial Factors on Sustainable Behavior in Indonesia," *Heliyon* 10, no. 18 (2024): 1–16, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e37881>.

<sup>28</sup> Ömür Özden Koçyiğit-Sarı, Müge Ekerim-Akbulut, and Busra Eylem Aktas, "Children's and Adolescents' Social Mindfulness in Intergroup Contexts: The Roles of Empathy, Theory of Mind, and Inhibitory Control in Considerate Actions," *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology* 256 (2025): 106276, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jecp.2025.106276>.

brawls come from families with poor relationships or a lack of parental attention. Some parents appear unaware of their children's deviant behavior until a brawl has already occurred.<sup>29</sup>

From the perspective of Hirschi's Social Control Theory, the family plays a vital role in developing strong social bonds in adolescents.<sup>30</sup> These bonds include parental affection, commitment, and involvement in their children's activities.<sup>31</sup> When adolescents feel neglected or lack a strong emotional bond with their parents, they become more vulnerable to engaging in deviant behaviors, such as brawling, as a way to seek attention or recognition.<sup>32</sup>

However, in some families, an overly authoritarian approach or a lack of communication also causes adolescents to feel pressured, leading them to seek escape through violence or conflicts with their peers.

#### b. The Role of Educational Institutions in Managing Adolescent Brawling Behavior

As a formal educational institution, the school bears a significant responsibility in shaping the morals and behavior of adolescents. This study found that although schools in Bireuen have disciplinary policies, many still rely on punitive or repressive measures rather than rehabilitative and educational approaches. This has the potential to increase tension between students and teachers, and fails to create a deterrent effect for those involved in brawls.

The Differential Association Theory (Sutherland) explains that deviant behavior is learned through interaction within groups that uphold deviant norms.<sup>33</sup> In the school context, if the educational institution fails to foster a positive culture and strong discipline, adolescent groups are more likely to form with norms that support violence or other deviant behaviors.<sup>34</sup> Conversely, schools that effectively provide understanding of social norms and offer spaces for adolescents to express themselves positively can prevent the formation of violent subcultures among students.

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<sup>29</sup> Zoé Mallien et al., "Autonomy in Children and Adolescents with Chronic Diseases: A Systematic Literature Review of the Conceptualization and Evaluation," *Journal of Pediatric Nursing* 83 (2025): 168–82, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pedn.2025.04.030>.

<sup>30</sup> Koçyiğit-Sarı, Ekerim-Akbulut, and Aktas, "Children's and Adolescents' Social Mindfulness in Intergroup Contexts: The Roles of Empathy, Theory of Mind, and Inhibitory Control in Considerate Actions."

<sup>31</sup> Yizhen Ren et al., "Parent and Adolescent Depressive Symptom among a National Sample of Chinese Families: The Chained Mediating Roles of Parental Involvement and Parent–Child Attachment," *Children and Youth Services Review* 161 (2024): 107656, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chilyouth.2024.107656>.

<sup>32</sup> Aqsa Farooq, Anna Adlam, and Adam Rutland, "Rejecting Ingroup Loyalty for the Truth: Children's and Adolescents' Evaluations of Deviant Peers within a Misinformation Intergroup Context," *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology* 243 (2024): 1–16, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jecp.2024.105923>.

<sup>33</sup> Wesley T Church, Jeremiah W Jagers, and Julie K Taylor, "Neighborhood, Poverty, and Negative Behavior: An Examination of Differential Association and Social Control Theory," *Children and Youth Services Review* 34, no. 5 (2012): 1035–41, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chilyouth.2012.02.005>.

<sup>34</sup> Daniel Silva, Ana Junça-Silva, and Paulo Pinheiro, "Folie à Deux? How Mavericks Shape the Relationship between the Dark Triad and Negative Deviant Behaviours through Malevolent Creativity," *Personality and Individual Differences* 233 (2025): 1–6, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2024.112877>.

Furthermore, Social Learning Theory (Albert Bandura) emphasizes the importance of role models in shaping behavior.<sup>35</sup> Schools characterized by verbal or physical violence tend to perpetuate an endless cycle of violence.<sup>36</sup> Therefore, more inclusive school policies that incorporate psychosocial approaches to managing conflicts among students can play a role in reducing the occurrence of brawls.

#### c. The Role of the Community in Controlling Youth Brawls

The community plays an important role in creating a social climate that supports positive youth development. When the community is more responsive to deviant behavior among adolescents and actively participates in preventing brawls, the potential for violence can be minimized.<sup>37</sup> However, the research findings indicate that in some cases, the community in Bireuen tends to be more passive toward the ongoing brawls.

A community's passivity toward youth brawling can be interpreted as a form of social disorganization, where the community loses its ability to control members' behavior due to indifference or powerlessness. When the community is not actively involved in supporting the enforcement of social norms or reluctant to warn adolescents about the negative consequences of brawls, violence among youth will continue to persist.<sup>38</sup>

However, on the other hand, when community leaders, religious figures, and social organizations actively participate in providing moral education, sharing information, and emphasizing the importance of cooperation to avoid conflict, youth groups involved in brawls can experience a strong sense of social control.<sup>39</sup> This concept aligns with Social Control Theory, which emphasizes that the presence of informal social controls such as widely accepted community norms is crucial in reducing deviant behavior.<sup>40</sup>

#### d. The Synergy Between Family, School, and Community

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<sup>35</sup> Huma Akram and Abbas Hussein Abdelrady, "Examining the Role of ClassPoint Tool in Shaping EFL Students' Perceived E-Learning Experiences: A Social Cognitive Theory Perspective," *Acta Psychologica* 254 (2025): 1–12, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2025.104775>.

<sup>36</sup> Siphon Sibanda and Poppy Masinga, "A Child Protection Issue: Exploring the Causes of School-Based Violence in South Africa from a Bio-Ecological Systems Perspective," *Child Protection and Practice* 5 (2025): 1–18, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chipro.2025.100186>.

<sup>37</sup> Prita Febriani and Adiprana Yogatama, "Evaluation of Education Management on Brawl among Students and How to Deal with It," in *International Conference on Science, Education and Technology, 2023*, 979–85, <https://proceeding.unnes.ac.id/index.php/iset>.

<sup>38</sup> Astha Ramaiya et al., "Measuring Safe, Stable and Nurturing Relationships among Adolescents in China, Democratic Republic of Congo and Indonesia: Association with Peer-Violence Experiences," *Child Abuse & Neglect* 165 (2025): 1–12, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2025.107494>.

<sup>39</sup> Peter Andersson, "Emotional Adjustments to Violent Situations at Secure Units for Adolescents: A Staff Perspective," *Emotion, Space and Society* 37 (2020): 1–8, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.emospa.2020.100741>.

<sup>40</sup> Dinda. Z Madjid et al., "Student as Online Prostitution Crime Offender (Study in Semarang City)," *Law Research Review Quarterly* 5, no. 2 (2019): 210–32.

The synergy between family, school, and community is the key to controlling juvenile brawling behavior.<sup>41</sup> Collaboration among these three institutions can create a strong social control network, allowing juvenile brawls to be prevented early on. For example, when families cooperate with schools and communities to detect deviant behavior among adolescents, provide opportunities for positive activities, and establish constructive conflict resolution mechanisms, the incidence of youth brawls will decrease.<sup>42</sup>

The Social Integration Theory (Durkheim) states that social harmony is achieved only when there is a balance between individual norms and prevailing social norms.<sup>43</sup> In this context, the synergy between family, school, and community shapes collective norms that support the control of adolescent behavior, while also creating a social environment conducive to non-violent youth development.

### 3.3 Youth Group Subcultures Contribute to the Formation of Collective Violent Behavior

The phenomenon of youth brawls in Bireuen Regency cannot be separated from the strong influence of group subcultures formed among students or young people. These subcultures create their own values, norms, and symbols that deviate from the dominant culture of the broader society.<sup>44</sup> In this context, brawling is not merely an act of individual violence but rather the result of forming a collective identity that uses violence as a means of expression, defending honor, or demonstrating strength.

#### a. The Meaning of Brawling as a Form of Group Solidarity and Identity

Based on interview and observational findings, it was discovered that many teenagers view brawling as a form of “loyalty” to their group. Terms such as “defending the school’s reputation,” “gang honor,” or “solidarity” serve as justifications for collective violent actions.<sup>45</sup> Within this framework, violence is no longer rejected but rather celebrated as a symbol of unity and courage.

This aligns with Albert Cohen’s Delinquent Subculture Theory, which explains that adolescents from lower-class groups who fail to meet the expectations of the dominant societal value system (such

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<sup>41</sup> Tarkington J. Newman et al., “The Relationship between Youth Sport Participation and Aggressive and Violent Behaviors: A Scoping Review of the Literature,” *Journal of the Society for Social Work and Research* 12, no. 2 (2021): 371–89, <https://doi.org/10.1086/714421>.

<sup>42</sup> Dale Bagshaw et al., (2005), *Bridging the Fields of Drama and Conflict Management*, DRACON International, p. 203

<sup>43</sup> Enrico Giovannini, *Perspectives for a New Social Theory of Sustainability*, ed. Mariella Nocenzi and Alessandra Sannella (Switzerland: Springer Nature Switzerland AG, 2020).

<sup>44</sup> Daphna Oyserman, “Culture Three Ways: Culture and Subcultures Within Countries,” *Annual Review of Psychology* 68 (2017): 435–63, <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-122414-033617>.

<sup>45</sup> Tracey L. Mearns and Dan M. Kahan, “Law and (Norms of) Order in the Inner City,” *Law & Society Review* 32, no. 4 (2024): 805–38, <https://doi.org/10.2307/827740>.

as academic achievement) will create an alternative value system.<sup>46</sup> In this alternative value system, deviant behaviors such as violence are actually given a positive meaning.

b. Symbolism and Rituals in Brawls

Youth groups frequently involved in brawls tend to have rituals or identity symbols, such as group names, emblems, coded language, and distinctive weapons used.<sup>47</sup> Furthermore, success in brawls is used as a benchmark for status within the group. This indicates that violence has become an integral part of the group's symbolic structure.<sup>48</sup>

This view is reinforced by the Culture of Violence Theory, which states that in certain groups, violence is not only an act but also a culture.<sup>49</sup> The values inherent in this subculture are socially transmitted through group interactions and continuously reproduced from generation to generation.

c. The Socialization Process within Peer Groups

The socialization process within peer groups serves as the primary channel for shaping these subcultural values.<sup>50</sup> Adolescents who newly join the group are "guided" to accept norms of violence, harbor animosity toward rival groups, and comply with the group's unwritten rules.<sup>51</sup> Furthermore, aggressive actions such as brawls are regarded as a form of "loyalty test" or "initiation rite" to become a true member.<sup>52</sup>

This condition aligns with Albert Bandura's Social Learning Theory, which states that individuals learn through observing and imitating the behaviors of others in their social environment.<sup>53</sup> In this context, senior members serve as role models for new members, and violent behavior becomes the social norm within the group.

d. Violence as a Response to Symbolic Injustice

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<sup>46</sup> Ross L. Matsueda, "Social Structure, Culture, and Crime: Assessing Kornhauser's Challenge to Criminology," *Challenging Criminological Theory: The Legacy of Ruth Rosner Kornhauser* 19 (2017): 117–44, <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315081601>.

<sup>47</sup> Amir Rostami et al., "Criminal Organizing Applying the Theory of Partial Organization to Four Cases of Organized Crime," *Trends in Organized Crime* 21, no. 4 (2018): 315–42, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12117-017-9315-6>.

<sup>48</sup> Stephanie Rose Montesanti and Wilfreda E. Thurston, "Mapping the Role of Structural and Interpersonal Violence in the Lives of Women: Implications for Public Health Interventions and Policy," *BMC Women's Health* 15, no. 1 (2015): 1–13, <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12905-015-0256-4>.

<sup>49</sup> J. David Thomas, "Randall Collins' Micro-Sociology, the Southern Culture of Honor, and the Codes of Violence Pathway: Toward a General Theory of Violence," *Social Sciences and Humanities Open* 6, no. 1 (2022): 1–7, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssaho.2022.100352>.

<sup>50</sup> Christina Salmivalli, "Bullying and the Peer Group: A Review," *Aggression and Violent Behavior* 15, no. 2 (2010): 112–20, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2009.08.007>.

<sup>51</sup> Ramón Spaaij, "Sports Crowd Violence: An Interdisciplinary Synthesis," *Aggression and Violent Behavior* 19, no. 2 (2014): 146–55, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2014.02.002>.

<sup>52</sup> Muh Rafi Alfaris, "An Examination of Child Criminality Cases in Indonesia: A Literature Review," *Journal Widya Gama Law Review* 1, no. 3 (2024): 60–77.

<sup>53</sup> Lucé Pretorius and Alida Glaudina Herbst, "Understanding Client Violence through Social Learning Theory: A Scoping Review," *Social Sciences and Humanities Open* 11 (2025): 1–10, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssaho.2025.101513>.

Some groups of adolescents feel marginalized or unappreciated by educational institutions, society, and even their own families. Brawling becomes a form of collective expression of frustration.<sup>54</sup> In such circumstances, violence is not merely a destructive behavior but becomes a “voice of resistance.”

This analysis is reinforced by the Critical Criminology approach, which views youth violence as a consequence of power imbalances and the failure of social structures to fulfill the basic rights of adolescents.<sup>55</sup> The culture of violence emerges because the dominant system does not provide them with legitimate opportunities for participation or recognition.

#### e. The Role of Social Media in Promoting a Culture of Violence Subculture

Social media acts as a catalyst in expanding and reinforcing the violent group subculture. Videos of brawls, mockery of rival groups, and glorification of victories become viral content, creating “peer pressure” for members to continuously prove their existence.<sup>56</sup> In this context, the digital space expands the reach of the violent subculture’s influence beyond the physical realm.

Differential Reinforcement Theory (Akers) explains that deviant behavior can be reinforced when it receives social rewards, such as praise, recognition, or popularity on social media.<sup>57</sup> The viral spread of violence creates positive reinforcement for the perpetrators and strengthens the norms within the group.

## IV. CONCLUSION

Youth brawls in Bireuen Regency are the result of a complex interaction between family dysfunction, social environmental influences, peer pressure, lack of positive outlets for expression, and social inequality. From the perspective of social criminology, this behavior does not occur in isolation but is shaped by weak social control from families, schools, and the community. The presence of a youth subculture that views violence as a symbol of solidarity, identity, and resistance further reinforces brawling behavior. To reduce this phenomenon, synergy among social institutions is needed to establish effective control and promote a culture that encourages positive youth behavior.

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<sup>54</sup> Himani Singh Birhman, Kavita Vasudev, and Anshu Singh Birhman, “A Literature Review: Strategies on Youth Violence,” *International Journal of Recent Advances in Multidisciplinary Topics* 2, no. 6 (2021): 225–37, <https://www.ijramt.com>.

<sup>55</sup> Dkk Rika Widianita, “Analisis Kekerasan Terhadap Anak Ditinjau Dari Prespektif Kriminologi,” *Syntax Literate: Jurnal Ilmiah Indonesia* 8, no. 3 (2023): 2051–60.

<sup>56</sup> Rehan Ul Haq et al., “Clicks and Comments: Representation of Wildlife Crime in Pakistan in Social Media Posts,” *Global Ecology and Conservation* 43 (2023): 1–16, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2023.e02473>.

<sup>57</sup> Matthew K. Attaya and Lacey J. Hilliard, “Applying Critical Race Theory to Social and Emotional Learning Programs in Schools,” *Social and Emotional Learning: Research, Practice, and Policy* 1 (2023): 1–9, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sel.2023.100005>.

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