

Spiritual Intelligence and Juvenile Delinquency: Systematic Review

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Abstract

Adolescence is a transitional phase from childhood to adulthood. At this age, adolescents often make mistakes in finding a lifestyle that suits them and usually do it by trial and error. The mistakes they make cause resentment in the environment and this term is often known as juvenile delinquency. One of the factors that cause juvenile delinquency is the level of spiritual intelligence that adolescents possess. This study aimed to explain the relationship between spiritual intelligence and juvenile delinquency. The method used in this study is searching the literature from the *Google Scholar database*. This study used articles published between 2012 and 2022. Nine articles used in this literature report show a significant relationship between spiritual fitness and juvenile delinquency. Thus, it can be concluded that spiritual intelligence is one of the important factors that influence delinquency in adolescents

Keywords: Spiritual intelligence; juvenile delinquency; delinquent behavior

Introduction

Adolescence is a transitional phase from childhood to adulthood. In this transitional phase, there are physical and psychological changes experienced by adolescents (Kayanti et al., 2020). Adolescents have unique characteristics, namely the absence of stability in emotions, more accentuation of attitudes and morals, mental abilities and intelligence begin to increase, the search for status, and have begun to experience problems due to the emotional nature of adolescents (Aprilia 2013). Teenagers often make mistakes in the process of finding a lifestyle that suits them and they usually do it by trial and error. As a result of the mistakes they make, it causes worries and unpleasant feelings for their environment. Mistakes that cause resentment in this environment are often known as juvenile delinquency (Sumara et al., 2017).

Juvenile delinquency commonly known as *juvenile delinquency* is a pattern of behavior that describes errors in the education system, both education at home and in the community (Rahmawati, 2016). Juvenile delinquency occurs when various kinds of problems arise that can hinder their personal development, so they have difficulty in finding their identity (Suryandari, 2020). This stigma of juvenile delinquency is given to adolescents who violate the law (Fitriani & Hastuti, 2016). This behavior begins with mild negative behaviors, such as violating school rules, missing school, skipping school, smoking and damaging (Choon et al., 2013).

The development of the era towards modern, juvenile delinquency has also increased, not only mediocre delinquency or mild negative behavior that is often done by teenagers, but juvenile delinquency is now already in criminal acts. Juvenile delinquency that leads to crime, influenced by alcohol and drugs,

is then also triggered by promiscuity with peers or with adults who do not have rules of life, are free to act, do not obey norms or regulations that apply in the community and in the school environment (Purwaningtyas, 2020).

Quoted from news.okezone.com recently we were shocked by the news of hundreds of middle and high school students getting pregnant out of wedlock. Here it is revealed that they dated which then ended up having conjugal relations more than once until they ended up pregnant. Then there were several teenagers who were arrested by the police because they wanted to participate in the brawl. Then there are also teenagers who wander in the middle of the night carrying weapons (sindonews.com). The increasing prevalence of juvenile delinquency makes us wary, because juvenile delinquency not only harms him but also harms others.

There are several factors that influence juvenile delinquency. One of them is spiritual intelligence. Spiritual intelligence has a connection with the soul, mind and spirit. This spiritual intelligence (SQ) is considered the highest intelligence of intellectual intelligence (IQ) and emotional intelligence (EQ) (Rosad, 2020). Because someone who has a high IQ does not necessarily have a high EQ or SQ. However, someone who has a high EQ has the opportunity to develop IQ optimally but his SQ is not necessarily. While someone who has a high SQ automatically has a high IQ and EQ (Rus'an, 2013).

Being spiritually intelligent means that one is aware that whoever we are and whatever the circumstances, we have a special mission and role from God (Haddar, 2016). Spiritual intelligence (SQ) is intelligence related to a person's conscience so that the person is able to understand the things that happen in his life so that he can look at life not from one side only (Akhirin, 2013). Someone who has a high SQ will consider every action he will do, so that the person will not do negative actions where it will harm himself and others (Febriana et al., 2021).

Individuals who have spiritual intelligence will be able to know what is right and what is bad instinctively. They can sort out what is good for themselves and for others and their surroundings, they are able to be flexible, able to adapt spontaneously and actively and have high self-awareness (Didik 2021). Therefore, the problems that arise today are due to the crisis of spirituality in adolescents. As a result, it is not uncommon for us to see crimes committed by teenagers such as robbery, gambling, murder, drugs and other delinquent behaviors. This is due to the absence of a balance between spiritual values in individuals with the development of increasingly advanced times (Utami, 2015).

There are several reviews that discuss efforts to reduce juvenile delinquency rates. *Multisystematic therapy* is a therapy that focuses on various aspects of the life of the perpetrator of crime, family, school, social and other factors related to individual delinquent behavior (May et al., 2014). Another review explains that family therapy, social skills training, cognitive-behavioral treatment, boot camp peer group counseling as a way to overcome juvenile delinquency (Tarolla et al., 2002), then there is a *mindfulness* approach with meditation-based programs to be one way to overcome juvenile delinquency (Bohat and Singh 2020), as well as situational factors have opportunities to help address juvenile delinquency (Trinidad et al., 2018). The above review of how to deal with juvenile delinquency focuses on therapy, where the delinquency is already at a severe stage. However, the debate that discusses the role of spiritual intelligence variables in juvenile delinquency has not yet been found.

Based on the explanation above, this systematic review aims to explain the relationship of spiritual intelligence to juvenile delinquency based on previous research.

Method

The preparation of this systematic review uses the guidelines recommended by Snyder (2019) with several steps: 1) designing a research review; 2) conduct a literature review; 3) conduct data analysis; and 4) write reviews. The inclusion criteria in making this systematic review include: 1) articles published in the last 10 years; 2) the language used is Indonesian and English; 3) the research subject is in high school; 4) the type of research used is quantitative; 5) The article used can be accessed in full. The exclusion criteria in this systematic review include: 1) articles published more than 10 years ago; 2) the meaning is outside Indonesian and English; 3) the subject of the study is no longer in school; 4) types of qualitative research and experimentation; 5) The article used cannot be accessed in full.

Stages in searching for articles through *google scholar search*, with several stages, including: 1) using the keywords juvenile delinquency, deviant behavior, delinquent behavior, juvenile behavior, juvenile *delinquency*, *spiritual intelligence*, *spiritual* quotient, spiritual intelligence. 2) Selecting articles through titles, abstracts and keywords based on inclusion criteria. 3) analyze the journal as a whole whether it conforms to the full version of the journal.

Data collection is carried out manually through several stages consisting of, year, title, design, participants and research results. The research was conducted by reading articles and selecting data so as to produce analysis in the form of summary tables.

Results and Discussion

This systematic review aims to explain the relationship between spiritual intelligence and juvenile delinquency. Based on the results of a systematic review of 9 research articles that have been found, looking at the research title, adequate information, research objectives, methods, and research results on the abstract. The introduction is prepared systematically and supported by empirical data, then the objectives are delivered on target, explaining the research methods used, participant criteria, data collection and processing methods, valid and reliable research results.

The research conducted by 9 research articles all involved students who were still in high school, with an age range of 12-18 years or were in the adolescent age group. A summary of the systematic review of 11 research articles is listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of reviewed article

No	Writer	Heading	Subject	Research Design	Result
1.	Dwi Bakhtiar Agung J. Andik Matulesy	Emotional Intelligence, Spiritual Intelligence and Aggressiveness in Adolescents	120 Students	Kuantitative	There is a negative relationship between emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence and aggressiveness
2.	Novi Tazkiyatun Nihayah	Spiritual Intelligence and	348 Students	Kuantitative	There is a relationship

	Bambang Sumadjoko Wibowo Heru Prasetiyo	Juvenile Delinquency of Students in Salatiga: A Study of the Rasch Model			between spiritual intelligence and juvenile delinquency
3	Valen Fridolin Simak Poppy Fiftriyani Agus Setiawan	The Relationships between Risky Sexual Practices and Spiritual Intelligence of Adolescents in Indonesia	302 Students	Kuantitative	There is a negative relationship between spiritual intelligence and risky sexual practices
4.	Trimeilia Suprihatiningsih Dwi Maryanti Ida Ariani	The relationship between spiritual intelligence and bullying behavior in adolescents of SMP Al Irsyad Cilacap	69 Students	Kuantitative	There is a negative relationship between spiritual intelligence and bullying behavior
5	Sri Mulyati Nur Hamidah Agus Samsul Bassar	The relationship of spiritual intelligence with deviant behavior	135 Students	Kuantitative	There is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and deviant behavior
6	Michelle Kairupan Verra Karame Yesika Vica Karawisan	The relationship between emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence with juvenile delinquency in class XI IPS SMA Negeri 1 Tombatu, Tombatu District	54 Students	Kuantitative	There is a significant relationship between spiritual intelligence and emotional intelligence and juvenile delinquency
7	Ida Daudiah Feryana Dwi Rahayu	The relationship of spiritual quoptient (spiritual	70 Students	Kuantitative	There is a <i>spiritual quotient relationship</i> with adolescent

		intelligence) with juvenile delinquency in students of SMK Negeri Ujar Pasuruan Regency			acquaintances in students of SMK Negeri Tukur Pasuruan Regency
8	Sonia Handayu Putri Irma Kusuma Salim Leni Armayati	The influence of spiritual intelligence and emotional intelligence with a tendency to delinquent behavior in adolescents	70 Students	Kuantitative	Emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence have a significant effect on adolescent delinquent behavior
9	Meriam Esterina Wanodya Kusumastuti Putri Novitasari	The Effect of Emotional Intelligence and Spiritual Intelligence on Juvenile Delinquency of Vocational School	115 Students	Kuantitative	Emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence influence juvenile delinquency

Table 1 shows that broadly speaking spiritual intelligence has a negative association with juvenile delinquency or delinquency behavior and also includes risky, aggressive, bullying and deviant behavior classified as juvenile delinquency. Because of this, having spiritual intelligence in adolescents can reduce adolescent delinquent behavior.

Juvenile delinquency is actions that can harm both oneself and others and can violate the law (Kairupan et al., 2019). There is another term for juvenile delinquency, namely deviant behavior. Some of the delinquent behaviors often carried out by adolescents are brawling, skipping school, recklessness on the street, drinking alcohol (Mulyati et al., 2022), genocide, bullying, school neglect, extortion, criminal (Padzil et al., 2020), bullying (Suprihatiningsih et al., 2022), aggressiveness (J & Matulesy, 2012), risky sexual behavior (May et al., 2014) and others.

Juvenile delinquency occurs because adolescents often make mistakes in the process of finding a lifestyle that suits them and they usually do it by trial and error. As a result of the mistakes they make, it causes worries and unpleasant feelings for their environment. Mistakes that cause resentment in this environment are often known as juvenile delinquency (Sumara et al., 2017). Juvenile delinquency is an act carried out at the age of adolescence where the action deviates from the norms or rules and legal systems of the existing society (Kayanti et al., 2020).

The causes of juvenile delinquency include: internal factors consisting of personality, psychological conditions, status, and their role in society. External factors between social interaction with

the wrong community, natural geographical conditions, social inequality (Andriyani, 2020). Economic factors or very low family income (Andriyani, 2020), negative frustrated reactions, observation disorders, thinking disorders, and intelligence in adolescents (Yunia et al., 2019) parental roles and wrong parenting (Kayanti et al., 2020). Intelligence is one of the causes of juvenile delinquency, because the high level of juvenile delinquency today is also caused by the low level of spiritual intelligence that exists in adolescents, so that the ability to analyze every problem, control every attitude and behavior and distinguish right and wrong actions is lacking by adolescents (Wijayanti & 'Uyun, 2010).

To overcome juvenile delinquency, adolescents need to be equipped with various intelligences, one of which is spiritual intelligence (Mulyati et al., 2022). to be adaptive to a changing environment. Spiritual intelligence can be a controller of human life, if it is firmly embedded in a person, the stronger its influence will be in controlling behavior and attitude formation (Suprihatiningsih et al., 2022). In table 1, the author has explained that spiritual intelligence and juvenile delinquency have a negative relationship, which if adolescent spiritual intelligence is high, it will reduce delinquent behavior in adolescents (See et al., 2019).

Adolescents who have less spiritual intelligence will have a less good personality (Kairupan et al., 2019), adolescents who have been trained in spiritual intelligence will show good behavior to their friends and have a higher sense of affection (Nihayah et al., 2021), the positive impact of spiritual intelligence (Nihayah, Sumardjoko, and Prasetyo 2021) for adolescents is that it can make adolescents find their own identity, if they do not use spiritual intelligence, adolescents will not find their true identity and will do what they want without caring about others such as doing deviant behavior (Mulyati et al. 2022)

Conclusion

From the explanation of the article above, it can be seen that there is a relationship between spiritual intelligence and juvenile delinquency. Therefore, to overcome juvenile delinquency can be done by developing spiritual intelligence. Because if spiritual intelligence is deeply ingrained into adolescents, it can make adolescents saved from delinquent behavior, because adolescents who already have spiritual intelligence know what is good and what is bad for themselves and others.

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