

ABSTRAK

Kenakalan remaja merupakan permasalahan sosial yang semakin memprihatinkan dan menjadi tantangan serius dalam pembinaan generasi muda, termasuk di Kota Lhokseumawe. Fenomena seperti tawuran pelajar, penyalahgunaan narkoba, pergaulan bebas, hingga tindakan kriminal menunjukkan bahwa remaja di kota ini rentan terhadap perilaku menyimpang. Kondisi tersebut menegaskan perlunya model pencegahan yang komprehensif dan sesuai dengan konteks sosial budaya setempat. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan model pencegahan kenakalan remaja di Kota Lhokseumawe melalui tiga pendekatan: promotif, preventif, dan kuratif. Metode yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif, dengan pengumpulan data melalui wawancara mendalam bersama tokoh masyarakat, aparat kepolisian, guru, orang tua, dan remaja, dilengkapi observasi lapangan dan studi dokumentasi. Analisis data dilakukan melalui reduksi, penyajian, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pendekatan promotif meliputi pendidikan karakter di sekolah dan kegiatan kepemudaan berbasis agama dan budaya. Pendekatan preventif mencakup pengawasan keluarga, peran aktif aparat keamanan dan tokoh masyarakat, serta penyuluhan berkelanjutan. Pendekatan kuratif meliputi rehabilitasi, konseling psikologis, dan pembinaan sosial bagi remaja bermasalah. Namun, kenakalan remaja masih terjadi akibat lemahnya pengawasan orang tua, kurangnya koordinasi antarlembaga, dan pengaruh lingkungan negatif. Penguatan monitoring dan evaluasi program, serta peningkatan kapasitas keluarga dan lembaga pendidikan sebagai garda terdepan, sangat diperlukan. Sinergi lintas sektor antara keluarga, sekolah, aparat keamanan, pemerintah daerah, LSM, dan masyarakat menjadi kunci membentuk ekosistem yang mendukung perkembangan remaja secara positif.

Kata Kunci: Model Pencegahan, Remaja, Kota Lhokseumawe

ABSTRACT

Juvenile delinquency is an increasingly concerning social problem and a serious challenge in fostering the younger generation, including in Kota Lhokseumawe. Phenomena such as student brawls, drug abuse, promiscuity, and criminal acts indicate that adolescents in this city are vulnerable to deviant behavior. This condition underscores the need for a comprehensive prevention model suited to the local socio-cultural context. This study aims to describe a juvenile delinquency prevention model in Kota Lhokseumawe through three approaches: promotive, preventive, and curative. A descriptive qualitative method was used, with data collected through in-depth interviews with community leaders, police officers, teachers, parents, and adolescents, complemented by field observations and document studies. Data were analyzed through reduction, presentation, and conclusion drawing. The findings show that the promotive approach includes character education in schools and youth activities based on religion and culture. The preventive approach involves parental supervision, active roles of security forces and community leaders, as well as continuous public awareness campaigns. The curative approach includes rehabilitation, psychological counseling, and social guidance for delinquent youth. However, juvenile delinquency persists due to weak parental supervision, limited inter-agency coordination, and negative environmental influences. Strengthening program monitoring and evaluation, along with enhancing the capacity of families and educational institutions as the front line, is crucial. Cross-sectoral synergy among families, schools, security forces, local government, NGOs, and the community is essential to building an ecosystem that supports the positive development of adolescents.

Keywords: Prevention Model, Youth, Kota Lhokseumawe