

An Empirical Study of Islamic Law on the Causes of Immoral Crimes Among Adolescents

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Abstract

From the perspective of Islamic law, adolescents in the Islamic sharia region (Aceh) should ideally be guided by strong moral and ethical values. Intensive religious education, a harmonious family environment, and a supportive community are the main foundations in the formation of adolescent character. Adolescents who grow up in an environment that emphasizes the importance of prayer, fasting, zakat, and other virtuous values are expected to be able to avoid deviant behavior and criminal acts. However, the situation in Karang Baru, Aceh Tamiang shows a different picture. Many teenagers in this area fall into immoral crimes, both consensual and coercive such as molestation and rape. This article is classified as a literature research with a qualitative approach. The methodology used is normative legal studies and phenomenological studies. The results of the study concluded that the causes of immoral acts are multifactorial and interrelated. Low education and difficult economic conditions are significant factors, exacerbated by an unsupportive environment and easy access to alcohol and unfiltered technology.

Keyword: Teens, Immorality, Crime

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Abstrak

Dalam perspektif hukum Islam, remaja di wilayah syariat Islam (Aceh) idealnya dibimbing oleh nilai-nilai moral dan etika yang kuat. Pendidikan agama yang intensif, lingkungan keluarga yang harmonis, dan komunitas yang mendukung menjadi fondasi utama dalam pembentukan karakter remaja. Remaja yang tumbuh dalam lingkungan yang menekankan pentingnya shalat, puasa, zakat, dan nilai-nilai kebajikan lainnya diharapkan mampu menghindari perilaku menyimpang dan tindak kriminal. Namun, situasi di Karang Baru, Aceh Tamiang menunjukkan gambaran yang berbeda. Banyak remaja di daerah ini terjerumus dalam tindak pidana asusila, baik yang dilakukan atas dasar suka sama suka maupun berupa pemaksaan seperti pencabulan dan pemerkosaan. Artikel ini tergolong dalam penelitian pustaka dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Metodologi yang digunakan adalah studi hukum normatif dan studi fenomenologis. Hasil penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa penyebab tindakan asusila bersifat multifaktorial dan saling berkaitan. Rendahnya pendidikan dan kondisi ekonomi yang sulit merupakan faktor signifikan, diperparah oleh lingkungan yang tidak mendukung dan akses mudah terhadap alkohol serta teknologi yang tidak tersaring.

Kata Kunci: Remaja, Asusila, Kriminal

Introduction

Humans, as the only beings endowed with intellect and reason, continually seek ways to meet their needs. The era of modernization and globalization has dissolved the borders between countries, allowing information and cultural influences to flow freely from one nation to another, effectively blurring distances and time. Countries without strong cultural defenses or filters struggle to distinguish between positive and negative influences. While modernization brings numerous conveniences to our lives, it also gives rise to serious social problems, such as poverty, crime, prostitution, alcoholism, addiction, and gambling, all of which demand urgent and serious attention (Zuldafril, 2014).

Indonesia, as part of the global community, has not been exempt from the process of Western cultural acculturation. Modernization has transformed Indonesian culture, once known for its politeness and decorum, into a more open and liberal society. This shift has affected various aspects of Indonesian life, including an increase in crime rates. Criminal acts or offenses are behaviors that violate laws and social norms, leading to societal condemnation. Several factors can influence an individual to commit criminal acts, such as cultural clashes, political ideology differences, population density, and disparities in wealth distribution.

From the perspective of Islamic law, ideally, adolescents should be guided by strong moral and ethical values. Intensive religious education, a harmonious family environment, and a supportive community should serve as the primary foundation for character development in teenagers (Mawardi et al., 2022). Teenagers who grow up in an environment that emphasizes the importance of prayer, fasting, almsgiving, and other virtuous values are expected to avoid deviant

behavior and criminal acts. They should strive to become responsible individuals with noble character, contributing positively to society.

However, the reality that happened in Karang Baru, Aceh Tamiang shows a different situation. Many teenagers in this area fall into immoral crimes, both immoral relationships carried out on the basis of consensuality, as well as coercion such as molestation and rape. This phenomenon raises deep concern among the community and shows that there is a serious problem in the application of religious and social values among adolescents. This causes academic unrest, especially to find out what factors cause the rise of immoral criminal acts in the Karang Baru Aceh Tamiang Community.

In addition, as part of the Islamic sharia area, Karang Baru also has various religious extension programs and socialization to the enforcement of Islamic Law. Likewise, there are legal regulations, as well as the existence of criminal law that is ready to ensnare various criminal perpetrators with heavy sanctions (Ahyar, 2017). The problem is, even though teenagers are aware that their actions violate the law, the practice of immoral criminal violations is increasingly mushrooming everywhere. Based on the above explanation, it is clear that there is a gap between the idealism of Islamic law in shaping the character of adolescents and the reality that occurs in Karang Baru, Aceh Tamiang. This problem requires serious attention and a comprehensive approach to finding effective solutions. This study aims to identify the root causes of immoral crimes among adolescents in this area and examine how Islamic law can be applied to overcome these problems.

Literature review

Literacy and publications related to the causes of rampant criminal acts committed by teenagers are not the latest discourse. Many researchers have discussed and dissected it with various approaches. Ahmad Ariwibowo in a journal titled; *"Tinjauan Kriminologis Terhadap Penyalahgunaan Psikotropika Dan Penanggulangannya di Kalangan Remaja di Jambi,"* has narrated very well how Jambi teenagers are dragged into increasingly troubling drug criminal behavior. In addition to exploring the concept of criminal phenomena, the research also provides alternatives related to mechanisms and methods in suppressing criminal perpetrators so that their existence can be minimized (Ariwibowo, 2011). The above work has similarities with the author's study in the context of the rampant criminal offenders played by teenagers. The difference is, if Ahmad Ariwibowo only focuses on the abuse of psychotropics, the author focuses on the dimension of the criminal act of immorality.

Arravi Agustian, et al., in their publication titled; *"Orientasi Masa Depan Pada Remaja Pelaku Tindak Pidana,"* has described very systematically how the future of juvenile convicts plans for a better life through educational preparation, and job planning. Not only that, this study also narrates how to prepare convicted adolescents when they are released and return to their social environment (Kennedy et al., 2020). The above work has similarities with the author's studies in the context of adolescents and criminal cases. The difference is, if Arravi Agustian reviews from the perspective of Psychology, the author focuses more on dissecting it in the discipline of Criminal Law.

Asmaur Ridhana Zuhra, dan Haiyun Nisa pada artikel mereka yang berjudul; *"Analisis Relasi Antara Keberfungsian Keluarga dan Kontrol Diri pada Remaja di Aceh Tamiang,"* telah menemukan hasil penelitian yang sangat inspiratif khususnya bagaimana korelasi antara kontrol keluarga dan perilaku remaja di Aceh Tamiang (Zuhra & Nisa, 2019). Penelitian di atas memiliki kesamaan dengan tema penulis khususnya pada variabel 'remaja' dan 'Aceh Tamiang'. Perbedaannya, jika Zuhra dan Nisa fokus dan intens dalam memetakan peran keluarga sebagai kontrol perilaku remaja, penulis cenderung menonjolkan alasan remaja terlibat dalam perilaku kriminal khususnya perbuatan asusila. Selain itu, Zuhra dan Nisa menjadikan Aceh Tamiang (kabupaten) sebagai lokus penelitian, adapun penulis lebih fokus pada satu kecamatan saja yaitu Kecamatan Karang Baru.

Asmaur Ridhana Zuhra, and Haiyun Nisa in their article titled; *"Analisis Relasi Antara Keberfungsian Keluarga dan Kontrol Diri pada Remaja di Aceh Tamiang,"* has found very inspiring research results, especially how the correlation between family control and adolescent behavior in Aceh Tamiang (Zuhra & Nisa, 2019). The above research has similarities with the author's theme, especially on the variables 'adolescents' and 'Aceh Tamiang'. The difference is, if Zuhra and Nisa are focused and intense in mapping the role of the family as a control of adolescent behavior, the author tends to highlight the reasons why adolescents are involved in criminal behavior, especially immoral acts. In addition, Zuhra and Nisa made Aceh Tamiang (district) as the research locus, while the author focused more on one district, namely Karang Baru District.

Some of the works above are samples that the author uses from various references related to empirical studies of juvenile delinquents. After conducting a literature review, as well as after exploring dozens of similar works, as far as the author's analysis has not found a single work that focuses on and is structured in researching empirical studies of the rampant immoral criminal acts in Karang Baru, Aceh Tamiang. This shows that the author's study has originality and there is a strong novelty.

Research method

This study uses a sociological juridical approach in the framework of legal research. The research method used is qualitative with a descriptive approach, intended to provide an in-depth picture of the handling of immoral acts against the community in Aceh Tamiang. This research aims to explore the handling of immoral acts with reference to the applicable law and the pattern of social behavior of the community, with the aim of obtaining clarity that can be accounted for in court trials.

The location of the research was carried out in Karang Baru District, Aceh Tamiang Regency because of its relevance to the problems raised in this study. The data sources used consist of primary data, such as the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and Karang Baru sub-district data, as well as secondary data consisting of various reference sources such as books, legal magazines, scientific articles, archives, and publications from related institutions. Data collection techniques are carried out through observation, interviews, and documentation,

while data analysis uses qualitative methods by compiling, processing, and describing data to then draw conclusions relevant to the problem being studied.

Teenagers and the Rise of Crime

Adolescence is a crucial transitional phase in human development. They are at the crossroads between childhood and adulthood, where they begin to search for their identity and explore the world more freely. However, behind these times full of potential, there are great challenges to face, especially in the face of temptation and pressure from the surrounding environment. One of the increasingly troubling phenomena is the rampant criminal behavior that ensnares teenagers (Martokusumo, 2008). Crime among teenagers has become a serious problem that worries people and governments in different parts of the world. Starting from simple things to acts that are threatened with criminal sanctions.

Criminal behavior that is often committed by teenagers includes a number of actions that harm society and violate social norms. Theft is one of the crimes that often occurs, where teenagers take goods without permission, either from shops, houses, vehicles, or other public places. Cases of sexual abuse or harassment are also not uncommon, where teenagers use violence or threats to force victims to have sexual intercourse or other indecent acts (Feriansyah, 2014). Narcotics and drug abuse is also a serious problem among adolescents. The use of these substances not only damages the physical and mental health of adolescents, but also increases the likelihood of being involved in other criminal acts. Brawls or clashes between groups of teenagers also often occur, resulting in property damage, physical injury, and even death.

Likewise, immoral behavior, such as sexual harassment, bullying, or even prostitution, is also part of this pattern of harmful behavior. The effects of promiscuity are also spreading, with adolescents engaging in irresponsible sexual behavior, increasing the risk of pregnancy out of wedlock, the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, and damaging mental and emotional health. Murder is also a crime that is sometimes committed by teenagers, either because of personal grudges, conflicts between groups, or organized crime (Putri, 2018). Teens are also often involved in vandalizing property or throwing stones at vehicles and buildings, as well as cases of persecution or physical violence against others.

This kind of criminal behavior is often influenced by various factors, such as an unstable family environment, bad influences from peers, social pressure, and emotional problems. Therefore, serious efforts are needed from the community and the government to carry out more intensive prevention and rehabilitation to reduce the crime rate among teenagers. The causes of the rise of juvenile criminal behavior can be very complex and varied. One of them is the lack of supervision and guidance from the family. A less harmonious family environment, conflicts between parents, or lack of attention from parents can make adolescents feel abandoned and seek recognition outside the home, including through criminal acts (Risma et al., 2023).

In addition, the influence of peers also plays a role in shaping adolescent behavior. A stimulating social environment, where negative behavior is perceived as something cool or idolized, can influence adolescents to imitate unlawful actions. In addition, the mass media and the internet also have a significant impact by spreading false images and norms about adolescent life and behavior. Environmental, social and economic aspects are also factors that aggravate the situation. Poverty, unemployment,

lack of access to education and recreational facilities, and violence in the neighborhood can be triggers for adolescents to engage in criminal acts as a way to overcome their life difficulties.

However, not all teenagers fall into the circle of criminal behavior. Many of them are able to overcome the pressures and temptations of the surrounding environment by reinforcing the moral and ethical values taught by religion, family, and school (Muharram & Prathama, 2022). Strong religious education, strong family support, and a supportive school environment are protective factors that can help teens avoid criminal acts. In the face of rampant criminal behavior among adolescents, it is important for the community and the government to make preventive efforts and more effective interventions. This includes the creation of a supportive environment, the strengthening of moral and ethical values, the improvement of supervision and mentoring of adolescents, and the increase of awareness of the negative impacts of criminal acts (Agus, 2020). Only with the joint efforts of all levels of society can we create a safe environment and help adolescents grow into responsible individuals and contribute positively to society.

Immoral Acts and Their Distribution

Immoral acts are behaviors that are considered to violate the norms of morality, politeness, and morality that are generally accepted by society. These actions include various forms of violations, both physical and non-physical, that undermine ethical and moral values. Immoral behavior is often associated with inappropriate sexual acts, pornography, harassment, and exploitation, all of which can cause great harm, both to the victim and to society as a whole. In general, immoral acts can be divided into several categories, each of which has different characteristics and impacts (Agusto, 2017). The following is the division of immoral acts:

First, khalwat or pervert. It is an act that is included in criminal acts under the authority of Indonesian law. This is different from the legal standards in some modern countries, where if an immoral act is carried out on a mutual liking, it is free from legal entanglement. Especially in Indonesia, relationships without a valid marriage bond can be criminalized, or at least quarantine and counseling will be given. This is done because of the rampant, immoral acts that are very disturbing can even trigger aspects of the birth of other criminal acts (Mulizar et al., 2022). *Second*, obscene acts. Obscene acts are acts that involve unwanted and sexual physical contact between the perpetrator and the victim. This includes actions such as groping, kissing, or performing other sexual movements without consent. Obscene acts can be committed by adults against children, by fellow children, or by adults against other adults. This action is often done by manipulating or intimidating the victim, so that the victim feels afraid or embarrassed to report it (Anggraeni & Rahaditya, 2023).

Third, sexual harassment. Sexual harassment includes any form of sexual and unwanted behavior that makes the victim feel uncomfortable, intimidated, or humiliated. Sexual harassment can occur in a variety of places, including workplaces, schools, or public spaces. Forms of sexual harassment can be in the form of sexual comments or jokes, gestures or gestures that lead to sexual acts, as well as sexual threats or requests (Paradias & Sopyono, 2022). Sexual abuse can

negatively impact the mental and emotional health of the victim. *Fourth*, sexual exploitation. Sexual exploitation is the use of a person for sexual purposes by coercion, deception, or manipulation. These include human trafficking for sexual purposes, forced prostitution, and child pornography. Sexual exploitation often involves organized criminal networks and can have a very devastating impact on the victim, both physically and psychologically (Ariyadi, 2018). Sexual exploitation also violates human rights and requires strict law enforcement action.

Fifth, pornography. Pornography is the dissemination or creation of sexually explicit material for commercial or entertainment purposes. This includes images, videos, text, or other forms of media that display sexual activity. Pornography can have a negative impact, especially on children and adolescents, who can be exposed to the material unintentionally (Firdaus et al., 2019). Exposure to pornography can affect their mental and emotional development and form an unhealthy view of sexuality. *Sixth*, gender-based harassment. Gender-based harassment is behavior that insults or degrades a person based on their gender. This can be derogatory comments, discrimination, or actions aimed at dominating or controlling victims because of their gender (M. Anzaikhan et al., 2023). Gender-based harassment often occurs in the workplace or educational institution and can hinder fair and equal opportunities for victims.

Perverted in Karang Baru District and the Law That Ensnared Him

Perverted is a term that is often used to describe behavior or actions that contain pornographic or sexual elements that are considered inappropriate and violate the norms of decency that apply in society. Perverted acts can be physical or non-physical, including obscene acts, sexual harassment, or the dissemination of pornographic content through electronic or print media. In many cases, this action not only harms the victim psychologically and emotionally, but can also damage the social and moral order of society (Mulizar et al., 2022).

In the legal context in Indonesia, perverted acts are regulated and subject to criminal sanctions based on several applicable laws. One of the regulations that regulates perverted acts is Law Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography, which covers various forms of moral violations related to pornography. Actions that fall into this category include the production, distribution, dissemination, and procurement of pornographic material. Violations of this law can be subject to criminal sanctions in the form of large fines to a fairly long prison sentence (Yanti et al., 2023).

In addition, the Criminal Code (KUHP) also regulates obscene acts in Articles 281 to 297. These articles cover various types of obscene acts, ranging from acts committed in public, against minors, to obscene acts committed with violence or threats of violence. The sanctions imposed can be in the form of prison sentences, ranging from a few months to several years, depending on the severity of the violation and the impact caused. Criminal sanctions against perverted acts not only aim to punish the perpetrators, but also to provide a deterrent effect and prevent similar violations from occurring in the future (Sufrizal et al., 2022). In addition, strict law enforcement is expected to protect the community, especially vulnerable groups such as children and women, from the adverse effects caused by perverted behavior.

Based on the data obtained, it is known that various factors are the cause of perverted acts against teenagers and the efforts that have been made to overcome them.

Data shows that cases of perverted acts in Aceh Tamiang during 2018-2019 fluctuated, with a total of nine cases recorded. In an interview with Geuchik on July 14, 2019, it was revealed that the low number of reports of perverted crimes was influenced by several factors. Children who are victims often do not know what to do and receive threats from the perpetrator if they tell others about the incident. In addition, shame that is considered a family disgrace and fear of social punishment from society also plays a role in low reporting.

These perverted acts vary, ranging from molestation by children against other children, molestation by adults against children (both biological children, stepchildren, siblings, and newly known people), to perverted acts carried out together. Based on research in Karang Baru District, factors that play a role in perverted crimes in Aceh Tamiang include low education and economy, social environment and housing, alcohol, technology, and the role of victims. Criminological theories, including those from Sutherland, remain relevant in studying and analyzing the factors that cause the crime of obscenity. These factors show that perverted crimes are influenced by social, economic, and cultural dynamics in society.

Factors for the Rise of Immoral Acts in Karang Baru

Crime is a complex social phenomenon, influenced by various aspects of people's lives such as politics, economy, socio-culture, as well as state defense and security efforts. The perspective of criminology, which is dynamic, continues to change along with social development and sustainable development. To understand crime and its problems, researchers often rely on Sutherland's theory, which explains the various factors that cause crime.

The data obtained revealed the factors that cause immoral acts against adolescents and their countermeasures. Especially in Aceh Tamiang, immoral acts during 2018-2019 fluctuated with a total of nine cases. From an interview with Geuchik on July 14, 2019, it was revealed that the low number of reports of immoral crimes was influenced by several factors. Children who are victims often do not know what to do and experience threats from the perpetrator if they tell others what happened. In addition, shame because it is considered a family disgrace and fear of social punishment from the community are also the causes of low reporting.

The low level of formal education can make a person easily influenced to commit crimes without thinking about the consequences. Data from Langsa City shows that the majority of perpetrators of immoral crimes have low education or drop out of school. Economic factors also play a significant role, where poverty often encourages a person to commit crimes in order to meet their needs or desires. The social environment and place of residence also greatly influence criminal behavior. Broken families and busy parents can cause children to lack attention and fall into negativity (Feriansyah, 2014).

Alkohol adalah faktor lain yang dapat menghilangkan kontrol diri dan mendorong perilaku asusila, termasuk pencabulan. Perkembangan teknologi membawa dampak positif dan negatif, di mana informasi yang tidak tersaring dapat mendorong perilaku buruk dan meniru kebiasaan yang tidak sesuai dengan norma budaya. Dalam beberapa kasus, perilaku dan sikap korban bisa memicu terjadinya kejahatan, meskipun hal ini tidak pernah dapat membenarkan tindakan

tersebut. Alkohol masih intens dikonsumsi oleh remaja di Karang Baru Aceh Tamiang. Saat ada resepsi pernikahan misalnya, budaya umum masyarakat tersebut akan mendatangkan hiburan seperti 'keyboard'. Saat adanya keyboard, warga atau penonton tak jarang menikmati musik sambil mengonsumsi alkohol. Selanjutnya, akan sering terjadi berbagai aksi asusila, seperti mesum.

Alcohol is another factor that can deprive you of self-control and encourage immoral behavior, including obscenity. The development of technology has both positive and negative impacts, where unfiltered information can encourage bad behavior and imitate habits that are not in accordance with cultural norms. In some cases, the victim's behavior and attitude can trigger the crime, although this can never justify the act (Rizkilla et al., 2022). Alcohol is still intensely consumed by teenagers in Karang Baru Aceh Tamiang. When there is a wedding reception, for example, the general culture of the community will bring entertainment such as 'keyboard'. When there is a keyboard, residents or spectators often enjoy music while consuming alcohol. Furthermore, there will often be various immoral acts, such as pervers.

Perverted practices have also increased in Aceh Tamiang, especially Karang Baru due to promiscuity. As is known, Aceh Tamiang is the gateway to the people of Medan City. Medan, which is famous for its metropolitan area, also transmits the culture of association to the surrounding areas, including Aceh Tamiang. So it is not surprising, especially for Acehnese people, if they plan to have an immoral relationship, they will go to the city of Medan. Not only that, promiscuity can also spread through the migration of residents of Medan City to Aceh. They brought wild cultures, one of which was physical relations outside of marriage.

Another factor that greatly affects is the ease of access to digital pornography. Through technological developments, teenagers and even children can already see and watch adult videos. If in the past, such films were obtained through illegal tapes, now teenagers can download them themselves on their smartphones. As a result, there are people who pick their orgasm at an age that they shouldn't be. They are very easily exposed, even trying to implement what they watch. Furthermore, teenagers will exchange videos, watch together with their girlfriends, which further leads to perverted criminal acts. Likewise for immoral acts in the form of taboo pervers. Such as perverted acts between families, pervers committed together, or perverted acts that are deliberately recorded. All of these are acts of perversion inspired by pornographic content. So it is not surprising that teenagers in Karang Baru have sex with 3 couples, have sex in front of their own family, and there are even sex crimes committed by the same sex (LGBT).

Even more troubling, immoral acts (pervers) also occur due to the rise of online pornography. Currently, there are many applications that deliberately and openly access to receive free sex services. This application connects pervers who will then book cheap local hotels. The cost of prostitution is also very affordable, ranging from 300 thousand to 1 million can already box a couple through the haram application. Teenagers with smoldering orgasms will certainly do this if they do not have an understanding of the dangers of free sex. In addition, the aspect of legal awareness, both Islamic law and criminal law, makes them even more and more uncontrollable.

Law Enforcement Efforts

Criminal law enforcement in Indonesia is based on two main components: material criminal law and formal criminal law. Material criminal law is regulated in general in the Criminal Code (KUHP), and specifically in various laws and regulations that include criminal provisions. Meanwhile, formal criminal law is regulated in the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP) and several special laws. The criminal law enforcement system in Indonesia applies two approaches simultaneously.

First, a system with a clear division of duties and authority between law enforcement officials, known as functional differentiation (Nurhadi et al., 2018). *Second*, an integrated criminal justice system that regulates the law enforcement process thoroughly and continuously. In a functional differentiation system, each law enforcement agency such as the police, prosecutor's office, and courts has their own duties and authorities. The police are responsible for investigations and investigations, the prosecutor's office handles prosecutions, and judges take care of examinations and court decisions (Mulkan, 2021).

Although each institution has a separate role, they work continuously. For example, in the investigation process, the police compiled the minutes of the investigation which were then used by the prosecutor's office to prepare an indictment. There is also a pre-prosecution process, where incomplete files from the police are returned by the prosecutor's office to be completed in accordance with the prosecutor's instructions. Dealing with crime, including immoral acts, is not easy because of its complex nature. Crime is present in various aspects of people's lives and continues to grow along with technological advances (Paradiaz & Soponyono, 2022). In Aceh Tamiang, for example, immoral acts increase due to the spread of negative information through the media that is not properly filtered.

Law enforcement against perpetrators of immoral acts in Aceh Tamiang is often considered not to provide adequate justice for victims. Many victims feel that the punishment for the perpetrator is not severe enough to provide a deterrent effect. Therefore, law enforcement must provide real benefits to the community. The expected quality of development and law enforcement is a substantive quality, not just a formality. The development and enforcement of the law must include the protection of human rights, the values of honesty, justice, truth, and trust between the community, the government, and law enforcement. Law enforcement must be clean from the practice of favoritism, corruption, collusion, and nepotism, and support a clean and authoritative government. In addition, efficient law enforcement and the enforcement of the code of ethics of the law enforcement profession are very important. In the case of immoral acts in Karang Baru, law enforcement is influenced by several factors. The applicable laws are very diverse and the community must obey these regulations. However, the lack of understanding and socialization of the law leads to a high number of violations and crimes.

Law enforcement also depends on the integrity, courage, commitment, and professionalism of law enforcement officials, who must understand and apply the professional code of ethics in their duties. Legal facilities and facilities such as patrol vehicles and police posts are essential to support law enforcement. Participation from related parties and the community is also needed for balance in

law enforcement. The community must actively support law enforcement and cooperate with law enforcement officials, because they are the benchmark for justice in cases of immoral acts. Law enforcement in Karang Baru includes prevention and countermeasures efforts. Prevention efforts involve counseling and socialization of the law to increase public awareness, while countermeasures focus on providing appropriate punishment for perpetrators to provide a deterrent effect and ensure justice for victims.

The Role of Qanun Jinayat Aceh

Qanun Jinayat is an Islamic criminal law applied in Aceh Province, including in Aceh Tamiang, to regulate acts that are considered to violate Islamic religious norms, including immoral acts (Nurdin & Ridwansyah, 2020). This Qanun has several important roles in dealing with immoral acts in Aceh Tamiang. First, Qanun Jinayat aims to prevent immoral acts through strict rules. With the threat of strict punishment, it is hoped that the public will think twice before committing prohibited acts. Second, this Qanun provides a legal basis for law enforcement officials in Aceh Tamiang to crack down on immoral acts. Actions such as adultery, sexual harassment, and other acts that violate Islamic law are followed up by Wilayatul Hisbah, which is the sharia police tasked with supervising the implementation of Islamic law (Walidain & Astuti, 2021).

The sanctions regulated in the Qanun Jinayat for immoral acts vary, ranging from whipping, fines, to imprisonment. The punishment of caning is often carried out in public places as part of the deterrent effect and learning for the wider community. In addition to providing sanctions, Qanun Jinayat also aims to rehabilitate the perpetrators so that they do not repeat their actions. This rehabilitation process can involve counseling and religious coaching (Sufrizal et al., 2023). The local government and related agencies in Aceh Tamiang are also responsible for socializing Qanun Jinayat to the community. This is done through formal and non-formal education, as well as public campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of maintaining morals and ethics in accordance with Islamic law. Qanun Jinayat encourages the strengthening of religious values in society. This is expected to build a better social environment, where immoral acts become less frequent because people have a strong understanding of religious teachings.

Through these various roles, Qanun Jinayat in Aceh Tamiang aims to create a more moral society in accordance with Islamic teachings, as well as provide a deterrent effect to violators. However, the application of this law also often receives criticism, both in terms of its implementation which is considered too harsh, and from the perspective of human rights. The implementation of Qanun Jinayat in Aceh Tamiang faces various obstacles that make its implementation in totality difficult. One of the main obstacles is the resistance of some people who feel that this law is too harsh and not in accordance with human rights principles. This rejection often arises because of differences of opinion about the formal application of Islamic sharia in daily life.

In addition, there are difficulties in terms of resources and infrastructure. Law enforcement officials, such as the Wilayatul Hisbah (sharia police), often lack adequate personnel and facilities to carry out their duties effectively. The lack of

training and professionalism among law enforcement officials is also an obstacle to the implementation of Qanun Jinayat (Amirulkamar et al., 2022). According to Arsy, as the Head of the Aceh Provincial Kesbangpol, one of the reasons why the implementation of Qanun Jinayat in Aceh is not total is due to the lack of a budget focused on making WH and Satpol PP able to patrol intensely in the field. Minimal Islamic sharia raids cause sharia violations to occur in many places. WH and Satpol PP are also officers who need operational funds in carrying out their duties.

The ignorance and lack of understanding of the details and objectives of the Qanun Jinayat also hinders its implementation. Ineffective socialization causes many people not to fully understand the rules and sanctions regulated in the Qanun, so compliance with this law is low (Amirulkamar et al., 2023). In addition, there are also obstacles in terms of fair and consistent law enforcement. Cases involving immoral acts are often handled in an inconsistent manner, depending on who the perpetrators are and how much influence they have in society. This creates distrust in the legal system and reduces the effectiveness of Qanun Jinayat.

There are also challenges in terms of local culture and customs that are not always in line with the implementation of Qanun Jinayat. Some traditional practices and customs that are still strong in the people of Aceh Tamiang sometimes contradict the sharia law regulated in this Qanun, thus creating a conflict of values and practices in daily life. Finally, supervision and evaluation of the implementation of Qanun Jinayat are still not optimal. Without a robust monitoring mechanism and periodic evaluation, it is difficult to ensure that this law is applied fairly and effectively throughout the Aceh Tamiang region. These obstacles show that although Qanun Jinayat has a clear goal of forming a more moral and religious society, its implementation in totality in Aceh Tamiang still faces a variety of complex challenges. A more holistic and coordinated effort is needed to address these barriers, including improved education, more effective socialization, and reforms in the law enforcement system.

The Role of the Community

Prevention efforts to overcome moral crimes in Aceh Tamiang involve various preventive actions from individuals, communities, and the government. On an individual level, it is important for everyone to try not to become a victim of crime, especially molestation. This can be done by not giving the perpetrator the opportunity to commit crimes, such as avoiding clothes that can cause sexual arousal against the opposite sex and not sleeping with adult family members of the opposite sex (Hidayat, 2015).

At the societal level, a safe and peaceful social life is essential to prevent crime. The community must promote a safe lifestyle and take care of each other. Prevention efforts can be started early through joint activities such as gathering events filled with lectures from local community leaders (Ismanto, 2021). This activity can increase collective awareness about the importance of maintaining moral norms. The Aceh Tamiang government also plays an important role in the prevention of immoral crimes. Given that the region is growing rapidly in various fields, the government needs to take various steps to prevent immoral crimes. One of the steps taken is to hold legal counseling to increase legal awareness in the community. Many perpetrators of immoral crimes have a low level of legal

awareness, so this counseling is expected to help them understand that immoral acts violate the law and harm the community.

In addition, the government also holds religious counseling to strengthen people's faith in the religion they follow. Religion can be a strong moral guide, and through this counseling, it is hoped that people's behavior will be better and stay away from immoral acts (Rokhmadi, 2017). The Karang Baru Police also has an important role in maintaining security and order. Efforts carried out by the police include routine patrols or raids to improve public safety, as well as providing legal counseling to the community with the help of related institutions. In addition, the police are expected to build good communication with the community to create harmonious relationships and effective cooperation in efforts to prevent immoral crimes.

In addition to preventive efforts, repressive efforts are also needed as a form of countering immoral crimes. Repressive efforts involve law enforcement through the provision of criminal sanctions to perpetrators of crimes by law enforcement officials, including the police, prosecutor's office, courts, and correctional institutions. This effort aims to provide a deterrent effect to perpetrators and ensure that they are responsible for their actions in accordance with applicable law. Likewise with access to pornography, there needs to be an effort to close these accounts so that they cannot be accessed freely by teenagers, let alone children. Family controllers also play a vital role, how they can evaluate or supervise digital consumption carried out by children.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research in Karang Baru District, Aceh Tamiang Regency, it was revealed that immoral acts (perverts) in adolescents occurred in 9 cases during 2018-2019. Factors that affect this phenomenon include low levels of education and economy, the influence of the living environment, the consumption of alcoholic beverages, and the use of technology. In addition, the role of the victim in the context of criminology is also a consideration, which shows the complexity of the causes of immoral acts and that this phenomenon is not only related to certain social classes. In addition, even though legal sanctions haunt criminals, socialization and implementation are still minimal. This is closely related to the support of local government funding sources that are not totality to the emphasis on the existence of immoral crimes. Although Aceh has Wilayatul Hisbah and Satpol PP, all will be blunt if operational funds to conduct patrols are limited.

In addressing the problem of immoral acts in Karang Baru, preventive measures involve individual self-awareness, spiritual practices such as fasting and prayer, and participation in positive and organizational activities. The role of parents is also very important in preventing children from becoming victims of immoral acts, by paying attention to children's association, educating them with moral values, religious norms, and ethics from an early age, and directing them to obey family laws and rules as well as those that apply in Indonesia. This conclusion highlights the need for a holistic approach in dealing with this problem, which involves efforts from various sectors, namely legal socialization, deepening religious knowledge, the role of the government, parents, and society.

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