



Journal of Arts & Humanities

Volume 08, Issue 03, 2019: 38-47

Article Received: 03-02-2019

Accepted: 22-02-2019

Available Online: 20-03-2019

ISSN: 2167-9045 (Print), 2167-9053 (Online)

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18533/journal.v8i3.1585>

Forms of Vandalism and Their Relation as a Trigger Motives For misdemeanor in Yogyakarta City

Baginda Khalid Hidayat Jati¹, Sigid Riyanto²

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is aimed to find any forms of vandalism that could become a trigger motives for misdemeanor or lightweight crimes which will be based on the extensive practices and theories surrounding it especially in Yogyakarta City. This study also used a descriptive case study method. The research population included the apparatus of the Yogyakarta City Civil Service Police Unit, as a law enforcer in handling misdemeanor acts such as vandalism. Based on the research results it was founded that there were two forms of vandalism that usually carried out by the perpetrators in Yogyakarta. The first is in form of scribble while the second one is by some attachment or installation of posters / banners / leaflets / stickers without legal permission. Both forms made an unsettling impact while damaging the environmental aesthetics beauty, cleanliness and comfort of City as one of the most important cultural center in Indonesia. The acts of vandalism which took place in the Yogyakarta are targeting both public and private property. The targeted objects include cultural heritage sites and many vital public facilities such as signs and directions for traffic signs. Based on the theory of Goldstein and Stanley Cohen, the form of vandalism in the city of Yogyakarta is categorized as tactical vandalism, ideological vandalism, play vandalism, vindictive vandalism and malicious vandalism. The form of scribbled vandalism usually driven by pranks and delinquency motive. There are wide variety of motives such as to promote goods or services to spreading propaganda using posters and any form of provocative act. Another motive is the adolescent gang related action who want to show their gang identity, this could be traced back as an act of revenge, and their self-obsession due to their broken home condition or the lack of attention in their family. While the other motives are based on encouragement of artistic creations, which the process of a creative which often made an entirely different case since they belong to an art movement that sometimes misunderstood as an act of vandalism.

Keywords: Adolescence, Forms, Misdemeanor, Motives, Vandalism.

This is an open access article under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.

1. Introduction

Juvenile delinquency is an action that often occurs in a community group. These actions tend to originate from unfavorable family conditions. There are several factors of family condition significantly

¹ LLM student of Law Faculty, Gajahmada University, E-mail: khalidhidayat29@gmail.com

² Lecturer of Law Faculty, Gajahmada University

result in juvenile delinquency (Rathinabalan and Naaraayan, 2017). In Figure 1, we can observed that vulnerable family conditions are one of the major factor which cause child delinquency.

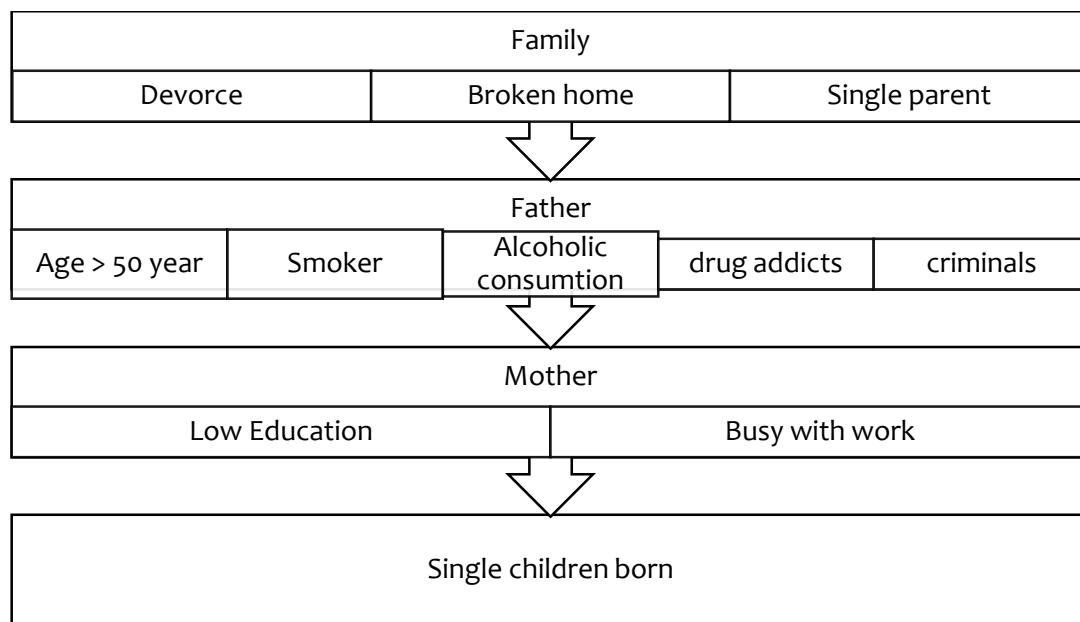


Figure 1: Family condition as the factor of juvenile delinquency (Rathinabalan and Naaraayan, 2017)

This child delinquency condition then carried over to many form of social interaction which made many kind of social mischief in the society. Juvenile delinquency usually carried out by someone around 10-21 years old. In this adolescence period people are in the middle of their puberty, which made teenagers usually have some difficulty to control themselves. Actions taken on rebellion if something is not according to his will. Therefore, in adolescence a person needs assistance so that actions and actions do not lead to adverse misbehavior.

Juvenile delinquency is a complex condition, that closely related to the justice system, which made it became a serious concern regarding the increase of pressure in our social system especially toward how our younger generation behavior (Young, et al., 2017). This pressure which combined with modernism that accompanied by globalization also contributed to the increase of juvenile delinquency. Every incident of juvenile delinquency were made by many factors because it was caused by a series of many risky behavior within the individuals, including both of their micro and macro environments.

Categories of juvenile delinquency could be divided into two categories which are immoral actions and criminal actions that violating law (Gunarsa, 1988). Immoral delinquency usually includes acts that violate society social values which are not regulated in state policy yet, so this condition made the violators cannot be or difficult to be classified as lawbreakers. The other categories, criminal juvenile delinquency could be characterized by an illegal acts including it case settlement process using applicable policy and laws. Juvenile delinquency that classified as a criminal acts could not be classified as a hereditary condition, which a condition that inherited from birth, or by inheritance (Kartono, 2008). This act of adolescents delinquency, including the immoral or criminal acts could be done in their conscious or unconscious state. This acts also could happened because of some external pressure or by their own will.

There are various forms of juvenile delinquency such as cyber pornography, homosexuality, act of free sex and bisexuality. Those kind of delinquency are the gateway which usually leads their action into a more serious criminal acts including stealing, brawls, tormenting, raping and even murdering (Unayah and Sabarisman, 2015). Another form of juvenile delinquencies which caused a minor damage to society (especially properties) are vandalism.

The act of vandalism itself are made in form of damaging public or private property, such as putting scribbling on the walls of buildings, electricity poles, roads, bridges, railroad cars, buses, traffic signs and so on. Vandalism may results in severe damage to many traffic signs which causes an increase in unsafe and dangerous traffic behavior (Khalilikhah, et al., 2016). The act of vandalism is a form of a deliberately destructive action by adding or reducing some part of property, so this broken property lose

it values (Torkaman, 2016). Vandalism that occurs in schools are closely related to several determinant factors, especially in student involvement with gang related conflict, alcohol consumption, disobeying school rules and many form of unfair treatment toward students by teachers (Vilalta and Fondéfila, 2018).

Social misbehavior in the form of vandalism are highly have the potential to become juvenile delinquency as a product of some poor condition of the society unrest (Kartono, 2014). Right now vandalism are an act that occurs in cities throughout the world. If this act of vandalism allowed to continue, it will eventually become one of the social disease in our community. This is because the perpetrators of vandalism act in violation of many general norms, customs, and formal law. Social disease itself is a vulnerable factor which became a trigger condition for social disorganization that often disrupts the integrity and continuity in the functioning of social organizations and potentially could leads to social disintegration. The act of vandalism could result in destruction of society and nation, which like a small crack that abandoned which could make a much more bigger catastrophe. Therefore, it is an important task to examine with a depth understanding regarding the various forms of vandalism based on practices and theories that occur widely in Yogyakarta City. Over time, the intensity of vandalism in Yogyakarta City are continues to increase. Though this city is one of the cultural centers that many Indonesian are proud of, the increase of vandalism has the potential to disrupt the beauty, order, security and cleanliness of this city as a beacon of Javanese cultural heritage. The uniqueness of this research is that even though Yogyakarta has been declared as a cultural center and center of Javanese cultural orientation which is in fact smooth and civilized, on the other hand, still found some of its sons have acts of vandalism that have the potential to undermine norms and customs that should be upheld. Surely that needs to be watched out.

2. Research methods

This research approached using sociological juridical method. The sociological juridical method is an appropriate technique to explain descriptively about legal facts regarding some form and motives that causes vandalism. The location of the research was deliberately set in Yogyakarta City, Indonesia.

The targeted population for this research includes all person that can be studied or expressed as the number of people who have the same characteristics (Soemitro, 1994). The scope of the study population subject consist of the agency of the Civil Service Police Unit (SATPOL PP) in Yogyakarta City, which was a task force or local law enforcer (especially in misdemeanor) belonging to the Office of Order (Dinas Ketertiban). Respondents were deliberately chosen by using the criteria that the officers of the Yogyakarta City Civil Service Police Unit are already had or were in charge of handling any kind of various forms of vandalism act. Another primary data source is the key informants which come from applicant and / or perpetrators of various forms of vandalism. This key informants was determined using the rolling snowball technique.

The data used in the study are primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through in-depth interviews with respondents and key informants. Observations were also made on many facts about regulation surrounding vandalism. The secondary data are obtained from the search results on documentation of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP) Book III Chapter I and Chapter II, also from regional regulations which issued by the Regional Government of Yogyakarta City regarding acts of vandalism as a violation of criminal law in misdemeanor category. Other secondary data sources are the results of previous studies, articles in scientific journals and theories related to various forms and motives for the cause of vandalism. Records from expert and any form of publication about statistical data relevant to the research also included in the type of secondary data that needed in this study.

The primary and secondary data that are collected are being directly analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. This data collection activities are carried out along with data processing and analysis. Therefore, the data analysis technique used in this research is Interactive Model of Analysis (Miles and Huberman, 1991). The Interactive Analysis Model is centered on one cycle with the integration of activities on the following four categories, which are: data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion. To clarify the description of data interpretation, the results of qualitative data analysis may be complemented by a quantitative explanation in the form of any supporting numbers. Quantitative data analysis techniques are carried out using simple statistics, such as value scoring, frequency distribution and tabulation. The results of this interpretation on the analysis are described descriptively with systematical and logical procedure.

3. Results and discussion

3.1 Various forms of vandalism in Yogyakarta city

From the perspective of normative juridical study it is known that various forms of vandalism in Yogyakarta City could not be included as a act of crime. This because various forms of vandalism are related to mere violations which differ in their meaning with crimes. In the context of criminal law, it is known that there are two type of crimes which are *mala in se* and *mala prohibita* (Eddy, 2014). *Mala in se* is an act that actually has been considered as something that damages and disrupts the values and norms in society so that this action is commonly referred to as crime or an offensive act by the society. In the other hand, *mala prohibita* could be interpreted as an act that is prohibited by statute or law and if it is carried out by certain people or parties it will be considered as a violation.

Basically a stronger prohibition are being born from what has been formed by the community's law or society perspective so that all forms of actions within this view could be related as a more serious crimes and have a much severe sanctioned. However in general all acts of violation including misdemeanor are still a form of criminal offense because they disturb the order in the community. Likewise, in various forms of vandalism that could be considered as a form of minor criminal offenses or misdemeanor, which cause disturbances in society order, beauty and are quite disturbing to the public especially to their damaged property.

According to the results of interviews with several officers of the Civil Service Police Unit at the Office of Order of Yogyakarta City there were several forms of vandalism that occurred in the Yogyakarta City area. Some of the most vulnerable forms of vandalism occurring in this area are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Various forms of vandalism act in Yogyakarta city

No.	Form	Perpetrator	Time of Act	Targeted Object
1.	Scribble	Adolescent gang within 15-21 years old	Around midnight about 4 times a week	Directions, trafficsigns, various cultural heritage sites and walls of public and private property
2	Installation or attachment of posters / banners / leaflets / stickers without permission	Adolescent gang, also middle age adult in their 30s	Around midnight, happen almost everyday	Public/private wall/property, bridges, trees, signpost advertisement banner, traffic signs, and various cultural sites

The intensity of scribbled vandalism in Yogyakarta City are relatively high. Almost every day this kind vandalism could be founded in various strategic locations. Various cultural heritage sites also do not escape from this act of vandalism, likewise with the public and private property, especially on the walls, fences, doors including several houses/shops. The public facilities that most frequently became the targeted objects, namely the Pojok Beteng (Kulon and Wetan), electrical substations (Kotabaru, Malioboro), historical postal boxes from Dutch era (Titik Nol, Kotagede, walls of Lempuyangan Station, Sentul), also the vintage sirens and clock monuments in Simpang Ngejaman Margo Utomo. In some cases, this acts of vandalism were also carried out on private cars belonging to community members who were being parked around the city.

The location of this scribbled vandalism are founded evenly in all sub-districts of Yogyakarta City. However, according to the respondents this incidence of vandalism are most vulnerable in three sub-districts, namely Umbulharjo, Gondomanan, and Gondokusuman. The occurrence scale of this scribbled vandalism within this region on average about four times a week.

If we associated using the thoughts of Goldstein and Stanley Cohen in Widiastuti, it can be stated that the form of scribbled vandalism that are carried out by this actors in the Yogyakarta City area could be included in several types, namely first, tactical vandalism type which aims to damage something so that it cannot be used by others, such as the damage through scribbles on directions and traffic signs. In addition, the act of vandalism can also be categorized as the second type which is play vandalism type that occurs mostly because of the reasons for the fraud and mischief motives of the perpetrators.

Furthermore, some of the scribbling vandalism acts have been included in the third type of vindictive vandalism because they realize the scribbling is done in the basis of revenge against the actions of other vandal / gang related groups. Some other scribbled vandalism is classified as the four type, the malicious vandalism type which is based on anger or frustration. Given that there are many perpetrators who are members of an adolescent gang that consists of teenagers and their pranks combined with naughty and delinquents action, this resulted in a gang related competition within the. In fact, not infrequently this gang competition encourages the act of more scribbled vandalism which has many negative impact because it disturb and damage public facilities and/or private property.

The form of scribble vandalism is usually carried out by the perpetrators at night, especially at midnight. The perpetrators generally consist of several teenagers with an average age of 15 to 21 years. There are also some adults aged 22-25 years. The perpetrators usually carry out this form of vandalism in groups.

Another form of vandalism that occurred in the area of Yogyakarta City is the installation or placement of illegal posters and all forms of visual waste. This form of vandalism occurs most often within the city by an intensity exceeding the scribble one. This event of vandalism using form of installing posters / banners / leaflets / stickers without permission take place every day.

This posters / banners / leaflets / stickers are usually affixed in order to promote or offer a service or product. Some posters / banners / leaflets / stickers which are not for business purpose are in the form of artworks that contain propaganda and provocative message material. There are also posters and banners containing satire or covert messages that could trigger anger or irritation of certain parties that have different ideological view within the society. The location of this installation of posters / banners / leaflets and stickers spreads evenly throughout the sub-districts, especially in traffic stops and other strategic places. It is a common act, that this forms of vandalism are carried out on gates, walls, trees, fences from private property and public property (train stations, stadiums, bus terminals and schools or offices).

All forms of vandalism in the Yogyakarta City have created negative impacts in the form of material and non-material losses. These negative impacts are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Impacts and disadvantages of vandalism in Yogyakarta city

No.	Vandalism Impact	Negative	Disadvantage
1.	Physical damage of public property		The increasing of fixing cost (painting)
2..	Damage to the beauty and cleanliness of the city		The cost of surveillance patrol is increasing. Additional time and costs for monitoring the location are prone to vandalism. Outpouring of the number of personnel in order to control the order.
3.	Reducing the aesthetics aspect of the city as a cultural center		Inconvenience for tourists and society Esthetic care costs are increasing
4.	Conflict between (gang) which leading to brawls		Victims of physical injuries and grudges between the teenagers gang The sense of security in society is disturbed The atmosphere of city order was disturbed
5.	Concern and anxiety of parents of vandalismperpetrators		Social unrest is increasing The disruption of order and security has increased because teenagers who are being vandals are prone to brawl and go home at dawn

Based on the variety of impact from various forms of vandalism that took place in Yogyakarta City made this situation became of the social problems. According to Kartono (2014) social problems are all social situations that are considered by most citizens as a condition that disrupt, is unwanted, dangerous and may harms many people.

Based on the results of the analysis from both of normative juridical and sociological juridical aspects in some forms of vandalism handled by the Order Service, specifically the Civil Service Police Unit it shows that there is a match between the explanation of the theory and legal facts with the practice of

perpetrators found in the field. This suitability is evidenced from most incidence of vandalism that observed were included in the form of acts of vandalism as stated in the theory of Goldstein and Stanley Cohen in Widiastuti. In Table 3, it describes the various forms of vandalism that were handled by the Civil Service Police Unit of the Yogyakarta City Order Office.

Table 3: Some forms of vandalism handled by the police order service of the Yogyakarta city civil service unit

No.	Forms of Vandalism according to Goldstein and Stanley Cohen	The intensity of Vandalism Acts handled by the Office of Order	
		Scribble	Installation or attachment of posters / banners / leaflets / stickers without permission
1.	<i>Tactical Vandalism</i>	√√	√
2.	<i>Ideological Vandalism</i>	√	√√√
3.	<i>Play Vandalism</i>	√√√	-
4.	<i>Malicious Vandalism</i>	√√	-
5.	<i>Vindictive Vandalism</i>	√	-

Sumber: Di

Explanation: √√√ Frequently (>10 times a month)

√√ Occasionally (5-10 times a month)

√ Rarely (<5 times a month)

Source: Processed from primary data

The results of the analysis in Table 3 show that although there are several similarities in the theory and practice which occur, it turns out that after further research there are some form of vandalism that have several different meanings with the Theory of Goldstein and Stanley Cohen around the city. For Example acquisitive vandalism as a vandalism measure carried out to obtain material is categorized according to applicable regulations by the forms of theft act not a mere vandalism. This is because there is an element of taking other people's belonging using illegal action.

The next difference is most of the Civil Service Police Unit of the Yogyakarta Order Service Agency usually focuses and have an understanding that their definition of vandalism is just the action such as scribbling and installment of posters / leaflets / stickers / banners which this misdemeanor acts only have some minor impacts that are regulated in local policy. Even though according to the theory some forms of vandalism could be included as a broader act in a more serious (severe) category so this actions are cause damage and even a massive destruction. This kind of action are regulated in Book II of the Indonesian Criminal Code Chapter VII Article 192, which stated that this crime includes damage caused by destroying public facilities and causing casualties.

The form of this serious impact vandalism is explicitly categorized as a criminal act not just a mere misdemeanor because the penal threat which given to the perpetrator are more than 3 months of prison. This action that have been included in Book II of the Criminal Code which contain regulation of criminal act, but in the field the notion of vandalism has experienced a narrowing scope of understanding within the enforcement unit to only an actions that interfere with cleanliness and order which have only some minor impacts.

3.2 Motives of vandalism in Yogyakarta city

By definition motive is the whole thing that drive, creating reason, or an encouragement within humans that causes them to do some behavior (Gerungan, 1972). In essence all human actions whether intentional or unintentional have a motive behind it. Including when there is a reflex action that automatically happened, it still gets some motive behind. Although this motive not immediately realized by their own consciousness.

Gerungan then explained that motive arises from a source, namely from within the inside of human itself. In doing every action, human beings have a single motive and/or a combined motive. In terms of its original angle, this motives themselves came from three aspect which are biogenetic, socio genetic and the ogenetic motifs. Biogenetic motive is a universal cognition, and this motive does not have an affect with the outer aspect of human environment too much, so it made this motive is an internal biological aspect of mankind such as hunger, thirst, the need for activities and rest, breathing,

and so on. The next motive is the sociogenetic motive that is obtained by someone through learning about their cultural environment in which they live and developed, and by its nature this create a greatly variation of mindset from one culture to another. The last classification is the the ogenetic motive that comes from human interaction with God, which somehow will be realized as the moral value. To understand the composition of these motives that encourage a person to carry out a particular act such as vandalism, it should be understood deeply about the history and structure of the perpetrator's personality themselves, the acts of various forms of vandalism, their environmental conditions in which vandalism occurs and the relations between these three factors.

In principle there are fundamental differences that must be understood before knowing the motive for acts of vandalism in surrounding Yogyakarta City environment. There is a connection between this acts of vandalism with street art. This is an important aspect, considering that there has been an international recognition to many form of street art and there are already various artists that have been born from this cultural movement. Street art itself consists of various forms of artwork, including graffiti art, stencil art, poster art, murals and various other works. When carrying out an act of vandalism, the perpetrators often state that their actions are motivated by several motives which have a connection with the appreciation that street art have or as an embodiment of artwork.

The current cultural developments in Indonesia, especially in the midst of the people from Yogyakarta City as a central of art movement in this nation, are actually able to combine art as well as acts of vandalism using the form of street art, which basically according to Yogyakarta City Regulation Number 18 Year 2002 Article 16 letter c is a form of violation that can be subject to criminal sanctions in the form of fines and confinement.

According to the explanation of a key informant named Aditya Arya as known as Here who is a graffiti artist in Yogyakarta, street art was originally born from vandalism. In fact, he further explained that based on its historical origin this art were originated from a form of movement which was a protest of young people, especially from black youth who used to scribbled underground trains. The protest was basically a reaction of those who felt marginalized from the underprivileged groups in the Bronx, New York against the government around the 80s, which led to an increase in crime, especially in the slum area.

The actions of those scribbled vandalism and the reaction of the marginalized black youth eventually developed along with the entry of a new music culture which is hip-hop music that gave birth to a new form of writing in the graffiti fonts, that were popular in 2000. After that the development of vandalism movement then facilitated by globalization phenomena which had indeed become a trend, even before the 21st century era. With the spreading of American music towards Indonesian culture, eventually it also bring the scribbling culture with the method of using graffiti fonts within it, which also enters the lives of Indonesian people, especially the younger generation one. The growing trend of act of scribbling in Indonesia itself has basically been started since the days of Indonesian Independence, indicated by various writing of fighting cry such as: "MERDEKA ATAOE MATI!" (freedom or die!), "GOEGOER SATOE TOEMBOEH SERIBOE" (die one grow thousand), "MAJOE TEROES PANTANG MENYERAH" (go ahead, never give up), and several other messages which forwarded to the next generation. Furthermore, this cultural movement was marked by the emergence of many variety of adolescent gangs who carried their respective identities with their tagging graffiti acts that they consider with both vandalism and street art through the spread of hip-hop music.

Other information explained by Aditya tells that himself as a graffiti figure distinguishes between graffiti art as a street art with the act of vandalism. Although he did not deny that the art itself was indeed born from the act of vandalism and according to him the boundaries between both of them were so thin and it became difficult to distinguish the difference using ordinary people perspective. Aditya believe that the original street art should consist the call for resistance to abuses of those in power within the society because it is a culture of popular uprising against the arbitrariness of government through visuals while it can still be appreciated in the form of artwork. However, in reality, in the street art movement there is no direct curatorial or valuation of art like other types of art such as sculpture, installation or modern painting that are displayed on various occasions such as exhibitions. This is because the process of assessment or appreciation for street art occurs directly from the public eye through the street walls, fences, and other properties where the street art placed, both in the form of negative and positive views.

Related to the differences in motives underlying the actors interest in implementing various forms of vandalism, in order to facilitate the differentiation from street art or the act of vandal, it basically lies in whether or not there is a request for permission from the makers/artists with the property owners who are being targeted as the medium for the street art. Besides that, for creating a street art which carried out in public space, it is required to first obtain an official permission from the local government. Although with artistic motives that have been conceptualized carefully by the artists, still a street art that is carried out without a permission were consider as illegal acts. Likewise the case with acts of vandalism which is only as a fad vandalism.

By the perspective from Office of Order itself there are several motifs that are most often used by vandals, of which the motives of practicing delinquency and fadness were the reasons that mostly expressed by the perpetrators, especially in scribbling activities on various targets in the form of facilities within public or private property owned by certain people / groups. Basically, most of the perpetrators are just some teenagers who are still seeking their own identity as a part of their adolescent period, so they easily got carried away by the flow of their associate which is often too wild to be followed by them. The form of this association between the perpetrators are usually those who involved in teenage gang related activity. This is often seen as a process of their search in the purpose of life and identity. The ignorance of this teenagers combined by the lack of adequate guidance from both their family and school environment, making their association within their gang as the only way for them to obtain a life lessons or experiences. Even this various lessons or life experiences that they obtained are not match with the values and legal norms of their society.

The competition between adolescent gangs that occur in various big cities including Yogyakarta is one of the interesting things to study while connecting this delinquent activity with the occurrence of various forms of vandalism as a violation. This gangs usually consist in a group of teenagers where they often roam around midnight until dawn are carrying out various activities which can be categorized as a form of juvenile delinquency. The act of vandalism is only one form of actions which committed by a certain gang members as a sign of their gang territory. Gang members also often conduct some illegal motorbike races, controlling certain parking areas to gather or carry out certain activities and various other actions that are considered capable in showing their gang existence and identity.

The desire to show the existence and identities of their gang is one of the driving factors or motive for many teenagers to take various forms of vandalism in Yogyakarta. Furthermore, several other motives are for product promotion or certain activities through the installation of posters and other media that can became a visual pollution since it was carried out without the permission of the city government, and harassing the aesthetic around the city environment. The area around Yogyakarta city itself is known as an area that has a fairly high population density so that make a public space became more narrowed over time. In various public spaces in this city, there are many line of walls that have a function as a dividing wall. Even though the existence of this adjustments are to serve as a place for citizens and tourist to enjoy the beauty of the environment of Yogyakarta City as a tourism area.

For most of the perpetrators of vandalism, the existence of those walls are as the target of their action in order to conveying and demonstrating their ability and creativity of street art. While this various acts of vandalism are package as a form of street art, some of the perpetrators also consider their behavior as a container for delivering certain messages or protests such as their dissatisfaction with government policies that are seen as being less in favor for the marginal citizens. Meanwhile, this various forms of vandalism that they commit to fulfill their own interests are ignoring most of the aesthetic methods especially within the public order.

Based from the results of interviews with several members of the Municipal Civil Service Police Unit from the Yogyakarta City Order Office, it was found that there were various forms of vandalism that occurred by the perpetrators with certain underlying motives. In Table 4, there are information that described this motives that encourage the perpetrators to take various forms of vandalism in the Yogyakarta City according to the views of the Civil Service Police Unit.

Table 4: Motives of vandalism act in Yogyakarta city

No	Form of Vandalism	The Motives
1	Tactical Vandalism	-Fadness and mischief
2	Ideological Vandalism	-Product/activity promotion without permission -Act of provocation
3	Play Vandalism	-Fadness and mischief -Showing their creativity using street art -Showing their own or gang related identities -Imitating other gang act of vandalism -Searching for self-recognition in their gang
4	Vindictive and Malicious Vandalism	-As an act of revenge between gangs rivalry - Act of depression because the lack of parental guidance

Sumber: Diol

Source processed from primary data in 2015

The tactical vandalist motif shows that the characteristics of their actions usually surrounding fadness and delinquency, the purpose of the offender using this motive is to damage a particular property so that it cannot be used. While ideological vandalism, driven by motives whether to promote a product or propaganda or even provocative activities. The goal of the perpetrator in this kind of vandalism is to promote an ideological thoughts, groups, services, activities or certain goods / products. Play vandalism also based on fad or delinquency motives, with sometimes artistic reasons, the existence of a certain gang or an imitation to other group while strengthening their identity. Vindictive vandalism that have a form of revenge usually have a motive of dissatisfaction, or injustice, and being carried out by a particular person or group (in this study it usually around some dispute between gangs). In the other hand malicious vandalism is an act carried out with the basis of anger, the perpetrators of this kind of vandalism usually committed destruction of public and private property in Yogyakarta City.

4. Conclusions

There are various forms of vandalism occur in Yogyakarta City. This various forms of vandalism are classified as minor crimes while most of this act have made a bad impact both in material and immaterial. Two kind of vandalism, both scribbling and the attachment of illegal posters / banners / leaflets / stickers have disturbed the order. Another impact is the disturbance in the beauty, aesthetics and cleanliness, while also the comfort of environment around Yogyakarta City as a cultural center.

Various forms of vandalism that occurred in Yogyakarta City are prone to damage to public and private property. The targeted object is not only public and private facilities but also many cultural heritage sites and vital public facilities such as signs and directions for traffic signs. Based on the theory of Goldstein and Stanley Cohen, the form of vandalism in the city of Yogyakarta are categorized as tactical vandalism, ideological vandalism, play vandalism, vindictive vandalism and malicious vandalism.

The form of vandalism in the form of scribble is one of the most common act of vandalism that happened in the city while there are various motives within it, most of this action has the motive with only a mere fadness behavior. Another motive that underlies this action are on the basis of artistic creativity but the artistic process itself is carried out without asking permission from the property owner first and this kind of street art usually has no valuable meaning on it and it also later will differentiate a mere scribbled vandalism with street art, murals and such.

The scribbled motives are related to delinquency, pranks or gang aggressive behavior. This gangs related activity were one of the main source of problems in various forms of scribbling vandalism. Another motive is in the form of encouragement to shows the existence of a gang. The gang members are willing to take various kinds of unlawful actions, one of which is to commit vandalism, as long as the other party knows the existence of their gang. Scratch vandalism was also carried out by gang members on the motive of revenge and frustration.

The motives behind a person committing acts of vandalism in the city of Yogyakarta are also sourced from within the perpetrators mind, family, or the social environment (fellow gang members). The motif can be either a single or a combined. For example the motive of the perpetrators of vandalism in attaching posters / banners / pamphlets, namely as an encouragement to promote certain

goods/products, events or services. Although sometimes there is also a propaganda and provocative motive for provoking and igniting the emotions of certain parties.

References

- Gerungan, 1972, *Psychologi-Sosial : Suatu Ringkasan*, PT. Eresco, Jakarta, Page 142.
- Gunarsa, S. D., 1988. *Psikologi Remaja*, BPK. Gunung Mulia. Jakarta.
- Kartono, Kartini. 2008. *Patologi Sosial, Kenakalan Remaja*. PT. Raja Grafindo. Jakarta.
- Kartono, Kartini. 2014. *Patologi Sosial 2 Kenakalan Remaja*. Rajawali Press: Jakarta. Pages 4.
- Khalilikhah, Majid, Kevin Heaslip and Kathleen Hancock. 2016. Traffic sign vandalism and demographics of local population: A case study in Utah. *Journal of Traffic and Transportation Engineering*. Vol 3 (3). Pages 192-202.
- Miles, M. B., and A. M., Huberman. 1991. *Designing Qualitative Research*. Mac Graw Hill Company. New York
- Rathinabalan, Indiran and Sridevi A. Naaraayan. 2017. Effect of family factors on juvenile delinquency. *International Journal of Contemporary Pediatrics*. Vol 4 (6). Pages 2079-2082.
- Soemitro, Ronny Hanitijo. 1994. *Metode Penelitian Hukum dan Yurimetri*. Penerbit Ghalia. Jakarta.
- Torkaman, Monica. 2016. Factors affecting the incidence of vandalism among high school students in Tehran, district 5 Hezekiah. *International Journal of Humanities Cultural Studies*. Pebruari 2016. Pages 1358-1369.
- Unayah, Nunung dan Muslim Sabarisman. 2015. Fenomena Kenakan Remaja dan Kriminalitas. *Sosio Informa*. Vol 1 (02). Pages 121-140.
- Vilalta, Carlos J., and Gustavo Fondevila. 2018. School Vandalism in Mexico. *Journal of School Violence*. Vol 17 (3).
- Young, Susan, Ben Greer and Richard Church. 2017. Juvenile delinquency, welfare, justice and therapeutic interventions: a global perspective. *BJPsych Bull*. Vol 41 (1). Pages 21-29.