

Factors Caused Abroad Behavior of Junior High School and High School

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Factors Caused Abroad Behavior of Junior High School and High School

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Abstract

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The purpose of this research is to examine the deviant behavior of junior and senior high school students from Kasih Karunia school. The researcher discovers that this has become a serious problem and intends to find out the answer to questions such as What are the factors of deviant behavior? The impact of deviant behavior? What's the role of the counselor and the preventive measures implemented? The research results are as follows: (1) Factors of deviant behavior come from the family, environment, and individual, (2) Impacts occur from deviant behavior is psychological, social, and physical impact, and (3) The role of the counselor or teacher in preventive action is to build a close relationship with student i.e. being a friend and create a comfortable atmosphere. That leads the counselor/teacher to provide the counseling and guidance as well as input and advice.

Keywords: Deviant behavior, Juvenile delinquency

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INTRODUCTION

Adolescents at this time have a lot of pressures that are felt by them, starting from the development of physiology, as well as the conditions of the socio-cultural environment and the rapid development of technology. This resulted in the emergence of psychological problems such as adjustment disorders or behavior that resulted in a form of deviation known as juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency or deviant behavior is basically a behavioral and ethical problem or social deviation that is not in accordance with the norms and customs in society. In the community, delinquency often occurs in children who are still in school, especially junior high and high school. This delinquency occurs because teenagers are still unstable and easy to be influenced in terms of negative or positive smells. But what we often see is that a lot happens in the negative. Teenagers' great curiosity makes them to do and try new things, without thinking about the bad effects and many say that at this unstable age, teenagers do a lot of delinquency.

Soesilowindradini argues that delinquent behaviors that occur in schools are disturbing, lying, stealing, destroying school property, saying rude and dirty words, reading comics in class, skipping school, making noise, fighting with friends and so on. (Soesilowindradini, 1995:105). Dimiyati explained that the

deviant behavior of children or adolescents in terms of education is that they are considered to interfere with the learning process at school, do not obey applicable regulations, experience difficulties in socializing and other aspects that interfere and harm themselves or harm others. (Dimiyati, 1980: 32). According to data from the National Commission for Child Protection (Komnas Anak), the number of fights or brawls between students in 2012 increased significantly from the same period last year. The General Chairperson of Komnas Anak stated that during the first 6 months of 2012, the National Commission for Child Protection recorded that there were 139 cases of student brawls and this was more than the same period because it was considered part of the students as teenagers. Of the 139 cases of brawls and also accompanied by acts of violence against junior high school (junior high school) and high school (high school) students, 12 of them died. victims of psychological violence and victims of *bullying* there were very high numbers of Victims of physical violence are at the next high. Meanwhile, children who are victims of beatings and sexual violence are in the lowest cases.

Researchers saw that the students who were there also experienced a negative impact on their behavior due to a broken family and a lack of love and attention from parents for their children. According to the study, Lewin wrote that there are about 90% of honest children's traits that come from harmonious or stable families, while about 75% of children who like to lie are from families that are not harmonious or *broken homes*. (Repository University of Riau, 2012: 171). Deviant behavior occurs when the behavior is detrimental to oneself and others. Deviant behavior often leads to violations of rules, values, norms and laws. Another definition of deviant behavior is a behavior or crime or violation that is against the law, violates norms, is anti-social and anti-moral. (Sudarsono, 1995: 11). Human behavior itself is essentially an activity rather than humans themselves, behavior is also what the organism does, whether it can be seen directly or indirectly, meaning that behavior occurs when something is needed to cause a reaction, namely what is called a stimulus, thus a certain stimulus will produce a certain behavioral reaction. (Notoatmodjo, 2007: 56)

In the observations of researchers, forms of deviant behavior carried out by Kasih Karunia school students also occurred, such as not using school attributes completely, students not neatly in uniform, students often arriving not on time, students not doing assignments, students skipping hours lessons or skipping school, students often joke excessively in class, students like to talk in class when the teacher is explaining, and one of the worst examples, when one student was found smoking in the school environment when he came home from school.

RESEARCH METHOD

The location of this research was carried out at the Kasih Karunia School in Jakarta from December 2019 to May 2020. The research method used was *grounded* qualitative because this research was devoted to finding the factors that cause deviant behavior and the impact that occurred and what preventive actions should be taken. While the technique of data collection is done by observation and interviews. The technique of collecting data using the observation method and the interview method is the process of obtaining information for research purposes by

means of question and answer while face to face between the interviewer and the respondent or the person being interviewed. (Nazir, 2005: 234) with or without using *anguide* interview. The essence of this interview method is that in every use of this method, several things always appear, namely the interviewer, respondents, interview materials and interview guidelines (the latter does not have to exist). (Bungin, 2001: 133-134).

The interview steps that will be used are as follows:

First, determine who the interview will be conducted with.

Second, prepare the main issues to be discussed.

Third, initiate or open the interview.

Fourth, carry out the interview flow.

Fifth, confirming the results of the interviews into the field notes.

Sixth, to clarify the follow-up to the interview results that have been obtained. (Sugiyono, 2004: 235).

All data obtained both through interviews and the results of observation notes will be copied in a more neat and systematic way. The results of the interviews will be written in verbatim form and arranged in the form of tables to make it easier to analyze and read the data. Researchers will classify and categorize data according to the subject being studied. Researchers will select data that are really needed and support the topic to be studied. The research data were analyzed by means of *domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis, and discovering cultural themes analysis*. Data analysis includes the stage of entering the field with *grand-tour* and *mini-tour questions*, analyzing the data with *domain analysis*. The second stage is to determine the focus, data collection techniques with *mini-tour questions*, data analysis is done by *taxonomic analysis*. Furthermore, at the selection stage, the questions used are *structural questions, data analysis with componential analysis*. After the *componential analysis*, the *theme analysis* was continued. (Sugiyono, 2010: 413)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

After conducting in-depth research, it was found that the factors causing deviant behavior were family factors, how the education or teachings of parents to the child, family conditions were not good, feel lonely because they come from a broken home family, lack of supervision, misunderstanding, openness, lack of affection and lack of attention. A child will not suddenly commit deviant behavior, but one of the reasons for the child's behavior is because it is formed by a messy family environment, lack of attention, lack of affection, because each is busy with his own business, including earning a living for the family. meet the needs of daily life. (Gunawan, 2010: 93). Family circumstances are one of the causes of deviant behavior caused by the behavior habits of parents. (Papalia, Olds, Feldman, 2008: 474). A harmonious family will definitely pay attention to touch, love and educate children well. Families or parents who live in this life, especially Jakarta, must choose. Choosing to keep working to meet the needs of the family and also as a parent must accept the consequences of giving time to children as well. Children have the nature of wanting to try new things or a high

desire, without special supervision and attention from parents, children can try negative things.

Association or the environment of friends that are not good, the child may join in with his friends and commit deviant behavior for fear that later when the child does not do as they did, the child will be said to be old-fashioned or uncool and the child also has perspective not to want to be left behind or not to be outdone by his friends. The community environment is also a very important element in life, because in everyday life we will interact with the environment, in the process of interaction it will be vulnerable to the emergence of deviant behavior.

Individual factors include several things such as emotional disturbances and negative thinking. Emotional disturbances can cause different moods and negative thoughts, for example, when someone has an open mind, will see the world as not like this and will not engage in deviant behavior. As stated by Santrock Personal factors include wrong self-understanding, wrong thoughts, and views, inability to adjust and lack of self-control (emotions). (John, 2007: 134).

Discussion

Based on the findings obtained in the field related to the causes of deviant behavior in Kasih Karunia High School students, the discussion of the research results in this thesis is as follows:

Skinner formulated that behavior is a person's response or reaction to external stimuli. Because this behavior occurs through the process of a stimulus to the organism, and then the organism responds, Skinner's theory is called the "SOR" theory or *stimulus response organism*. Cohen in Umar Sulaiman argues that deviation can be defined as any behavior that does not succeed in adapting to the wishes of the community or certain groups in society. Deviant behavior is defined as an attitude of action outside the applicable standards (rules). Deviant behavior is translated as behavior, actions, or a person's response to the environment that refers to the norms and laws that exist in society. Such behavior, deviant behavior or deviant behavior occurs because someone has ignored the norms, rules, or does not comply with standard standards, in the form of legal products, both implied and expressed and applies in the community. Thus, the behavior of the perpetrators is often pinned with negative terms which are considered counter-productive to the rules that have been set or contained in the norms and laws of religion and the state.

The factors that cause deviant behavior in students according to Santrock are due to the influence of factors, namely: Environmental factors which include: a) parental influence, b) peer influence, c) environmental quality and living conditions, d) school factors (lack of hope for school education). Meanwhile, personal factors include: a) Incorrect self-understanding, b) Wrong thoughts and views, c) Inability to adapt, d) Lack of self-control (emotions). (John, 2007: 134). The impact of deviant behavior itself is that it can have an impact on oneself and on people's lives. The impact on oneself is to give psychological influence, mental pressure on perpetrators because they will be ostracized from community life or shunned from association, destroying the future of perpetrators of deviance, keeping perpetrators away from God and close to sinful acts and actions that can

harm themselves. In addition, it has a physical impact that is often attacked by various diseases due to an irregular lifestyle. The impact of community life is that it can disrupt security, order and disharmony in society, damage the order of values, norms, and various social institutions that apply in society, cause social, psychological, and economic burdens for the perpetrator's family and damage cultural elements and elements of society. others that regulate individual behavior in social life.

The important preventive actions taken by parents or teachers are to know and know the general and distinctive characteristics of adolescents, and to know the difficulties that are generally experienced by adolescents. Youth development efforts can be carried out by strengthening the mental attitude of adolescents so that they are able to solve the problems they face, providing education not only in increasing knowledge and skills but also mental and personal education through teaching religion, character and etiquette, providing facilities and creating an optimal atmosphere for reasonable personal development, giving general advice in the hope that it will be useful, strengthening motivation or encouragement to behave well and stimulating good social relations and holding discussion groups by providing opportunities to express the views and opinions of adolescents and provide positive direction. Pastoral preventive actions to prevent or anticipate deviant behavior from growing and developing so that they do not affect other students are carrying out worship/devotions every month, helping to overcome problems faced by students or Pastoral Assistance and cooperating with parents.

CONCLUSION

The findings in the field regarding the factors that cause deviant behavior include factors, namely family factors, environmental factors and individual factors. The findings in the field regarding the impact of deviant behavior, namely the psychological, social and physical impacts. Psychological effects are stress and depression. The social impact is being ostracized. The physical impact is a decrease in physical health, the body becomes thin and often sick and there are scars on the skin. The role of the counselor or teacher in preventive action is to build a good relationship with the child, such as being a friend to him, so that the child can comfortably and accept any input or advice from the teacher/counselor, provide counseling guidance to the child and foster the child in increasing his spirituality through activities. worship such as praising God, prayer and God's word.

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