

The Role of Communication on Juvenile Delinquency in Social Learning Perspective

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Abstract

Juvenile delinquency is not a new thing in the social life of society, but juvenile delinquency cases are still interesting to be discussed anytime and anywhere. Juvenile delinquency is a form of self-actualization of a child out of the rules or norms that apply in the family and society in their social environment. The juvenile delinquency paradigm is broader in scope and deeper in content. Juvenile delinquency includes actions that often cause unrest in the community, school and family environment. The city of Blitar is also known as the little kutha kang kawentar. The students at MTsN Kepanjenkidul in Blitar City are all Muslim, but they have not fully implemented the attitudes and examples that have been applied in schools. This research method uses a qualitative approach. This primary data was obtained through interviews and field observations. Furthermore, secondary data obtained from primary data. In this study, the researcher acts as an instrument as well as a data collector. The procedure used in data collection, namely in-depth interviews. The interviews conducted were unstructured and open-ended interviews using interview guidelines that had been compiled. Researchers used non-formal visits to informants' homes. Thus the data obtained are in accordance with the answers and information desired, both by informants and researchers during the interview process. The results of the study indicate the importance of improving the quality of parent-child communication because juvenile delinquency is closely related to the family, one of which is the quality of the relationship with parents. High quality relationships can be seen from warmth, acceptance, and protection. Quality relationships not only inhibit problem behavior, but also reduce the incidence of anxiety, depression, and psychological stress. This is in accordance with Bandura which states that the quality of communication between parents and children with problems has a very large impact on one's behavior because one can learn everything from the observations of others (observational learning).

Keywords: *communication, juvenile delinquency, and social learning*

1. INTRODUCTION

Juvenile delinquency is not a new thing in the social life of society, but juvenile delinquency cases are still interesting to be discussed anytime and anywhere. Juvenile delinquency is a form of self-actualization of a child out of the rules or norms that apply in the family and society in their social environment (Zanden: 1990). Juvenile delinquency refers to a wide range of behavior, ranging from behavior that is not socially acceptable, behavior that violates, to acts of crime.

The actions of young people who are clearly against the law and are anti-social are basically not liked by the community, which are also called social problems. So basically social problems will not be possible to study without considering society's standards of what is considered good and what is considered bad.

Social problems that arise due to the actions of teenagers are felt to be very disturbing people's lives both in the city and in remote villages. The result is very sad, people's lives become restless, feelings of insecurity and even some of its members become a shared responsibility within the group. This does not mean that society must hate delinquent children or isolate them, but on the contrary, society is morally required to be able to turn delinquent children into pious children, at least they can be returned to a state of equilibrium.

The juvenile delinquency paradigm is broader in scope and deeper in content. Juvenile delinquency includes actions that often cause unrest in the community, school and family environment. Very simple examples in this case include theft by teenagers, fights between schools, disturbing women on the street, the perpetrators are teenagers. Likewise, the attitude of children who are hostile to their parents and relatives, or despicable acts such as smoking marijuana, distributing pornography and scribbling on fences that are not in place.

Adolescence is a period of transition, called the transition period because adolescence is a stage of growth and development from children to adults. Adolescents are faced with two major developmental tasks that are important to achieve. The first is to achieve freedom or independence and the second is to be able to form an identity to achieve self-quality and personal maturity. In addition to these two developmental tasks. Another developmental task is to accept one's own physique, the ability to control oneself, leave childish attitudes, and find a model human being who is used as an identity.

Adolescence is known as a vulnerable age. So that adolescents have special characteristics in their growth and development. Physically, adolescents experience very rapid growth and may already be physically equal to adults. However, the rapid physical growth of adolescents is not matched by their psychological development. Conditions like this cause teenagers to experience instability. This discontinuity makes adolescents place the atmosphere of their inner life to be vacillating. In order to overcome this inner turmoil, they need guidance and direction.

Teenagers need a friend who is able to have a dialogue and share feelings in all things, including spiritual affairs. In addition, they expect a grip on life as a place to

depend. Sometimes teenagers are trapped by the invitation of their friends towards negative actions as an inner escape and tend to do things that are clearly contrary to religious values, such as drinking alcohol, consuming drugs, and other negative actions that are currently very popular. rampant among teenagers. Adolescence is also easy to invite to enter and follow in a religious teachings that deviate from aqidah.

The publication of Criminal Statistics 2014 in Indonesia during the period 2011–2013 tends to fluctuate. The total number of crimes or crimes from around 347,000 cases in 2011 decreased to around 341,000 cases in 2012. However, in 2013 it increased to around 342,000 cases. This is in line with the risk of the population being exposed to crime (crime rate) during the 2011-2013 period which also fluctuated. The number of people who are at risk of being exposed to crime (crime rate) per 100,000 population is estimated at 149 people in 2011, 134 people in 2012, and 140 people in 2013.

The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) stated that violence against children always increases every year. The results of KPAI monitoring from 2011 to 2014, there was a significant increase. In 2011 there were 2178 cases of violence, in 2012 there were 3512 cases, in 2013 there were 4311 cases, in 2014 there were 5066 cases. the five highest cases with the number of cases per field from 2011 to April 2015 namely first, children in conflict with the law until April 2015 there were 6006 cases. Furthermore, there are 3160 cases of care, 1764 cases of education, 1366 cases of health and drugs and 1032 cases of pornography and cybercrime.

Children can become victims or perpetrators of violence with three loci of violence, namely in the family environment, school environment and community environment. The results of the 2012 KPAI monitoring and evaluation in 9 provinces showed that 91 percent of children became victims of violence in the family environment, 87.6% in the school environment and 17.9% in the community. 78.3% of children become perpetrators of violence and mostly because they have been victims of violence before or have seen violence committed against other children and imitate it.

The city of Blitar, which is also known as the City of Patria, was legally and formally founded on April 1, 1906, which was later designated as the anniversary of the city of Blitar. Although the status of government is the City Government, it does not necessarily make the mechanism of community life like what happens in big cities. Indeed, its size does not reflect a large enough city. The level reached by the city of Blitar is a city that is still classified between the classification of small towns and big cities. In fact, it is not a small city anymore, but it is not a big city either.

Talking about the City of Blitar, it is not complete if it does not tell the spirit of struggle that grows and then continues to surge and animate the whole process of social, national and state life in this city. In this city is the burial place of Bung Karno, the Proclaimer, the First President of the Republic of Indonesia, the world's greatest ideologue and thinker who is admired by both the Indonesian people and the world community. The city of Blitar is also one of the historical places for the Indonesian people, where before the proclamation of this place the independence of Indonesia was

called for, followed by the raising of the Red and White which then culminated in the PETA Rebellion by Sudanco Supriyadi.

The people of Blitar City are very proud as the heir of Aryo Blitar, the heir of Soeprijadi and the heir of Soekarno who is nationalistic and patriotic. The Blitar City Government is aware of this, the spirit is preserved and ignited, used as capital for future development. No wonder the acronym Patria was chosen as the motto. The word Patria is composed of the word PETA, which is taken from the legend of Soedanco Soeprijadi who led the rebellion of the Defenders of the Homeland (PETA) unit in Blitar during the Japanese Colonial Age, as well as from the words Orderly, Neat, Beautiful, and Safe. In addition, the word Patria was deliberately chosen because it contains the meaning of "Love the Motherland". So that by mentioning the word Patria, people will imagine the blaze of the spirit of nationalism that has been shown by the patriots of the nation in the city of Blitar through the spirit of their respective struggles. However, social problems that occur in Blitar City are quite volatile from 2011 there were 297 people, in 2012 there were 288 people, in 2013 there were 297 people, in 2014 there were 230 people, in 2015 there were 287 people, and in 2016 there were 231 people.

The city of Blitar is also known as the little kutha kang kawentar. The number of juvenile delinquency soared high and even increased by 20% in 2015. Followed again in 2016 there were 65 teenagers who committed juvenile delinquency in SMP City Blitar. The students at MTsN Kepanjenkidul in Blitar City are all Muslim, but they have not fully implemented the attitudes and examples that have been applied in schools. The facts prove that in 2013 there were (1) 250 students who smoked, (2) 460 students who dated excessively, (3) 370 students who played truant during class hours, (4) 432 students who did not pray at the appointed time. , and (5) the rest there are 30 students who fight. Departing from this phenomenon, the author is interested in conducting research on the role of parental communication with naughty students at MTsN Kepanjenkidul, Blitar City.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Research on the role of parental communication with naughty students at MTsN Kepanjenkidul Blitar City uses a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach leads to explorative research methods. Researchers conduct their own observations or interviews with research subjects. Therefore, researchers still play a major role as a research tool. For this reason, the researchers went into the field themselves and were directly involved in conducting observations and interviews with the subject, and the community as key informants in this study.

This primary data was obtained through interviews and field observations. Primary data sources are data obtained directly in the field at the time the research was conducted, either obtained from interviews or from observations of researchers in the field. The data was obtained from the results of interviews with parents and students

who committed acts of delinquency. The main data source is obtained from the words and actions of the people who are observed.

Secondary data obtained from primary data. Secondary data sources are data sources that are useful both as comparison material and to strengthen field data, here the researcher tries to find the widest and most complete data related to the problems studied in this study. The secondary data sources in this study were obtained from Guidance and Counseling teachers. The data sources in this study do not rule out books that are relevant to the literature study for content analysis. For this reason, researchers need to be observant and careful in selecting the literature review and informants who support this research.

In this study, the researcher acts as an instrument as well as a data collector. The procedure used in data collection, namely in-depth interviews. The interviews conducted were unstructured and open-ended interviews using interview guidelines that had been compiled. Researchers used non-formal visits to informants' homes. Thus the data obtained are in accordance with the answers and information desired, both by informants and researchers during the interview process.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The family has a role in shaping the personality of a teenager. In a healthy and harmonious family, children will get basic exercises in developing good social attitudes and controlled behavior. In addition, children also gain an understanding of rights, obligations, responsibilities and learn to work together and share with others. In other words, a child in a family that is characterized by warmth and intimacy (harmonious family) will form a good group life principle as the foundation of his life in society later. A less harmonious family environment is often considered to contribute to the emergence of juvenile delinquency, because teenagers who are raised by a family that is not harmonious will perceive their home as an unpleasant place and do things that violate the norms in society as a way to express their protest. on Parents.

The lack of knowledge about parenting patterns for children can affect parenting patterns in the family. The understanding from parents that violence can prevent children from doing bad things, Authoritarian parenting (Authoritarian Parenting) is a restrictive and punitive style that urges adolescents to follow parental instructions and to respect work and effort. Authoritarian parents set firm boundaries and controls on adolescents and have little verbal communication. Even though the effects of one time of violence will have an impact 8-15 years later on the child. Moreover, children receive treatment for years, this will imprint in the child's mindset and will become a tradition in his family in the future. There is no guarantee that a certain profession and occupation of a person understands how to educate children, this can be seen in the case above an educator and government officials. This means that appropriate parenting patterns for children must be given simultaneously to the community in the form of socialization and counseling.

The following is the relationship between naughty parents at MTsN Kepanjenkidul Blitar City, it can be seen from the interviews that have been conducted as follows:

“I'm too lazy to talk to my parents. Because my parents put my sister's interests first. I talk to my parents when I need it, for example when paying for my student worksheet and asking for pocket money. I'm more comfortable talking to my boyfriend than to my parents because they certainly don't know about the world of young people” (AA)

“I was always scolded by my parents every time I made a mistake. I was uncomfortable to listen to it because the advice given was too long and long” (GG)

“My parents always forbade me to go anywhere. They always monitor when I go out. So with the presence of my parents who often forbade me to not go anywhere, I ended up always going out at night when they were asleep. Starting from I often went out at night so I met a group of motorcycle gangs and I was also interested in participating in wild racing” (FA)

“My parents are very busy with their work because my parents work is private. So I rarely talk to them. With such a busy life, I have many opportunities with my boyfriend to get out” (RA)

“I hate my mom so much because my mom always looks up to me. My mother prefers my sister. I often fought with my mother because my mother always gave my sister what she asked for. If in the cottage I vent my anger by smoking when my friends have fallen asleep” (SA).

The family is the smallest social unit that has an important role and is the basis for the psychosocial development of children in a wider social context. The family has a very important role for the mental development of children. If the child is in a good family, it will have a positive influence on the development of the child's soul. A family generally consists of several family members including father, mother, and children. As a complete family, all members must have their respective roles in the family. The most basic role in the family is the role of a father and mother. One of the roles of a father is as the head of the family and earning a living. Meanwhile, the role of a mother is no less important, including nurturing and educating her children at home.

Parents have a big role in the development of children. The basic role of parents is to be responsible for maintenance. Society gives the main authority to parents to meet the needs of their children because parents are considered to know the best

things for their children. Parents bring a complex set of needs and qualities into the parenting process. Unlike children who go through the process of parenting in new and inexperienced circumstances, parents have a history of relationships and other responsibilities that influence their behavior as parents.

The family is a place from the beginning of personal formation as well as a fundamental foundation for the development and growth of children. A family environment that does not apply discipline to their children can usually affect the occurrence of student delinquency. The main cause in the family environment because of the selfish nature of the child. This cause is interpreted as the will of the child himself. Excessive parental anger towards children can cause various reactions from children which will eventually drag the child into delinquency.

Family is the smallest type of social life that provides the main stamp in maturation of children, as well as shaping the child's personality. The family has a very important role for the mental development of children. If the child is in a good family, it will have a positive influence on the development of the child's soul.

Based on the data obtained in the field, the relationship between parents and naughty children at MTsN Kepanjenkidul, Blitar City is categorized as disharmonious because of inappropriate behavior by parents such as yelling, berating, and the lack of giving positive reinforcement to children will increase the risk of children being involved in behavioral problems. includes juvenile delinquency. This agrees with Patterson in Coercive Family Process Theory (1992) that inappropriate behavior by parents such as yelling, berating, and the lack of giving positive reinforcement to children will increase the risk of children being involved in behavioral problems including juvenile delinquency. Apart from the cycle of violence that occurs in the family, Patterson also explained that there is a modeling process for children who are victims of violence by their parents, so that the risk of delinquency will be very high in these children. The modeling process will occur when children observe the way parents behave. When he is used to seeing his parents solve a problem with acts of aggression, then he will also be violent in behavior.

Like Patterson (1977) who explained the modeling aspect, Jessor (1982) also explained that parents influence adolescent interpersonal style through the learning process. Teenagers who are victims of violence will imitate the way their parents socialize. This will make teenagers have a high level of aggression when outside the home. Adolescents with high levels of aggression will be shunned by normal adolescents who do not have an aggressive socialization style.

Therefore, according to Patterson (1982), adolescent victims of aggressive emotional violence will often socialize with other adolescents who have the same characteristics. That way the risk of committing acts of delinquency or violations will be even greater. This is the impact of the learning process of adolescent victims of emotional violence on the behavior of their parents, which can lead them to be involved in juvenile delinquency behavior.

4. CONCLUSION

The existence of disharmony in the relationship between parents and children due to inappropriate behavior by parents such as yelling, berating, and the lack of giving positive reinforcement to children will increase the risk of children being involved in behavioral problems including juvenile delinquency. So it is important to improve the quality of the relationship between parents and children because juvenile delinquency is closely related to the family, one of which is the quality of the relationship with parents. High quality relationships can be seen from warmth, acceptance, and protection. The quality of communication not only inhibits problem behavior, but also reduces the incidence of anxiety, depression, and psychological stress. This is in accordance with Bandura (1977) which states that the quality of communication between parents and children with problems has a very large impact on one's behavior because one can learn everything from the observations of others (observational learning).

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