

## The Role of Counseling Teacher in Overcoming Adolescent Determination in School

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe and describe the study and concept of the development of juvenile delinquency in the world of education which is addressed by the role of the guidance and counseling teacher (BK) in overcoming the problem. This article was written using references from previous research related to the study of the role of counseling teachers in overcoming the development of juvenile delinquency at school age. The results of this literature review resulted in the conclusion that juvenile delinquency in the school environment can be reduced and minimized by the creativity of the counseling teacher in keeping students busy in activities that are more useful than the behavior of students who are not useful in filling their free time. From that it can be concluded that the role of the counseling teacher must be maximized in schools.

**Keyword: the role of the guidance and counseling teacher; juvenile delinquency**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is considered a period full of challenges, so it is often referred to as difficult times for teenagers. At this time, students tend to have an unrealistic view of life. They see themselves, other people, and other phenomena as they wish, not as they really are. Because they feel they are no longer children, they try to leave their childish behavior and attitudes and replace them with more mature attitudes and behaviors. However, maturity in this context is still vague, according to their own standards. They feel that they are getting the freedom to do things like adults. However, what the child did was some behavior that violated the applicable rules or norms, all kinds of student actions that violated the rules such as brawls, drunkenness, gambling, truancy, wild racing and rioting. This can all be classified as juvenile delinquency.

In this era, many changes have occurred in people's lives. This includes the behavior and manners of students or youth nowadays which are very concerning, the behavior of a student now rarely reflects that of a student. The behavior and character of students or youth today is very concerning, the behavior of a student now rarely reflects as a student. Like the social order in society, sometimes it tends to have a greater influence than the associations at school. Therefore, schools in this case must be able to create a conducive and educative social system.

According to Kusuma (in Putra, 2015), Adolescence is a period when individuals face challenges in trying to grow and become the person they want to be, while exploring and understanding the meaning and significance of everything around them. From a psychological perspective, adolescence is a phase in which individuals begin to integrate themselves with adult society. At this age, children no longer feel under the authority of adults hierarchically, but are considered equal, at least in matters relating to their rights.

Juvenile delinquency is a social problem that cannot be ignored, and is a problem that requires serious attention because it is very worrying. This concern arises because there are many cases of juvenile delinquency which eventually lead to crime. Teenagers often commit acts that go beyond the limits, violate the norms and rules of society. Various cases of juvenile non-compliance that have occurred have created fear and anxiety among the community, as well as encouraged problems that are increasingly complicated and seem to occur more frequently, including the difficulty of self-discipline in life and character. Musbikin, I. (2021).

According to Wahidin et al (in Saputra, R., & Komariah, K. (2020). Juvenile means young, or immature and delinquency means negligence or forgetfulness. There is an unhealthy living environment, such as: the rise of pornography shows, violence on television, drinking, gambling, illegal drugs or narcotics, and disharmony in family life and others which greatly affect behavior patterns or lifestyles, especially at the age of adolescents who tend to deviate from moral principles (noble character). adolescents, is a social problem that cannot be denied, a social problem that really needs special attention, because many cases of juvenile delinquency have led to crimes.

From an educational point of view, the appearance and behavior of adolescents as above is highly undesirable, because they are not in accordance with the ideal figure of an Indonesian human person, as stated in the national education goals (UU No. 20 of 2003), namely: to have faith and be devoted to God Almighty, has noble character, has knowledge and skills, has physical and spiritual health, has a solid and independent personality, and has a sense of social and national responsibility. The educational goals mentioned above have implications that require all levels of education units to constantly strengthen their educational processes in a quality way towards achieving these educational goals and creating superior, physically and spiritually healthy generations.

But the problem is juvenile delinquency also befalls and spreads in educational institutions. Teenagers who are at school age should be focused on studying and doing useful things, in fact they are doing various dishonorable actions that they shouldn't be doing. In this case there must be an action to deal with problems related to student delinquency at school as early as possible, because if it is not handled immediately, the problem will get bigger and it will be increasingly difficult to overcome it. All of these student problems will not be able to be solved only by the field of study teachers who care for them, to overcome these problems it is very necessary to have types and educational facilities that provide special services that are tasked with working on these problem areas, so that student potential can develop optimally and get good learning achievement.

Services in this field are none other than Guidance and Counseling services provided by special personnel, namely supervising teachers or school counselors. This is in accordance with the National Education System Law Number 20 of 2003 Article 1 Paragraph 6, namely the existence of counselors in the national education system is stated as one of the qualifications of educators, parallel to the qualifications of teachers, lecturers, tutors, tutors, widyaiswara, facilitators and instructors. BK teachers as implementers of guidance and counseling services in general can handle various problems according to their field of study, both personal, social, academic and career guidance. Based on the description on this background, the counseling teacher has a very important role in dealing with the problem of juvenile delinquency that occurs in schools.

## **2. RESEARCH METHOD**

This research is a type of literature study where the writer looks for references from articles, books, and other references that are in accordance with the discussion of the research article material. Literature study is a method used to collect data or sources related to the topic raised in a study. Literature studies can be obtained from various sources, journals, documentation books, the internet and libraries. The type of research used is library research or literature study where researchers rely on various literature to obtain research data and use a qualitative approach because the data produced is in the form of words or descriptions. Library research or literature research is research where the place of study is literature or literature.

## **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **The Concept of Teenage Determination**

Juvenile delinquency is an act that violates existing rules, laws or religious norms that are carried out at an ordinary age and at the junior and senior high school levels. Definition of Juvenile Delinquency According to Syafaat (in Putra 2015: 33), juvenile delinquency is evil behavior (dursila), or delinquency committed by young people. Juvenile delinquency includes all behavior that deviates from criminal law norms committed by adolescents. Meanwhile, according to Santrock (2011), juvenile delinquency (juvenile delinquent) is determined by teenagers who break the law or engage in behavior that is considered illegal. And this behavior will harm himself and those around him. According to Kartono and Kartini (2011), teenagers who commit these crimes generally lack self-control, or instead abuse this self-control, and like to uphold their own standards of behavior, in addition to belittling the existence of other people. Juvenile

delinquency is the behavior of some teenagers who are contrary to law, religion, norms, morals, and rules that exist in society. The consequences of these actions can be detrimental to oneself and others. Juvenile delinquency is due to their failure to gain respect from the society in which they live.

According to Wahidin et al (2012: 2) several forms of juvenile delinquency can be classified into 4 types, namely: 1. Juvenile delinquency that causes physical casualties to others, such as fights, rape and murder. 2. Juvenile delinquency that causes material victims, such as vandalism, theft, pickpocketing and hold-up. 3. Social delinquency that does not cause physical victims to others, such as prostitution, drug abuse, cohabitation and others. 4. Delinquency against status, denying student cases by skipping classes, denying parental status by running away from home or fighting parents.

According to Asmani (2012: 109) juvenile delinquency that is often carried out in schools is as follows: 1. Long hair for male students, 2. Hair dyed, 3. Skin tattooing, 4. Smoking, 5. Fighting, 6. Stealing, 7. Damaging a friend's bicycle/motorcycle, 8. Free association, 9. Dating, 10. Not attending school, 11. Often skipping school, 12. Not disciplined. From this statement, it can be concluded that there are many adolescent behaviors, both in the school, community and family environment, which can be categorized as juvenile delinquency. This delinquency has a detrimental impact on oneself and others, especially considering parents' expectations for their children to become successful individuals and achieve success in the future. Juvenile delinquency behavior can be influenced by several factors such as family, school, and peers.

These factors can cause or contribute to juvenile delinquency, including: (1) the family plays an important role in shaping juvenile behavior. Factors such as parenting patterns, level of communication within the family, discipline, parental attention, and household stability can influence adolescent behavior. When there is a lack of supervision, a lack of healthy communication, or family problems such as conflict or disharmony, adolescents can tend to develop delinquent behavior; (2) the school environment also has a significant impact on adolescent behavior. Factors such as the quality of education, the relationship between students and teachers, a safe and supportive school climate, and the existence of effective coaching and supervision programs can influence adolescent behavior. A school environment that is not conducive or lacks adequate encouragement and supervision can increase the risk of juvenile delinquency; (3) peers also play a role in shaping adolescent behavior. Teenagers tend to be influenced by their peers, and if they are involved with friends who have delinquent behavior, they can be tempted to follow that pattern of behavior. Pressure from peers to engage in negative behavior can also influence adolescent decisions. Meanwhile, according to Beatrix and Maria (2022: 703) the factors that influence juvenile delinquency are internal factors and external factors.

#### 1. Internal Factors.

There are several factors that give rise to juvenile delinquency, namely: a. Identity crisis: Biological and sociological changes in adolescents allow two forms of integration to occur. First, the formation of a feeling of consistency in his life. Second, the achievement of role identity. Juvenile delinquency occurs because adolescents fail to reach the second integration period. b. Weak self-control: Adolescents who cannot learn and distinguish between acceptable and unacceptable behavior will be drawn to naughty behavior.

#### 2. External Factors

- a. Lack of attention and affection from parents: When a child lacks affection from parents, the child will feel unwanted. This can make him seek attention or vent by doing mischief at school or elsewhere.
- b. Lack of understanding of religion: In family life, lack of religious guidance is also one of the causes of delinquency. In moral development, religion has a very important role because the moral values that come from religion remain unchanged due to changes in time and place.
- c. Influence from the surrounding environment: The environment is the factor that most influences the behavior and character of adolescents. If he lives and thrives in a bad environment, his morals will be like that too. Conversely, if he is in a good environment then he will be good too.
- d. Place of Education: in this case, more specifically, it is an educational institution or school. Juvenile delinquency often occurs when children are at school and class time is empty. Not long ago we have even seen in the media the existence of violence between students that occurred in their own schools.

### **The Role of Guidance and Counseling Teacher in Overcoming Youth Determination**

Susanty, F. (2022) explains that the role of the guidance and counseling teacher is in overcoming juvenile delinquency:

1. Assisting students in developing the potential that exists within them. Each student has different potentials that need to be developed so that future students can be independent and live their lives well. One of the roles of the guidance and counseling teacher is to assist students in developing the potential that is within them, this can be done by providing guidance and counseling material in the classroom,

with the hope that the teacher will recognize students more deeply, so that the guidance and counseling teacher can find out students' potential and talents.

2. Assist students in developing plans to achieve certain goals. The role of the guidance and counseling teacher in helping students to develop a plan is very important so that students can direct the abilities they have precisely.
3. Assist students in solving the problems they face. In helping students to solve problems, the guidance and counseling teacher needs to know the character and background of students committing delinquency at school, so that the guidance and counseling teacher will be able to determine the most appropriate way of helping students to solve the problem. As for the guidance and counseling teacher's way of anticipating students not to commit delinquency, it can be done by holding penalties for every act of violation committed. Meanwhile, according to Putra (2015) the role of the counseling teacher in overcoming juvenile delinquency is related to the functions and objectives of guidance and counseling as follows:
  - a. Preventive Measures. This preventive action is an action that will be able to prevent the emergence of juvenile delinquency. Forms of efforts to prevent the emergence of juvenile delinquency in general, while in general prevention efforts are divided into three, among others: (1) Efforts to know and know the general and distinctive characteristics of adolescents; (2) Know the difficulties that are generally experienced by teenagers because every teenager is not always perfect and one of the causes of his delinquency is a deficiency or weakness that is not accepted by the teenager as an individual. In this action trying to find out the difficulties and weaknesses that lead to delinquency committed by these teenagers; (3) Youth development efforts, youth development efforts aim to strengthen the mental attitude of adolescents so that they are able to solve the problems they face. Preventive efforts that can be carried out through the counseling program in schools include: Providing Information, Group Guidance and Mediation Services.
  - b. Repressive Measures Efforts to crack down on violations of social and moral norms can be carried out by holding penalties for every act of violation. There are two places in taking action against teenagers. At home and in the family environment, youth must obey the rules and procedures that apply. In addition to regulations, of course there needs to be some kind of punishment made by parents for violations of family rules and procedures. In schools and neighborhoods school, in this case, it is the principal who is authorized to carry out punishments for violations of school rules. In some cases, the teacher also has the right to act or delegate to the supervising teacher. In general, repressive measures are given in the form of verbal or written warnings to students who commit juvenile delinquency. Repressive efforts that can be carried out through the counseling program in schools include: home visits and individual and group counseling.
  - c. Curative Action Curative action is guiding children who have already made mistakes, while this type of prevention focuses more on preventing delinquency that has already occurred. So that delinquency does not spread and infect other teenagers. The curative function of guidance and counseling, this function is closely related to efforts to provide assistance to counselees who have experienced problems, both regarding personal, social, learning and career aspects. Curative efforts that can be carried out through the counseling program in schools include: Case Conferences and Case Transfers.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Juvenile delinquency is an act that violates existing rules, laws or religious norms that are carried out at an ordinary age and at the junior and senior high school levels. Juvenile delinquency includes all behavior that deviates from criminal law norms committed by adolescents. The types of juvenile delinquency are juvenile delinquency which causes physical victims to other people, such as fighting, rape and murder, juvenile delinquency which causes material casualties, such as vandalism, theft, pickpocketing and hold-up, social delinquency which does not cause physical casualties to other people, such as prostitution, drug abuse, cohabitation and so on, delinquency against status, denying student cases by truancy, denying parental status by running away from home or fighting parents. The role of the counseling teacher in overcoming juvenile delinquency helps students develop the potential that exists within them. Each student has different potentials that need to be developed so that future students can be independent and live their lives well. One of the roles of the guidance and counseling teacher is to assist students in developing the potential that is within them, this can be done by providing guidance and counseling material in the classroom, with the hope that the teacher will recognize students more deeply, so that the guidance and counseling teacher can find out students' potential and talents.

Assist students in developing plans to achieve certain goals. The role of the guidance and counseling teacher in helping students to develop a plan is very important so that students can direct the abilities they have, helping students to solve the problems they face. the purpose of guidance and counseling can already be known in formulation of guidance and counseling as stated above. Individuals or students who are mentored, are individuals who are in the process of development. Therefore, referring to the development of the individual being mentored, the purpose of guidance and counseling is to achieve optimal development of the individual being mentored, including avoiding delinquent behavior in adolescence. In helping students to solve problems, the guidance and counseling teacher needs to know the character and background of students committing delinquency at school, so that the guidance and counseling teacher can determine the most appropriate way to help students to solve the problem. There are ways for guidance and counseling teachers to anticipate students not to commit delinquency, which can be done by imposing punishments for every act of violation committe.

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