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The Role of Friends Againsts Juvenile Delinquency Based on Social Learning Perspective

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Abstract

The city of Blitar, also known as Patria City, was legally established on April 1st, 1906. In its development, the momentum was then declared as Blitar City anniversary. In this city place lies Bung Karno, the Proclaimer, first President of Indonesia, the great ideologist and thinker of the world who is admired by boot Indonesian society and the world community. The city of Blitar is also one of the historic places for the Indonesian Nation, where prior to the proclamation of this place has been called for the independence of Indonesia followed by raising the red and white which then led to PETA rebellion by Sudanco Soeprijadi. Nevertheles, the number of juvenile delinquency jumped high in SMPN 5 Blitar ias a complex school adjacent to school SMPN 3, 5 and 6 often do deviant acts on a daily basis. The acts of deviation referred to here is an act that violates the rules or regulations in school such as smooking, ditching during class hours, and fighting on a daily basis. The method used in this research by using qualitative research approach. The results showed that Bandura, friends who stated that friend have a very big impact on one's behaviour because one can learn everything comes from the observation of others (observational learning).

Abstrak

Kota Blitar, juga dikenal sebagai Kota Patria, secara resmi didirikan pada tanggal 1 April 1906. Dalam perkembangannya, momentum tersebut kemudian dinyatakan sebagai hari jadi Kota Blitar. Di tempat kota ini terletak Bung Karno, Sang Proklamator, Presiden Indonesia pertama, ahli ideologi dan pemikir besar dunia yang dikagumi oleh masyarakat Indonesia yang merajalela dan komunitas dunia. Kota Blitar juga merupakan salah satu tempat bersejarah bagi Bangsa Indonesia, di mana sebelum proklamasi tempat ini telah dipanggil untuk kemerdekaan Indonesia diikuti dengan mengangkat merah dan putih yang kemudian menyebabkan pemberontakan PETA oleh Sudanco Soeprijadi. Namun demikian, jumlah kenakalan remaja melonjak tinggi di SMPN 5 Blitar adalah sekolah kompleks yang berdekatan dengan sekolah SMPN 3, 5 dan 6 sering melakukan tindakan menyimpang setiap hari. Tindakan penyimpangan yang dimaksud di sini adalah tindakan yang melanggar aturan atau peraturan di sekolah seperti merokok, selokan selama jam pelajaran, dan berkelahi setiap hari. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini dengan menggunakan pendekatan penelitian kualitatif.

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Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Bandura, teman-teman yang menyatakan bahwa teman memiliki dampak yang sangat besar pada perilaku seseorang karena seseorang dapat belajar semuanya berasal dari pengamatan orang lain (observational learning).

Keywords: the role of a friend; juvenile delinquency; social learning theory

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Introduction

The number of adolescents in Indonesia is changing from year to year. Based on statistical center data the number of adolescents in 2015 amounted to 69,857,406 people, in 2016 amounted to 70,096,861 inhabitants, and in 2017 amounted to 70,295,363 inhabitants. The large number of adolescents can be a potential as well as become a major problem for the development of the country. One of the problems that today often color the life of adolescence is juvenile delinquency.

Juvenile delinquency is not new in the social life of society, but cases of juvenile delinquency are still interesting to discuss 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 the social environment. Juvenile delinquency refers to a wide range of behaviors, ranging from behavior that is unacceptable to the social environment, violating behavior, to criminal acts.

The city of Blitar, also known as Patria City, is legally established on April 1, 1906. In its development, the momentum is then declared as Blitar City Anniversary. Although the status of government is the City Government, not necessarily make the mechanism of community life as happened in big cities. Indeed, the size does not reflect a city that is large enough. The level reached by Blitar city is a city that is still classified between the classification of small town and big city. Factually it is not a small town anymore, but also not yet a big city.

Talking about the city of Blitar, it is incomplete if it does not tell the spirit of struggle that grows and then continues to surge and animate the whole process of life of society, nation and state in this city. In this city the place lies Bung Karno, the Proclaimer, the First President of Indonesia, the great ideologist and thinker of the world who is admired by both Indonesian society and the world community. The city of Blitar is also one of the historic places for the Indonesian Nation, where prior to the proclamation of this place has been called for the independence of Indonesia followed by raising the Red and White which then led to PETA Rebellion by Sudanco Soeprijadi.

The people of Blitar City are very proud as the heir of Aryo Blitar, the heir of Soeprijadi and the nationalistic and patriotic heir of Sukarno. Blitar City Government is aware of this, the spirit is preserved and inflame, utilized as capital development in the future.

No wonder PATRIA acronyms are chosen as slogans. The word PATRIA is compiled from the word PETA, taken from the legend SoedancoSoeprijadi who led the rebellion unit of Defenders of the Homeland (PETA) in Blitar in the Japanese colonial era, as well as from the word orderly, neat, beautiful, and safe. In addition, the word PATRIA was deliberately chosen because it contains the meaning "Love the country". So by calling the word PATRIA people will imagine the inflammatory spirit of nationalism that has been shown by the patriots of the nation in the city of Blitar through the spirit of each struggle.

Nevertheless, the number of juvenile delinquency jumped high in SMPN 5 Blitar. SMPN 5 Blitar is a complex school adjacent to schools SMPN 3, 5, and 6 often do deviant act on a daily basis. The act of deviation in question here is an act that violates the rules or regulations in school such as smoking, ditching during school hours, and fighting each day.

The number of violators of the discipline from 2011 to 2015 in SMPN 5 Blitar, namely 7th grade students amounted to 1389 students with details in 2011 there are 270 students, in 2012 there are 289 students, 2013 there are 277 students, 2014 there are 265 students, and by 2015 there are 288 students.

Then the perpetrators of violations of the discipline on 8th grade students in SMPN 5 Blitar amounted to 1381 with details in 2011 there are 289 students, in 2012 there are 270 students, 2013 there are 289 students, 2014 there are 268 students, and in 2015 there are 265 students. And the perpetrators of violations of discipline on 9th grade students in SMPN 5 Blitar there are 1354 students. With details in 2011 there are 257 students, in 2012 there are 289 students, in 2013 there are 270 students, by 2014 there are 270 students, and by 2015 there are 268 students.

Types of juvenile delinquency from 2011 to 2015 in SMPN 5 Blitar City varies include: smoking there are 1000 students, truant there are 800 students, courtship there are 728 students, alfa there are 670 students, carrying 500 students there, fighting there are 493 students, alcoholic drinks are 342 students, no attributes are 77 students, bullying there are 50 students, motor racing there are 15 students, motorcycle gang there are 7 students, and punk children there are 5 students. The purpose of this study to determine the role of friends against juvenile delinquency based on social learning theory perspective.

The method used in this research by using qualitative research approach. Data collection techniques used in observational research (observation), interviews, and documentation. This interview was conducted to five informants from students who perform juvenile delinquency at di SMPN 5 Blitar.

Data Analysis Techniques used in this study using data analysis techniques according to Miles and Huberman (1992, p. 246) asserted that the activity in qualitative data analysis done interactively and lasted continuously until thoroughly, so the data is saturated. Activity

in data analysis, ie data reduction, display data, and conclusion drawing or verification (Setyawan, 2019).

Friends and Influences: A Study of Findings at SMPN 5 Blitar

The influence of the environment at its first stage begins with the interaction with friends. At the age of 9- 15 years the relationship is a close relationship is tied up by the same interests, mutual interests, and sharing feelings, mutual help-help to solve problems together. At this age they can also hear the opinions of third parties. At a somewhat higher age, 12 years and above, emotional bonding gets stronger and they are increasingly in need, but they also give each other an opportunity to develop their own personality (Selman, 1979, pp. 71-72).

Based on the results of interviews of the five informants on the activities of students after school to know the social environment of students in SMPN 5 Blitar it can be concluded that: The first informant of his social environment with children who drop out of school and school with frequent to the café. Informant both of her social environment with child drinker. The third informant of his social environment with a punk child. Informant of her four social circles with karaoke children. Informant fifth of her social environment with a child smoker.

Peers are a source of affection, sympathy. Understanding and moral counselor, a place to conduct trials and a place to gain autonomy and independence from parents is a place to forge intimate relationships as a means of training for adult life (Papalia, 2009). The strong influence of this friend is often regarded as the culprit of bad teen behavior. For example, the habit of smoking in adolescents is thought to be caused by the influence of friends and advertising, it is only true so as far as the teenagers themselves are already smokers or have a desire to become smokers. Teens who never or do not want to become smokers will remain unaffected. However, in essence the last factor that determines how a teen's actions are self- adolescent itself. Furthermore, the education system also affects general youth activity in the area. In addition to its own personality factors and educational system, socio- economic conditions and religious life have an effect on teenagers (Khotimah, 2017).

Having peers who do misbehavior increases the risk of teenagers becoming naughty. In a Santrock study (1995) of 500 delinquents and 500 delinquent teenagers in Boston, a higher percentage of delinquency was found in adolescents who had regular contact with peers who made delinquency.

According to Sutherland a bad or bad peer group tends to encourage the formation of bad (negative) behavior, which can even lead to unlawful behavior, either on a mild level (shoplifting or stealing) to severe (abusing or kill). Even with the rise of cases of fights between students, poor social intercourse is a potential place for causing child mischief. School bullying cases that occur among students, gang nero which is the identification

of a group of naughty girls, or a case of inter- school brawl are some examples that need to be observed and anticipated by the authorities in Indonesia with a coordinated effort of countermeasures and terintegarsi well.

Even related to school bullying (Sarwirini, 2011), delinquency of students who are not anticipated from the beginning can lead to the anger of his teacher so it is wrong to do the beating on his students. Also in a training program of teachers in the Mojokerto municipal government (2008), and also in Community Service for teachers in Tulungagung District Government (2009) and Surabaya City Service (2010), it was revealed that the implementation of the Disproportionate Child Protection Act can have implications for the student becoming spoiled and mischievous while the paraguru is often hesitant or afraid to act appropriately. This is where the need for coordination between parents, school supervisory boards and law enforcement officers so as to anticipate the negative impact of unhealthy association in school.

The same thing also expressed by Bandura (1973) which states that a friend has a very big impact on one's behavior because one can learn everything comes from the observation of others (observational learning).

Islamic activities at school and positive influence of friends

Blitar SMPN 5 is a public school but provides Islamic-based activities for students who are Muslim. This is done as a form of school social responsibility to increase the students' faith and devotion. The activities are designed on a daily, weekly, monthly and yearly basis. With these diverse activities, other desirable expectations are increasing students' social piety and strengthening students' psychology in facing exams at school. The psychology of established students will foster academic achievement and school performance. Islamic religious activities provided include:

First, pray together before studying in class in an Islamic way. This prayer is led by a student in turn every day. For those who are in charge of leading prayers he must recite prayers loudly and is agreed upon by other students. Scheduling students to take turns in leading prayer requires that all students memorize lafadz prayers before learning and prayers of salvation after they finish studying. For students who are non-Muslims must adjust and not get a schedule of turn to lead the prayer.

Second, the midday prayers are held every Monday to Thursday at the school mosque. During the second break at 11.45 - 12.00 am students will be directed to the mosque by the daily picket teacher. The midday prayer may be carried out by teachers or students who are considered capable. Adhan and iqomah officers are students who are active in the youth of the school mosque. The prayer schedule is designed according to the break time so that many students who carry out the prayer in congregation.

Third, *istighotsah* or prayer together on Friday morning before entering school. SMPN 5 Blitar is scheduled to enter every day at 07.00 WIB. On Friday students who are active in the teens of the school mosque will have been at the school since before 06.00 am. They will carry out joint prayers which will be led by their own friends who are considered capable of becoming prayer leaders. This program will usually be finished ten minutes before class time.

Fourth, Friday prayers in congregation. This Friday prayer in congregation is for male students to finish school on Friday at 11:45 am. Male students are required to stay at school to do Friday prayers at the school mosque under the guidance of their respective Islamic religion teachers. *Muadzin* and *khotib* officers are conducted by students who are able to change every week. While the Friday prayer imam is a teacher of Islam.

Fifth, extra-curricular activities *tambourine*. This activity was carried out after Friday prayers. These extra-curricular advisors are professionals who bring in outside school. Many competitions have been won by this extra-curricular group. In fact, every activity in the school is always displayed as the pride of the school.

Sixth, extra-curricular activities in Islamic studies. Performed once a month on Friday after Friday prayers. This extra curricular is guided by religious teachers, by presenting lecturers or clerics and clerics to study about student problems that are frequently encountered. Usually students will ask the lecturer and this activity will be attended by other teenagers from the school mosque and other students.

Seventh, Islamic holiday activities such as *isra 'mi'raj*, *maulud prophet*, *idhul adha* and Ramadan activities. The big day activity is carried out by holding a grand recitation held in the school hall. *Idhul adha* SMPN 5 Blitar held *qurban* meat distribution to local residents. In the month of Ramadhan, there are more and more student activities, in addition to fasting there is also the collection and distribution of *zakat fitrah*, *tarawih* prayer in congregation at the school mosque, commemoration of the Qur'an and the *romadhon hut*.

Islamic-based activities are believed to have a positive impact on students. Good students will have a positive influence on their friends who may not want to be enthusiastic in school. Therefore SMPN 5 Blitar is committed to continue carrying out these activities in the years to come. This activity is also supported by parents / guardians of students, marked by the approval of each budget submitted by the school to the school committee.

Humans by nature are social creatures as they were created by Allah SWT. Understanding the social creature itself is a human being who cannot live alone or individually means that humans always need other people. Therefore every human must need friends. In choosing friends, you should really pay close attention. Because the social environment you choose will determine your own development, of course. A good environment will create a good person and vice versa a bad environment will create a bad personality of course.

Conclusion

Friends have an enormous impact on one's behavior because one can learn everything from observational learning (Bandura, 1973). Peers are a source of affection, sympathy, understanding and moral counselor, a place to conduct trials and a place to gain autonomy and independence from parents is a place to forge intimate relationships as a means of training for adult life (Papalia, 2009). Poor or bad peer groups tend to encourage poor (negative) behavior, which can lead to unlawful behavior, either mild to severe (Sutherland, 1970).

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