

Anticipatory Strategies of Social Problems Based on Social Deviations in Students of Public Junior High School 8 Palu

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Abstract—The focus of the research is how the form of social problems based on social irregularities of students in Public Junior high school 8 Palu and how the educational institution approaches in overcoming social problems based on social deviation in this school. The purpose of this research is to identify various factors that caused social problems based on social deviations and to identify the approach of educational institutions in dealing with social problems in Public junior high school 8 Palu. This study was a qualitative descriptive research with a case study approach, the unit of analysis in this study was students of Public junior high school 8 Palu. The research subjects were students who experienced social problems based on social deviations. The sampling technique was a purposive sampling. The research method used was observations, interviews and documentation, the data analysis technique used was a data analysis model from Miles and Huberman. The results of the study indicated that the

form of mild social deviation, among others; late in class between 3-40 minute every day, with the reason that the distance is quite far from the school, no vehicles; skip the class between 1-5 days; bring a cellphone. The forms of irregularities that were categorized as heavy, among others; inhale fox glue, anti-social attitudes, such as fights between students, destruction of schools, to the plan of burning schools. Anticipatory strategies, among others; dissemination of school regulations, integrated social control between schools, parents, community, and government, intensive social communication with parents, National Narcotics Agency (NNA), Police and *bintara bina desa*. The impact of this strategy turned out to reduce social problems based on social problems in students both minor deviations and severe irregularities.

Keywords—*Social Deviation, Social Problem, Social Control, Social Communication*

I. INTRODUCTION

Educational institutions (schools) with various components not only function to develop the potential of students following the scientific field, but also play a role to shape the character of students. Educational institutions function are develop and cultivate discipline in students to comply with school rules and social norms. Educational institutions are often faced with character-based social problems, concerning this, educational institutions are given responsibility, both by the community and the state to help overcome and resolve

various social problems, especially those related to various social deviations that occur in students.

Social problems based on social deviations today are increasingly phenomenal to young children who are still unstable. In school, several social problems based on social deviation, infect some students. The decadence of manners and moral ethics carries out various social deviations and religious norms and various negative behaviors and concerns for the community. The character-based social problems can be observed in some students in various educational institutions. One of them

can be researched in students of public junior high school 8 Palu. This school is located in Palu city.

Preliminary information conveyed by informants in that school, character-based social problems occurred. Therefore, it can be overcome with various efforts. Regarding this information, referring to the function of other schools, basically, it has a strategic role to play in character development and efforts to overcome various social problems as a result of decadence and moral dissonance (character). The description above becomes the basis of consideration for conducting this research at public junior high school 8 Palu. This research intends to express in-depth various social problems based on social deviations as well as anticipatory strategies of schools to overcome social problems based on social deviations.

II. METHOD

This research was descriptive qualitative research. The application of this type of qualitative research is intended to explain or understand the social phenomena studied in depth. This approach was used to identify and describe various forms of deviant behavior, as well as approaches in addressing social problems, concerning community life in educational institutions, namely in students of public junior high school 8 Palu. The type of case study developed in this research was the collective or multiple case study. According to [1], the plural case study is a case study research is research that uses a lot of issues/cases, but these issues are focused on certain focuses namely social problems based on social deviations in public junior high school 8 Palu.

The unit of analysis in this study was the students of public junior high school 8 Palu with research subjects were students who had secondary social deviation problems. The type of sample in this study was purposive sampling. The determination of the informants was determined intentionally by the researcher. The informants in this study were the school principal, deputy headmaster for student affairs, deputy headmaster for curriculum, public relations coordinator, 1 guidance and

counseling teacher, 1 homeroom teacher and 1 security staff. Determination of 7 were because they were understand various information relating to the focus of this study. The seven informants were positioned as the main informants.

The types of data used in this study were primary and secondary data. Data collection in this study used observation, interview, and documentation techniques. To obtain in-depth and detailed information researchers used a combination of structured and unstructured interview techniques. Data were analyzed using Miles and Huberman data analysis models, including the stages of data reduction, data verification, data validation, and data presentation [2].

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Concept of Social Problems and School Functions as Social Controls

Social problems are problems that arise as a process and due to social interaction. A behavior is referred to as a social problem if a group of people from the community values that the behavior is contrary to social values and norms. Thus, it assesses human character and behavior as a social problem lies in the values and norms that apply to society. [3] stated that social problems are situations that are expressed as something contrary to significant values in society. Social problems occur because of deviations in behavior towards social values and norms, those deviations are considered as a source of social problems because can endanger the establishment of a social system.

The form of deviant behavior carried out by individuals can be divided into five; namely the stubborn, dissidents, offenders, rioters or criminals and hypocrites. 1) stubbornness is social deviation because they are unwilling to change their unfavorable position, through good advice, 2) dissidents are a form of social deviation because they are not obedient to the warnings conveyed, 3) offenders are a form of social deviation that violates the social norm in society, 4) rioters or criminals are a form of social deviation that causes harm to others, and 5) hypocrisy is a form of social deviation

because of not keeping promises, lying and treason. Schools in a sociological perspective have certain functions, so that all formulated educational goals can be realized. These social functions include the function of socialization and control functions (social control).

[4] argues that socialization is an interactive relationship with which one learns social and cultural needs. While other suggests that socialization is a learning process that happens to someone. Learning is a process of interaction

with other individuals who play a social role in society. [5] stated that socialization is a process to help someone learn to adjust to the community to suit their group. Basically, social control can be informal, non-formal and formal. Informal and non-formal controls are commonly carried out by the family or the local community, while formal controls can be carried out by various formal institutions. One of them is an educational institution that almost every day faces problems in children.

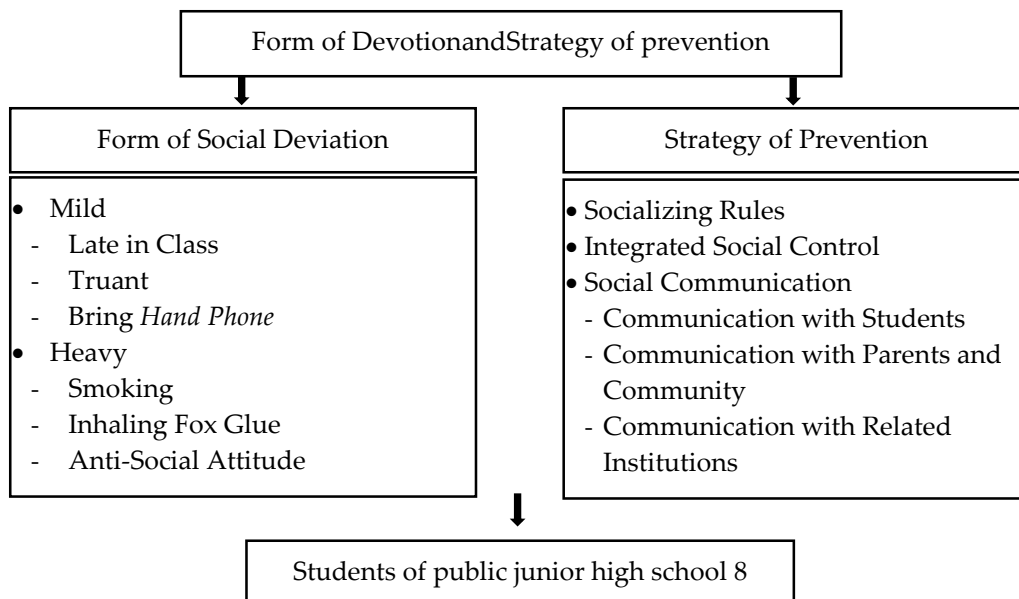


Figure 1. Antisipative Form and Strategy of Social Deviation in Students of public junior high school 8 Palu

Based on Figure 1 the forms of social deviation in students at public junior high school 8 Palu can be categorized in the form of light social deviation and heavy social deviation.

Light Social Deviation

1) Late in class. Late in class is a phenomenon that can be found in the lives of students every day. Every Monday, there are around 20-25 students who are late in class. This is known through observation and checking by the classroom guardian during the ceremony or the morning parade. While on other days, students are also late. The late was immediately handled by classroom teachers who were teaching at the time. Students who are late are not recognized by picket teacher because students do not

enter through the front door (gate, but they climb through the fence; this phenomenon is known from the security guard's statement). Controlling the late of students by the teacher in the first hour is intended to change the negative habits of students. The behavior of climbing a fence when it is too late, don't let it happen again, so students can be earlier to come to school through the front door (gate). The security guide can also control and check the number of students who are late [6].

2) Truant. Almost every day some students truant for various reasons. Egawati (Counseling and Guidance Teacher) states that approximately twenty students are skipping each day. Some skip for 1 day or 2 days also one week, without information from the concerned their parents. Some of

the reasons to be absent because they helped their parents earn a living, but some skipped due to other factors. Furthermore, Egawaty stated that about 3 years ago some students skipped one day because they were late in class. They skipped because they were afraid of getting big sanctions from the teacher; the sanctions meant were running around the schoolyard.

- 3) Hand phone Abuse. This communication tool can have a positive or negative impact. The use of hand phone in students can contribute to increasing knowledge and skills as well as generating insight but can also cause certain problems for students who use it. Guitno (teacher) said that even though most of the students of public junior high school 8 Palu came from middle to lower students, the students mostly own and use hand phones as a means of communication and for other functions such as means of developing knowledge, skills and insight development. Guitno then said, through his observations, hand phones uses during in teaching process, sometimes just annoying. This is because students do not function the hand phones to develop their potential resources. Hand phone is often only used to play "game" that is various, so they do not pay attention to the subject matter provided by the teacher. Hand phones even become a very effective communication tool for groups of students to influence each other affecting asking permission to leave the classroom, classes or from a different room. Their goal is to meet outside and skip the lesson hours.

Heavy Social Deviation

Some forms of social deviation which are considered as severe deviations are deviations that can arouse anti-social attitudes and criminal actions or other things that are considered to cause individual problems for students if they are such as smoking, drinking, taking drugs, breaking into concrete walls/fences, throwing glass in school buildings, and other destructive social behavior.

- 1) Smoking; this habit is a challenge for public junior high school 8 Palu because almost

every time students are found smoking cigarettes. Cigarettes for students are not something forbidden for some of their families because smoking for their families (parents) both father and mother becomes part of their tradition. Ikhlas (vice principal of student's affair) once asked a student who was found a smoking. The student stated that he did not feel guilty if he smoked, because it is became part of the habits of his parents, and his parents did not question if their children smoke, what is important is not always impose on both parents. Prohibition of smoking for students in general and especially in public junior high school 8 Palu, basically is very reasonable both in terms of economic, moral and educational side because smoking habits can cause various problems from the lives of students such as truant, no concentration in learning until various moral violations can arise due to insistence and addiction to smoking.

- 2) Inhaling Fox Glue; heavier social deviations from smoking are consuming (inhaling) Fox glue. Addiction to the new style by inhaling the aroma of Fox glue has penetrated the walls and classrooms of students in public junior high school 8 Palu. Fox glue that is legally traded, cheap and easy to find anywhere, is favored by young people. By inhaling the aroma of Fox glue, the body's adrenaline becomes increased and increases their self-confidence, and can cause fearless courage. Sucking cigarette smoke and breathing the aroma of Fox glue are two important social deviations that are anticipated to prevent and control for the students in public junior high school 8 Palu with various efforts. Egawaty (Counseling and Guidance Teacher) stated that the behavior of inhaling the aroma of Fox glue in students of public junior high school 8 Palu, was an environmental influence but the influence was brought into the school environment. This can be proven by the discovery of the bottles of Fox glue along with cigarette butts in the bushes both outside and inside the schoolyard.
- 3) Anti-Social Attitude; this attitude is a product of social deviations. The anti-social

form shown by certain students can be observed from violations of various norms and rules set by the school, in the form of stubbornness, disobedience, and committing certain crimes. These students did not want to listen to the teachers, obey the orders given to them; some of them even committed crimes (criminal) in the form of throwing school buildings, and breaking into fences. Kalsum (civics teacher as well as classroom guardian), stated that students who violated various school rules were advised almost every day, although it was very difficult to change their behavior, even harsh warnings from educational institutions were often ignored. However, as teachers who expect better behavioral changes, they continuously advise them patiently. Kalsum assumes that such stubborn behavior maybe because they are still young. They have not thought about their future. Moreover, some of them came from families whose parents never had formal education, even some of them experienced a broken home [7].

The most tangible social phenomena and showing anti-social attitudes of students are the forms of destruction of school buildings, burning plans, and breaking into school wall fences. Guritno said that several years ago students, often throwing school buildings until the windows are cracked, hollow and cracked. Besides, students also break into the fence wall and burn around the school.

Anticipatory Strategies for Social Deviation

Anticipatory strategies for preventing, overcoming, and resolving various social deviations of students at public junior high school 8 Palu are realized by educational institutions with various approaches.

- 1) Dissemination of rules. Strategies used to prevent and overcome forms of social deviation of students carried out in the form of cooperation by components in the educational institution. Enforcement of school order the principal expects all parties in the school environment to be involved; starting from the principal, the vice of principal, the board of teachers and

the security unit. Mursida, the Principal of public junior high school 8 Palu stated that the initial step taken was to invite teachers, administration and security guards to be role models for students. Implementation of this example is manifested in the form of a ceremony, involved in remembrance together with students and others related to preparation for discipline at school [8]. The principal stated that there were 20 items related to the teacher's order. Some of them are directly related to the interests of students, among others: behaving as educators, helping to implement and enforce student discipline, come earlier at school 10 minutes before teaching, must attend flag ceremonies every Monday, no smoking in class, and giving sanctions to students must be educational and avoid excessive physical punishment [8].

- 2) Control of students behavior; The process of dissemination of the rules that are carried out periodically and regularly by the school is intended so that the application of these regulations can be realized in the process of education and learning, as long as students continue their education at the public junior high school level 8 Palu. The process of socialization from a sociological perspective does not always run or be applied perfectly. The form of violations and deviations discipline in school is still often found in the form of violations and deviations in values and norms which are considered moderate and deviations from severe social values and norms, according to the size of society and educational institutions.

Egawaty informed that there were several efforts made by the school to prevent and overcome the forms of social deviance above through general classroom advice, persuade students to meet with the homeroom teacher or guidance teacher, vice-principal for the student section. Besides, the efforts made were to visit to the house of students' Parents, and asking for help from local community leaders to help overcome the form of social deviation that was considered quite heavy [9]. Concerning this information, it can be understand that to prevent and overcome forms of social deviation or deviations in values and norms and rules of

order can be done through a persuasive approach and sanctions through positive habituation.

- 1) Persuasive approach; this approach in the form of persuasion and advice was given to students who violate rules other than in the form of persuasion and advice they are also given minor sanctions in the form of positive habituation. Mursida, the principal of public junior high school 8 Palu, stated that persuasion and advice were the most urgent ways to overcome violations of discipline in schools; both violations were moderate and heavy. Mursida continues that the way students think in school relatively different from students in other schools. Students in this school have a very weak tendency and motivation to continue their education, in part and their motivation to get a diploma, but the motivation to come to school and study is relatively weak [10]. The persuasive approach to overcome with social deviations including violations of school rules is not intended as an omission to students or pampering them, but according to Mursida the approach is done so that psychologically, students can get closer to the teacher and otherwise so that communication between teachers and students can be better and open so that students' problems can be understood, while giving direction to them [10].

- 2) Social Communication

Communication with students

The policies made by these educational institutions are quite effective in creating order, security, and discipline of students. But violations of discipline and deviations in values and social norms still occur among students, although the numbers are relatively small. Egawaty stated that the data on the delay of students entering in the class ranged from 20-40 students per day. The problems are relatively different including thereasons to be slow to wake up, where you live far enough from school, help their parents to not have a vehicle, and only expect a ride from sand and rock

transport tracks [9]. Mursida thinks that violations of school discipline lead to punishment, but in the school environment, the educational value must be considered. The educational value that I mean is related to the way and results. The results can be in the form of habituation or in the form of a particular work or product, which is meaningful to students, society and the environment. While the way is done with good social communication, so students feel comfortable and safe with the punishment.

Communication with parents and communities

Truant and absent in school are behavior phenomena that are found every day in students of public junior high school 8 Palu. In one day, 20-40 students founded truant. This is known through the information and cooperation between subject teachers on duty, guardian classroom and counseling teacher in monitoring students. The variables cause of truant is relatively diverse as mentioned above due to economic factors, where students help their parents work in the fields, in the garden, and as construction workers. Students truant is caused by their low motivation to study and continue their education. It could also be due to environmental factors, where the student does not sleep overnight and so on.

The above phenomenon requires the school to communicate with parents of students, as told by Egawaty. The counseling teacher said that if there were students who truant, they did not attend school 3 days to 1 week, the counseling teacher along with several other teachers visited the parents' home (Home visit) done to find out the reasons and problems that have caused the student truant [9].

The parents' response to the teacher was relatively very positive. The teacher and parents discuss the causes of student absence at school. Some parents stated that their children had helped their parents work in the garden or the workplace of the parents. In this regard, the school responded and suggested that these students still be able to work during the day to

evening without neglecting their duty as students still in school. Another positive response addressed by parents is their involvement in helping parties this educational institution to clean the schoolyard and its environment outside the school. Based on observations, the yard and school environment are quite extensive and bushy. While outside the school environment, also like the wilderness, there are no people who live in that place, but with the services of parents and community, the area is clean.

Environmental conditions outside this school can be a cause, some student's skipped, which is not known by their parents. This is in line with the information from Guritno, the coordinator of public relations at the school stated that some students who truant, but their parents did not know. One of the factors is they are only behind the wilderness school [11].

Home visit is also carried out according to Guritno, if there is a fight between students at the school or between students from other schools. Home visit is carried out if it is feared that it can expand, by involving groups of students from various communities (regions). Besides home visits, the school also communicates with other schools involved in fights between students at different schools. This is intended to reduce and resolve students' problems early [11].

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Social problems of basic social deviation of students at public junior high school 8 Palu consist of a light social deviation in the form of delays in class, truant and carrying and activating mobile phones in the learning process while the heavy social deviation was smoking, consuming (inhaling the smell of fox glue), and anti-social attitudes. The light social deviation cannot be ignored because these deviations contribute to causing heavy social deviation. Educational institutions effort to minimize both social deviation light and heavy. The effort was made through a dissemination approach to school rules, doing control to every

symptom can cause deviation behavior either by persuasive or curative methods. Besides, public junior high school 8 Palu also strives to establish communication with parents, the community and related institutions. The results show that through the above approach, forms of social deviation can be minimized.

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