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8

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Abstract. Delinquency is behavior or actions that can violate moral values, rules, cause problems that can harm oneself and others. The problem at SMP Negeri 2 Rejang Lebong is that there is delinquency committed by some students both in terms of association with few friends, the environment and actions and actions that are not good during learning hours. So this study aims to determine the teaching and learning process of students at SMP Negeri 2 Rejang Lebong and the strategies of guidance and counseling teachersto overcome delinquency in SMPNegeri 2 Rejang Lebong. This type of research is descriptive qualitative with data collection techniques using observation, interview and documentation methods. The main data were obtained from the principal, counseling guidance teacher and students of SMP Negeri 2 Rejang Lebong. The results of this study are that first, the form of student delinquency at SMP Negeri 2 Rejang Lebong in general, noisy and quarreling in class, like to skip classes and smoke, like to be noisy in class, wear clothes that are not in accordance with the rules at school, and have problems or enemies with their friends. Second, strategies carried out by schools to reduce student delinquency include prevention strategies, including cooperation with parents and the community around the school.

Keywords: Teacher Guidance and Counseling Strategies, Mischief

Introduction

Juvenile delinquency is a core social behavior or behavior or individual behavior that is contrary to the terms or rules and public opinion that are considered acceptable and good by an environment or law in force in a crocodile society (Sumara, et.al., 2017)

Various generally accepted institutions and norms. Both those concerning community life, traditions, and religion, as well as applicable laws. More clearly understanding according to several main characteristics as follows: behavior that contains disorders in the form of behavior or antisocial, these behaviors and actions are carried out by the adolescent age group (Sumara, et.al., 2017).

Teachers in schools, especially teachers who focus on guidance and counseling services have a fairly heavy function because they must be able to neutralize all forms of juvenile delinquency. This is in line with the explanation from Sudrajat explaining that there are functions of guidance and counseling, namely: 1) the function of understanding, which is a function to help students to have an understanding of themselves and their environment, based on this explanation that students are expected to be able to develop their potential optimally and adapt themselves to a dynamic environment. 2) preventive function, which is a function related to efforts to anticipate various problems that may occur, techniques used for orientation services, information and group guidance. 3) Development function, which is a more proactive guidance and counseling function that seeks to create a conducive learning environment. 4) Healing function, which is a curative function that is closely related to efforts to provide assistance to students who have experienced problems both regarding personal, social, and learning aspects. 5) Channeling function, namely the function of guidance and counseling in helping students choose extracurricular activities or those related to students' personal selves, in carrying out this function the counseling guidance teacher collaborates with other education. 6) adaptasi function, which is the function of helping education implementers, school officials, staff, teachers to adjust educational programs to educational

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backgrounds, abilities, interests, and needs. 7) adjustment function, i.e. guidance and counseling nature helps students to adjust to themselves and their environment dynamically. 8) the function of improvement, which is to help students so that they can correct errors in thinking, and acting. 9) facilitation function that provides convenience to students in achieving optimal growth and development, aligned and balanced for all aspects of students. 10) The function of maintenance is to help students to take care of themselves and maintain a conducive situation that has been created in them (Sudrajat, 2008).

In character education, the value of kindness is taught which is also accompanied by reflection. So character education is in accordance with the formation of children's morals. Children are taught how to love the environment and their community by working together, children are taught to love God by caring for the surrounding environment, being responsible, independent tolerance and so on (Bastomi, 2017).

Students of SMP Negeri 2 Rejang Lebong are in the age of twelve to fifteen years old, psychologically that age is the age of transition which is very vulnerable to being influenced by the surrounding environment. Similarly, Hurlock explained that this period is a full time because some of the problems that occur during childhood are solved by parents and teachers so that most adolescents are not experienced in dealing with problems and some adolescents feel independent so they want to solve their own problems and refuse help from parents and other teachers (Hurlock, 2013).

In addition to these problems, there are also other forms of problems that generally arise when children are hurt or their needs are not met, for example not given the opportunity to do something really wanted. Delinquency is often influenced by the surrounding environment (Daradjat, 2004). For example, from colleagues and also friends who are at school and friends who are much more mature. This kind of mischief is often caught by a child and when trying to do it in front of parents.

As a strategy to reduce the social impact of children and adolescents, SMP Negeri 2 Rejang Lebong school makes an activity to channel interests and talents in students, especially students who have talents in non-academic fields such as sports containing badminton and batar competitions in the arts such as winning in participating in qosidah competitions which receive awards every year. Students of SMP Negeri 2 Rejang Lebong have moral deficiencies such as fighting, disturbing their friends, going in and out of class during learning, or skipping classes behind the school.

Another form of teacher strategy in reducing juvenile delinquency is by forming rules or rules that are in schools. School rules or rules are one of the important things for the good name of SMP Negeri 2 Rejang Lebong because this is very influential in the progress of SMP Negeri 2 Rejang Lebong, namely behaving commendably and being devoted to Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala, being polite and responsible. For students who violate the agreed rules, the teacher has the right to sanction the student concerned as a reprimand and resuscitate students by cleaning the school environment, making a letter of agreement, calling his parents and that if the most severe sanctions if they violate the rules then the student can be expelled from school.

Based on this explanation, researchers conducted further research related to the strategy of guidance and counseling teachers in dealing with the injuries and adolescents of students at SMP Negeri 2 Rejang Lebong. And the focus of this research is related to the forms of student delinquency in the learning process and the strategies of guidance and counseling teachers in overcoming student delinquency at SMP Negeri 2 Rejang Lebong.

Material and Method

This research is qualitative research, namely research that departs from natural background phenomena that exist in social life. Researchers try to understand the phenomena that occur and find these relationships then discuss them again in the form of narratives. This is in line with Sukarman's opinion, that in qualitative research researchers try to understand symptoms and phenomena as they are. This understanding is based on research methodology

to investigate a social phenomenon and human problems to obtain descriptive data in the form of written sentences as well as from a person's oral and observed behavior (Syarnubi, 2011).

In qualitative research the social symptoms in question can be in the form of events, events or actions of individuals with individuals, individuals with groups or individuals with the wider community (Moleong, 2018). In the context of this study, the social symptoms observed are relationships or natural relationships that occur between counseling guidance teachers and students of SMP Negeri 2 Rejang Lebong. Students with students, students with the surrounding environment. The relationship can also be in the form of actions or deeds of a person, it can also be in the form of words or sayings, in the form of activities or events that occur at the time of research.

So in this case qualitative research is a research instrument to find and also explore information from various sources or social events in the field through direct observation or observation, interviews, and documentation (Kisworo, 2015).

Results and Discussion

This research has a discussion that has two aspects to be discussed, namely: first, the forms of student delinquency in the learning process at SMP Negeri 2 Rejang Lebong and strategies carried out by guidance and counseling teachers in treating the delinquency of SMP Negeri 2 Rejang Lebong students.

Forms of Student Delinquency in the Learning Process

Based on the results of interviews with Guidance and Counseling teachers, there are several forms of student delinquency at SMP Negeri 2 Rejang Lebong which are very striking including some two or three students who like to make noise in this class, this is a common delinquency found and done by students, especially the teacher is not in class. Then the next form of delinquency is that there are some students who skip classes during learning and students usually skip classes who go to hang out in canteens or stalls around the school. According to the interview results that the delinquency that is often seen is skipping classes during learning hours, students usually group more than one person and wear school uniforms.

From the findings that have been described, there are three main things that can be discussed, including: The form of remaka delinquency if dil ihat from teenagers at SMP Negeri 2 Rejang Lebong, is still only reasonable, which means that the same delinquency is also committed by adolescents of the same age in different schools. As revealed by Sumara that juvenile delinquency in schools and in other schools is almost the same, the difference is the frequency. The same thing was also explained by Nasikhah, et al that adolescents are in the transition period, so they always want to get attention and praise, and want to be recognized for their existence or existence (Nasikhah & Prihastuti, 2013, and Sumara & Santoso, 2017).

Strategies for Counseling and School Guidance Teachers in Dealing with Student Delinquency

Based on the explanation from the school, both from the principal and from guidance and counseling teachers, it can be understood that there are several strategies carried out by schools to reduce student delinquency, including prevention, coaching, and including cooperation with parents and the surrounding community. The school believes that the problem of student delinquency is a comprehensive joint problem that is related to one another, so the solution must also be joint and involve many parties.

1. Prevention

The first strategy carried out by schools to prevent student delinquency is early prevention. This initial prevention is intended to anticipate delinquency before this student delinquency occurs, prevention is carried out at the commencement of new student admissions. With the form of socialization of school rules to new students and

students in the form of prohibitions that must not be done by students at school. This rule is socialized orally and in writing. Verbally such as during early learning or during the New Student Orientation Period or by making banners that are pasted in public places, as expressed by the principal, the school anticipates juvenile delinquency from the beginning.

2. Coaching

Student development, as well as carried out by counseling guidance teachers and other teachers, is also carried out optimally such as being able to maximize the role of the Student Council and RISMA by increasing positive activities, especially religious activities including praying dhuha in congregation and reading the Qur'an together then every Friday filled with religious lectures or cults.

Coaching through organizational forums filled with positive activities such as training and leading an organization through student councils or Scouts and / or RISMA and other organizations in schools. This coaching aims to help students prepare provisions and leadership abilities and have religious if. Thus through these activities can provide a positive attitude and also benefit students so as to reduce juvenile delinquency by students.

3. Extracurricular

Add additional study materials to other hours outside of class hours. It can be in the form of religious activities such as learning religious lectures, learning to recite, and tausiah with activities like this, it is hoped that students can understand which deeds are good and which deeds are not good.

In extracurricular activities, various kinds of activities are given to students to support extracurricular activities. Students are given the option to have self-development activities that match their interests such as scouts, paskibraka, red cross youth arts, english club, or other activities. With the activities in school, it is hoped that student delinquency will be reduced and student time can be useful in a good or positive manner.

4. Collaborative between parents, TNI and Polri officers

This activity is carried out by contacting the telvon and calling parents. Parent consultation is very important, when students with various benefits are difficult to handle, telephone consultation and parent calling can sometimes find a solution or path. The result of this method is that students become kapok because parents also play a role in handling it.

The school also invites security forces such as the local police and Babinsa, to school activities such as ceremonial coaching, training paskibraka activities, scouts. In this activity, discipline is instilled. Security forces provide guidance on the negative effects of juvenile delinquency. The emergence of activities like this is quite effective in instilling an attitude of responsibility and discipline of students, because all parties have worked together in tackling student delinquency, in schools there are teachers, at home there are parents and in the community there are community leaders and security forces.

The strategy carried out by teachers to overcome student delinquency has indeed become a task to educate and teach students to become human beings who believe, have piety and noble character, are intelligent and can prepare the future for students. As stated by Ririn, et al that the role of educators, parents, and schools is very important in instilling good attitudes by habituation, coaching, and positive programs (Monicha et al, 2020). In line with the opinion of Jentoro, et al that the task of teachers is to instill good values in students as a provision for life in the world and the hereafter (Jentoro et al, 2020). This is in line with Salehudin's explanation that teachers can develop students' potential in the form of intellectual, spiritual and emotional intelligence (Solehudin, 2018).

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that the form of student delinquency at SMP Negeri 2 Rejang Lebong, in general, is some students who like to make noise and quarrel in class, some students who skip classes and smoke, are nosy and

hostile to friends. So in this case, the form of brake delinquency that occurred at SMP Negeri 2 Rejang Lebong can still be anticipated with supervision from the guidance counseling teacher or school guard to supervise truant students.

The strategies carried out by the school to reduce the delinquency of SMP Negeri 2 Rejang Lebong students include prevention strategies, when entering school they have been informed regarding the rules or rules that exist in the school about ethics and civility at school. Coaching, through extracurricular through RISMA, Student Council, or scouts. Then there is cooperation with parents and the surrounding community, so that in this case the strategy or method that has been anticipated will make students at SMP Negeri 2 Rejang Lebong continue to improve and process so as to reduce delinquency caused by students.

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