

Anti-Social Behaviour in Assisted Children at LPKA Class I Kupang

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Abstract. This research aims to describe the factors that trigger the emergence of anti-social behaviour and forms of anti-social behaviour in assisted children of LPKA Class 1 Kupang. This study uses a qualitative method. Five people took part in the investigation. Data validity testing was performed through triangulation. Two themes were found in this research: factors in the development of anti-social behaviour and forms of anti-social behaviour. Research shows that anti-social behaviour in children in care is caused by factors that originate within the individual, also known as internal and external factors or those that originate from outside the individual (the environment). Internal factors leading to anti-social behaviour are aggression, curiosity, fear of exclusion, satisfaction/happiness, and lack of regret. External factors that can lead to anti-social behaviour include unhealthy relationships from the participant's environment, such as family, social friends, and social/community environment. This means that relationships with people around him can influence a person so much that they become a factor in developing anti-social behaviour. The forms of anti-social behaviour among children in care are very diverse, such as physical violence, sexual violence, verbal violence, illegal running, theft, and alcohol abuse.

Keywords: *Anti-social Behaviour, Assisted Children, Child Special Development Institute*

Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan faktor yang memicu timbulnya perilaku antisosial dan bentuk-bentuk perilaku antisosial pada anak binaan di LPKA Klas 1 kupang. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Partisipan dalam penelitian berjumlah lima orang. Uji keabsahan data dilakukan melalui triangulasi. Pada penelitian ini ditemukan dua tema yaitu, faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku antisosial, dan bentuk-bentuk perilaku antisosial. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perilaku antisosial pada anak binaan disebabkan faktor yang berasal dari dalam diri manusia itu sendiri disebut juga sebagai faktor internal dan faktor eksternal atau yang berasal dari luar diri individu (lingkungan). Faktor internal yang dapat memunculkan perilaku antisosial yaitu: agresivitas, rasa ingin tahu, takut dikucilkan, mendapat kepuasan/merasa senang, dan kurangnya rasa penyesalan. Faktor eksternal yang dapat memunculkan perilaku antisosial yaitu hubungan yang tidak sehat dari lingkungan sekitar partisipan seperti dari lingkungan keluarga, teman pergaulan dan lingkungan sosial/masyarakat. Artinya bahwa hubungan dengan orang disekitar dapat mempengaruhi individu hingga menjadi faktor munculnya perilaku antisosial.

Bentuk-bentuk perilaku antisosial yang dilakukan anak binaan sangat beragam seperti kekerasan fisik, kekerasan seksual, kekerasan verbal, balap liar, pencurian dan penyalahgunaan alkohol.

Kata kunci: Perilaku Antisosial, Anak Binaan, Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak

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Introduction

The situation of an individual who puts his values above the group's values leads to anti-social behaviour (Sajono, 2012). The inability of young people to adapt to their social environment leads to juvenile delinquency and even criminal offences. Juveniles who violate the law or commit criminal acts are sentenced to prison by court order and placed in the Special Children's Development Institution (LPKA). Inmates are children between the ages of 14 and 18 in the care of correctional institutions who are children in conflict with the law or entrusted by the state.

Juvenile crime refers to deviant behaviour. There is also another term for deviant behaviour, namely anti-social behaviour. According to Maharani (2020), anti-social behaviour among teenagers is very diverse, such as B. Environmental destruction, theft, truancy, consumption of alcohol and illegal drugs, physical violence, and prostitution. Forms of juvenile crime also include truancy, fights, theft, promiscuity, murder, and drugs (Jasmisari & Herdiansah, 2022).

Sari, Fadhilah, and Susilo (2019) argue that anti-social behaviour arises due to factors that encourage individuals. The factors that cause anti-social behaviour vary from person to person. Factors that influence the emergence of anti-social behaviour are internal and external. Internal factors that come from within oneself cause people to exhibit deviant behaviour. Meanwhile, external factors refer to an unhealthy environment within the family, peers, community, and educational environment (Vadivel, B., Alam, S., Anwar, C., Teferi, H., 2023).

Environmental factors include family environment, social environment, and social/community environment. Family environments that can lead to anti-social behaviour include parenting patterns, parental divorce, discordant families, individuals experiencing parental violence, and poor economic status. The social environment that can lead to anti-social behaviour is hostile friendships or peer groups that exhibit deviant behaviour. The social environment can lead to anti-social behaviour, such as the environment of gamblers and alcoholics, so individuals develop attitudes and behaviour patterns that are not normal like individuals in their social environment.

Method

The participants involved in this research were five looked-after children from LPKA Class I in Kupang. The general criteria for research subjects which can be used as research participants are: (a) Willing to become a research participant and follow all research procedures; (b) between the ages of 16 and 20; and (c) is a child-cared for by LPKA Class I Kupang.

This research was conducted using data collection techniques in the form of interviews. In the interview process, the researcher used a very general interview guide that included the topics to be explored. This interview guide is a list of questions created by the researcher and customized based on the research objectives and related theories. Therefore, each participant was asked the same questions, and the researcher recorded them.

The data analysis technique used in this research is thematic analysis. Thematic analysis is a method of analyzing data to identify patterns or find themes based on the data collected by researchers.

The validity of the data in this research is done using triangulation techniques. For example, the data can be checked through interviews and documentation during research. The following data validity test is source triangulation, namely the member check technique. Member checking ensures that the data obtained from

this research and used in writing the report are consistent with the participants' intentions. Member checking can help avoid errors in interpreting participants' responses during interviews. Members are verified based on interview results prepared in transcriptional or verbatim form by the researcher, which are then verified. If they match the participant's intentions, the data can be said to be valid. Still, in the presentation, the researcher must discuss further with the participant if the data obtained does not agree with or correspond to the participant's ideas.

Result

The data obtained is then analyzed thematically. Based on the analysis results, the researchers found two themes: factors influencing anti-social behaviour and forms of anti-social behaviour.

Factors influencing anti-social behaviour

Based on the research results, each participant had different triggers for developing anti-social behaviour. In this research, internal and external factors are discussed. Internal factors that can influence anti-social behaviour include aggressiveness, curiosity, fear of being excluded, achieving satisfaction or feeling happy, and a lack of regret, which is related to the individual's attitude of not feeling guilty or ignoring the impact and consequences of his actions on the safety of the people around him.

External factors relate to the individual's environment and can cause an individual to behave in anti-social ways. According to af, family environments can trigger anti-social behaviour because participants feel like they receive less attention from their families because they don't have a close relationship with their families. He also felt that he lacked good communication with his parents and a lack of parental supervision. Most participants reported that the deviant behaviour they committed was caused by invitations from friends at school and in the community where they lived to engage in deviant behaviour together, as experienced by

mothers, children, and household participants. The social/societal environment can also be a factor in developing anti-social behaviour if individuals develop in a hostile social environment. In this way, the individual is indirectly influenced and takes the same actions as those around him. This is consistent with the experiences of participant af, who said that he often interacted with neighbours who were often drunk, so the participant also took the same action because he saw that the people around him usually did so.

Forms of anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour refers to less liked or even completely undesirable behaviour by society. There are many types of anti-social behaviour, ranging from arguments between friends to developing criminal offences to forms of anti-social behaviour that can be carried out individually and in groups. The following are types of anti-social behaviour exhibited by participants.

1. Physical violence is a form of anti-social behaviour, such as fights, punches, and brawls. The fights and fights between the looked-after children before their placement in prison took place because they felt insulted by other parties, which led to conflict. A one-on-one fight became a brawl between people because they were helping their friends.
2. Sexual violence, such as rape and immoral acts
3. Verbal violence research focuses on the bullying behaviour of participants before they enter prison.
4. Illegal racing, conducted in groups, makes the individual feel that the actions taken are not his fault and assumes that the actions are due to the fault of other people or the group.
5. This theft behaviour is caused by the perpetrator's ability to carry out this action, making a profit by taking away other people's property and having economic problems to meet his daily needs.

6. Alcohol abuse. Participants meet to drink alcohol with their friends. Social situations influence this behaviour, that is, by conditions related to a person's behaviour in which pressures, restrictions, and stimuli come from other people and cause these things.

Discussion

In previous research by Hsb (2021) on the causes of anti-social teenagers in Tanjung Gusta Class 1 Special Institution for Children, Medan. Research results show that environmental factors originating from the home and school environment have the greatest or highest influence on anti-social behaviour. Environmental factors play a role in shaping anti-social attitudes and behaviours in teenagers.

Anti-social behaviour is a personality disorder that breaks rules, social norms, and laws and often occurs after age 15. This anti-social behaviour also includes alcohol consumption behaviour (Pieter & Lubis, 2010). This anti-social behaviour harms oneself and society due to behaviour that lacks social order.

Based on the results of the interviews, the forms of anti-social behaviour carried out by looked-after children of LPKA Class I Kupang are very diverse, such as B. physical violence, sexual violence, verbal violence, illegal racing, theft, and alcohol abuse. Based on the results of interviews with participants, it was found that deviant behaviour was generally caused by invitations from social friends in the school environment and the community. Participants' circle of friends before incarceration generally tended to commit harmful actions that negatively impacted themselves and those around them. And also the encouragement from within to carry out deviant behaviour.

Conclusion

The research results show that the description of anti-social behaviour in looked-after children is caused by factors that come from within, such as aggressiveness, curiosity, fear of exclusion, satisfaction/happiness, and lack of regret, which is the cause of someone who behaves antisocially. And also external

factors that come from the individual's environment. In this case, unhealthy relationships arise from the participant's environment, such as family, social friends, and social/community environment. A less harmonious family environment and lack of parental supervision can lead to anti-social behaviour. Socially, friends who exhibit deviant behaviour inconsistent with established norms or rules can influence other people to do the same. In the social/societal environment, we sometimes show deviant behaviour without realizing it. This can cause individuals to develop abnormal attitudes and behaviour patterns. This means that relationships with people around them influence the decisions and actions of other people and can, therefore, become a factor in the development of anti-social behaviour.

The forms of anti-social behaviour of prisoners before entering prison are also very diverse, such as physical violence (in the form of fights, fights, and punches), sexual violence, verbal violence, illegal running, theft, and alcohol abuse. This anti-social behaviour is carried out individually or in groups.

Suggestion

It is recommended that foster children be able to control their actions and not be easily influenced by negative factors in their environment. Be more selective about their social environment, consider the consequences or impact of their behaviour, and be closer to themselves with the Almighty.

In a family environment, building open and mutually constructive communication relationships is advisable. Parents play an active role in providing care, supervision, and role modelling that other family members can emulate.

Engaging in positive activities that can benefit yourself and those around you is recommended in a social environment.

In LPKA Klas I Kupang, the hope is that it can instruct the targeted children not to break the law and that they can decide for themselves what activities are appropriate for their circumstances. Conduct talent and interest tests on target

children so they can best recognize and develop their potential and discover their strengths and weaknesses.

It is hoped that future researchers will add data collection techniques such as observation techniques and conduct more in-depth interview sessions with participants to obtain more meaningful, objective, and accurate research results. It is also hoped that future researchers will be able to more effectively manage their time visiting correctional facilities due to the limited time available due to the variety of activities conducted in correctional facilities. Future researchers are also expected to be able to recruit and study a broader population.

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