FAMILY SOCIAL CONTROL TO BULLYING CULTURE IN HIGH SCHOOL

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Abstract

This research goals is to given the descriptive brief about the form of interaction that applied between social agents, especially the senior and junior in High School (SMA). The research itself told about the transmission of bullying culture that happen in some High School in Jakarta, which done by seniors to their juniors. Also, this research will happen to know how the effectiveness of social crime prevention which applied by family agents as a primary social agent that should prevent any form of violence at school.

Keywords: Teenagers, Bullying, Labeing, Parents, Sub-culture, Norms, Family, Education.

Based on UU No.23/2002 about Children Saving, child define as someone who have not reached the age of 18 years old, including fetus. But, nowadays children with age 11-18 years old recognize as teenager by the society. In the society, a teenager already burdened by the expectations of norms and values created by the community, in the form of values and norms that area also imposed on adults but they also burdened with the limitations of being a teenager. Teenager who do not act according to the dominant values and norms will be consider as "naughty child", or in this case we call them delinquent.

A child can be described as delinquent when they meets the definition of the concept (Shoemaker, 2010. p.3): (1) status offender, is the deviant behavior as a crime, such as ditching and run away from home; (2) juvenile delinquency, is the deviant behavior if done by an adult is consider as a defined crime by the law, such as stealing or killing. There are few things behind that affect children to act which is defined as the act of “rouge” like the bad environment, efforts to gain status in the environment, efforts to get attention from adults, the weak linkage between the family, and so forth. This “delinquent” action done by the children is often associated with lower-class socioeconomic circumstances, but this should not longer be the only explanation as the cause of children on behaving as a "delinquent". If the act of delinquent is measured from the number of men who do so, it will be found similarities in the adolescent social class category (Shoemaker, 2009. p.51)
Norms and values adopted by the teenager group nowadays is the result of findings from widespread contaminations of globalization. That cause easily obtained from different impressions in electronic and printed media such as television, internet, magazines, and so on. In fact, not necessarily the entire content therein can be accepted by their physical or psychological condition. The main key layout from this exposure caused by social control transmitted to every child. When the positive norms and values transmission are not going well, the control owned by children become weak. Thus, all form of different inputs that they accept will lead them to “naughty” behavior, which is defined by the society.

There can be different reasons that influence children to act deviant, for the example by making their own culture or we called it subculture. An individual under 18 years old basically categorized as teenager with unstable physical and psychological condition, because of that any children could get treatment and special care from the adults, even it their family or other family around their environment.

Culture is created by teens can originate from social groups who are in school. One of this is bullying culture that often happens at school. They often use seniority cultural reasons as a justification to do it. Various reasons underlying the juvenile mischief can be caused due to lack of social control, either from the family or the school. Thus, they can easily transmitting bullying culture to continue to the juniors. This situation can be “compounded” when the teen came from upper-middle class. Where teenagers, has a capacity of more materially to do whatever the want, compared with the teens from lower-middle class.

As the core of social agencies, parents, communities, schools and neighborhoods is the holder of an important role in preventing and countering “mischief” child. Their function is as an agent of transmission of values and norms, educate, and develop the positive behaviors that are considered by the community. However, if the relationship between the child and the social agents is not good, a child will seek refuge, which is generally in the form of gangs that would make them create or adopt a new culture that is different from the dominant society.

In this study, the concepts used are teenagers, norms, family and social crime prevention. Some theories also used to analyze the issues presented in this study, which are the labeling theory, the theory of conflict, containment theory, and the middle class. Explanation of the first concept is teens, there is a big element in the social construction in adolescence that the welfare of modern society has allowed the expansion indefinite period between childhood and adulthood, and the emergence of youth culture creation that has a certain distinctive characteristics (Steve Bruce and Steven Yearley, 2006, p.5). In this study is meant to teenagers are those aged 11-18 years who are members of the gangs in high school and have strong attachment to the group (peer group).

The next concept is norm, the rule has been agreed or the consensus of the dominant society. Norms are rules that regulate social behavior by the positive and
punishment for his actions, which eventually led to the label "deviant" (Schonberger, 2009, p.260). This process, where the secondary needled a long process, is the result of acceptance of the primary office of someone having their label from the public, but known to those familiar in the field. According to Schonberger, this is because there is a concept of primary and secondary offenses also contributed to the belief in the magnitude of offenses.

Behavioral labeling theory is the formal label of society that these influence the views of others. The belief that behavior is influenced by many factors, one of which is the behavioral norm. This is influenced by Schonberger, mentioned that basic idea of labeling theory is the same. However, it is clear that this idea is not influenced by many other scholars. In the book of theft, there is no mention of the honor of Chicago. Instead, it is more focused on the ideas of George Herbert Mead, who suggest interconnection in understanding one of each other concept and human behavior in understanding social life. This idea is the idea that these children are in Chicago school thinking that is based on the ideas of George Herbert Mead.

The first theory is labeling theory, which closely associated with behavior. It explains the reality of the social world. It is that influence many form of social theory to the further study of social theory. In this study, used some of the theory that is less known. The other is the use of some of the current and previous studies. The next concept is social crime prevention, which is a crime prevention system. Similar to many other social institutions, it is very common in society, in the world, and in the world. This is the basic social institution of which form a household. Or pull in the family is the basic social institution with each other and adaptation in the community. The issue of education, which is a very common in our society, is the education of the child's development. This is a manifestation of the views that the child's development.

Teens synonymous with labeling theory, because they receive special
attention from adults of all behaviors and activities that they do. In particular, the
peer group relationship and activities undertaken by their environment. The
negative stereotype given to a group of peers to make these young people feel
treated as criminals, because these group do not behave properly considered
"conventional group", so as to motivate them to be the "deviant" group (Bernburg,
Conflict theory becomes a theory which is strongly associated with an explanation
of delinquency. One explanation of the theory of conflict that can be used is the
theory of cultural conflict by Sellin described as a rejection of norms and laws are
interpreted as a "behavior" norm whose behave is based on the values of
conventional culture (Shoemaker, 2009, p.298). Containment theory or the theory
of the barrier have assumption about the "mischief", which is a form of non-
conformity of social control prevailing in society to each of its members
(Whitehead dan Steven P. 2013, p.87). Inner containment (Shoemaker, 2010 p.214)
is a barrier system that associated by society to each individuals, which in turn
requires a form of social control within the individual against himself. Outer
containment (Shoemaker, 2009. p.123). is a barrier system, which is generally a set
of rules adopted in the social environment that is outside of the individuals.
In short, this study aims to provide an overview of one form of interaction
that is applied in one of the social agents, which is school. Where it happens the
interactions between the seniors and the juniors in transmitting bullying subculture.
In addition, this study also wanted to investigate the effectiveness of social crime
prevention applied in families whose role as one of the primary social agents.

METHOD

This study used a qualitative approach because research done by digging
depth facts about the phenomenon that will be discussed. This study focused on a
subjective sense, definitions, symbols and descriptions of specific and special case.
This qualitative study sought to capture aspects of the social world that is difficult
to measure with numbers (Newman. 1997, p.329). In social studies, a qualitative
approach has high flexibility, so that if in the process of the research found
something more interesting to study, the it can participate studied in dept (Bryman,
2004, p.402). John Craswell, defines qualitative research methods as an approach
or a search to understand and grasp a central symptom (Raco, 2001, p.81). While
data collection techniques used in this study are in-depth interviews, observation,
and also performed a literature review related research problems.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the form of bullying is done by the students in high school is
not just about physical violence. Other forms of acts of bullying such as verbal
bullying, physical, and material is also often done. Bullying actors are largely the

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senior students. Violence perpetrated against junior from their seniors becomes the
culture that seemed “interesting” by the students. Even the culture is rooted in high
school and still involve seniors who had graduated.

Referring to the definition of culture in book Juvenile Delinquency A
Sociological Approach by Bynum and Thompson, can be defined as the whole
beliefs, values, attitudes, traditions, normative expectations, and other knowledge
that is learned and passed down in each generation (Bynum, and Thompson, 2007.
p.296). Generally, this kind of culture is most justified and already internalized
within the community. Meanwhile, according to Tierney, subcultures is defined as
a part on a culture, but has norms, values, beliefs, and behaviors that are different
from the general culture of society (Tierney. p.191). In the case that happened at
school, violent behavior which is part of the culture that has been adapted for
decades by the students.

Bad behavior committed by male and female students can be considered as
a proof of their attachment among the group. Such interactions which then creates a
value that has been agreed by all the members of the group. Value created by the
students in the school is considered to be not in conformity with the values that
already agreed upon the general public. Thus, it is regarded as a subculture.

Acts of violence committed in schools, generally done by senior to their
juniors. At the beginning, this was done as the part of “hazing” which was already
entrenched in some schools in Indonesia, especially Jakarta. However, what makes
it interesting from high school in Jakarta was hazing that still involves a senior who
just graduated from high school. This research also found that, students have a
certain group or gang which the “empower” to the next generation or in this case,
their juniors.

Forms of delinquency or irregularities committed by middle school
students are also part of their way to gain status in the community. In this case,
students perpetrators of bullying attempts to transmit the value to be attached as
their identity. This value transmission is also an effort of the successor student with
“bullying value: to get their identity in the new group. Which this thing will be
considered as a big things for the juniors in their orientation period. This way
reflecting the transmission theory lead by Shawn and Mc Kay, according to their
lifestyle influential in transmitting it, so they will have an important status in the
group. Ownership status being one of the main things for middle school students,
through the status they feel that they have a place among their community.

In this research, we also saw a link between the subjects and their family.
Family is the basic social institution of which all agencies or other social
institutions evolve, is in any society the world and families is a universal human
needs as well as being the most important center of activity in the lives of
individuals. Family also has the important role in the lives of the interactions
amongst the middle school students.
In addition, the family also has another function, namely as a crime deterrent agent. Based on the understanding that crime is part of the social problems, family as a social agent first owned by the students certainly have the responsibility to give more attention to their child that also have the responsibility to committed crime. Social crime prevention give its focus on the program and the policies to raise up health, family life, education, housing, employment and environmental activities of individuals who are potential offenders (Rosenbaum, D.P., Lurigio, A.J. and Davis, R.C., 1998, p.201)

It can not be denied that teens need a surveillance from the very first of their social agents, and it is their family. However, this thing still can be found on all three subjects. Additionally, the three subjects on this research came from upper-middle class families. Where this issue, contrary to the public’s understanding, that the crime can only be commit by perpetrators from lower-middle class family. Of course, it is much different when considering that the majority of high school students in Jakarta is dominated by the children of the upper-middle class families.

The finding are in line with Parson’s thought into background of journal written by England, where hedonism behavior that is not accounted by the children from middle-upper class be the main aspects of behavioral cause delinquent act. In this research, the junior from high school in Jakarta also held a number of money by the seniors. In addition to receiving specific acts of violence in the name of “orientation”. Delinquent behavior done by children from upper-middle class is the result of interaction between some general aspects of the cultural system and the development of system that internalize in the children themselves, which then generates a functional norm in the end. Cultural development is done by the children due to the ambiguity of the status of the receipt. No doubt also, that the role of the family is also resulting in adolescents often experience role ambiguity that will be carried out during their daily activity in the wider community.

For the example, family from subject 1, especially his mother actually gave him permission to interact with many people, including those from their “hang out” places that surrounded by friends of the school. It’s just a little bit contrary with who strictly forbid their children to associate with certain kind of community. The subject number 3, said that his family don’t know anything about his involvement in groups that often commit “deviant” act. Although both parents also providing surveillance, informant 3 still get the permission to get together more often with his friends in school despite to do this quietly. While, on the subject number 2, do not have direct supervision from his family because they are outside of town. He said that he had been entrusted by the parents to live alone in Jakarta and indirectly had freed him to perform various activities that he wanted to do.

School should be a safe haven for the students. However, research conducted by the NGO Plan International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) released earlier in March 2015 pointed to the fact that 84% of children in Indonesia
have experienced violence in school. A brief summary of these studies is the school is no longer a safe place for students who are studying in the process of achieving its goals. The research findings in several high schools in Jakarta, showed a lack of action or preventive measures carried out by the school. “Hazing” system or bullying that have been entrenched in high school become one of evidence that the school has not been able to carry out their duties to ensure the safety of its students.

Actions taken by the school in addressing the issue of bullying should including preventive measures. However, it is still not well practiced. Some acts of “irregularities” or delinquency is part of the development of the child, but there are some responsibilities that must be paid by the school, for mention the teacher. Their role as one of the core agencies in providing education, does not stop at giving the academic material, but also including the values and social norms. But, in addressing the issue of bullying, the school is not able to act alone. The involvement of parents and teachers need to be able to overcome the problem of bullying in schools. Counseling conducted by the school should also include the role of parents as having the responsibility to ensure the development of the child in order to run properly.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research conducted by the researchers, bullying as an act that is considered deviant from the norm of the general public has become part of the culture that is embraced by students in high school. The existence of a strong attachment between junior and senior at the school, resulting in the transmission of values “hazing” is easily accepted and entrenched. The activities carried out in schools, one of which interacts with seniors, more time-consuming than the activities carried out at home. Therefore, any engagement between forces more internalized the students in school.

The family who became the primary agent of socialization for the young people should also be actively involved to always give the planting of values and norms that are good for teenagers who are in search of identity. As in common knowledge adolescence need protection and guidance of older adults, including providing input to the culture created by the teenagers.

However, in this research three subjects stated that the parents of each subjects is not too strict in regulating its peer group to be a friend to play and spend time, especially welcome in the school. Moreover, their economic circumstances that can be categorized as families who could afford to make their parent too busy to look for income, so less attention they give to their children in daily basis. Although for subjects number 2 and 3 stated that their activities are done without the knowledge from their parents for various reasons.
REFERENCES


