



Exploration of juvenile delinquency in grade X students at SMK X Kupang city

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ABSTRACT

Juvenile delinquency is a problem that occurs in a deviant adolescent environment so that adolescents take actions that harm themselves, family, school and the environment. The purpose of this study was to explore forms of juvenile delinquency, factors of juvenile delinquency, the impact of juvenile delinquency, and school efforts in managing juvenile delinquency. Data collection techniques are observation and interviews. Data analysis techniques used Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). Referential Adequacy Checks and Member Checks as techniques to strengthen data credibility. Sampling in this study used Purposive sampling technique with a total of 6 respondents. The results of this study show that the influence of juvenile delinquency is greater influenced by association with peers.

Keywords: Juvenile Delinquency, Exploration

PENDAHULUAN

Adolescents as individuals are in the process of developing towards maturity or independence. Adolescents need guidance because they still lack understanding or insight into themselves and their environment and experience in determining the direction of their lives to reach maturity. Therefore, adolescents are often known as the phase of self-discovery or the phase of typhoons and storms (Ramadona & Mamat, 2019). Adolescence is a time when individuals experience various processes within themselves to become an adult. Adolescents begin to process in development to find a lifestyle that suits themselves and many adolescents begin to try the things they want in themselves and to achieve these adolescents without thinking about mistakes that will occur. From these mistakes made by adolescents often arise various problems and concerns about unpleasant feelings for the surrounding environment and others. It is these mistakes that can be.

Juvenile delinquency is the tendency of a juvenile to commit rule-breaking acts that can result in loss and damage to both himself and others. Juvenile delinquency in modern times is very concerning because many minors are familiar with drugs, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, free sex and even teenagers now do many immoral and antisocial things. Forms of juvenile delinquency that often occur include skipping school, drunkenness, carrying sharp items, and brawls between friends and even between schools and sadly teenagers now often commit rape. Factors that cause juvenile delinquency arise from oneself who is unable to adapt to the surrounding environment or factors from families that are not harmonious so that adolescents look for other lives that cause juvenile

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delinquency (Farid, 2014).

Literature or conceptual review

Juvenile delinquency (Kartono, 2013) (juvenile delinquency) is a term in the justice system to refer to criminal acts committed by children and adolescents for having acted unlawfully. Juvenile delinquency is a socially (pathological) symptom in children and adolescents caused by a form of social neglect, thus progressing towards deviant behavior. According to Sarwono (2016), said that there are four aspects of juvenile delinquency:

- a. Behavior that inflicts physical casualties on others Such as fighting, rape, robbery, murder and others.
- b. Behavior that causes material casualties Such as vandalism, theft, pickpocketing, extortion and others.
- c. Social behavior that does not cause casualties on the part of others such as prostitution, drug abuse and sex before marriage.
- d. Behavior that is against status Such as denying children as students by truant, denying parental status by leaving home or by disobeying parents' words.

According to Loeber (in Kartono, 2013), states that aspects of juvenile delinquency can be divided into:

1. Against authority (leader), adolescents often do not want to obey authority or leaders and with the rules set by the leader.
2. Aggressive behavior, adolescents tend to have an aggressive nature and tend to be a little closed and often violate existing norms.
3. Impulsive, adolescents often act without thinking that the action is risky for what has been done.

Research design

This research is qualitative research. This research is used to gain an understanding of the phenomenon to be studied in research. According to (Nugrahani, 2014) said that descriptive qualitative research, researchers emphasize notes with detailed, complete, in-depth sentence descriptions, which describe the actual situation to support the presentation of data. The data collected is in the form of words, sentences, or images that have meaning and are able to spur a more real understanding than just numbers and describe the situation to be observed in the field more specifically, transparently, and deeply.

Results

In this study there were 6 students who met the criteria as participants. After the *Informed consent* was signed, the researcher introduced himself to the participants starting from the campus origin, his identity, faculty origin, and also the current study program and explained the purpose of the research carried out.

Researchers conducted interview research at SMK X school in Kupang City. Before conducting the interview, the researcher asked the participants for permission to record the sound during the interview process and in addition to recording the researcher's voice and also taking photos, as well as recording important things. Researchers conducted interviews with a time span of 10-30 minutes.

Tabel 1 Demografi Partisipan

Inisial Name	Age	Gender	Class
PP	14 Years	Man	X TP2
AL	15 Years	Man	X TP1
SM	16 Years	Man	X TP1
DP	16 Years	Man	X TKR2
AB	16 Years	Man	X TAV
IM	16 Years	Man	X TBSM

Results

The results found showed that the forms of adolescent recognition carried out by participants were in the form of potential negative effects which would harm themselves and their surroundings. Forms of delinquency consist of smoking, brawling, alcohol, truancy and bullying.

1. Smoking

The results of the interview showed adolescent smoking behavior that became an identity in adolescent social interactions. Smoking behavior is a fun one for today's teenagers. This smoking behavior was carried out by participants AL, SM, DP, AB and IM who said that smoking to look slang when seen by other friends and by smoking participants felt relief in the mouth, this made it difficult for participants to release smoking behavior habits and participants said also the factors that made him smoke were invited by peers so that they were easily influenced.

"... sonde smoked a mouth, sonde is delicious, brother will finish smoking to su relieved, tuh kak new, so friends invite you to find the first trial and error from junior high school and the bottom end until now..." (AL)

"... Even smoking if outside the house and outside school, it's normal to get together with friends, Dong initially joined friends smoking and by smoking beta to cool looks..." (BC)

"... Because by smoking one beta stick, you may feel relieved because you are used to it from junior high school, you are because of habits, it is difficult to escape..." (DP)

"... If you smoke, it's normal if you smoke a child's mouth, it's delicious, brother, continue to invite and give free cigarettes so you smoke..." (AB)

"... Yes, smoking from junior high school can invite my first friend to just join in, but it still continues until now it has become commonplace, but sonde in the school environment in Alfamart in front of sis..." (IM)

2. Brawl

Brawl behavior is behavior that deviates from the norms. Brawl behavior that occurs between students is due to high solidarity with friends. When one of the friends gets into trouble, an agreement begins to arise to fight against the opponent. The brawl was carried out by AL, SM and DP participants who said that doing brawls because they did not accept if classmates received blows from other school students, this made participating in brawls to defend peers and it all started from getting invitations from other friends.

"... Because even ketong friends can beat from other school children, so sonde accept makaya ketong attack dong to defend friends..." (AL)

"... Yes, sis, when is the day when Ketong attacks SMK 1 school children, because that's why other SMK students beat ketong, even friends from the early beta generation, join me, friends invite and ketong rame-rame becomes gas, brother..." (BC)

"... because friends get hit by other vocational school students, so sonde, accept friends, you can makaya batch compact ketong down..." (DP)

3. Consuming Alcohol

The behavior of drinking alcohol in adolescents is deviant and can damage the body of adolescents which should be maintained properly, but this behavior usually arises because of habits and gets influence from the environment such as peers. From the results obtained by participants who consume alcohol, namely SM and DP who say drinking alcohol has been done since junior high school until now, this is because it is used to being done and this is one to warm the body.

“... I started to taste alcohol from junior high school grade 3 because I am used to it until now, so if you invite me to drink, beta will sit down to drink...” (BC)

“... It's the same thing as Mabok, brother drinks to give you a chest, let Su's chest be hot, drink mabok, continue to run out, it's added because you usually drink...” (DP)

4. Skip School

Skipping school is something that school students do. The habit of school students, often truant for no apparent reason or thing for pleasure for themselves and other than because of getting invitations from peers. Participants who committed juvenile delinquency were PP, AL, SM, DP, and IM who admitted that they skipped school because they felt tired of studying from morning to noon and there was a sense of dislike of lessons. In addition, skip class because of an invitation from peers.

“... Beta skipped class because su was tired of studying from the morning, so at noon, beta su was lazy to study, continued to be bored in class, makaya skipped class when with friends, invited to be the same skipping bag...” (PP)

“... Because it's common to skip class, you continue to be invited by friends, and also it's good to reject sis...” (AL)

“... Skipping classes because you like to study, but if you like it, it means going to class and studying well, sis...” (BC)

“... Sonde likes lessons and when he is late for school, he is lazy to get punishment if he is late, makaya prefers to skip class so that he is free from the law too...” (DP)

“... Because you are invited by friends and usually also from beta yourself, if you are lazy to study, sis...” (IM)

5. Bullying Behavior

Bullying is something that often happens in the school environment in any form such as physical insults, from joking to even bringing parents, religion, or other genders. Participants who bullied were PP, DP, AB and IM who said that they often physically insulted each other because they thought it was just a joke.

“... Just bothering him, if his hair is curly or a small body, it's so sis, but it's just playing crazy...” (PP)

“... Yes, brother used to play crazy with friends, disturb him, even his face that has acne, or sometimes play crazy father's name, but only so sonde someone until baper ketong disturb so...” (DP)

“... Have you ever used to disturb your friends, when you have a break when the children take a break through the front of the class, see if there are things that ketong can mock ketong ejek...” (AB)

“... Yes, sis, but it's a normal thing, brother ketong disturbs, ketong used to play crazy, we lu was black, but that's while laughing, sis.” (IM)

Juvenile Delinquency Factors

Based on the results of interviews conducted, there are several factors of juvenile delinquency in the social environment and school environment.

1. Social environment

The social environment is an environment where adolescents relate / interact with each other. The social environment is both family and peer and this can have a positive and negative influence on adolescents in behavior. PP, AL and DP participants said that the social peer environment greatly influenced their behavior, where peers around the house invited them to hang out, play games and even invite alcohol consumption until late at night, making participants late for school.

“... neighborhood friends ketong maber game sampe lat and if su lat must be tomorrow beta slow to school...”(PP)

“... As for the neighborhood friends who used to hang out until almost noon while smoking...” (AL)

“... often invite to drink mabok, ordinary house friends ketong sit stories, even in one person, the house just drinks until lat, if you sit down to drink, then surely tomorrow pi school is late and skip class...” (DP)

2. School environment

The school environment is a place where participants learn and get interesting school activities and peers. But there are peers who exert negative influences that can change a person's behavior. Participants of PP, AL, SM, DP, AB, and IM said they were influenced by peers and could not control themselves to refuse when invited to skip peer classes.

“... Only friends invite to skip class so that beta continues to participate in beta which cannot be refused if you invite to skip class...” (PP)

“... Sonde also knows only if friends have invited me to join even though they have refused but after a long time they will come...” (AL)

“... It's normal for you to be with friends so you can invite you to skip class, for example, beta participate, especially if you are lazy at school...” (BC)

“... Because dong invite you to continue to feel also if you reject it, you get used to it until now, and dong give cigarettes in beta, so beta accept instead of having to buy cigarettes, if there is a free one, don't refuse sis...” (DP)

“... Perhaps because the sonde faith is strong in oneself, makaya are easily influenced and difficult to resist...”(AB)

“... already used to kak with dong invite to be beta sonde once refused and it rame-rame so ketong enjoy sis...”(IM)

Impact of Juvenile Delinquency

The results found show that participants when committing juvenile delinquency will certainly have sanctions obtained both from the teacher and the parents

1. Sanctions from the Teacher's school

The teacher will give sanctions so that students no longer commit juvenile delinquency, so that any student who commits juvenile delinquency or deviant behavior the teacher does not hesitate to give a summons. Participants who were affected by the delinquency committed, namely PP, AL, SM, DP, AB and IM said that juvenile delinquency committed by schools usually received a call to the counseling guidance room, received small punishments such as running around the field and finally received a parent summons.

“... Beta was called to the BK room in the advice to sonde repeat again, kept being told to talk about saying I didn't repeat up to 100 times sis, and signed in the ledger, sis...” (PP)

“... Get advice from homeroom teachers and BK teachers, and also parent summons that have happened 2 times, brother...” (AL)

“... Have you ever been able to kneel down when you are late for school, if others have never been caught, makaya has not received a summons...” (BC)

“... First get advice and run around the field, brother, then second, get a letter of call for parents to face...” (DP)

“... Can pinch from the lesson teacher and get a warning and signature in the ledger when the teacher is in class and can catch smoking in the cafeteria...”

“... Get the advice of BK teachers, you only so far have not received severe punishment, brother...” (IM)

2. Sanctions from parents

Parents as nurturing, choosing and protecting their children in any situation, but sometimes children often make parents feel angry with the behavior of children, one of which is children who commit juvenile delinquency. Participants who received sanctions from PP, AL, and DP parents said that parents gave when they received a parental summons when they knew their child's actions and the sanctions obtained were in the form of being scolded and even getting beaten by parents.

“... Can be angry when you come home from school during beta years skipping school and it's common to be angry not to do anymore and beta just shut up if you can get angry...”

“... Beta got advice and got angry from mom and dad for getting summons twice so dad said the third time so su ko beta can get out of school...”

“... I got angry and got hit, I told him not to repeat it because he said that later he could get out of school, and then it would make me embarrassed if my parents...”

Discussion

This study aims to explore juvenile delinquency in grade X students at SMK X Kupang City, using qualitative research methods. Based on the results of research analysis, it has been found that forms of juvenile delinquency, factors that influence the occurrence of juvenile delinquency and the impact of juvenile delinquency. Adolescence is a transition period from children to adults so that adolescents will experience major changes both physically and psychologically adolescents. At this time, adolescents will also look for and find their own identity, therefore, by looking for adolescent identity will explore all things both positive and negative (Sarwono, 2011).

The results found several forms of juvenile delinquency such as smoking, consuming alcohol, brawling, truancy, and bullying. In the search for adolescent identity, sometimes there will be deviant behaviors and one of them is committing juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency is deviant behavior so that adolescents can violate applicable norms and even violate the rule of law and this will be detrimental to themselves and cause concern for parents, schools where they study and society. These forms of juvenile delinquency will affect development both physically and psychologically.

Kartono (2013) states that social and cultural influences play a large role in the formation of juvenile delinquency behavior. The behavior of these adolescent children shows signs of lack or absence of conformity to social norms. Surely many things will be the influence of change in adolescents, one of which is the influence of the environment where adolescents will carry out all their activities. If the environment has a negative impact, the teenager will accept all of it and will greatly affect the personality of the teenager. The environment that is very influential is the school environment and home environment where the environment of adolescents will be found with all

people who have different behaviors, in the school environment and home environment adolescents will certainly have peers who will also be very influential in the association of adolescents.

In this study almost all participants revealed that participants were easily influenced by the peer environment both at home and at school so that this, became a factor in participants committing juvenile delinquency. Environmental factors in which participants carry out their activities have a negative impact through peers so that this makes participants change in their behavior. Because participants themselves are unable to control themselves in resisting peer influence. This is in line with Inscription research (2017) which states that juvenile delinquency occurs due to themselves who are unable to civilize and the environment, namely family, school and community which will have less impact and contribution so that it greatly affects the magnitude of the formation of adolescent personality and behavioral attitudes.

Juvenile delinquency that occurs also due to social development that occurs both in family and peers. According to research (Supriadi, 2017) Social development is strongly influenced by the process of treating or guiding parents to children in various aspects of social life, or the norms of community life and encouraging and giving examples to their children how to apply these norms in everyday life. Family is the first place teenagers learn, understand and adapt before getting to know the outside world.

However, in this study, researchers found that almost all participants said that parents have a busy life so they do not pay attention to children's activities outside the home and school and participants are free to do and explore things that are out of the norms of social life and parents know juvenile delinquency from the school. Apart from social development, there is also emotional development that is the influence of juvenile delinquency. According to research (Febbiyani & Adelya, 2017), most adolescents are still at the stage of immature emotions, so they are not able to control their physical and psychological functions optimally. Therefore, the teenager must learn to get an idea of situations that can cause reactions to what is felt. From the emotional development, researchers also found the same thing in this study because participants have not been able to control themselves so that they are often carried away by the emotional atmosphere that causes teenagers to commit juvenile delinquency such as brawls.

Juvenile delinquency committed by participants included skipping school, brawling, smoking, drinking alcohol and bullying. This will harm itself, because it is a behavior that causes juvenile delinquency. In this study, the behavior that occurred in participants was due to the influence of peer environment at home and school. (Fadzlul, 2016) said that actual behavior can be seen through every behavior that can endanger the development and social adjustment in the daily lives of each individual. In a person who behaves that causes juvenile delinquency usually does not only do it once (Fadzlul, 2016). The cause of a person in certain behaviors is not only driven from one but can be two causes of the condition of risk factors owned by a person, for example those that occur in students such as the tendency to alcoholism, smoking, bullying behavior can be explained through personality risk factors, conflicts with parents or loss of interest in school or a closed and anxious personality.

Smoke

Another form of juvenile delinquency found in the study was smoking. This behavior starts from within where the attitude of trying something new, fulfilling a friend's invitation, and then becomes a habit. Smoking behavior said by DP participants has become a habit carried over from junior high school so it is difficult to just let go. This research is in line with (Setyani & Sodik, 2018) adolescents cultivate smoking as a habitual activity to free themselves or to get their own relief in themselves. Participants felt they acquired a "cool" feeling through smoking. Similarly, in research (Rosyidah, 2019) which says the influence of peers is very strong where adolescents are often outside the home to spend time with their peers. This teenager is easily influenced by negativity to imitate or follow the behavior of peers. Similarly, if peers have smoking behavior, then adolescents will tend to follow the same thing regardless of the consequences.

This is that adolescents and their peers will harm themselves and others regardless of adult sanctions in the future. This is where it is dangerous for adolescent development, if the values or attitudes developed in these peers tend to be negative values and attitudes. In addition, smoking can affect physical development which will damage organs and also affect reproductive health disorders, besides smoking also interferes in cognitive development where smoking behavior arises because of the desire for cigarettes that continue to interfere in the minds of adolescents. This is in line with research (Erni, 2021) Smoking behavior, especially in middle adolescents, is the result of reciprocal and continuous interaction of physical, cognitive, emotional processes and behavioral experiences towards the individual environment. Some psychological reasons that encourage novice smokers to continue their smoking behavior regularly. Some of these reasons include the perception that smoking can facilitate the achievement of positive effects (relaxation and pleasure) and facilitate the reduction of negative effects (anxiety and tension). Individual perception is an early indication of the formation of attitudes towards smoking behavior.

Brawl

The next form of juvenile delinquency is brawl. This study had three participants involved in brawls between schools, for example, one participant, the Navy, who said that doing brawls was due to defending their peers who received blows from other schools. This happens because participants are unable to control themselves and also because of the high level of solidarity with peers and also the influence of peers so that they carry out brawls without thinking about what will happen in front of them. Similarly, research (Indrijati, 2014) said that currently there are rampant brawls or fights between schools carried out by students. Of course, this brawl is a negative activity and has no benefit for teenagers. Brawls will only cause victims and physical and material losses and one of the causes of brawls is due to the influence of peers.

Consuming Alcohol

The next form of juvenile delinquency is consuming alcohol, where in the study there were two participants who consumed alcohol, for example, one participant, SM said that consuming alcohol began with curiosity from junior high school which has become a habit until now, besides that SM was also influenced by the invitation of his friends. This is in line with research (Handayani, 2020) a teenager has a high curiosity and always wants to try new negative things due to the influence of peers who consume alcohol.

Miss

The next form of juvenile delinquency is truancy where in this study almost all participants did truant behavior, for example one IM participant who said that his truant behavior was due to the influence of peer invitations so that it has become a habit in oneself to skip school when they are lazy to study (Erni, 2021). Participants did this because of the influence in peers who gave continuously and participants were unable to control themselves not to do this, but from that participants said that as for other factors that caused truancy, namely because they did not like this lesson, it was one of the factors that also caused participants to skip class. The same thing with research from (Rizki, 2017). Truant behavior is the smallest form of juvenile delinquency but can be a trigger for even worse juvenile delinquency or delinquency that leads to crime. The influence of peers on affected behavior.

Bullying

The next form of juvenile delinquency is bullying, in this study almost all participants did bullying by assuming it was all just a joke and participants said that the bullying was done by him because he got influence from his peers and one of the participants, DP, said he bullied by insulting his friend's face even by jokingly mentioning his parents' names and DP felt that his peers would not feel offended when insulted by things that. However, the behavior is done solely to seek the sympathy of people to see him. While bullying behavior is any form of bullying or violence carried out deliberately by one person or a group of people who are more powerful or powerful against

others, with the aim of hurting and carried out continuously. This will have an impact on students who bully become children who lack confidence and will even disturb psychol.

Forms of juvenile delinquency committed by school participants are also factors that influence participants where schools pay less attention to the actions of their students, for example in bullying, truant without the knowledge of the teacher / school. This strengthens students to carry out continuous behavior.

Behavior that is carried out in the social environment because parents are busy with their work and lack of control from adults because of participants who live in boarding houses. In this case, parents and schools where teenagers get provisions for them to learn, but there is no balance in educating this which is the thing for teenagers to commit juvenile delinquency. Apart from that, there are other factors that cause juvenile delinquency, namely a school atmosphere that is unable to control adolescents, a fairly harsh teacher attitude and a way of teaching teachers that students do not like, this being a teenager often commits juvenile delinquency.

However, parents and schools give efforts to teenagers in the form of punishments such as summons to parents and parents give punishments to teenagers in the form of anger, but because they are used to teenagers, teenagers only listen but still commit the delinquency.

Juvenile delinquency committed by adolescents has an impact on themselves in the form of sanctions from the school and parents who have tried their best for adolescents not to commit juvenile delinquency. Participants said that the sanctions obtained from the school varied in punishment and the last one was in the form of a parent summons.

Conclusions

Based on the results of research shows the existence of forms of juvenile delinquency such as smoking, consuming alcohol, brawling, truant, and bullying. The occurrence of forms of delinquency is due to influencing factors, namely social environmental factors and the adolescent school environment that are easily influenced by peers who have a negative impact on adolescents. But despite all that, there are efforts from schools and parents for adolescents not to be involved in juvenile delinquency even though they have not reached the maximum where juveniles to stop committing juvenile delinquency.

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Appendix

Interview guide for Exploring Juvenile Delinquency in Class X Students at SMK X Kupang City

I. Identitas wawancara

Nama :

Waktu wawancara :

Lokasi/tempat :

Gambaran situasi :

II. Identitas partisipan

Nama :

Agama :

Pendidikan terakhir :

Asal daerah :

III. Pertanyaan peneliti

1. Apakah anda bisa menceritakan aktivitas anda dilingkungan sekolah ataupun diluar?
2. Bagaimana hubungan sosial anda dengan keluarga dan lingkungan tempat anda melakukan aktifitas!
3. Kenakalan remaja seperti apa yang sering anda lakukan?
4. Mengapa anda sering melakukan kenakalan remaja?
5. Sudah berapa lama anda melakukan kenakalan remaja?
6. Ceritakan bagaimana pengalaman Anda selama melakukan kenakalan remaja di sekolah?
7. Apakah anda pernah dipanggil guru karena melakukan kenakalan?
8. Hukuman apa yang biasa diberikan guru ketika melakukan kenakalan remaja?
9. Bagaimana tanggapan orangtua mengenai kenakalan remaja yang anda lakukan?
10. Berikut ini pertanyaan sesuai dengan aspek yang mempengaruhi?
 1. Aspek melawan otoritas (pemimpin),
 - a. Mengapa anda melawan ketika diberikan peringatan?
 - b. Mengapa anda terlambat kesekolah?
 - c. Bagaimana Anda yakin bahwa anda tidak melanggar aturan sekolah?
 - d. Apakah ada pernah berpikir untuk tidak melawan aturan sekolah atau aturan disekitar anda?
 - e. Apakah anda melakukan ini karena adanya faktor lain! coba jelaskan?
 2. Aspek tingkah laku agresif
 - a. Tingkah laku apa yang sering anda lakukan sehingga berakibat fatal?
 - b. apakah anda terlibat dalam mengejek sesama teman? kalau iya jelaskan!
 - c. Apakah anda membuat keributan diluar kelas saat kelas lain dalam pelajaran? kalau iya jelaskan!
 - d. apakah anda sering terlibat dalam pertengkaran sesama siswa? kalau iya jelaskan!
 - e. Mengapa anda mudah terpengaruh oleh teman sebaya?
 3. Aspek Impulsif
 - a. Mengapa anda bolos sekolah?

- b. apakah anda terlibat dalam tawuran antar sekolah?
- c. apakah anda merokok atau minum alkohol di lingkungan sekolah?
- d. Apakah anda melakukan pemerasan kepada teman sekolah! Mengapa anda melakukannya jelaskan?
- e. apakah anda merusak fasilitas sekolah?
- f. Apakah anda pernah berpikir untuk tidak melakukan tindakan ini lagi?

Pertanyaan tambahan wawancara:

Wawancara kepada orang tua

1. Bagaimana keseharian anak bapak/ibu dirumah?
2. Bagaimana pergaulan anak bapak/ibu?
3. Bagaimana hubungan sosial anak bapak/ibu dengan lingkungan keluarga ataupun masyarakat?
4. Apakah bapak/ibu memperhatikan dengan siapa saja anak anda bergaul?
5. Bagaimana cara bapak/ibu mengawasi pergaulan anak anda?
6. Bagaimana upaya bapak/ibu agar anak anda tidak melakukan kenakalan?
7. Coba jelaskan kenakalan-kenakalan yang anak bapak/ibu perbuat!
8. Bagaimana upaya bapak/ibu ketika dalam mendidik anak?

Wawancara kepada Guru BK

1. Bagaimana bentuk kenakalan siswa pada siswa kelas X SMK N X Kota kupang?
2. Faktor apa saja yang menjadi penyebab kenakalan pada siswa
3. Apa saja tindakan sekolah untuk mengatasi kenakalan yang dilakukan siswa?
4. Sikap dan karakter setiap siswa berbeda, bagaimana mengatasi karakter siswa yang berbeda tersebut?
5. Apa saja contoh kenakalan siswa yang sulit untuk dikendalikan?
6. Sanksi atau hukuman apa yang dilakukan dalam menghadapi siswa yang nakal tersebut?
7. Apa saja strategi yang paling efektif sudah diterapkan dalam mengatasi kenakalan siswa?
8. Adakah evaluasi untuk strategi dalam mengatasi kenakalan siswa?
9. Kendala apa saja yang dihadapi dalam meningkatkan kedisiplinan untuk mengatasi kenakalan siswa?
10. Bagaimana solusi untuk kendala atau hambatan dalam mengatasi kenakalan siswa berbasis kedisiplinan?