



Violent Behavior among Teenagers: a Qualitative Study in Public High School

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Abstract

Introduction: West Sumatra is one of the provinces with the highest rate of violence after Jakarta, Aceh, East Java and Surabaya, namely above 63%. The forms of violence that occur include physical, psychological, emotional and sexual violence and it is not uncommon for cases of violence to also occur in the school environment.

Aim: determine violent behavior in public high school teenagers in Bukittinggi City.

Method: This research uses qualitative research. Sampling techniques are used proportional sampling with a sample size of 50 people and taking informants using techniques saturating a total of 4 informants.

Data collection used questionnaires and in-depth interviews. Data analysis includes univariate and technical analysis Miles And Huberman.

Findings: The results of the qualitative analysis show that there are themes of violent behavior in adolescents, namely internal family conditions, parenting patterns.

Conclusion and recommendation: family or parents and mass media are factors related to violent behavior in adolescents, while risk factors are internal family (broken home, birth order, parenting style), social media and online games. Therefore, it is hoped that everyone, especially parents and teachers, will pay more attention to parenting patterns and maximize control over the use of gadgets in teenagers.

Keywords:

behavior, violence, youth, family

Introduction

Violence (*violence*) is a deliberate act of physical violence or threats against oneself, others and groups which is currently a global health problem of epidemic proportions (Pratiwi A, 2020). Data from *Official Journal of The American Academy of pediatric* by title *Global prevalence of past-year Violence Againstst Children: A systematic Review and Minimum Estimates*, (2016). On average, 50% or it is

estimated that more than 1 billion children in the world aged 2-17 years have experienced physical, sexual, emotional violence and neglect in Africa, Asia and North America in the last year (Nugrahmi & Febria, 2020).

Cases of violence that occur against children and teenagers are in the spotlight throughout the world and in Indonesia. Report from *United Nation Children's Fund (UNICEF)*



cases of violence against teenagers in the world reached 120 million. Cases that often occur in teenagers include physical violence, psychological violence, neglect, bullying and sexual violence (Nugrahmi & Febria, 2020). Violence against children and women is often a problem, in fact it is still high. Based on data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI), there are many cases reported to be related to children becoming victims of sexual crimes, namely 746 cases. There are also 454 cases related to child physical or psychological violence in 2022 (Putra, 2023).

West Sumatra is one of the provinces that has the highest rate of violence after Jakarta, Aceh, East Java and Surabaya for 2014 - 2016, namely above 63%. Based on data from the West Sumatra Regional Police's Women and Child Protection Unit for 2018, there were 407 cases of violence against children, where cases of violence against children dominated. In 2019 cases of violence against children increased to 420 cases (Husni et al., 2021).

According to an international journal conducted by (Gallego et al., 2019), child-to-parent violence and parent-to-child violence have received little attention in the scientific literature due to an increase in this type of violence. Thus, the prevalence of children committing acts of violence in the US ranges from 6.5-10.8%, such as verbal violence in the form of shouting, insults, blackmail and threats to parents and physical violence in the form of hitting, punching and kicking. The level of parent-to-child violence is between 10-20% of children exposed to violence, such as abuse, neglect and abandonment.

Cases of violence are nothing new in the world of education, including in West Sumatra. In 2019 at one of the junior high schools in Limapuluh Kota there was also a case of violence, one of which was: *bullying*, where a student often becomes a victim of bullying and is often forced to give money by his school friends until he experiences mental disorders (Husni et al., 2021). Case *bullying* which occurred in West Sumatra which was reported through the mass media. These cases are categorized into: *bullying* physical where the victim was beaten and caused the victim to die.

The BK teacher said that the program carried out was when the school MPLS provided education to students regarding the prevention of violent behavior. The guidance counselor made efforts to resolve this case of violence against teenagers by calling the student concerned to the counseling room for advice. However, this violent behavior still occurs among students. Counseling teachers say that on average the problems are based on family problems, such as parental separation, low economic conditions and excessive demands from parents, which makes the child lazy, late, not doing assignments, absent and making emotions uncontrollable. Next, the child vents his anger by smoking, skipping classes, asking friends for money by force, bullying, fighting and watching pornographic films. The guidance and counseling teacher said that for this action students would be given sanctions, parents would be summoned, a letter of agreement, suspension and if it was serious they could be expelled from school. This study aim to know Violent Behavior among Adolescents at Bukittinggi City State High School.

Methods

Design

This research was conducted in the city of Bukittinggi with teenagers. This research was carried out in stages: qualitative stage. This phase explores in depth about adolescent childishness. Before starting the research, an initial survey was conducted to record students' violent behavior, followed by in-depth interviews. Then the data is taken

Sample and setting

The principle of data sampling for qualitative research is data saturation which makes sampling reach the point of exhaustion or no new information has been obtained and experience has been achieved. Participants are determined randomly *Purposive Sampling* by considering inclusion and exclusion criteria to achieve data saturation/saturation point with a minimum of 2 respondents. The inclusion criteria that have been determined by researchers are as follows: State high school students who are willing to become respondents. Students who are cooperative. Students who commit the most violent behavior after quantitative research.

Ethical Consideration

This research was reviewed and approved by the Ethics Committee of Fort De Kock University, Bukittinggi, Indonesia, No: 448/KEPK/X/2023 This research was presented before the committee team. Written consent was requested from all participants involved in this study.

Data Collection

The researcher submits the ethics first, after the ethics are approved the researcher submits a letter and also makes an initial presentation regarding the research plan. Continue by meeting the respondent's

agreement by providing an informed consent sheet. If the prospective respondent is willing to become a respondent, then the prospective respondent is asked to sign a consent form to become a respondent. Digging in depth The instrument in this research is the researcher himself. Then it was developed using tools to collect data through questionnaires, interview guides and other supporting instruments in the form of cellphones, notebooks, pens and other tools that helped in collecting complete data in the research.

Data Analysis

This process begins by listening to the participants' verbal descriptions, followed by reading and re-reading the verbatim transcripts. Researchers analyze specific statements and categorize them into clusters which will form a theme (Afiyanti & Rachmawati, 2014). The following are the general steps for the data analysis process using the explanatory method: Give a description of personal experiences of the phenomenon being studied, namely the researcher starts by listening participants' verbal descriptions, reading and rereading those descriptions. Next, the researcher analyzes specific statements to provide a full picture of his own experience of the phenomenon under study.

Findings

Qualitative analysis uses an approach *study fenomenology* on two variables related to violent behavior in adolescents, namely family or parents and exposure to mass media.

Based on the results of a qualitative study of family or parent variables, 2 themes were obtained related to adolescent violent behavior related to family or parents, namely:

Theme 1: Internal Conditions of the Family

Based on the results of the theme analysis of internal family conditions in adolescents with violent behavior, several categories were obtained, namely parents busy working and birth order of children in the family.

1) Parents are busy working

Based on the results of in-depth interviews with research informants, information was obtained that teenagers with violent behavior were mostly children whose parents were busy working. This can be seen from in-depth interviews with informants as follows:

".. yes.. father works, mother also works.....

... both of them sell sis... at Aur Kuning...

... if you sell in Aur, the shop is already open early in the morning... because it's already busy there at dawn, bro... then you go home...

most of the afternoon... that's Mom... if it's Dad... sometimes it's afternoon... sometimes it's already evening..." (P1)

*"Iya kak **Dad works..... That work from morning to evening...**" (P2)*

*"Yes sis... I sell at the lower market... so **he left in the morning... he came home... it was evening** an kak..." (P4)*

Based on the results of the in-depth interviews above, it is known that the majority of families of teenage children with violent behavior are parents who are busy working, namely working outside the home from morning to afternoon or evening.

2) The family is not intact

Based on the results of in-depth interviews

with research informants, information was obtained that some of the teenagers with violent behavior also came from groups of teenagers with incomplete family composition, namely teenagers whose parents had separated. This can be seen from the following quote from an in-depth interview:

Living with aunt, because arents separated... (P3)

Based on the results of the in-depth interview excerpt above, it is known that one of the teenage informants who behaved violently was a teenager who did not live with his parents, but lived with his parents' siblings because his parents had separated.

Theme 2: Parenting

Based on the results of the theme analysis of parental parenting patterns, two categories were obtained, namely parental parenting patterns and lack of child communication. 1) Parenting Patterns

Based on the results of in-depth interviews with participants, information was obtained that there were errors in parenting patterns for adolescent children in the family, this can be seen from the results of the in-depth interview excerpts as follows:

"Wahh... that's when I get scolded the most at my house... whatever it is, it's not allowed... it's forbidden to gather here and there... on the phone every time it's 9pm and you haven't even come back... if you're wrong, you get scolded... Sometimes my father rarely gets angry, sis... but if he gets angry once in a while, it's all over me, sis... accept my waistline fish ration, sis..." (P1)

"... I'm sorry, Sis... after... being scolded... beaten... snacks reduced... not allowed to leave the house... motorbike confiscated... cell phone too... yeah... that's the end of that time..." (P1)

"But if mom... well... gets scolded... When

you say it like that... it's understandable sis... Mothers are like that... but that's because you love them too sis... that's what's hard about being the only son..." (P2)

"... I haven't seen you yet.. since I went to Malaysia.. Mama has never been home.. they say it's hard to come home... if Papa isn't there... don't you know his face..." (P3)

"When you go out to play... or go out at night... parents just keep quiet... there's no problem sis..." (P4)

Based on the quote from the in-depth interview above, it is known that teenage children with violent behavior tend to receive inappropriate parenting patterns from their families, namely children with authoritarian, permissive and neglectful parenting patterns.

2) Minimal communication between parents and children

Based on the results of in-depth interviews with participants, information was obtained that there was minimal communication between teenagers and their parents in the family, this can be seen from the results of the in-depth interview excerpts as follows:

"... if it's a personal problem... or a small problem like a problem with a friend... a problem with a teacher... that's very rare, bro... usually I just keep quiet..." (P1)

"...It's rare for my parents to know... if there's a problem, I often keep quiet and solve it myself... except for the serious ones..." (P1)

"...It's rare, sis... if there's a problem that my parents know about... that's okay. Sis... it's rare... I usually just keep quiet... I'm afraid of being scolded..." (P2)

"I don't know, Sis... I've never actually met the parents... I've never had any problems with my auntie... at least when I do, I just keep quiet, Sis... I'm afraid of causing trouble..." (P3)

"When it comes to problems... it's rare for

parents to know... they're afraid they'll get angry... at home the problem is mostly fighting with their brother... or sister... their parents will scold them... that's all..." (P4)

Based on the quote from the in-depth interview above, it is known that teenagers with violent behavior tend to come from groups of teenagers with poor communication between children and parents. Where the majority of teenagers tend to prefer to remain silent rather than discussing the problems they face with their parents for several reasons, including fear of being scolded and being reluctant to talk to their parents.

Discussion

The results of the research show that the majority of families of teenage children with violent behavior are parents who are busy working, namely working outside the home from morning to afternoon or evening.

The influence of the family in the formation and development of a child's personality is very large, many factors in the family influence a child's development, including family income, parents' education, mother's employment status, family size, birth order, parents' personalities and parents' care practices for their children. The most influential factor in forming a child's personality is the employment status of parents, especially the mother, and the parents' care practices for their children (parenting patterns). Parents who are busy working or having a career result in less attention to the family, including children, and quite a few end up not paying attention to the child's condition (Maulina, 2014).

Research conducted by Yunus (2018) on a comparative analysis of the character of teenagers raised by mothers who work at home and mothers who work outside the

home in Palopo City. The results of this study state that there are differences in the character of children who are raised by parents (mothers) who work at home and those who work outside the home, where children who those raised by parents who work outside the home tend to be more independent but often cannot be under pressure and sometimes act out of control (act as they please). Teenage children whose parents are busy working, especially mothers, have a tendency to behave violently. This happens because children with parents (especially mothers) who are busy working outside the home, of course have quite limited time to establish direct communication with their children, so that children feel they receive less attention and affection, children often act out. at will because they don't get enough care from their parents and can't be under pressure. This condition tends to increase the risk of violent behavior in adolescents.

Amato (2005) in Titalessy and Kusumiati (2021), revealed that children in single parent families can do everything well, but tend to be less fluent in social and educational matters compared to children who live with both parents. Brown (Papalia & Feldman, 2014) says that children will do better if they are with parents who live together in marriage than without marriage. This is explained by Fomby & Cherlin (2007) in Titalessy and Kusumiati (2021), unstable families allow for dangerous development, children tend to have behavioral problems and get caught up in delinquency. (Latipun, L., & Amalia, S. 2020) revealed that the emotional development of teenagers who have intact families is smaller than teenagers whose parents have divorced, so it can be seen that teenagers who have intact families

are more emotionally mature than teenagers whose parents have divorced. divorce.

The problem that generally occurs in divorced families is that children will not receive sufficient attention and attention, parents will be very busy trying to earn a living to meet their daily needs. In single parent families, parents play a dual role in carrying out their obligations as parents. This can hinder the relationship between children and parents (Titalessy and Kusumiati, 2021).

In line with previous research conducted by Nolasari, et al (2024) regarding emotional intelligence in students whose parents are divorced and not divorced (intact). Research result This states that adolescent children with intact parents tend to show development good emotional intelligence and different from children with incomplete (divorced) parents in this grup shows a tendency to problems with emotional intelligence and also shows conditions that tend to lead to delinquency. The integrity of family composition (parents) is one of the factors related to violent behavior in adolescents. From the results of the qualitative analysis, it was discovered that one of the informants was a child who had never lived with his parents because his parents had separated and the informant had been raised by his grandmother and aunt since childhood.

The problem of the emergence of violent behavior in children with incomplete family composition, especially parents, is related to the unmet need for love and care from parents which is an important factor in supporting social emotional development,

including the aspect of emotional intelligence, while emotional intelligence is one of the aspects that It is important for teenagers to manage emotions in an effort to prevent violent behavior. Emotional intelligence problems in groups of children with incomplete or divorced parents tend to cause serious problems in the social-emotional aspect. Children in this group tend to be more temperamental, less responsible and naughty in an effort to attract the attention of others. This is what often leads to juvenile delinquency and violent behavior, such as disturbing other people, often fighting and being anti-social.

Family environments that support the emergence of violent behavior include implementing inappropriate caregiving methods. Parents are responsible for improving and guiding children's behavior as a function and role that must be carried out. Parents' responsibilities are how to create a safe environment, keep children away from physical, sexual and emotional violence, provide good guidance and education, meet their needs basic children and so on (Grace, Olojo & Falemu, 2012).

The involvement of parents in carrying out their roles and functions for their children determines their better future, especially when parents provide direction to their children. This is in line with previous research conducted by Shahida, (2013). That good parenting will prevent children from behaving aggressively. From this empirical evidence, parenting styles have a very important role in preventing children from behaving aggressively.

Another research conducted by Mutiara, et al (2019) on "the relationship between parental

parenting patterns and violent behavior in teenagers" the results of this research also stated that there was a significant relationship between parental parenting patterns and violent behavior in teenagers ($p = 0.000$). Parental care has a significant impact on development children's behavior, including violent behavior that occurs in adolescence. The results of the research show that teenagers with violent behavior tend to be a group of teenagers with inappropriate parenting patterns, namely teenagers with authoritarian, permissive parenting patterns and even children with parenting patterns that fall into the category of neglect. Authoritarian parenting patterns are also found. tend to form children who lack self-confidence, doubt or even form children with a rebellious character, and also behave violently as an outlet for the psychological pressure they face at home. Or even children who also receive an authoritarian parenting pattern with harsh treatment both physically and verbally from their parents, this will also make children become accustomed to and imitate these actions in their social life.

A permissive parenting style tends to produce children who do as they please and this also increases the risk of violent behavior in teenagers themselves, because the characteristics of children with a permissive parenting style tend to like to do as they please and impose their will on others. Meanwhile, neglectful parenting can give rise to violent behavior as a result of not receiving love from their parents from childhood to adolescence, so that teenagers are at risk of becoming uncontrollable and carrying out violent behavior as a form of venting their disappointment with their parents' behavior.

The results of the research show that teenagers with violent behavior tend to come from groups of teenagers with poor communication between children and parents. Where the majority of teenagers tend to prefer to remain silent rather than discussing the problems they face with their parents for several reasons, including fear of being scolded and reluctant to talk to their parents. Good interpersonal communication between parents and teenagers will also produce good feedback. Interpersonal communication is needed to regulate social etiquette between people, because carrying out interpersonal communication well will have a direct influence on a person's structure in their life. Poor interpersonal communication between parents and teenagers can actually result in juvenile delinquency, however interpersonal communication between parents and children can also be used to overcome juvenile delinquency. This is because the family is a place for the formation of a teenager's character and personality in the social environment, because a teenager's personality is still unstable so it needs family supervision and attention (Nugroho, 2017).

Communication between parents and teenagers is very important in order to provide psychological guidance to children. Establishing good communication between children and parents tends to provide a sense of security to teenagers regarding the problems they face, parents will know every aspect and stage of development of teenagers and parents will know and understand the problems faced by teenagers so they can provide guidance. in the form of appropriate advice or direction so that teenagers do not fall into things that are delinquent or violent behavior. Likewise, teenagers who lack

communication with their parents tend to feel confused and try to find their identity, facing problems on their own without guidance. from parents and often prioritize emotional factors in dealing with problems, because at adolescence, teenagers are still psychologically unstable and easily act according to their emotional conditions. This condition will trigger violent behavior in groups of teenagers.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Family harmony is one of the factors that is thought to trigger violent behavior in teenagers, where teenage children with violent behavior are often found in groups of children whose parents are busy working and children whose family composition is not intact, especially parents who are divorced.

Disclosure

Authors declare no actual or conflict of interest associated with this study.

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