

Surahma Asti Mulasari, Tri Wahyuni Suksesi, Sulistyawati. (2016). Teenager Attitude in Globalization Era in Senior High School in Yogyakarta. Journal of Education and Learning. Vol. 11 (4) pp. 358-367. DOI: 10.11591/edulearn.v11i4.5820

Teenager Attitude in Globalization Era in Senior High School in Yogyakarta

Surahma Asti Mulasari*
Universitas Ahmad Dahlan

Tri Wahyuni Sukesi^{1**}
Universitas Ahmad Dahlan

Sulistyawati***
Universitas Ahmad Dahlan

Abstract

The students that come from outside of the city, stay alone without parental presence and direct supervision. The dynamic and variation of culture, rapid flow of information, and accessible information source contribute to increasing of the knowledge, attitude, and behavior of teenagers, either with the positive or negative tendency. The objective was assess teenager's attitude in religion-based private high school in Yogyakarta used an analytic observational study with cross sectional design. The population and sample of this research were high school students in religion-based private school in Yogyakarta. The sample was selected by proportional stratified random sampling method. The results were analysed using univariate and bivariate analysis. Bullying, truancy, school tardiness, dating, unwanted pregnancies, brawls/fights, gang students, poor manners, smoking, and pornography were the negative attitudes found in the subject of this research. About 45.3% of them had a bad attitude and 33.7% of them had a bad attitude. Several approaches for example, asking the commitment from a certain organization which concerns on mentoring and coaching of students, cooperation with student parents, and make the school environment more pleasant.

Keywords: *teenager, students, practice, attitude, juvenile delinquency*

* Surahma Asti Mulasari. Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan
Email: rahmasti@gmail.com

** Tri Wahyuni Sukesi. Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Center for Women Studie, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan
Email: yunisukesi.fkmuad@gmail.com

*** Sulistyawati. Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan
Email: sulistyawatisuyanto@gmail.com

Introduction

High school period is a time where children enter the adolescent phase of their life. It is a time that full of dynamics in a relationship and a period when juvenile delinquency often happens. Juvenile delinquency is a group of behavior which ranges from several socially unacceptable behaviors to certain conducts that can be categorized as a crime. There are four aspects of juvenile delinquency i.e behaviors that break the law, behaviors that endanger other person or oneself, behaviors that caused material damage, and behaviors that inflict physical harm (Aviyah and Farid, 2014). Several manners that constitute as juvenile delinquency are disrespectful to the teachers, undiscipline, truancy, thievish, and free sex (Patinus et al., 2014).

A study by Alboukordi, et al. (2012), shows that more than 50% of juvenile delinquency are caused by an internal family structure such as broken home condition and acquaintance with delinquent friends. Another study from Alnasir and Al-Falaij (2016) found several factors that correlate with juvenile delinquency such as parental figure, family interpersonal relationship, family demography, socioeconomic condition, and internal conflict in the family. Other factors that affect juvenile delinquency are poverty, drug effect, and low education (Omboto *et al*, 2013).

Yogyakarta is a city with a renowned reputation in educational facilities, hence, many parents want to send their children there. Students that come from outside of the city will live in the city alone, without parental presence and direct supervision. Variation of culture, rapid flow of information, and accessible information source are contributing factors in the development of adolescent's knowledge, attitude, and behavior, either towards positive or negative tendency. Much juvenile delinquencies happened in Indonesia, including in Yogyakarta which our research was conducted in. Research conducted in Sengah Temila Junior High School in Sengah Temila District, Landak Regency, found several manners that constitute as juvenile delinquency. They are a disrespectful behavior to the teachers, undiscipline, truancy, thievish, and some students even try unhealthy behavior such as free sex. (Patinus et al., 2014). Violence in the form of bullying also happened because of the emergence of student gangs in senior high school, such as Nero Gang in Pati, Central Java. The gang consists of a group of female students bonded by loyalty and eagerness to uphold their group superiority. (Khairani et al., 2009).

Meanwhile, after the announcement of Senior High School National Examination (UN) results on May 24th, 2014, in Yogyakarta, there was a clash between student groups in Menteri Supeno street, Yogyakarta, which caused damage to at least five motorcycles and resulted in an arrest of many involved students. The cause of the riot supposedly was a minor misunderstanding between students. (Sutriyati, 2015). Another form of serious juvenile delinquency that is considered to be a crime is rape. In Yogyakarta, there were 16 cases of rape in 2013 and 21 cases in 2014. Overall, juvenile delinquency cases were increased from 10 cases to 20 cases in 2014. (Suarapemudajogja, 2014). Another source said that alcoholic beverages could trigger students into violent acts. (Kresna, 2013).

In order to deal with numerous cases of juvenile delinquency that happen in Indonesia, particularly in Yogyakarta, Centre of Women Studies Ahmad Dahlan University (PSW UAD) initiates counseling groups in adolescent students in Yogyakarta. The groups are under direct supervision of Counselling Teacher in each school. As an early step, several pilot projects will be formed in religion-based private junior and senior high schools in Yogyakarta. In order to determine the appropriate intervention model that suitable for student's condition in the target schools, it will need a research to know the student profile from religion-based private senior high school in Yogyakarta. It is the background of our research entitled "Adolescent Behaviour Profiling and Readiness towards Global Information Flow in Religion-based Private Senior High School in the City of Yogyakarta".

Methods

This research was conducted using a mixed method of qualitative and quantitative design. The acquired data were expected to complete field observation findings and complement each other (Putra and Hendarman, 2013). The design used in the quantitative study was a cross sectional design that aimed to find a correlation between independent variables (risk factors) and dependent variables (effects) in one-time measurement (Sastroasmoro and Ismael, 2011).

The population in the quantitative study were students from nine religion-based private senior high schools in Yogyakarta, which numbered 3,936 students. The sample size according to Murti B. (2010) was 95 students. The sampling technique used was proportionate stratified random sampling. The subject of this research were Counselling Teachers (BK) in each school. The subjects were key informants which know exactly the student's behavior in their school.

Quantitative data were acquired by questionnaire. The questionnaire contained a question about adolescent attitude and behavior towards juvenile delinquency with answer choices using a Likert scale.

The instrument of qualitative study was interview guideline that was used to acquire the data about adolescent behavior in religion-based private senior high school in Yogyakarta. The technique used in the qualitative study was focus group discussion (FGD).

The steps in qualitative data analysis were assessment, categorization, tabulation, and evidence combination. Data analysis was conducted using explanation building technique. Quantitative data was analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis. The bivariate analysis used was Chi-square test.

Results and Discussion

Results

Negative Behavior of Students in Religion-Based Private Senior High School in Yogyakarta

Adolescent negative behavior is an indicator of global information flow effect on people. On this study, adolescent was represented by the student in the private school. Students negative behavior in religion-based private senior high school in Yogyakarta had been identified from focus group discussion as follows.

Table 1. Students Negative Behavior in Religion-Based Private Senior High School in Yogyakarta, 2016

No	School Name	Problems
1	Religion-based private senior high school in Yogyakarta, number 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Many students use gadget during learning process in the school ✓ Trend of electric smoke become widely spread ✓ Misuse of school wifi to access porn site ✓ Parents covering their children which have cases of juvenile delinquency
2	Religion-based private senior high school in Yogyakarta, number 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Decrease in manner and respect of the students toward the teachers ✓ Students often come late to school ✓ Unwanted pregnancy before marriage ✓ Verbal bullying with profane language
3	Religion-based private senior high school in Yogyakarta, number 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Low study motivation in school or home, in part because of the parent is busy ✓ Inadequate attention from parents ✓ Broken home family condition ✓ Dating in school ✓ Student gangs emergence ✓ Students riot with other school students
4	Religion-based private senior high school in Yogyakarta, number 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Excessive gadget dependence ✓ Fight between students ✓ Unrespectful conduct towards teachers ✓ Insubordination towards parents ✓ Truancy ✓ Temperamental nature ✓ Low motivation to study, main reason to go to school is to find community ✓ Domestic problems affect school performance

Table 1 showed problems of adolescent student's negative behavior from religion-based private senior high school in Yogyakarta. The data were acquired from focus group discussion between Counselling (BK) teachers from each school. From that problem, the negative behavior can be grouped according to causal problem as follows: gadget ownership, family support/condition, and friendship/friend's role.

Types of negative behaviors that happened in the subjects were bullying, truancy, late to come to school, dating in school, unwanted pregnancy, fight between students, student gangs, unrespectful demeanor, smoking behavior, and pornography. The research also found that broken home or problem in the family was a contributing factor to the emergence of negative behavior. Home condition and the inharmonious relationship between family members could affect student's psychological condition. Some of them experienced concentration disturbance in their study, daydreams, and even cried when asked by the teacher about the problem. Sensing poor relationship between their parent and witnessing quarrels and domestic violence in their home could produce psychologic disorder in the student. This disorder, if not treated appropriately, could lead them into negative things.

The adolescent is a transition phase between childhood and adulthood. In this period, many teenagers try to find their identity and struggle to get acknowledgment from their environment in

family, school, and society. Some of them commit trial and error or attempt extreme activity in order to get the acknowledgment from their community. Male adolescents often try to smoke because their mate also does that. There is a believe that man who doesn't smoke is not a real gentleman. That believe will encourage boys to try to smoke in order to get along with public perception. There are much more examples of extreme behavior that are committed by an adolescent in order to get their acknowledgment from their community, including ones conducted by girls.

If those problems are not treated properly, high amount of energy that adolescent have will be wasted on negative things. Many delinquencies that happen in an adolescent is partly caused by the adolescent need to be acknowledged by their community who they assume as “cool” community in their life.

Student attitude toward juvenile delinquency in religion-based private school in the city of Yogyakarta

Results of univariate analysis of variables attitudes and behavior can be seen in table 2.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Adolescent Student Attitudes towards Juvenile Delinquency in Religion-Based Private High School in Yogyakarta 2016

Team work	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less good	43	45,3
Good	52	54,7
Total	95	100

Based on the analysis of research that had been conducted, showed that the attitudes of students to face global information flow was mostly good, as many as 52 students (54.7%), while 43 students had an attitude that is still not good (45.3%).

The behavior of juvenile delinquency religious-based private high school students in Yogyakarta

The behavior of juvenile delinquency of student in a religion-based private high school in Yogyakarta can be seen in table 3.

Table 3. Behavior delinquency of religion-based private high school students in Yogyakarta in 2016

Team work	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less good	32	33,7
good	63	66,3
Total	95	100

Based on the analysis of the research that had been done, it showed that most of the student's behavior to the face of global information flows was good, as many as 63 students (66.3%), while 32 students had behavior that is still not good (33.7%).

The Relationship between Attitudes and Behavior of Juvenile Delinquency in a Religion-Based Private Senior High School in Yogyakarta City.

The results of the bivariate analysis between attitude variables with behavioral variables can be seen in table 4.

Table 4. Attitude Relationship with Student Behavior in the Face of Global Information Flow in 2016

Global Information Flow in 2010								
Attitude	Behavior				Total		p-value	CI 95%
	Not good		Good					
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Less good	19	44,2	24	55,8	43	100	0,080	0,991-3,151
Good	13	25,0	39	75,0	52	100		
Total	32	33,7	63	66,3	95	100		

Based on the analysis conducted, showed that of the 43 people who have a poor attitude, 19 (44.2%) had not good behavior as well, while 24 (55.8%) had good behavior; while 52 people which had a good attitude, 13 (25.0%) had less good behavior, while 39 (75.0%) had good behavior. p-value was 0.080 which was > 0.05 . Confident Interval value from 0.991 to 3.151 (passing point 1), which means that, statistically and biologically, there was no relationship between attitude and behavior of students to face of global information flow.

An alternative solution of negative behaviors in students of a religion-based private senior high school in Yogyakarta city.

An alternative solution of adolescents negative behaviors who have been conducted by the school can be seen in table 5.

Table 5. Solution adolescent problems of religious-based private high school students in the city of Yogyakarta in 2016

No	Problems	Solutions
1	Many students who use gadgets	Gadgets shall not be brought into the classroom
2	Practices of electric cigarette now has become a trend	No smoking in the classroom, the teacher find out the dangers of electric cigarette
3	The misuse of school wifi to watch pornography sites	LAN protection in the school
4	When a problem or delinquency of students occurred, their parents cover it	Approach and build good communication with parents
5	Issues of ethics and manners of students to teachers	Verbally reprimanded, the teacher spoke with polite language
6	Students often arrive late and often absent	Give point, teachers should monitor the students from the home to follow the student where they go
7	Pregnant before married	Expelled from school
8	The case of bullying by rude words	Attitude couching
9	Students' learning motivation is low both at home and at school, because parents are busy, and they just want to find a community	Approach and build good communication with students
10	Parents paid little attention	Approach and build good communication with parents
11	There are cases of broken home students	Approach and build good communication with students and parents
12	Students dating on school	Attitude couching
13	Students formed a gang	Installing CCTV at some point part of the school
14	Students involved in fights with fellow students of the school and fighting with other schools	Expelled from school
15	Students dare to fight an old man while at home	Attitude couching
16	Students is temperament	Approach and build good communication with students
17	The case of households that have an impact on students in school	Approach and build good communication with parents

Table 5 explains various attempts have been made by the school in addressing negative behavior students. The approach taken was done in various ways, namely facilitation and couching on students, cooperation with parents/guardians, and school environment conditioning. These policies were taken in the hope of students can be conditioned either at home or at school.

Discussion

Student's bad attitude in private religion-based high school in Yogyakarta City

Adolescent's bad attitude is one of many impacts of global information flow. The bad attitude among students includes bullying, truancy, late for school, dating, unwanted pregnancy, school gang, gang fight, impoliteness, and pornography. According to the respondent (Counsellor), the bad attitude can be classified as mild, moderate, and severe. Examples of the mild category are late for school, not doing homework, etc. Examples of the moderate category are smoking, dating, and being impolite. Whereas examples of the severe category are truancy, unwanted pregnancy, pornography, gang fight, etc. Every problem is handled differently according to its severity. It can range from giving a simple advice to expelling the student. The sanction policy can be determined by the counselor alone, or in some particular cases, by mean of discussion.

These delinquencies are different from what Ferdoos and Ashiq (2015) had observed. They report that juvenile delinquency would involve murder, illicit drug use, violence, robbery, and pickpocket. Compared to this study, the delinquencies of religion-based private senior high school's

student seem mild. The difference in the characteristics of the study subject is likely the cause of different results. We conduct our study in religion-based school with its student as the subject; while Ferdoos and Ashiq conducted their study in the general urban population.

According to its cause, the emerging bad attitude can be classified to gadget possession; family support; and the influence of close friends. The advance in technology has allowed gadgets to be ever more sophisticated while also being cheap, cheap enough most people today can afford it. Possession of gadgets and internet access will have a lasting impact on the development of society, including teenage students. Technology has made it possible to access all sorts of the information worldwide, unfortunately, this includes some negative information that can adversely affect teenage student's attitude. Information will enrich knowledge, and knowledge will shape attitude. On the long term, it will become a habit and reflects through behavior. However, occasionally, good knowledge and attitude can also lead to bad behavior.

Family plays an important role in the development of teenagers mindset. The family is greatly involved in shaping a child's behavior as he grows until adulthood. An inharmonious family will deprive the child of the feeling of safety and comfort, so much so that he will look for it elsewhere. Problems arise when the children seek comfort in a less than ideal environment, a place where the children can imitate and ultimately learn bad behavior. The parents are most responsible for teaching their children discipline, ethic, and moral. If the parents are too busy, uncaring, or for any other reason unable to educate their children, they will instead contribute to the emergence of bad behavior in their children.

Bad behavior could also be caused by the influence of the children's close friends. Good family and school environment can not always guarantee to keep bad behavior at bay. The children's close friends are very likely to play a role. Acceptance from friends is very important in the life of a teenager. Not infrequently, a teenager behaves inappropriately just to earn acceptance from a particular group. Ensuring a good social environment is, therefore, paramount to shape good behavior. Good friends will convey good influence to each other.

The above way of thinking is backed by the study of Ferdoos and Ashiq (2015) which reports that loose parental watch and less care from parents are a major cause of juvenile delinquency. It will make parents lose control of their children. Another factor that also plays a role includes a little understanding of one's religion, technology, electronic media, print media, and access to the internet. A study by Moitra and Mukherjee (2010) have a similar finding, parents can affect juvenile delinquency.

Teenage student's attitude toward juvenile delinquency in religion-based private senior high school in Yogyakarta City

According to our analysis, we found that most of the student's attitude in facing global information flow was good, that was 52 students (54.7%) while the remaining 43 (45.3%) student's attitude was less than expected.

Teenage student's attitude in facing global information flow was mostly in the good category. It is likely due to the already widespread flow of information. Teenage students can retrieve any kind of information using their gadgets. Besides, the basics of ethic and moral have been taught by their religion based school. The subject of this study is likely to come from families with the strong religious background. They spend their childhood in a good environment, which shape their behavior positively.

However, a large percentage still had bad behavior (45.3%). Teenagers will often think of ways to spend their leisure time with all sorts of activity. If they spend their free time doing positive activities, it is no problem. However, if they spend it doing negative activities instead, it can disturb their social environment (Hairil et al 2015).

This can all be caused by a less conducive social environment. Both the school and family are not able to exert 24 hours a day monitoring when the teenagers are outside the school and home. It can be a risk factor for having the less conducive social environment for the teenage student. In addition, access to information can instill values different from our culture's values. Many foreign countries have cultures that are unsuitable with our eastern culture. If these teenagers have access to information regarding those cultures, it can significantly affect their attitude.

Juvenile delinquency of religion-based private senior high school in Yogyakarta city

According to the study analysis, we found that 63 students (66.3%) had a good attitude in facing global information flow, while the remaining 32 students (33.7%) still had the less good attitude.

The majority of the teenage students that take part as our respondent behave well (positive). It is likely because most of the respondents are children that are taught religious education to a greater extent

than their counterpart from the state school. Another reason is because many of them have obtained the basic education in their good family, as many are from religion-based family.

Negative behavior that occurs in adolescence was associated with juvenile confidence, the higher the confidence of teenagers, juvenile delinquency rate will be low, and the lower the level of confidence teenagers, juvenile delinquency rate will be high. Confidence will affect teenager interaction and develop a positive self-assessment and the environment they facing (Fatchurahman and Pratikto, 2012).

The role of the school in instilling the value of positive behavior and a strict monitoring was likely to contribute greatly to the positive behavior of the respondents. Schools also seek to cooperate with parents in providing education and supervision of students. Positive activities were followed by students might also divert the students from negative society and negative behavior. Positive activities such as extracurricular with a lot of variety which was provided by the school to accommodate each student interest and talent. Parents who facilitated their children to participate in activities outside of school hours according to with their interest and talent also contributes in transferring good energy and directing to the good community, so that in the end the students had more positive behavior.

Negative behavior of teenage students in this study was still quite high (33.7%). Likely this was caused by the same things that affect the attitude of the adolescents. The role of electronic technology advances, the conditions and the role of parents, as well as peer influences can push an adolescent students to behave negatively. Research by Wasserman, et al. (2003) showed juvenile delinquency in schools caused by several things i.e. the proximity of the school staff was not so good and lower grade or limited academic intelligence. Research Ferdoos and Ashiq (2015) stated that juvenile delinquency occurs due to relationships with bad peers, low welfare, deprivation adolescents, poor individual control, lack of parental supervision, opportunity to act the crime, in other words, the community influencing them to do such delinquencies.

Juvenile delinquency behavior can also be caused by mass media. The mass media influenced on public behavior. For example, a rapist usually motivated based on a look at the same scene through the internet or other media. The messages delivered through electronic media can steer society toward pro-social behavior and anti-social. The ads served through mass media also trigger changes in consumption patterns or even the lifestyles of people including children. So also with children have a desire to be like what he saw on television or the internet (Dako, 2012).

Correlation between attitude and juvenile delinquency behavior in religion-based private high school in Yogyakarta

Based on the analysis conducted, showed that of the 43 people who had a poor attitude, 19 (44.2%) had good behavior as well, while 24 (55.8%) had good behavior; while 52 people which had a good attitude, 13 (25.0%) had less good behavior, while 39 (75.0%) had good behavior. p-value was 0.080 which mean > 0.05 . Confident Interval value from 0.991 to 3.151 (passing number 1), which means that, statistically and biologically, there was no relationship between attitude and behavior of students to face global information flow.

In the analysis of the data, the result showed no relationship between attitude and behavior of teenage students facing of globalization. Globalization was a factor that supports the emergence of negative attitudes and behavior of teenage students. There was no correlation that stated the bad attitude always lead to bad behavior. Many cases showed good manners but less good behavior. A person's behavior was heavily influenced by many things including education, knowledge, attitude, age, gender, the environment, regulatory / policy, economics, etc. So there was a possibility that was other factors not studied yet that affect the behavior of teenage students.

Hoeve, et al. (2009) stated that the main causes of juvenile delinquency were parental control, psychological control, and negative impulses such as rejection and hostility. Moderate factors that cause juvenile delinquency were gender, age, information, attitudes toward the types of delinquency, as well as the father's lack of support. Moitra and Mukherjee (2010) showed no association between parenting both parents with juvenile delinquency.

Esteves, et al., (2013) stated that there was a correlation between the classroom environments with destructive behavior in teenage high school students. The classroom environment was a reflection of the relationship between teachers and students and the relationship between each student in a classroom.

A study that conducted by Sanches, et al., (2011) stated that the factors affecting deviant behavior in adolescent students were a negative judgment of teachers and school failure in the authority providing justice for their students. The negative judgment of teachers and school authorities often encourage behavioral deviations in students. While Wan's study (2012) got the result that there was a relationship between negative emotions and self-concept and juvenile delinquency. These negative

emotions were stress, anxiety, and depression, while the self-concepts were a moral reason, self-acceptance, and values.

A study that conducted by Agung and Matulessy (2012), stated that there was a significant negative correlation between spiritual quotient with aggressive attitude by correlation coefficient -0.479 which mean that higher spiritual quotient more likely had lower aggressive attitude and in the contrary, the lower spiritual quotient will have higher aggressive attitude.

Alternative overcoming of teenage student negative behavior in religion-based private high school in Yogyakarta

Juvenile delinquent behavior could be overcome by enhancing the self-concept. Perspective theory of self-enhancement stated that the individual has a tendency to increase positive self-concept. Individuals trying to achieve personal satisfaction and feelings effectively by looking for activities and feedback to enhance their concept itself (Muawanah et al, 2012).

Omboto et al (2013), suggested the ways control delinquency and crime in adolescents such as by moving the child from the bad environment, giving the opportunity to work, creating a non-judgmental social environment, they had counseling activity and monitoring in school, and parental attention toward their children. Early detection of neglected and abandoned children was important to raise awareness and surveillance (Kazemian et al, 2012).

The approach taken to review overcoming negative attitudes with a different ways, such as mentoring and coaching toward students, collaborated with their parent/caregiver and supporting school environment. Those policies were taken expecting the teenage student could be conditioned whether at home or at school.

Guidance and assistance toward students in the school could be done by teachers in general and counseling teachers in particular. Coaching and mentoring programs must have the great support from school policies that could be implemented systematically and obtained maximum results. In general, students were only able to communicate intimately and openly with the teacher they like or the same sex with them, as well as teachers, teachers sometimes just want to be familiar with the students that he liked or who excel only. It would be better if the students and teachers could communicate intimately and openly without exception, and established a harmonious relationship (Chairani et al, 2009).

In his research Ojo (2012), suggested that schools should design a curriculum to include and teach about the causes, effects, and prevention of juvenile delinquency. This will make the children knew about juvenile delinquency and avoided it. Schools should have a counseling unit to assist students with problems. Schools must have a juvenile delinquency prevention services, and schools must work together with parents to take responsibility general behavior of adolescents.

Cooperation with student parents/guardians to make sure learning at school and at home can be in line and mutually supportive. Good environmental conditions would be good for a child's growth. The school was responsible when students in schools and parents responsible when children were at home. All parties should support the teenage students to perform a positive activity outside both these environments. Supervision should be done wisely so it did not appear teenage student uprising in themselves. The existing types of negative behavior among teenage students were bullying student, skipping school, late for school, courtship, unwanted pregnancy, brawls/fights, gang students, poor manners, cigarettes, and pornography.

Conclusion

1. The existing types of negative behavior among teenage students were bullying student, skipping school, late for school, courtship, unwanted pregnancy, brawls/fights, gang students, poor manners, cigarettes, and pornography.
2. The attitude of the students facing of globalization mostly has been good, as many as 52 students (54.7%), while 43 students still had the less good attitude (45.3%).
3. The behavior of the students facing of globalization mostly has been good, as many as 63 students (66.3%), while 32 students still had less good behavior (45.3%).
4. There is no correlation between student attitude and behavior facing of globalization.
5. Some various approaches are taken to overcome negative behavior, such as organizational assistance and guidance toward students, cooperation with parents/caregiver, and supporting school environment.

Recommendations

It is required a special organization to handle cooperation between the school and parents resulting good communication and mutual support between the both sides. In addition, it is also needed an organization that embodies the aspirations of adolescent problems and handling the problems from their own fellows. It aims to provide the intervention of the peers, not only to support the school and parents but also to give more solutions for the adolescent who are not close to their parents or difficult to open up toward the teachers in the school. It should be done in cooperation with other agencies that handle the same field, such as National Population and Family Planning (BKKBN), public health offices or community health centers.

References

- Agung., Matulesy., 2012, Kecerdasan Emosi, Kecerdasan Spiritual dan Agresivitas pada Remaja, *Persona, Jurnal Psikologi Indonesia*, 1 (2): 99-104.
- Alboukordi, S. Nazari, A.M., Nouri, R., sangdeh, J.K. 2012. Predictive Factors for Juvenile Delinquency: The Role of Family Structure, Parental Monitoring and Delinquent Peers. *International Journal of Criminology and Sociological Theory*. Vol 5. No. 1. Pp 770-777.
- Alnasir, F.A., Al-Falaij, A.A. 2016. Factors Affecting Juvenile Delinquency in Bahrain. *Journal of General Practice*. Vol. 4. No. 1. Pp 1-5.
- Aviyah dan Farid, 2014, Religiusitas, Kontrol Diri Dan Kenakalan Remaja, *Persona, Jurnal Psikologi Indonesia*, Vol. 3, No. 02, hal 126 – 129.
- Chairani., Wiendijarti., Novianti., 2009, Komunikasi Interpersonal Guru Dan Orang Tua Dalam Mencegah Kenakalan Remaja Pada Siswa (Studi Deskriptif Pada Siswa Kelas Xi SMA Kolombo Sleman), *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 7 (2): 143-152.
- Dako, 2012, Kenakalan Remaja, *Jurnal Inovasi*, 9 (2): 1-7.
- Estevez., Ingles., Monteagudo., 2013, School Aggression: Effects Of Classroom Environment, Attitude To Authority And Social Reputation Among Peers, *European Journal of Investigation in Health, Psychology and Education*, 3 (1): 15-28.
- Fatchurahman., Pratikto., 2012, Kepercayaan Diri, Kematangan Emosi, Pola Asuh Orang Tua Demokratis dan Kenakalan Remaja, *Persona, Jurnal Psikologi Indonesia*, 1 (2): 77-87.
- Ferdoos., Ashiq., 2015, Impact of Urbanization on Juvenile Delinquency: A Study of Muzaffarabad Jail, *International Journal of Criminology and Sociological Theory*, 8 (1): 1-14.
- Hairil., Harun., Imran., 2015, Studi Tentang Kenakalan Remaja di Desa Wombo Mpanau Kecamatan Tanantovea Kabupaten Donggala, *EDU CIVIC*, 3 (1): 1-22.
- Hoeve., Dubas., Eichelsheim., Laan., Smeenk., Gerris., 2009, The Relationship Between Parenting and Delinquency: A Meta-analysis, *Journal Abnormal Children Psychology*, 37:749–775.
- Kazemian, I., Widom, C.S. Farrington, D.P. 2011. Prospective Examination Of The Relationship Between Childhood Neglect And Juvenile Delinquency In The Cambridge Study In Delinquent Development. *International Journal Of Child, Youth And Family Studies*. Vol. 1 No. 2: 65-82.
- Khairani., Wiendijarti., Novianti., 2009, Komunikasi Interpersonal Guru dan Orang Tua Dalam Mencegah Kenakalan Remaja Pada Siswa (Studi Deskriptif Pada Siswa Kelas XI Sma Kolombo Sleman), *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, Volume 7, Nomor 2, hal. 143-152.
- Kresna, 2013, *Gara-Gara Miras, Pelajar di Yogyakarta Kerap Saling Bacok*, <http://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/gara-gara-miras-pelajar-di-yogyakarta-kerap-saling-bacok.html>, Diakses Tanggal 11 Desember 2015, Yogyakarta.
- Moitra., Mukherjee., 2010, Does Parenting Behaviour Impacts Delinquency? A Comparative Study Of Delinquents And Nondelinquents, *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences* 5 (2) : 274-285.
- Muawanah., Suroso., Pratikto., 2012, Kematangan Emosi, Konsep Diri dan Kenakalan Remaja, *Jurnal Persona*, 1 (1): 6-13.
- Murti, B. 2010. *Desain dan Ukuran Sampel untuk Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif Bidang Kesehatan*. Gadjah Mada Univ. Press Yogyakarta.
- Ojo. M.O.D 2012, A Sociological Review Of Issues On Juveline Delinquency. *The Journal of International Social Research*. Vol/ 5. Issue 21. Pp 468-482.
- Omboto, J.O., Ondiek, G.O., Odera, O, and Ayugi, M.E. 2013. Factors Influencing Youth Crime And Juvenile Delinquency. *International Journal of Research In Social Sciences*. Vol. 1. No.2. Pp 18-21.

- Patinus., Parwadi., Donatianus., 2014, Kenakalan Remaja di Kalangan Siswa-Siswi SMPN 07 Sengah Temila Kecamatan Sengah Temila Kabupaten Landak, *Jurnal Tesis PMIS-UNTAN-PSS*, hal. 1-15.
- Putra, N., Hendarman, 2013. *Metode Riset Campur Sari : Konsep, Strategi, dan Aplikasi*. Penerbit Indeks. Jakarta.
- Sastroasmoro, S., dan Ismael, S., 2011, *Dasar-Dasar Metodologi Penelitian Klinis*, Sagung Seto, Jakarta.
- Sanches., Pereira., Carufati., 2011, Justice Judgements, School Failure, And Adolescent Deviant Behavior, *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 1-16.
- Suarapemudajogja, 2014, *Polda DIY*, '2014 Kasus Pemerkosaan Dan Kenakalan Remaja Meningkat', <http://suarapemudajogja.com/2014/12/31/polda-diy-2014-kasus-pemerkosaan-dan-kenakalan-remaja-meningkat/>, Diakses Tanggal 11 Desember 2015, Yogyakarta.
- Sutriyati, 2015, *Kenakalan Pelajar Yogya Berulang (3): Kepolisian Terbentur Regulasi?*, <http://www.kabarkota.com/berita-3951-kenakalan-pelajar-yogya-berulang-3-kepolisian-terbentur-regulasi.html>, Diakses Tanggal 11 Desember 2015, Yogyakarta.
- Wan, 2012, Cognitive And Emotional Determinants Of Delinquent Behaviour, *Discovery – SS Student E-Journal*, 1 : 42-59.
- Wasserman, G. A. Keenan, K.. Tremblay, R. E John D. Coie, Herrenkohl, T. I., Loeber, R., and Petechuk, D. 2003. *Risk and Protective Factors of Child Delinquency*. Child Delinquency Bulletin Series. U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Pp 1-14.