
Problems of Religious Guidance and Counseling Teachers in Overcoming Student Delinquency at SMA Negeri 1 Popayato, Pohuwato Regency

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Abstract

Delinquency is deviant behavior that disturbs the peace of others and oneself. Student delinquency is an expression of anxiety, worry, or mental pressure felt by students as a response to the influence of the surrounding environment. This study uses qualitative methods with descriptive methods. Qualitative research is to make it easier to find out about juvenile delinquency in SMA Negeri 1 Popayato. Data collection techniques in this study are interviews and observation techniques. The sources of informants in the study were the Principal, Guidance and Counseling Teachers, and Students. The results of the study showed the problems of religious guidance and counseling teachers in overcoming student delinquency that occurred in SMA Negeri 1 Popayato, Pohuwato Regency, which can be seen from several stages that have been carried out by the school, in this case, the Principal, vice principal, and guidance and counseling teachers. First, the mental attitude of adolescents should be strengthened so that they can face and solve their problems. In addition, it is essential to provide education that is not only limited to increasing knowledge and skills, but also includes mental education, personality formation, religious values, and morals. Next, adequate facilities should be provided, and an atmosphere should be created for the healthy development of adolescent personalities. In addition, discussion groups should be organized to

provide opportunities for adolescents to express their views and opinions while providing positive direction. Finally, establish a training place that can be used to channel adolescent creativity, both for those involved in delinquent behavior and those who are not.

Keywords: Problems; Guidance; Counseling; Delinquency; Students

Abstract

Delinquency is deviant behavior that when done disturbs the peace of others and oneself. Student delinquency is an expression of anxiety, anxiety or inner pressure felt by students in response to the influence of the surrounding environment. This research uses qualitative methods with descriptive methods. qualitative research is to make it easier to find out about juvenile delinquency in SMA Negeri 1 Popayato. Data collection techniques in this study are interviews and observation techniques. The sources of informants in the research are the Principal, Counseling Guidance Teacher, and Students. The results showed that the problems of religious guidance and counseling teachers in overcoming student delinquency that occurred at SMA Negeri 1 Popayato Pohuwato Regency can be seen from several stages that have been carried out by the school in this case the Principal, vice principal and counseling guidance teacher, First, strengthening the mental attitude of adolescents so that they can face and solve the problems encountered. In addition, it is essential to provide education not only limited to the addition of knowledge and skills, but also includes mental education, personality formation, religious values, and character. Furthermore, adequate facilities should be provided, and an atmosphere should be created conducive to adolescents' healthy personal development. In addition, organizing discussion groups that provide opportunities for adolescents to express their views and opinions, as well as providing positive guidance, and finally, establishing training centers that can be used to channel the creativity of adolescents, both for those involved in delinquent behavior and those who are not.

Keywords: Problems, Guidance, Counseling, Delinquency, Students

Introduction

Juvenile delinquency is a social problem that we often see in society. Some teenagers commit several negative or deviant behaviors because they believe these actions are normal. Some of them make this activity a source of pride. These negative actions can be viewed from two different angles. From the perspective of teenagers as subjects, they believe what they are doing is a manifestation of their courage and bravery.

In previous times, juvenile delinquency was considered a normal thing by society, but over time, people began to feel uncomfortable with existing

delinquency. Because juvenile delinquency at this time has entered the criminal aspect, which juridically violates criminal law and causes physical violence, resulting in some teenagers who dare to eliminate someone's life.¹ Juvenile delinquency appears in various forms, such as drug abuse, free sexual behavior, brawls, and unhealthy relationships, as well as several others. Generally, these behaviors occur in adolescents who have difficulty in managing their emotions. They often cannot withstand the negative influences entering their lives, triggering inappropriate actions. Juvenile delinquency is a reflection of unresolved conflicts, both in childhood and during the adolescent phase.²

According to data from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), drug abuse among teenagers has increased significantly in recent years. In 2020, BNN reported that around 2.29 million Indonesian teenagers were involved in drug abuse, with the trend continuing to increase until 2022 (BNN, 2022). This report shows that drugs are becoming one of the main problems in juvenile delinquency. The Indonesian Child Protection Institute (LPAI) noted an increase in cases of brawls between students in various big cities. In 2021, Jakarta became one of the cities with the highest cases of student brawls, with more than 150 cases reported in a year (LPAI, 2021). This phenomenon shows that juvenile delinquency is not only an individual problem but also a complex social issue.³

After they commit these negative actions, various adverse effects can arise. For themselves, this can cause them to become irritable, like to annoy others, and risk being hated by those around them. An unhealthy lifestyle can lead to health problems. On the other hand, the negative impact others feel is the emergence of fear in the victim. Often, victims of juvenile delinquency hold grudges, which then triggers them to retaliate in the wrong way, namely getting stuck in the cycle of juvenile delinquency itself.

Delinquency is deviant behavior that disturbs the peace of others and oneself. Student delinquency is an expression of anxiety or inner pressure felt by students in response to influences from the surrounding environment.⁴ In the lives of high school adolescents, they are often prone to deviant behavior,

¹ Lilis Karlina, "The Phenomenon of Juvenile Delinquency", *Journal of Non Formal Education*, March 2020. 148.

² Ibrahim, S. (2017). Pendidikan tentang Manusia dalam Perspektif Al-Qur'an. *Jurnal Ilmiah AL-Jauhari: Jurnal Studi Islam Dan Interdisipliner*, 2(2), 243–256.
<https://doi.org/10.30603/jiaj.v2i2.691>

³ <https://www.kompasiana.com/muhamadfarhan8435/667404a6c925c43e2341c712/kenakalan-adolescents-indonesia-current-analysis-and-counter-strategies>. accessed on April 9, 2025

⁴ Rinda Risdiantoro, "Literature Review: The Guidance and Counseling Teacher's Strategy in Overcoming Student Delinquency at School", *Journal of Islamic Guidance and Counseling*, Vol. 2, No. 1, June 2020, 123.

both consciously and unconsciously.⁵ This is due to adolescents' need to be accepted in their social environment as well as high curiosity, which encourages them to try risky things such as smoking or using drugs. In addition, the lack of attention from parents also contributes to this phenomenon. Seeing these conditions if supported by a less conducive environment and poor personality traits will trigger the emergence of various behavioral deviations and negative actions that violate the rules and norms that exist in society which are usually referred to as juvenile delinquency.⁶

Many teenagers, as well as some parents, think that juvenile delinquency is just trivial behavior. However, in reality, delinquency has a broader dimension and can be categorized by type, depending on the violated norms and regulations. To prevent this seemingly simple behavior from developing into more alarming behaviors, we need to properly classify the various forms of juvenile delinquency. This way, we can deal with the problem effectively.⁷

Therefore, the position of teachers, especially religious counseling guidance teachers, has a vital role in participating in overcoming the occurrence of student delinquency, because religious counseling guidance teachers are figures who are directly responsible for moral development and instilling legal norms about good and bad as well as one's responsibility for all actions taken both in the world and in the hereafter and become role models for students.

Based on the background of the problem described above, the problem formulation in this study is "Problems of Religious Guidance and Counseling Teachers in Overcoming Student Delinquency at SMA Negeri 1 Popayato Pohuwato Regency?"

The research was conducted at SMA Negeri 1 Popayato, Pohuwato Regency. The research approach was carried out qualitatively with descriptive methods. The reason the author uses qualitative research methods is to make it easier to find out juvenile delinquency in SMA Negeri 1 Popayato. Data collection techniques in this study are interview and observation techniques. The sources of informants in the research are, Principal, Counseling Guidance Teacher and Students.

Brief Overview of The Research Location

SMAN 1 Popayato, located on Trans Sulawesi Road, Tingki Hill, Popayato Sub- district, Pohuwato Regency, Gorontalo Province, is a public

⁵ Ibrahim, S. (2014). Menata Pendidikan Islam di Indonesia. *Irfani*, 10(1), 29302.

⁶ Sudarsono, " Delinquency". (Jakarta: Rineka. 1990), 131

⁷ Zakaria, D., & Ibrahim, S. (2019). Efektivitas Bimbingan Belajar Mandiri Dan Implikasinya Terhadap Hasil Belajar Pendidikan Agama Islam Peserta Didik Di SMK Negeri 3 Gorontalo. *Jurnal Ilmiah AL-Jauhari: Jurnal Studi Islam Dan Interdisipliner*, 3(2), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.30603/jiaj.v3i2.538>

senior high education institution established in 2003. The school has been accredited "B" by the National Accreditation Board for School/Madrasah (BAN-SM) with certificate number 025/BAP-SM/SK/XI/2017 issued on November 27, 2017.

SMAN 1 Popayato has a land area of 20,000 square meters, which indicates that the school has sufficient space to support teaching and learning activities, sports facilities, and various extracurricular activities. The school also has internet access and is supported by the PLN electricity network. As a public school, SMAN 1 Popayato is under the auspices of the local government and runs the teaching and learning process for 6 days a week with a morning system. The school is committed to providing quality education to its students, and this has been proven by its "B" accreditation which indicates a good standard of education quality. Factors causing delinquency in students at SMA Negeri 1 Popayato, Pohuwato Regency. Many factors contribute to juvenile delinquency, including a lack of attention and understanding from parents and other family members. Character education and the role of the family are key in shaping a good and a teenage personality.

However, a lack of time availability and a lack of dynamic interaction between parents and children become obstacles in the process of fostering children. Unaddressed psychological and emotional disorders can trigger criminal behavior in adolescents. Therefore, families need to pay special attention to their children, fulfill their human needs, and create an environment that supports healthy personal development. Only with intense attention and commitment from various parties can we overcome the problems faced by adolescents and create a better future for future generations.⁸

The family environment significantly influences adolescent behavior. Disharmony within the family, lack of parental supervision, and ineffective communication can create a situation in which adolescents tend to engage in deviant behavior. Several factors influence juvenile delinquency: identity, self-control, age, gender, expectations of education and values at school, family processes, peer influence, socioeconomic class, and the quality of the surrounding environment. The factors that influence juvenile delinquency are as follows:⁹

a. Identity

According to Erikson's theory of development, adolescence is at a stage where identity crisis versus identity diffusion must be overcome.

⁸ Najib Hasbilah Zein and Fuad Zain Siregar, Factors of Juvenile Delinquency in Adolescents 13- 15 Years of Age, *Journal of Educational Research and Humaniora (JERH)* Volume 2 Number 2 June 2024, 33.

⁹ Sarlito Wirawan Sarwono, *Adolescent Psychology*, (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2012), 268.

Biological and social changes allow two forms of integration to occur in the adolescent personality, namely (1) the formation of a feeling of consistency in life and (2) the achievement of role identity, by combining the motivations, values, abilities and styles that adolescents have with the roles required of adolescents.

b. Self-control

Juvenile delinquency can also be described as a failure to develop sufficient self-control in terms of behavior. Some children fail to develop the essential self-control that others already have during the growth process. The results of the research conducted, show that self-control has a role to play.

Important in juvenile delinquency. Effective parenting in childhood is associated with the achievement of self-regulation by the child. Furthermore, having this skill as an internal attribute will lead to lower levels of juvenile delinquency.

c. Age

The emergence of anti-social behavior at an early age is associated with serious aggression later in adolescence. However, not all children who behave in this way will later become delinquents.

d. Gender

Male adolescents are more likely to engage in anti-social behavior than females. According to police records, in general, the number of male teenagers who commit crimes in gangs is estimated to be 50 times that of female teenage gangs.¹⁰

e. Expectations of education and values at school

Adolescents who become delinquents often have low expectations of school education. They feel that school is not very useful for their lives so usually grades towards school tend to be low and they have no motivation to go to school.

f. Family Process

Family factors are very influential on the onset of juvenile delinquency. Lack of family support such as lack of parental attention to children's activities, lack of application of effective discipline, lack of parental affection can trigger the onset of juvenile delinquency.

g. Peer Influence

Having peers who are delinquent increases adolescents' chances of becoming delinquent.

h. Socioeconomic Class

There is a tendency that delinquents are more likely to come from lower socioeconomic classes, with a comparison of the number of delinquent

¹⁰ Ibrahim, S. (2014). Menata Pendidikan Islam di Indonesia. *Irfani*, 10(1), 29302.

adolescents between poor, vulnerable neighborhoods and areas with many privileges.

i. Quality of the neighborhood

Communities can also play a role in generating juvenile delinquency. Communities with high crime rates allow adolescents to observe models engaging in criminal activity and gaining rewards for their criminal activity.

Based on the factors above, it is in line with what the Principal Mr. Haris Saleh said in his statement that "the environment in associating, which often occurs at SMA Negeri 1 Popayato, bullies each other between friends to Sometimes there are fights".¹¹ The results of the interview with the Vice Principal for Curriculum Mrs. Dewi Oktaviana in her statement several factors causing student delinquency at SMA Negeri 1 Popayato "Family factors in the form of lack of parental attention - children feel neglected and seek attention outside the home, school factors in the form of an unsupportive school environment - teachers who don't care or a system that is too rigid, personal/individual factors in the form of identity crisis and unstable emotions - adolescents are in a phase of self-discovery, and social environmental factors in the form of media and internet - exposure to negative content or the influence of influencers who are not good ".¹²

From the Principal's statement, strengthened by Kanseling Guidance Teacher Mardia Muharam, in his statement, "to overcome juvenile delinquency or students at school, the efforts made by the school are to collaborate between teachers/homeroom teachers and parents and the parties involved".¹³

Based on the results of interviews from the school, it can be concluded that the causes of student delinquency that occur at SMA Negeri 1 Popayato, Pohuwato Regency are influenced by the environment, in this case the family environment and to overcome student delinquency, cooperation between teachers and parents of students in order to guide their children not to commit delinquency.

Forms of Juvenile Delinquency that often Occur at SMA Negeri 1 Popayato, Pohuwato Regency

Student delinquency is a very crucial problem, given that students are part of the next generation of the nation who must receive special attention, because they are the hope for the future of the country. Every act of delinquency

¹¹ Haris Saleh, Head of SMA Negeri 1 Popayato, interview result in Popayato, April 9 2025.

¹² Dewi Octavia, Vice Principal for Curriculum, interview conducted in Popayato, on the date of April 10, 2025

¹³ Mardia Muharam, Counseling Guidance Teacher, interview result in Popayato, April 9 2025

committed by students can be caused by various factors, including the influence of a disharmonious family environment, lack of attention and affection, or because families are busy with their respective affairs. In addition, monotonous environmental situations can also be a triggering factor. Juvenile delinquency comes in many different forms. Some of them are minor acts such as skipping school, being absent from class hours, and wearing inappropriate uniforms. In addition, disrespectful behavior, lack of respect for elders, smoking, and consuming alcohol are also included in this category. Not infrequently, teenagers are also involved in loud singing late into the night, brawls, and even wild racing.

Delinquency in this section is not classified as a violation of the law. According to William C. Kvaraceus, this delinquency is called hidden delinquency, namely:

1. Lying, distorting reality in order to deceive people or cover up mistakes.
2. Truancy, leaving school without the school's knowledge.
3. Running away, leaving home without parental permission or defying parents' wishes.
4. Wandering, going out alone or in groups aimlessly, and easily leading to negative pranks.
5. Owning and carrying objects that endanger others, so they are easily aroused to use them, for example, knives, pistols.
6. Hanging out with friends who give you bad influences so you can easily get entangled in criminal matters.
7. Partying all night without supervision makes it easy for irresponsible actions (immoral and unethical) to arise.
8. Reading obscene books and the habit of using impolite, indecent language.
9. Participating in prostitution or prostituting oneself for economic hardship or other purposes.
10. Dressing inappropriately and drinking alcohol or smoking marijuana to damage himself.¹⁴

Various forms of behavior-related juvenile delinquency can be seen in several actions, such as coming late to school, skipping class, ignoring assignments or homework, using abusive language, consuming alcohol, accessing pornographic content, engaging in fights, dating in the school environment, writing inappropriate words on the bathroom wall, and showing indications of brawls.

Based on the results of an interview with the Principal, Mr. Haris Saleh, the forms of student delinquency that often occur are "often coming late to school, skipping class, fighting with classmates or with other class students, destroying school fences, or

¹⁴Bambang Mulyono, *"An Approach to the Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency and Its Handling"* (Yogyakarta: Kanisius Foundation, 1984), pp. 23

often jumping school fences".¹⁵

Sanctions or Punishments Carried out by the School in Dealing with Unruly Students at SMA Negeri 1 Popayato, Pohuwato Regency

As an educational institution, a school serves as a crucial place to shape and develop an individual's personality. The educational process should provide a balanced emphasis between the development of cognitive knowledge, practical abilities (psychomotor), and mental attitudes and personalities in harmony with community values (affective). In order for the education implementation process to take place effectively, student discipline training is very important. However, the enforcement of this discipline is often associated with the application of punishment in schools.¹⁶

Punishment is a sanction that individuals must accept due to violations of established rules. This sanction can be material or non-material. Since ancient times, punishment has been seen as an educational tool that has a special position. Punishment is a deliberate act, which aims to cause suffering both physically and mentally. Its main purpose is to arouse conscience and make offenders aware of their mistakes. The purpose of applying punishment in education is to make students aware of the mistakes they have made or violations of the rules that have been set. However, it is important to remember that punishment should not be done carelessly. Various laws and regulations regulate the process of giving punishment, some of which are even accompanied by the threat of criminal punishment.

As a result of interviews with the counseling guidance teacher, Mr. Mohamad Djabura, in his statement, "Making a warning letter/agreement so as not to repeat the same mistakes and inviting parents of problem students".¹⁷ Then, the results of interviews with several students who committed violations, as expressed by Fernando Rajawange in his statement, "Students who violate often wear sandals at school, and often do not take notes on lessons or do not submit mapel assignments when asked by the teacher."¹⁸ Then, the results of interviews with Kanseling guidance teacher Mrs. Mardia Muharam, who stated that "The sanctions given by the school to delinquent students adjusted to the type of offense committed by the student concerned, with the approval of

¹⁵ Haris Saleh, Head of SMA Negeri 1 Popayato, interview result in Popayato, April 9. 2025

¹⁶ Zakaria, D., & Ibrahim, S. (2019). Efektivitas Bimbingan Belajar Mandiri Dan Implikasinya Terhadap Hasil Belajar Pendidikan Agama Islam Peserta Didik Di SMK Negeri 3 Gorontalo. *Jurnal Ilmiah AL-Jauhari: Jurnal Studi Islam Dan Interdisipliner*, 3(2), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.30603/jiaj.v3i2.538>

¹⁷ Mohamad Djabura, Counseling Guidance Teacher, interview result in Popayato, April 10 2025

¹⁸ Fernando Rajawange, Class XII student of SMA Negeri 1 Popayato, interview result in Popayato,

parents and the principal."¹⁹

The results of an interview with student Parel Karamoy who is a class XII student in his statement "The sanctions that have been given by the school in the form of repeated guidance by the counseling teacher, have been given an invitation by the school". parents and given a suspension one week, and afterwards made a letter of agreement not to repeat the case".²⁰

From the results of the interview above, the application of sanctions is expected to form student discipline at school, which is one of the goals of education. In addition to encouraging creativity, independence, skills, and knowledge, the most basic is to build noble character, piety to Allah SWT, and a sense of responsibility. This ideal expectation can be realized if one of the factors that need to be considered is the attitude of discipline and sense of responsibility that students have in the school environment.

Actions or Efforts of the School to Overcome Delinquency by Students at SMA Negeri 1 Popayato, Pohuwato Regency

One of the steps taken by the school, in this case, the guidance counseling teacher at SMAN, to support students who are Muslim, is to overcome the problem of juvenile delinquency and give a warning to students who violate the limits. The approach applied is to invite Muslim students to gather and do musahabah and beristighosah together in the mosque.²¹ Thus, it is the responsibility of all of us - parents, educators, and the government - to prepare the nation's next generation who are strong, knowledgeable, and have good morals. This can be achieved through proper guidance, education, teaching, training and direction, so they can grow into good and responsible citizens. Based on the results of an interview with the Principal Mr. Haris Saleh to overcome student delinquency at SMA Negeri 1 Popayato "Submitted to the BK teacher or to the love of student affairs and if it has entered the violation of school rules, then the student is suspended or handed over to his parents for one week to get parental guidance".²²

Meanwhile, according to the results of interviews with the counseling guidance teacher, Mr. Mohamad Djabura, in his statement, "Efforts made against juvenile/student delinquency when it occurs in the school environment, namely prevention and immediate handling when problems occur among

¹⁹ Mardia Muharam, Counseling Guidance Teacher, interview result in Popayato, April 9, 2025

²⁰ Parel Karamoy, Class XII student of SMA Negeri 1 Popayato, interview result in Popayato, April 9, 2025.

²¹ Ibrahim, S. (2014). Menata Pendidikan Islam di Indonesia. *Irfani*, 10(1), 29302.

²² Haris Saleh, Head of SMA Negeri 1 Popayato, interview in Popayato, April 9 2025

students/students".²³ The counseling guidance teacher, Mrs. Mardia Muharam, further strengthened this statement, saying, "Based on what has happened at school, so far, the efforts in overcoming juvenile/student delinquency have made communication effective with parents regarding students' character development and also cooperation with the local police."²⁴

From several actions and efforts in overcoming student delinquency that the school has carried out in this case the Principal, Deputy Principal for student affairs and counseling guidance teachers as explained in the article written by Nurotun Mumtahanah²⁵ with the title Efforts to Overcome Juvenile Delinquency Preventively, Refressively, Curatively and Rehabilitation in Al-Hikmah Journal of Islamic Studies, Volume 5, Number 2, September 2015 that efforts are made preventively in the form of an effort to avoid delinquency or prevent the emergence of delinquency before the delinquency plan is broken or at least can reduce the number of juvenile delinquency every day, then the following efforts, namely expressive efforts, can be done in the following ways

1. Repressive countermeasures as written by Yulia and Gunarsa are "an effort or action to suppress and restrain juvenile delinquency as often as possible or prevent the emergence of stronger events"²⁶
2. This effort can be realized by giving warnings or punishments to diligent adolescents for every violation committed by each teenager. The form of punishment is psychological in nature, namely educating and helping so that they realize their actions and will not repeat their mistakes.
3. Repressive countermeasures from the family environment can be taken by educating children to live in discipline against the rules that apply and if violated must be dealt with or given punishment according to their actions.
4. In the community environment, repressive measures can be taken in functioning the role of society as social control.

The last action or effort, namely curative and rehabilitation measures in overcoming juvenile delinquency, means an attempt to restore (help) children involved in delinquency to normal development or in accordance with applicable legal rules/norms so that students grow awareness and

²³ Mohamad Djabura, Counseling Guidance Teacher, interview at Popayato, April 10 2025

²⁴ Mardia Muharam, Counseling Guidance Teacher, interview result in Popayato, April 9 2025

²⁵ Nurotun Mumtahanah, Efforts to Overcome Juvenile Delinquency Preventively, Repressively Curative and Rehabilitation Al-Hikmah Journal of Islamic Studies, Volume 5, Number 2, September 2015

²⁶ Singgih D. Gunarsa and Yulia Singgih D. Gunarsa, *Adolescent Psychology* (Jakarta: BPK Gunung Mulia, 1990), p.140

avoid despair (frustration).

This countermeasure is carried out through exceptional coaching and individuals who are experts in this field.

Various efforts can be made to overcome student delinquency at SMA Negeri 1 Popayato. Among these efforts, most parents provide advice and guidance to their children. Some parents also apply good, smooth communication patterns with their children and strengthen their children's religious foundation. On the other hand, some choose to impose punishment as a deterrent for students who repeat mischievous behavior. As the results of the interview conveyed by the Vice Principal Mrs. Dewi Octavia in her statement "the actions or efforts of the school to overcome student delinquency at SMA Negeri 1 Popayato are in the form of character education integrated in the curriculum, discipline coaching through clear and fair school rules, extracurricular activities to channel students' energy and interests into positive things (sports, Monday and organizations), summoning parents to discuss and find solutions together, and individual counseling by counseling teachers or school psychology."²⁷

Counseling guidance teachers take various efforts to overcome the problem of juvenile delinquency. As we know, the problems experienced by adolescents are often very complex and related to many parties, such as parents, teachers, friends, society, and even the police.²⁸ Therefore, involving guidance counseling teachers is essential in dealing with student delinquency problems. This can be done by establishing cooperation between various parties, including parents, village officials, the community, teachers, and the police. It is important to remember that the problem of student delinquency is not only the responsibility of parents but also a shared responsibility involving all components of society. With solid collaboration, Islamic religious guidance is hoped to effectively overcome this challenge.

Obstacles or Barriers and Solutions in Overcoming Student Delinquency at SMA Negeri 1 Popayato, Pohuwato Regency

Efforts made by the school to overcome student delinquency are realized through an annual character-based program. This program covers two essential aspects: coaching and preventing student delinquency. The main focus of this activity is to introduce and implement character values that are expected to be

²⁷Dewi Octavia, Vice Principal for Curriculum, interview in Popayato, April 10, 2025

²⁸ Ibrahim, S. (2017). Pendidikan tentang Manusia dalam Perspektif Al-Qur'an. *Jurnal Ilmiah AL-Jauhari: Jurnal Studi Islam Dan Interdisipliner*, 2(2), 243–256. <https://doi.org/10.30603/jiaj.v2i2.691>

integrated in both intracurricular learning and extracurricular activities. The implementation of this character-based school program is coordinated and evaluated by teachers at the institution. However, there are some inhibiting factors that come from the environment that influence efforts to overcome student delinquency, both internal and external factors.

The internal constraints schools face come from factors within the school environment itself. The research shows that schools and teachers often face several challenges in dealing with student delinquency. First, there are limitations in providing character guidance to students during the learning process. In addition, the lack of proactivity of parents or guardians in providing information about the background of their children's lives makes it difficult for teachers to help solve the problems students face.

Not only that, but the lack of openness of students who experience problems in sharing information with teachers is also an. On the other hand, teachers also often experience difficulties dealing with student delinquency through extracurricular activities, mainly due to the limited opportunities for students to develop their talents and interests at school. Limited facilities for student activities and suboptimal role of the school library are also significant inhibiting factors.

Various solutions to prevent juvenile delinquency in schools can be done through the following steps: First, the mental attitude of adolescents should be strengthened so that they can face and solve the problems they face. In addition, it is important to provide education not only limited to the addition of knowledge and skills, but also includes mental education, personality formation, religious values, and ethics. Furthermore, adequate facilities should be provided, and an atmosphere should be created conducive to adolescents' healthy personal development. In addition, organizing discussion groups that provide opportunities for adolescents to express their views and opinions, as well as providing positive guidance. Finally, establishing training centers that can channel adolescents' creativity, both for those involved in delinquent behavior and those who are not.²⁹

Based on the results of an interview with the counseling guidance teacher Mrs. Mardia Muharam in her statement "The solution of the parties involved in overcoming juvenile delinquency/students at SMA Negeri 1 Popayato, namely the principal, love of student affairs, counseling teachers, homeroom teachers and subject teachers strive to always maintain a cooperative relationship with parents regarding the condition of students at

²⁹ Ibrahim, S. (2014). Menata Pendidikan Islam di Indonesia. *Irfani*, 10(1), 29302.

school so that all parties involved can build good communication with parents/guardians of students will make it easier for the school to overcome juvenile delinquency/students at school."³⁰ The vice principal of student affairs also confirms this.

Mr. Ruslin Akuba stated, "Solutions that are always given to students In the event of delinquency in the school environment, we invite parents/guardians to immediately solve the problems of their children who are considered to have made mistakes or delinquency at school, so that in the future they will no longer repeat the same cases."³¹

From the results of the interview above, it can be analyzed that the obstacles or obstacles and solutions in overcoming student delinquency at SMA Negeri 1 Popayato come from internal and external factors and solutions in overcoming student delinquency first, strengthening the mental attitude of adolescents so that they can face and solve the problems they face. In addition, it is important to provide education that is not only limited to the addition of knowledge and skills, but also includes mental education, personality formation, religious values, and character. Furthermore, adequate facilities should be provided, and an atmosphere should be created conducive to adolescents' healthy personal development.

Conclusion

The problems of religious guidance and counseling teachers in overcoming student delinquency that occurs at SMA Negeri 1 Popayato, Pohuwato Regency can be seen from several stages that the school has carried out in this case the Principal, vice principal and guidance counseling teacher, First, strengthening the mental attitude of adolescents so that they can face and solve the problems they face. In addition, it is important to provide education that is not only limited to the addition of knowledge and skills, but also includes mental education, personality formation, religious values, and character.

Furthermore, adequate facilities and an atmosphere conducive to adolescents' healthy personal development should be provided. In addition, organizing discussion groups that provide opportunities for adolescents to express their views and opinions, as well as providing positive guidance. Finally, establishing training centers that can channel adolescents' creativity,

³⁰ Mardia Muharam, Counseling Guidance Teacher, interview result in Popayato, April 9, 2025

³¹ Ruslin Akuba, Vice Principal for Student Affairs, *Interview* result in Popayato, April 10, 2025

both for those involved in delinquent behavior and those who are not. Repressive countermeasures, as written by Yulia and Gunarsa, are "an effort or action to suppress and restrain juvenile delinquency as often as possible or prevent the emergence of stronger events, This effort can be realized by giving warnings or punishments to delinquent adolescents for every violation committed by each teenager.

The form of punishment is psychological in nature, namely educating and helping so that they realize their actions and will not repeat their mistakes Repression from the family environment can be pursued by educating children to live in discipline against the rules that apply and if violated must be dealt with or given punishment by their actions. And in the community environment, repressive action can be taken in the role of society as social control.

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Interview List"

Saleh Haris, Head of SMA Negeri 1 Popayato, interview result in Popayato, April 9, 2025

Muharam Mardia, Counseling Guidance Teacher, interview result in Popayato, April 9, 2025

Rajawange Fernando, Class XII Student of SMA Negeri 1 Popayato, interview result in Popayato, April 9, 2025

Karamoy Parel, Class XII Student of SMA Negeri 1 Popayato, interview result in Popayato, April 9, 2025

Dewi Octavia, Vice Principal for Curriculum, interview in Popayato, April 10, 2025

Ruslin Akuba, Vice Principal for Student Affairs, interview at Popayato, April 10, 2025

Mohamad Djabura, Counseling Teacher, interview in Popayato, April 10, 2025

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