



Islamic Counseling Approach In Preventing Student Brawls

Elida Hapni¹, Zhang Wei², Forsblom Leif³

¹ SMPN 6 Panyabungan, Indonesia

² University of Missouri, Colombia

³ California Institute of Technology, United States

Corresponding Author: Elida Hapni E-mail; hapnielida@yahoo.co.id

Article Information:

Received February 1, 2023

Revised May 2, 2023

Accepted June 20, 2023

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the "Islamic Counseling Guidance Approach in Preventing Student Brawls". This research is a literature review. Literature review is the process of finding, obtaining, reading, and evaluating sourced reading materials from libraries such as books, articles, reference books, diaries, reports, other magazines. The steps in this research include: (1) reading data sources, understanding and reviewing what is read, (2) writing briefly but meaningfully. Data were obtained from periodicals of journals and literacy. Data analysis consists of pragmatic analysis, subject analysis and symbol analysis. The last step is sorting, comparing, combining, and selecting various actual and relevant meanings. The results of the literature review concluded that counseling guidance needs to contribute to preventing brawls, especially among students by using an Islamic approach both individually and in groups as well as instilling Islamic values in the counseling process.

Keywords: Brawl, Islamic Guidance Counseling, Students

Journal Homepage <https://journal.minangdarussalam.or.id/index.php/jdpe/>

This is an open access article under the CC BY SA license

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>

How to cite: Hapni, E., Wei, Z., & Leif, F. (2023). Islamic Counseling Approach In Preventing Student Brawls. *Darussalam: Journal of Psychology and Educational*, 2(1) 40-54
<https://doi.org/10.55849/djpe.v2i1.28>

Published by: Yayasan Minang Darussalam

INTRODUCTION

One of the social problems in various countries is brawls. Research results (Hsing et al., 2022) revealed (49.12%) brawls to be one of the common problems in Taiwan. (Kurniawan et al., 2009) (Wahidah & Firman, 2020) in Indonesia the problem of brawls between students is a latent phenomenon, which can appear suddenly, anytime, anywhere, and the students themselves do not know anything about brawls. (Persimala, 2023) says that brawls are one of the deviant behaviors from various norms. (kbbi.web.id, n.d.) (Carrington et al., 2010) (Setiawan, 2015) (Fakhrurrozi, 2015) (V.S

et al., 2022) explains *tawuran* is a mass fight between a group of people or a group of people who will riot.

The results of research (Malihah et al., 2015) (Septa Ayudya Zain et al., 2022) reveal that brawls between students can be caused by disputes or conflicts between student groups. (Haryono, 2023) student brawl behavior is usually carried out together due to influences from outside the environment (externalization). On the other hand (Sanjayanti et al., 2022) explained that low character is one of the factors triggering brawls and fights, further character education is still currently a challenge in Indonesia (Muassomah et al., 2020).

(Fakhrurrozi, 2015)(Guyer, 2015)(Nekrasov, 2017) most of the perpetrators of brawls are teenagers. Research results (Song et al., 2022) show that most of the perpetrators are adolescents at the middle school level. Adolescence is a very important period in every development. There is a term "rebellion" inherent in adolescents, this can be seen from the habits of adolescents who commit acts of violence spontaneously without thinking about the future impact. (Green, 2018)(Du, 2019)(Ostaszewski, 2021)(Chauhan et al., 2022)(Raturi & Rastogi, 2022) juvenile delinquency is not only in the form of violence but acts that violate norms such as free sex, consuming alcohol, robbery and others.

(Dhayanandhan et al., 2015)(Prawitasari & Suwarjo, 2018) (D. P. Sari et al., 2020)(Fallahi et al., 2022) adolescence is often also called the transition to adulthood and one of the developmental tasks of adolescents is experiencing difficulties in social adjustment. Research results (Kukla & Bouchalová, 2007)(Nurhaeni et al., 2016) (Spruit et al., 2018)(Moitra et al., 2018) (Xiong et al., 2020) (Liu et al., 2020)(Anjaswarni et al., 2020)(Corlis & Damashek, 2021)family parenting will affect the emergence of adolescent brawl behavior. On the other hand ("Supplemental Material for Spiritual and Religious Competencies for Psychologists," 2013) (Vieten et al., 2016) said that parenting by instilling religious and spiritual values is important in individual life. (Kermen, 2018)(Khuda, 2019)(Pasaribu, 2022)(Ester et al., 2022) explains that spiritual and religious approaches are an alternative in shaping character and minimizing juvenile delinquency and (Ru'iyah, 2013)(ASERVIC, 2015) says clients' beliefs in spirituality and/or religion are central to their worldview and can affect psychosocial functioning.

(Kurniawan et al., 2009) explained that the problem of brawls is still not completely resolved and students seem to briefly and actually enjoy the brawl. (Kumparan.com, n.d, 2022) there were 46 students committing brawls not only by students but involving alumni so that this incident took one victim with the initials (F) a vocational high school student (SMK) when he tried to escape. This phenomenon occurred right on Teacher's Day, which is a day to realize the love between fellow education activists. The incident in Medan has become a spotlight for the community and the government, this history is a bad record for education (Setiawan, 2022)

To overcome the problem of brawls, all parties take part, including the government, parents, teachers and counseling teachers. There are many profiles of

psychological conditions that must be studied why these brawls can occur and why adolescents are always the main perpetrators in every crime, especially brawls. This incident seems to contradict every religious teaching. Islam teaches to be compassionate and avoid division. This is explained in the Quran Al-Ahzab verse 58:

وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْذُونَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ بَغْيٍ مَا كُتِبَ عَلَيْهِمُ أَنْ يَتَّبِعُوا إِهْوَاءَ قُلُوبِهِمْ وَمِنْهُ لَكُنْ عَذَابٌ

Meaning: "And those who harm believers and believers without any wrongdoing on their part, then indeed they have borne a lie and a manifest sin (al-ahzab verse 58)."

(Fadilah et al., 2020) school is one of the platforms in shaping character, one of which is with Islamic counseling guidance activities. (Bagas, 2021) Islamic counseling guidance is an activity in developing individual (client) religious practices based on the provisions contained in Him (Al-Quran) with the aim that individuals do not give up easily with every problem in their lives (Nuryana & Fahmi, 2021) so that individuals remain enthusiastic about competing and achieving their achievements (Abdurrahman et al., 2021). Sutoyo (Lubis, 2007) (Irman, 2012) (Mahmudi, 2011) (Daulay, 2018) (M.F, 2019)(Othman & Mohamad, 2019)(Qadaruddin, 2020) (Syahri yanto, 2021) Islamic counseling is an effort to help humans seek and maintain their potential by activating (strengthening) the belief, reason and will given by Allah SWT to recognize Allah's guidance so that individuals are able to achieve happiness in life in this world and in the hereafter.

From the description of the case, it can be seen that the counselor through Islamic counseling guidance activities can provide a holistic approach by integrating Islamic values in guidance activities so that individuals understand the causes of conflict, manage emotions and find solutions that are in line with Islamic values. In this regard, this article offers an Islamic counseling approach to anticipate and prevent student brawls.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method used in writing the paper is literature review. literature review is the process of locating, obtaining, reading, and evaluating research reading materials of interest whether the source is from large libraries such as books, reference books, diaries, reports, other magazines. (M. Sari & Asmendri, 2018)(Paul & Barari, 2022) (Abdillah, 2021)(Roza et al., 2022) (Asmita & Masril, 2022). Literature review is a study based on theoretical, reference and other scientific literature related to culture, values and norms that develop in the social situation under study. The success of this writing depends on how the author looks for references from various sources in accordance with the themes discussed.

This method is used by researchers in order to read in focus related to Islamic counseling guidance and brawls both in terms of general concepts to the implementation process. The steps in literature review research explained (M. Sari & Asmendri, 2018)(Abdillah, 2021) (Paul & Barari, 2022) (Ashiq et al., 2022)(Budiarto & Salsabila, 2022) adalah membaca sumber data (referensi, memahami dan mengkaji apa yang diba

are reading data sources (references, understanding and reviewing what is read, then writing it in a concise but meaningful way. The sources used in this study use various literature sources, such as magazines, articles, magazines, books, and other references that contain specific data being discussed.

The data obtained in this study came from periodicals and literacy magazines both digital and manual that focused on Islamic counseling guidance and brawls. Content analysis is used for data analysis, starting from pragmatic content analysis, then subject content analysis, which is divided into three categories namely, referential analysis, feature analysis and statement analysis, and the third category analysis is symbol analysis. The process of sorting, comparing, combining and selecting various actual and relevant meanings.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Brawls are standard news that often grace newspapers or TV. The main perpetrators of these fights are high school students, and it is not uncommon to hear that the ringleaders of brawls are high school students with student status, and urban teenagers. Tawuran is a fight that is carried out en masse, in groups, or in groups that are usually carried out by a group of students with other groups of students. (Mariah, 2007)(Fakhrurrozi, 2015)(Malihah et al., 2015)(Yang & De Rycker, 2017)(K & Casmini², 2019) fighting is one of the structures of juvenile delinquency, specifically the tendency of adolescents to make unlawful demonstration decisions that can cause misfortune and harm to both themselves and others which are mostly carried out by young people under the age of 17 years in this case there are several tendencies of adolescent misconduct consisting of (1) social views that ignore guidelines or status, (2) behavior that endangers themselves as well as others, (3) doing which results in material penance (4) actions that result in victims.

(Hana Karlina Ridwan, 2006)(Hsing et al., 2022) student fights are characterized as a battle at once by a group of students against many different students from the school that is unique. Fights are separated into three structures: (1) fights between students who already have the common sense of innate bad intentions, (2) fights of one school against one school where there are several kinds of schools and (3) fights between students that are coincidental events triggered by situations and conditions.

Factors Causing Brawls

There are several theories that discuss the factors that cause brawls, some of which are: (B Muftah, 2008) (Malihah et al., 2015) which says that this is related to social theory, social identity theory, reputation enhancement theory and irrational theory, where brawls that occur consist of various class levels, especially those that occur in students. Furthermore (Sarwono, WS dan Meinarno, 2009) said that the most monoton theory when brawls occur is precisely the theory of ethnocentrism, where brawls occur because one group considers that their group is better and even more

dignified than other groups. So when there is a group that disturbs or threatens their group, there will be rebellion or fights in groups.

While the results of research (Melo & Garcia, 2016)(Peres et al., 2018)(Farfiev, 2022) factors associated with student involvement in fights or brawls with weapons are: older, working, smoking, consuming alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs recently, insomnia, not having close friends, skipping school without parental supervision, having suffered aggression from family members, reporting feeling unsafe on the way to or from school. Another research conducted (Fakhrurrozi, 2015)(Davis et al., 2020)found that the occurrence of brawls was caused by two factors, namely: (1) the existence of a dispute that has been harbored (hostility that has become a tradition, (2) there is a group of students who usually use buses and have the same route and destination and even go to and return from school together. Where in this bus there is a group of people or students and there is a wrong perception between them so that there is a feeling of insecurity and comfort and eventually a fight breaks out.

(Setiawan, 2015) (Sinaga et al., 2020) said that when viewed from the point of view of psychology, every action taken is the result obtained by individuals from internal conditions and external influences, be it the family environment, friendships, or where individuals live. Likewise with brawls, where if we look from various angles of psychology, there are several factors that cause individuals to get involved in group fighting activities including:

1. Internal Factors

Young people associated with combat are usually underprepared to adjust to complex ecological circumstances. Complex here means that there is a diversity of perspectives, people, financial levels, and any improvements from an increasingly different and diverse climate. The current state of affairs generally creates tension in everyone. However, combat-related young people are less prepared to adapt, let alone utilize what is happening for self-improvement. They are generally effectively hindered, immediately take off from problems, blame others for every problem, and decide to use shortcuts in coping with problems. Adolescents who fight frequently are found to have inner struggles, are effectively confused, have temperamental feelings, are hard on others' feelings, and have a tendency towards mediocrity.

2. Family Factors

Violent families (both between guardians and towards their children) clearly have an impact on children. When children become teenagers, they look for ways to commit atrocities. On the other hand, parents who overprotect their children when they are teenagers will grow up as people who are not independent and cannot even develop their own special personalities. When they join their friends, they will give themselves over to the group as part of the character they have created. "Highly dictatorial or excessively permissive

parenting, hostility, dismissal, and unfavorable correspondence at home are related to young people's appreciation of peers because they are associated with young people's pessimistic self-idea and lack of profound change".

3. School Environment

Schools are in any case not seen as an organization that must educate its students to become something. Rather, schools should be defined by the quality of their teaching. Therefore, school conditions that do not encourage students to learn (e.g. boring classroom environment, rules that are not necessary for teaching, no practicum room), will make students happy to do activities outside of school with their friends. Unfortunately, educators are more like punishers and enforcers, and tyrants who use savagery (but in a different form) in educating their students.

4. Environmental Factors

The climate between home and school that adolescents commonly experience also affects development. For example, confined and lonely home conditions, and local individuals who act violently (e.g. drugs, consistently observed television brutality). Likewise, the savage conditions of the city as we see in bus, snare, watch and so on. All of these can encourage adolescents to gain something from their current situation, and subsequently responses close to home that aid behavioral development.

Islamic Counseling Guidance Approach in Preventing Brawl

Juvenile crimes in different structures and ways have recently been emerging in urban and even rural communities, especially in our country. Efforts to defeat it have been made by the government and schools that do not include the work of guardians and social associations strictly, so the results are not as expected. Because the rise of juvenile delinquency in the form of brawls or fights is caused by the influence of factors within the teenager himself regardless of the influence of external factors from the ecological conditions that surround him. As a young person who is on the mend, a teenager is very sensitive to outside influences whose desperate strength varies from teenager to teenager. However, the internal (individual) factor is the main driver. This component is highly dependent on education within the family which is then influenced by ecological variables that are ethically and socially disempowering (Azizah, 2018).

Youth is in the unsteady period of life between adolescence and adulthood, economic prosperity is not yet felt by society as a total adult person, still overshadowed by the image of adolescent life, the anxiety and shock of his heart urge him to act against his environmental factors. Such degenerate demonstrations can turn into elite behavior (departure) from prevailing principles and standards, effectively drawing the attention of others. Juvenile delinquency or juvenile delinquency cannot be classified as a fault (wrongdoing) as per the criminal regulations for all intents and purposes imposed

on adult guilt, but is only seen as a side effect of an unusual turn of events, which in any case can be coordinated with a reasonable turn of events.

Therefore, a process to deal with or how to conquer it must be completed in coordination between the three people in charge: family, school and society. Because parents (family) and society do not fully pay attention, as a result, uncontrolled promiscuity can encourage young people's activities to become something fraudulent or unjust. In this way, schools, especially principals and educators, need to design a program of both countermeasures and ways to direct individuals, then move in cooperation with student guardians and youth groups. Therefore, the state of psychological improvement of adolescents outside that is not in accordance with their duties and responsibilities as adolescents in general will deviate (deviation) so that there is a habit of "fighting" this is due to the condition of individuals who do not uphold their fantasies or desires (Faqih, 2001).

(Hawkins et al., 2022) (Hurst & Prescott, 2022) counseling is a professional process that provides guidance for individuals to successfully deal with various psychological problems. Islam provides guidance in all aspects of human life and provides various guidelines for dealing with psychological challenges (Kasiono et al., 2023). (Hook et al., 2012) islamic counseling approach is one of the alternatives in developing a person's beliefs that can be done from the beginning. (McMinn et al., 2014) explained that Islamic counseling activities help train adolescents to develop their spirituality.

(Currier et al., 2022) The existence of multicultural shifts and even moral shifts such as bullying behavior, brawls require religious psychological services so that (Mandelkew et al., 2022) explains the importance of Islamic counseling to form an individual's spiritual identity. If we look at the ongoing turn of events, the problems that people see are increasingly confusing. The chaos that often occurs in this sophisticated life can make people deviate from His guidance and guidance, which in turn can lead to ugliness and grievances. Assuming we see many issues that arise, such as fighting between groups, chasing each other in public places and even killing each other. This clearly shows that the way of behavior that emerges from their religious lessons. Religion and spirituality are important in human life (Vieten et al., 2013). So clearly, to help people remain good social human beings, they desperately need direction and guidance with binding rules in accordance with His teachings (Kadafi, 2019).

In the counseling approach process, both individual and group counseling can be used. In this case the counselor can include Islamic values such as some of the Quranic verses below:

وَلَوْ شَاءَ رَبُّكَ لَأَمَنَّ مَنْ فِي الْأَرْضِ كُلَّهُمْ جَمِيعًا أَفَأَنْتَ تُكْرِهُ النَّاسَ حَتَّى يَكُونُوا مُؤْمِنِينَ

Meaning: "And if your Lord had willed, all the people on the face of the earth would have believed. So do you (want to) force people to become believers.

﴿مُنِيبِينَ إِلَيْهِ وَاتَّقُوهُ وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَلَا تَكُونُوا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ مِنَ الَّذِينَ فَرَّقُوا دِينَهُمْ

وَكَانُوا شُعَبًا كُلُّ حِزْبٍ بِمَا لَدَيْهِمْ فَرِحُونَ

Meaning: Repent to Him and fear Him and establish prayer and do not be of those who associate partners with Allah. That is, those who divide their religion and they become several groups. Each group is proud of what is in their group.

وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَن يَشْتَرِي لَهْوَ الْحَدِيثِ لِيُضِلَّ عَن سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ وَيَتَّخِذَهَا هُزُوًا

أُولَٰئِكَ لَهُمْ عَذَابٌ مُّهِينٌ

Meaning: "And among men (there are) those who use useless words to mislead (people) from the way of Allah without knowledge and make a mockery of the way of Allah. They will have a humiliating punishment."

CONCLUSION

Teenagers (students) are powerless against negativity, for example, drug use, free sex, cigarette use, brawls. The causal element of teenage guilt is without question. Therefore, preventing this problem is very important in juvenile delinquency, so that teenagers have a tendency to live solidly.

There are four psychological factors why a teenager is involved in student fights, namely: internal factors, family, school, environment. To prevent the problems experienced by teenagers, things should be possible such as: making a harmonious family by instilling religious teachings, not inferring between one young person and another, improvement of youth through training, empowerment of youth to be dynamic in association, advancement of youth through interests and talents. In addition, if today's children are faced with serious problems, the way to take care of them is through first, individual communication; second, taking care of the family, for example taking care of children's problems together to all or some relatives (father, mother and children), third, taking care of the group is practically the same as taking care of the family.

REFERENCES

- Al-Quran Terjemahan. 2015. Departemen Agama Ri. Bandung: Cv Darus Sunnah.
- Abdillah. (2021). Mengkaji Pustaka. *Desain Penelitian Bisnis: Pendekatan Kuantitatif*, 75–94.
- Abdurrahman, Saragi, M. P. D., Yoserizal, Suyono, & Zahra, R. (2021). Exploration Of The Implementation Of Islamic Guidance And Counseling Services At Darul Mursyid Modern Islamic Boarding School In South Tapanuli, Indonesia. *Review of International Geographical Education Online*. <https://doi.org/10.48047/rigeo.11.05.320>
- Anjaswarni, T., Nursalam, N., Widati, S., Yusuf, A., & Tristiana, R. D. (2020). Development of a self-efficacy model in junior and senior high school students based on religiosity and family determinants: A cross sectional approach. *International Journal of Adolescent Medicine and Health*. <https://doi.org/10.1515/ijamh-2019-0023>
- Aservic. (2015). Aservic Counseling Competencies for Addressing Spiritual and Religious Issues in Counseling. *PhD Proposal*.
- Ashiq, M., Jabeen, F., & Mahmood, K. (2022). Transformation of libraries during Covid-19 pandemic: A systematic review. *Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 48(4), 102534. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acalib.2022.102534>
- Asmita, W., & Masril, M. (2022). *Sexual Harassment Treated With Feminist Therapy (Pelecehan Seksual Ditanggulangi dengan Terapi Feminis)* Masril Abstrak. November 2018, 1–5.
- Azizah, U. (2018). *Pengantar Statistika Sosial*. 1(01), 100–113.
- B Muftah. (2008). *Maftuh: Pendidikan Resolusi Konflik - Membangun Generasi Muda Yang Mampu Menyelesaikan Konflik Secara Damai*. CV Yasindo Multi Aspek.
- Bagas, M. A. (2021). Islamic Guidance and Counseling in Developing Religious Practice Transgender. *International Journal of Applied Guidance and Counseling*. <https://doi.org/10.26486/ijagc.v2i2.1925>
- Budiarto, M. A., & Salsabila, U. H. (2022). Optimizing Islamic Education Towards the Golden Era of Indonesia. *Tafkir: Interdisciplinary Journal of Islamic Education*, 3(1), 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.31538/tijie.v3i1.105>
- Carrington, K., McIntosh, A., & Scott, J. (2010). Globalization, frontier masculinities and violence: Booze, Blokes and Brawls. *British Journal of Criminology*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azq003>
- Chauhan, A., Shukla, V., Ankesh, A., & Sharma, M. (2022). Juvenile delinquency in India. *International Journal of Health Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.53730/ijhs.v6ns4.9343>

- Corlis, M., & Damashek, A. (2021). Examining Parental Factors as Moderators Between Maltreatment and Adolescent Delinquency. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260519857164>
- Currier, J. M., Fox, J., Vieten, C., Pearce, M., & Oxhandler, H. K. (2022). Enhancing Competencies for the Ethical Integration of Religion and Spirituality in Psychological Services. *Psychological Services*. <https://doi.org/10.1037/ser0000678>
- Daulay, M. (2018). Urgensi Bimbingan Konseling Islam Dalam Membentuk Mental Yang Sehat. *Hikmah*, 12(1), 145. <https://doi.org/10.24952/hik.v12i1.859>
- Davis, L. E., Abio, A., Wilson, M. L., & Shaikh, M. A. (2020). Extent, patterns and demographic correlates for physical fighting among school-attending adolescents in Namibia: Examination of the 2013 Global School-based Health Survey. *PeerJ*. <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.9075>
- Dhayanandhan, B., Bohr, Y., & Connolly, J. (2015). Developmental Task Attainment and Child Abuse Potential in At-risk Adolescent Mothers. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-014-9998-0>
- Du, Y. (2019). Developing an integrated biosocial theory to understand juvenile delinquency: from the social, cognitive, affective, and moral (SCAM) perspectives. *International Journal of Contemporary Pediatrics*. <https://doi.org/10.18203/2349-3291.ijcp20190751>
- Ester, E., Rini, W. A., Triyanto, Y., Widiyanto, M. A., & Fernando, A. (2022). The Influence of Christian Religious Education in Family and Parenting Styles on Adolescent Character Formation. *Evangelikal: Jurnal Teologi Injili Dan Pembinaan Warga Jemaat*. <https://doi.org/10.46445/ejti.v6i1.470>
- Fadilah, R., Parinduri, S. A., Syaimi, K. U., & Suharyanto, A. (2020). Islamic Guidance and Counseling to Overcome the Study Difficulty of Junior High School Students in SMP IT Nurul Azizi Medan (Case Study of Students experiencing Anxiety). *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation*. <https://doi.org/10.37200/ijpr/v24sp1/pr201262>
- Fakhrurrozi, M. (2015). Kecerdasan Emosi Pada Remaja Pelaku Tawuran. *Jurnal Pendidikan*, 2(1), 1–48.
- Fallahi, F., Anoosheh, M., Foroughan, M., Vanaki, Z., & Kazemnejad, A. (2022). Raising Adolescent Children as a Developmental Task of Iranian Middle-aged Mothers: A Qualitative Study. *International Journal of Community Based Nursing and Midwifery*. <https://doi.org/10.30476/ijcbnm.2021.90710.1726>
- Faqih, A. R. (2001). *Bimbingan dan KOnseling Dalam Islam*. UII Press.
- Farfiev, B. A. (2022). The Role Of The Islamic Factor In The Fight Against Suicide. *The European Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.29013/ejhss-22-4-86-90>

- Green, A. (2018). Bisexuality and homosexualit(ies). In *The Chains of Eros*. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429481253-21>
- Guyer, J. I. (2015). Response: One confusion after another: “slander” in Amos Tutuola's *Pauper, Brawler and Slanderer* (1987). *Social Dynamics*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02533952.2015.1029747>
- Hana Karlina Ridwan, author. (2006). *Agresi pada siswa-siswa SLTA yang melakukan dan tidak melakukan tawuran pelajar*. Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Indonesia.
- Haryono, H. (2023). The Social Construction of Reality: Junior High School Students Brawl in Balaraja Tangerang. *JCIC : Jurnal CIC Lembaga Riset Dan Konsultan Sosial*, 5(1), 13–20. <https://doi.org/10.51486/jbo.v5i1.75>
- Hawkins, J. M., Bean, R. A., Smith, T. B., & Sandberg, J. G. (2022). Representation of Race and Ethnicity in Counseling and Counseling Psychology Journals. *Counseling Psychologist*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00110000211041766>
- Hook, J. N., Worthington, E. L., & Davis, D. E. (2012). Religion and spirituality in counseling. In *APA handbook of counseling psychology, Vol. 2: Practice, interventions, and applications*. <https://doi.org/10.1037/13755-017>
- Hsing, S. C., Chen, C. C., Huang, S. H., Huang, Y. C., Wang, B. L., Chung, C. H., Sun, C. A., Chien, W. C., & Wu, G. J. (2022). Trends in Homicide Hospitalization and Mortality in Taiwan, 1998–2015. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19074341>
- Hurst, R., & Prescott, J. (2022). Counselling as a calling: Meaning in life and perceived self-competence in counselling students. *Counselling and Psychotherapy Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1002/capr.12406>
- Irman. (2012). *Pendekatan Konseling Islam Di Kabupaten Kepulauan Mentawai Sumatera Barat*. 1150–1164.
- K, S., & Casmini². (2019). Upaya Guru BK Menanamkan Konsep Diri Positif Terhadap Siswa Tawuran. *Al-Irsyad, Jurnal Bimbingan Dan Konseling Islam*, 41–53.
- Kadafi, A. (2019). *Pedoman Pelaksanaan Bimbingan Konseling Islam* (A. Kadafi (Ed.); Cetakan Pe). Unipma Press (Anggota Ikapi).
- Kasiono, Muhammad Amri, & Indo Santalia. (2023). Islam Ditinjau dari Berbagai Aspeknya. *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Dan Sosial*. <https://doi.org/10.58540/jipsi.v1i4.134>
- kbbi.web.id. (n.d.). *Arti kata tawur - Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) Online*.
- Kermen, U. (2018). Spiritual Interventions in Juvenile Delinquency. *Spiritual Psychology and Counseling*. <https://doi.org/10.12738/spc.2018.1.0038>
- Khuda, K. E. (2019). Juvenile Delinquency, Its Causes and Justice System in Bangladesh: A Critical Analysis. *Journal of South Asian Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.33687/jsas.007.03.3097>

- Kukla, L., & Bouchalová, M. (2007). Faktory asociované s vývojem agresivity chlapců. *Casopis Lekarů Ceských*.
- Kumparan.com. (n.d.). *46 Pelajar di Medan Tawuran saat Hari Guru, 1 Orang Tewas Dibacok* / kumparan.com. Kumparan.Com.
- Kurniawan, S., Mutho, A., & Rois, M. (2009). Tawuran, Prasangka Terhadap Kelompok Siswa Sekolah Lain, Serta Konformitas Pada Kelompok Teman Sebaya. *E-Journal Psikology, Unnisula*, 4(2), 85–94.
- Liu, T. H., De Li, S., Zhang, X., & Xia, Y. (2020). The Spillover Mechanisms Linking Family Conflicts and Juvenile Delinquency Among Chinese Adolescents. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X19842057>
- Lubis, S. A. (2007). *Konseling Islami : kyai & pesantren*. 368.
- M.F, A. (2019). Landasan Bimbingan Dan Konseling Islam - M. Fuad Anwar - Google Buku. In H. Rahmadhani (Ed.), *DEEPUBLISH* (pertama). DEEPUBLISH.
- M.M.A., A., & S.M.M., M. (2021). The Islamic Guidance in Counselling: An Overview. *Jamal Academic Research Journal: An Interdisciplinary*. <https://doi.org/10.46947/jarj21202111>
- Mahmudi, Ibnu. (2011). *Peningkatan Motivasi Belajar Melalui Bimbingan Dan Konseling Islami*.
- Malihah, E., Maftuh, B., & Amalia, R. (2015). Tawuran Pelajar: Solidarity in the Student Group and its Influence on Brawl Behaviour. *KOMUNITAS: International Journal of Indonesian Society and Culture*, 6(2), 212–221. <https://doi.org/10.15294/komunitas.v6i2.3301>
- Mandelkow, L., Austad, A., & Freund, H. (2022). Stepping carefully on sacred ground: religion and spirituality in psychotherapy. *Journal of Spirituality in Mental Health*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19349637.2021.1939834>
- Mariah, U. (2007). Peran Persepsi Keharmonisan Keluarga dan Konsep Diri Terhadap Kecenderungan Kenakalan Remaja. *Tesis Yang Dipublikasikan*, 23.
- McMinn, M. R., Bufford, R. K., Vogel, M. J., Gerdin, T., Goetsch, B., Block, M. M., Mitchell, J. K., Peterson, M. A., Seegobin, W., Taloyo, C., & Wiarda, N. R. (2014). Religious and spiritual diversity training in professional psychology: A case study. *Training and Education in Professional Psychology*. <https://doi.org/10.1037/tep0000012>
- Melo, A. C. M., & Garcia, L. P. (2016). Involvement of school students in fights with weapons: prevalence and associated factors in Brazil. *BMC Public Health*. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-016-3629-1>
- Moitra, T., Mukherjee, I., & Chatterjee, G. (2018). Parenting Behavior and Juvenile Delinquency Among Low-Income Families. *Victims and Offenders*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15564886.2017.1323062>

- Muassomah, Abdullah, I., Istiadah, Mujahidin, A., Masnawi, N., & Sohrah. (2020). Believe in Literature: Character Education for Indonesia's Youth. *Universal Journal of Educational Research*. <https://doi.org/10.13189/ujer.2020.080605>
- Nekrasov, N. V. (2017). Brawler And Provocateur: The Activities Of Sergey Kelepovsky In The Second State Duma. *Вестник Пермского Университета. История*. <https://doi.org/10.17072/2219-3111-2017-1-168-177>
- Nurhaeni, H., Dinarti, D., & Priharti, D. (2016). The Family Parenting Influenced Adolescent Brawls Behavior. *International Journal of Evaluation and Research in Education (IJERE)*. <https://doi.org/10.11591/ijere.v5i2.4531>
- Nuryana, A., & Fahmi, L. (2021). Therapeutic Communication for Reducing Thesis Procrastination to The Students of Islamic Guidance and Counseling Departement UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. *Jurnal Bimbingan Dan Konseling Islam*. <https://doi.org/10.29080/jbki.2021.11.1.94-111>
- Othman, N., & Mohamad, K. 'Azmi. (2019). Applying the Main Concepts of Islamic Psychology to Islamic Counseling. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.6007/ijarbss/v9-i5/5878>
- Pasaribu, M. (2022). The Influence of Religion and Sex Education on Juvenile Delinquency in Medan City. *International Journal of Educational Research & Social Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.51601/ijersc.v3i1.227>
- Paul, J., & Barari, M. (2022). Meta-analysis and traditional systematic literature reviews—What, why, when, where, and how? *Psychology and Marketing*, 39(6), 1099–1115. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mar.21657>
- Peres, M. F. T., Azeredo, C. M., de Rezende, L. F. M., Zucchi, E. M., Franca-Junior, I., Luiz, O. do C., & Levy, R. B. (2018). Personal, relational and school factors associated with involvement in fights with weapons among school-age youth in Brazil: a multilevel ecological approach. *International Journal of Public Health*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00038-018-1128-0>
- Persimala, M. D. (2023). *Student ' s Perception of Brawl*. 5(2), 73–76.
- Prawitasari, G., & Suwarjo, S.(2018). Promoting Interventions to Develop Religious Identity of Secondary School Students. *COUNS-EDU: The International Journal of Counseling and Education*. <https://doi.org/10.23916/0020180314640>
- Qadaruddin, M. (2020). *Prospek Bimbingan Konseling Islam*. 1–9.
- Raturi, S., & Rastogi, S. (2022). Sociological theories of juvenile delinquency. *International Journal of Health Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.53730/ijhs.v6ns3.7691>
- Roza, N., . S., & Fitriani, W. (2022). Keterampilan Konselor Berbasis Budaya. *Jurnal Consulenza : Jurnal Bimbingan Konseling Dan Psikologi*, 5(1), 57–66. <https://doi.org/10.56013/jcbkp.v5i1.1270>
- Ru'iyah, S. (2013). Pengaruh Religiusitas Islami Terhadap Pemaafan Pada Remaja Studi Kasus Di Madrasah Aliyah Negeri III Yogyakarta. *Al-Misbah (Jurnal Islamic*

- Studies). <https://doi.org/10.26555/almisbah.v1i1.79>
- Sanjayanti, N. P. A. H., Suastra, I. W., Suma, K., & Adnyana, P. B. (2022). Effectiveness of Science Learning Model Containing Balinese Local Wisdom in Improving Character and Science Literacy of Junior High School Students. *International Journal of Innovative Research and Scientific Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.53894/ijirss.v5i4.750>
- Sari, D. P., Syahniar, S., & Karneli, Y. (2020). The level of social adjustment of students to the school environment in preventing brawls. *International Journal of Applied Counseling and Social Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.24036/005338ijaccs>
- Sari, M., & Asmendri. (2018). Penelitian Kepustakaan (Library Research) dalam Penelitian Pendidikan IPA. *Penelitian Kepustakaan (Library Research) Dalam Penelitian Pendidikan IPA*, 2(1), 15. <https://ejournal.uinib.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/naturalscience/article/view/1555/1159>
- Septa Ayudya Zain, D., Yusrizal, Y., & Asmara, R. (2022). Criminological Review Of Brawls Between Citizens (Research Study In The Jurisdiction Of The Belawan Port Police). *Proceedings of Malikussaleh International Conference on Law, Legal Studies and Social Science (MICoLLS)*. <https://doi.org/10.29103/micolls.v2i.82>
- Setiawan, E. (2015). Peran Guru Bimbingan Konseling Dalam Menangani Dampak Facebook. *Psikoislamika*, 12(2), 23–28.
- Sinaga, L. V., Kaban, J. R., & Supratman, E. (2020). Tinjauan Kriminologi Terhadap Kenakalan Remaja (Juvenile Delinquency) Dan Pencegahannya Ditinjau Dari Uu Perlindungan Anak. *Jurnal Dharma Agung*. <https://doi.org/10.46930/Ojsuda.V28i1.462>
- Song, F., Li, R., Wang, W., & Zhang, S. (2022). Psychological Characteristics and Health Behavior for Juvenile Delinquency Groups. *Occupational Therapy International*. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/3684691>
- Spruit, A., van der Put, C., van Vugt, E., & Stams, G. J. (2018). Predictors of Intervention Success in a Sports-Based Program for Adolescents at Risk of Juvenile Delinquency. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X17698055>
- Supplemental Material for Spiritual and Religious Competencies for Psychologists. (2013). *Psychology of Religion and Spirituality*. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0032699.supp>
- Syahri yanto, A. L. S. (2021). *Pendidikan anak keluarga Islam di era modern dalam perspektif Hasan Langgul...* - Google Books. press.
- V.S, N., K.P, A., K.K, L., & Surendran, S. (2022). DECODING THE CONTROVERSIES SURROUNDING THE SOURCE PLANT OF MURVA: A REVIEW. *International Journal Of Advanced Research*. <https://doi.org/10.21474/Ijar01/15453>

- Vieten, C., Scammell, S., Pierce, A., Pilato, R., Ammondson, I., Pargament, K. I., & Lukoff, D. (2016). Competencies for psychologists in the domains of religion and spirituality. In *Spirituality in Clinical Practice*. <https://doi.org/10.1037/scp0000078>
- Vieten, C., Scammell, S., Pilato, R., Ammondson, I., Pargament, K. I., & Lukoff, D. (2013). Spiritual and religious competencies for psychologists. *Psychology of Religion and Spirituality*. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0032699>
- Wahidah, S., & Firman, F. (2020). Social Cohesion of Padang City Vocational School Students. *International Journal of Applied Counseling and Social Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.24036/005371ijaccs>
- Włodarczyk-Madejska, J., & Ostaszewski, P. (2021). Determinants of the Judicial Response to Juvenile Delinquency. *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4764509>
- Xiong, R., De Li, S., & Xia, Y. (2020). A longitudinal study of authoritative parenting, juvenile delinquency and crime victimization among Chinese adolescents. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17041405>
- Yang, L. F., & De Rycker, A. (2017). From theft to racist brawl: the framing of Low Yat incident by Malaysian newspapers. *Asian Journal of Communication*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01292986.2017.1294191>

Copyright Holder :

©Elida Hapni et.al (2023)

First Publication Right :

© Darussalam: Journal of Psychology and Educational

This article is under:

