Delinquent Behaviour: An Analysis of Albert Bandura's Social Learning Theory

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Abstract: The phenomenon of delinquent behavior that is usually carried out by adolescents is skipping school to drug use and murder. One of the causes is the wrong modeling from the environment so that adolescents implement it into deviant behavior. The purpose of the research in this article is to understand the social learning theory of modeling by Albert Bandura and its implementation. The application of social learning in the learning process is by looking at the social environment as a learning tool. The method used for this research is library research by collecting data relevant to the theme from books, journals, articles and others without conducting a review of the field. On the basic assumption of the theory used, Albert Bandura's learning theory, there is a cognitive process in adolescents that plays a role in learning and learning occurs due to the influence of the social environment.

Keywords: Albert Bandura, Social Learning, Modelling, Delinquent Behavior, Adolescents

1 INTRODUCTION

Santrock defines adolescence as a transitional developmental period between childhood and adulthood that includes biological, cognitive and socioemotional changes (Santrock, 2018). Adolescence is a transitional period from childhood to adulthood which is synonymous with a period full of challenges and crises. Various emotional problems occur in adolescents which are manifested in the form of behavior that is difficult to accept by society, such as behavior that is considered delinquent. Hormonal changes that occur in the adolescent body make adolescents more impulsive and rebellious (Agarwal, 2018). The phenomenon of delinquent behavior is psychologically seen from the characteristics of a person contained within himself and the way he interacts with his environment (Gosain, 2020;Laeeque et al., 2022). Cases of delinquent behavior that usually occur are brawls, theft, skipping school, murder, promiscuity and drugs (Jamisari & Herdiansah, 2022). The term delinquent is formed because of an action that is planned and violates established social rules (Bobbio et al., 2020). Various emotional problems occur in adolescents which are manifested in forms of behavior that are difficult to accept by society, such as behavior that is considered delinquent.

Delinquent behavior is a form of illegal behavior that reflects the role of continued delinquency, where this behavior is considered by society to be a very serious deviation (Bynum & Thompson, 2017). In addition, other experts define delinquent behavior as adolescent behavior that causes physical harm to others, delinquency that causes material harm, delinquency that does not cause harm to others, and delinquency against status (Sarwono, 2016). Some of the factors that influence delinquent behavior are biological factors, and psychogenesis, sociogenesis. Some of the factors that influence delinquent behavior are biological factors, and psychogenesis, sociogenesis (Bynum & Thompson, 2017). Furthermore, delinquent behavior can be categorized into two forms, which include status offenses and index offenses.

Status offenses apply to children under the age of 18, or children who are still under parental responsibility, including running away from home, truancy, drinking and curfew violations. While index offenses are more serious forms of offenses, such as murder, rape, robbery and assault which are included in "violent crimes", which is an action or behavior aimed directly at others, while burglary, motor vehicle theft and arson, are included in "property crimes", which are crimes that are non-violent but directly related to property. Based on the forms of delinquent behavior described, it will have a detrimental impact on adolescents. Physically, adolescents will be attacked by various diseases due to their abnormal lifestyle, and mentally, they will change their mindset towards a deviant direction and eventually violate the

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rules. Factors from within a person that can have a negative impact on their environment are emotional problems, behavioral problems and health problems (Abdel-Basset et al., 2018).

Delinquent behavior or deviation in adolescents certainly occurs due to influencing factors, including the environment carried out by parents which can affect the emotional development of adolescents (Pangesti & Tianingrum, 2019). The environment is one of the factors in the formation of delinquent behavior (actions that cause victims or property damage) (Martins et al., 2018)(Azeredo et al., 2019)(Joo & Chung, 2019). The main figure in this theory is Albert Bandura, who views individual behavior as not merely an automatic reflex to a stimulus, but also as a result of reactions that arise as a result of interactions between the environment and the individual's own cognitive scheme (Husamah et al., 2018). Bandura's theory explains that social, cognitive and behavioral factors play an important role in the learning process. Delinquent behavior in adolescents increases due to motivation from the process of imitating the actions of others, it is influenced by cognitive factors (Karneli et al., 2018). Delinquency is reinforced by verbal recognition from those around them(Syifa, 2018). This results in that the cognitive factors experienced by adolescents are expectations in achieving success. While social factors show adolescents in observing someone's behavior. So, according to Bandura between a person's cognitive factors, environmental factors, and behavioral factors affect each other and these factors interact with each other to influence learning (Husamah et al., 2018).

According to Bandura, the objectives of the modeling technique are: (1) development of new skills, meaning getting responses or skills to respect others, not disturbing and showing reduced delinquent behavior after combining what is obtained from observation with new behavior; (2) facilitation of preexisting of behavior, eliminating the fear response after seeing the character (for the observer); (3) changes in inhibition about self-expression, taking a responses shown by a character by observation to the model (Erford, 2017). Cognitive social theory or known as observational learning the learning point of all this is vicarious experiences. Although humans can and have learned a lot from direct experience, they learn more from observing the behavior of others (Feist & Feist, 2014).

Behavior is obtained through the social learning process, as well as delinquent behavior in children. According to Bandura, this social learning process begins with the process of observing children to take models from the environment (Bandura, 1989). In addition, modelling does not just take place, but involves children's cognitive functions. This causes simple behaviors to be easily imitated and complex behaviors are not easily imitated. Bandura's cognition theory states that the events of observing, taking models, and the process of producing behavior take place through several stages of cognition functions (Feist & Feist, 2014). In addition, the principles of Bandura's social cognitive theory are three variables, namely personality, environment and behavior. The three variables are interrelated and interconnected continuously. This position is called reciprocal determinism.

This patterns of reciprocal-determinism uses feedback, until finally finding the right behavior according to what is desired. The production of delinquent behavior is related to the triangular relationship of environmental (L), behavioral (P) and personality (K) variables. According to the triadic model explanation, delinquent behavior arises because of the pathological environment that triggers delinquent behavior (L->P). Then the delinquent behavior committed by the child is felt by the environment (P->L). In performing delinquent behavior, children have motives and goals for their behavior (K->P), and children enjoy the consequences of delinquent behavior imposed on their friends or the environment (K->L). It is more fatal if the punishment from the environment will create more resentments so that children tend to produce higher delinquent behavior (L->K->P). The environmental component consists of the physical environment around the individual that has the potential to reinforce stimuli, as well as the social environment of people who are present (or not). The environment influences the intensity and frequency of behavior, just as the behavior itself can have an impact on the environment (Bandura, 1989).

According to authoritarian parenting, self-esteem and bullying, where researchers place authoritarian parenting in environmental aspects (Environment), self-esteem aspects of personality (Person-Cognition) while behavioral aspects (Behavior) are found in bullying. First, authoritarian parenting puts adolescents into bullying, because parenting, especially authoritarian parenting, has an important role in shaping children's behavior, where parents are role models for children, when parents commit violence against children, children will consider this violent behavior as normal (Irmayanti, 2016). Furthermore, in his theory, Albert Bandura focused on two important things that he considered to be very influential on human behavior, namely: observational learning (modeling) which is better known as social learning theory and self-regulation (personality psychology). Some of the stages that occurred in the modeling process are: attention, retention, reproduction and motivation (Bandura, 1977).

The social cognitive theory perspective was born based on criticism of the theory developed by behaviorists. According to Albert Bandura, although the principle of learning is sufficient to explain and predict behavior, it must consider an important phenomenon ignored by the behaviorism paradigm, namely that humans have the ability to think and regulate their own behavior. This theoretical perspective views human behavior as a component of a model that interacts with each other to influence the components of the environmental situation, as well as human personal components which include affection or emotion and individual cognition. Individuals can also get feedback from observers who have learned from the behavior. This explains that the individual who models increases the likelihood that the observer will produce the same behavioral response (Hergenhahn & Olson, 2017). Based on the modeling process, a person acquires new behaviors, this is due to the thinking skills that a person.

Bandura labeled his theory as social cognitive theory based on several reasons. Not only do humans have cognitive abilities that contribute to the process of human motivation, affection and action, but also how they motivate

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and regulate their behavior and create social systems to organize and structure their lives (Bandura, 1989). Based on previous research that has been presented, there are various conditions faced by adolescents, so that they are involved in various delinquent behaviors. Delinquent behavior is a worrying problem and society's greatest fear of the younger generation (Perera, 2016). This is because delinquent behavior committed by adolescents causes the destruction of the future of adolescents, losses not only for themselves but also have an impact on their environment (Tri Anjaswarni & Ah, 2019).

2   MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Methods

The research method used is the library research method, namely collecting data or scientific papers related to the object of research. The study of this research uses a literature review in which the literature taken is in accordance with the subject matter and is analyzed more deeply so that conclusions and findings can be drawn from the research. This literature review is carried out on a number of literatures related to the research ideas in this paper, namely delinquent behavior and Albert Bandura's social learning theory. The literature taken from books, journal articles both national and international and other literature (Hendriarto et al., 2021). The type of writing used is a literature review that focuses on writing findings related to the topic of writing.

The literature approach has special characteristics that are the basis for developing this research, namely first, where this research is structured based on the data or text presented, not with data in the field then the researcher only gets sources that already exist in the library or ready-made data and data that has been used (Snyder, 2019). This literature research process is carried out by reviewing and analyzing a literature with relevant topics which are then continued (Wohlin et al., 2020).

Library research is carried out for three reasons, namely, first, the research problem under study can only be answered through library research and it is impossible to expect data from field research. Second, library research is needed as one of its own stages, namely preliminary research to understand more deeply the new symptoms that are developing in the field or in society. Third, library data remains reliable to answer research problems (Zed, 2014).

Data Source

The data sources that are the material for this research are in the form of exploring several journals, books, articles and other data sources that are considered relevant to the research. The data sources obtained in this study are books, journals and articles that have been selected. The data sources consist of 13 books and 27 journals related to Albert Bandura's Social Learning Theory.

Data Collection Technique

The data collection technique for this research is to find data about things related to the theme of this research. This is in the form of books, journals, articles and so on (Sugiyono, 2020).

Data Analysis Technique

The steps in literature research are (Sugiyono, 2020):
a) Collecting research materials, where the materials collected are information or empirical data sourced from books, journals, scientific research reports and other literature that supports the research theme.
b) Reading library materials, this activity aims to provide an explanation that this research is not a passive job. In reading research materials, readers must dig deeply into reading materials that allow them to find new ideas related to the research title.
c) Making research notes, where this activity can be said to be the most important stage. This is because in the end all the material that has been read must be drawn a conclusion in the form of a report.
d) Processing research notes, all materials that have been read will be analyzed to obtain a conclusion which will then be compiled in the form of a research report.

3   RESULTS

During this transition period, adolescents can also experience negative changes such as having feelings of insecurity, less able to socialize with the existing environment, and so on (Ambara, 2021). The basic assumption of social learning theory by Bandura says that the ability to behave and behave is flexible enough to be learned by humans. Bandura's social learning theory suggests that the environment is a strong stimulus in the learning process, so that humans can develop in an environment that provides positive support. Then Bandura's social learning theory says that environmental conditions influence a person's certain responses (Yanuardianto, 2019). While other experts define that

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social learning is that human behavior is largely based on the meaningful interactions of people with their environment. Then, although personality can change at any time, it has a basic unity that preserves it from change as a result of childhood experiences.

Social learning theory is the result of the learning process through imitation of the behavior of others (Edinyang, 2016) . Imitation behavior occurs because individuals obtain reinforcers to learn the behavior of others. Modeling is a type of learning of certain behaviors without someone having direct experience (Lesilolo, 2018). Based on social learning theory, it is concluded that juvenile delinquency committed by a person is obtained from observation of the environment which is then imitated based on the figures he learns. Imitation is a process of a person to imitate the behavior of other people or the media around him. The important thing to make someone imitate the behavior of others is where the individual finds a way to learn this behavior. Imitation carried out by someone who commits delinquency is known not only at the stage of imitating words but also imitating a certain action or behavior (Mattiro et al., 2022)

The imitation process involves the modeling of a figure that is imitated, a person usually imitates the closest figure during interaction. A child is said to have a greater tendency to imitate the behavior of those closest to him, such as parents, teachers or friends who often interact with him (Utami, 2020). The role of the environment, both family and society is very important in the development of children's behavior. Therefore, a positive environment is very important so that children can learn positive behavior (Fawaid et al., 2023). Delinquent behavior according to Bandura's social learning theory is mostly caused by individual responses to the environment and vice versa to behavioral production phenomena. In general, Bandura's social learning theory states that delinquent behavior is caused by the availability of behavioral models and repeats due to the reinforcement of the delinquent behavior he has done (Wenar & Kerig, 2005).

A study shows that the way a person behaves can be influenced by observations obtained indirectly by observing the actions of others. It concludes, something that someone observes or feels towards the way of behaving can affect the way the observer behaves (Hergenhahn & Olson, 2017). Albert Bandura's social learning theory states that learning occurs through observation learning and vicarious learning. Observation learning is children imitating the behavior of their teachers or parents in many values: discipline, honesty, commitment, responsibility, religiosity, hard work, democracy, and so on. Meanwhile, vicarious learning is imitating the behavior of other adolescents who get reinforcements (Santrock, 2014). Delinquent behavior will be dangerous if it lasts until they become adults because it has the potential to become antisocial, criminal, and even psychopathic behavior. Bandura's social learning theory states that delinquent behavior tends to persist because of the innate potential of personality in children related to the production of their behavior (Feist & Feist, 2014). Another analysis is that delinquent behavior appears as an active response of children in dealing with situations or reactions to their environment (Wenar & Kerig, 2005). Delinquent behavior is formed from children's observations of others, direct observation, positive and negative reinforcements, training, instructions and false beliefs (Feist & Feist, 2014).

The learning process will help a person to actualize their potential so that it can be done optimally. However, what a person learns is strongly influenced by what he learns and how he learns. This can lead to delinquent behavior in the form of physical violence (punches, attacks on objects / other people), verbal violence (saying harsh words, insulting, demanding others), anger (resentment) and hostility (suspicion and envy). Furthermore, the results found that imitation can take place only through observation of the model's behavior even though the observation is not carried out continuously. The study found the result that subjects who are shown delinquent behavior will act higher than subjects who are not shown delinquent actions. Delinquent actions imitated by the subject are physical and verbal (Yanuardianto, 2019). Learning will be able to make a person's behavior develop so that changes occur that are expected to be positive for that person in the future (Rufaedah, 2018).

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Delinquent behavior will increase or decrease depending on the reinforcement received. Delinquent behavior accompanied by positive reinforcers will increase delinquent behavior. Delinquent behavior accompanied by negative reinforcers can also increase delinquent behavior. In this case, delinquent behavior is carried out because a person is a victim of a painful stimulus such as being ridiculed or attacked by others and will retaliate (Krahe, 2001). Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that delinquent behavior carried out by individuals imitates a model in the social environment, in this case adolescents may be able to imitate the behavior of the models they see, most of which contain elements of violence. Individuals learn through direct observation, direct experience and the process of imitation. The learning process can be experienced by anyone, including children or adolescents. Therefore, the environment is asked to help provide examples or become good figure models for adolescents and direct them to be better and more positive in increasing their potential so that adolescents can avoid delinquent behavior(Thoyibah et al., 2019). In addition, the

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existence of regulations and attention from the government for delinquent behavior in adolescents can prevent or minimize delinquent behavior in adolescents (Choi, 2022).

4 DISCUSSIONS

Delinquent behavior by individuals imitates a model in the social environment, in this case adolescents may be able to imitate the behavior of the models they see, most of which contain elements of violence. Individuals learn through direct observation, direct experience and the process of imitation. This can lead to delinquent behavior in the form of physical violence (punches, attacks on objects / other people), verbal violence (saying harsh words, insulting, demanding others), anger (resentment) and hostility (suspicion and envy). This is also evidenced by Schunk's research which found the result that imitation can take effect only through observation of the model's behavior even though the observation is not carried out continuously. The study found that subjects who were shown delinquent behavior would act at a higher rate than subjects who were not shown delinquent actions. Delinquent actions imitated by the subject are physical and verbal. Albert Bandura's social learning theory is learning by observing and acting. The essence of observing is modeling, which includes observing correct activities, appropriately coding these events for presentation in memory, performing the actual performance of the behavior, and becoming sufficiently motivated. Learning by doing allows one to achieve new patterns of complex behavior through direct experience by thinking about and evaluating the consequences of the behavior. In brief, Albert Bandura is a figure in the social cognitive psychology school that examines it in the theories he built. Bandura's social learning theory briefly states that children learn from their environment, so that it is then produced in personal and behavioral dynamics.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Adolescence has an immature emotional condition so that it is easy to fall into doing things that are against the norms found in society and cause problems. This problem is often said to be delinquent behavior, where delinquent behavior has a negative impact on the teenager, family and society. The phenomenon of delinquent behavior is now growing which is very worrying in social life. It is important for adolescents to form a good personality so as not to lead to adolescent delinquent behavior. Social learning theory built by Albert Bandura states that children learn from their environment which is then triggered into their behavior. Environmental factors that have significant others observed by adolescents which are then indirectly observed and directly shown in their behavior are modeling dynamics in the learning process of delinquent behavior. Adolescent behavior forms a reciprocal relationship by three factors, namely, behavioral, environmental and personality factors. Adolescent delinquent behavior emerges, originating from the negative behavior around them so that mistakes occur and choose to imitate models that cause deviant behavior. The experiences that adolescents get from their environment will have a significant impact on their development, personality and behavior in the future. Adolescents as the nation's successor if they continue to engage in delinquent behavior will have a major impact if not addressed immediately. Therefore, adolescents must be able to choose a positive environment and figure to become a good successor to the nation.

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