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A case study of sexual harassment: an adolescent insecurity

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ABSTRACT

Association is very important to explore and find identity for adolescents, but socialization is also vulnerable to mental threats in the form of insecurity that interfere with the future of adolescents. With this research, it is hoped that it can overcome or at least minimize the impact of adolescent insecurity due to association, so that prospective youth of the nation's golden generation can avoid prolonged mental illness. This study was designed with the aim of explaining and answering the questions in the focus of the research above with an emphasis on knowing the magnitude of the influence of association on the emergence of insecurity in adolescents. Patterns of causes of insecurity in the association. With this study, researchers can find out in depth about the association with insecurity in adolescents.



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Introduction

Currently being discussed hotly about the golden generation in Indonesia. Indonesia will be 100 years of independence in 2045, and at the same time get a demographic bonus that year. According to the Vice President, Ma'ruf Amin, the demographic bonus is a condition in which the population of productive age, between 15-64 years, is greater than the total population of non-productive age or those aged under 15 years and over. 64 years. So that when Indonesia reaches the age of a century, Indonesia really has a golden generation that is of good quality and in accordance with expectations, of course Indonesia needs to prepare a prospective golden generation with good and correct patterns and ways. Therefore, the development and education of prospective golden generation needs to be considered at this time (Mubarak, 2021).

Talking about the golden generation, of course we don't forget teenagers as an important component in it. The correlation between youth and the golden generation can be imagined that today's youth will become mature adults in one century of Indonesia. Therefore, today's youth need to be properly shaped so that they can become the expected golden generation (Irfani, 2021). Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood, which includes all developments experienced in preparation for entering adulthood. These developmental changes include physical, psychological, and psychosocial aspects. Adolescence is a period of human development. Adolescence is a period of change or transition from childhood to adulthood which includes biological changes, psychological changes, and social changes (Sofia & Adiyanti, 2013).

The stage of adolescent development according to Erickson states that adolescents are at the stage of identity versus role ambiguity, namely adolescents want to highlight their identity but are still trapped by the blurring of the role of adolescents in their home environment (Sarwono, 2011: 42).). So basically, teenagers are still groping for their identity. Teenagers have not found and are still trying to find their identity. Early adolescents experience psychosocial development (Ma'rifah & Budiani, 2012). Psychosocial development is a process of searching for self-identity (Papalia, Olds, & Feldman, 2008). Erickson explained that this process is important for individuals for the process of self-knowledge (Feist & Feist, 2010). Gunarsa and Gunarsa (1981) explain that identity is the unification of principles, ways of life, and views that determine the next

way of life. This unity is the core that determines how one views oneself and others in the association (Gunarsa & Gunarsa, 1981).

Anna Freud (in Hurlock, 1985) suggests that during adolescence there is a developmental process including changes related to psychosexual development, and also changes in relationships with parents and their ideals, where the formation of ideals is a process of forming orientation. future. Social relations in adolescents play an important role, because it is at this time that adolescents begin to expand their association with their peers. To find their identity, teenagers usually join social groups that directly or indirectly affect their psychology and lifestyle. At the same time in this social group they can be helped to find their identity. Social environmental factors play an important role in the identity search process (Gunarsa & Gunarsa, 1981).

An environment that exemplifies positive actions for adolescents helps smooth the search for self-identity in adolescents (Gunarsa & Gunarsa, 1981). The social environment that has a negative impact on adolescents, hinders adolescents in the process of searching for identity (Gunarsa & Gunarsa, 1981). Hurlock (1985), said that adolescence is more outside the home with peers as a group. The influence of peers on attitudes, speech, interests, appearance and behavior is greater than the influence of family. Because of the great social influence for adolescents and adolescents who also do not have a strong footing on identity, adolescents will usually compare themselves with people in their association or circle of friends. Directly or indirectly, teenagers will imitate the style of society in their association. Association becomes a place to compare and imitate the youth.

The habit of comparing, of course, is not good for the mental health of teenagers. Because this habit of comparing makes teenagers always feel dissatisfied with themselves. Teenagers will continue to change themselves according to the people in their association. Teenagers make society in their association as a standard in all aspects, both physical and non-physical aspects. Perhaps, there is a sense of satisfaction when teenagers succeed in equating steps with people in their association. This also spurs the enthusiasm of teenagers to change and change according to the standards in their association. However, if this habit is fostered, it will certainly have a negative impact on the youth themselves. Constantly comparing yourself to others makes teens feel inferior and also think that they are the worst among people. Teenagers will always think that they still haven't met the standards they set for themselves. This bullying will continue until the teenager thinks mature and people's judgments about physical and non-physical standards are stopped.

Feelings of insecurity about oneself due to the judgment of others, the habit of comparing oneself with others, low self-esteem and other influences can have long-term negative effects for adolescents. This feeling of insecurity or commonly called insecurity can make teenagers experience mental stress which certainly affects their future. Insecurity can lead to self-harm or self-harm with violence, depression, or other mental problems or even death. Insecure or insecurity according to Asta (2019) means an emotional act when we judge ourselves as lower than others. Or it can be said more simply that insecurity is a feeling of insecurity that a person feels in his life due to various factors, such as feeling lacking, ashamed, guilty, or feeling unable to do something. When this feeling of insecurity overwhelms him, it will trigger feelings of insecurity towards himself.

So it can be said that if a teenager experiences insecurity or insecurity about himself, then the teenager can lose his confidence. He wasn't sure he could do anything. If continued, this loss of self-confidence makes mentally weak and low self-esteem. research subject for his future as Indonesia's golden generation. And can contribute information and knowledge that is useful for teenagers about how to be wise in relationships or associations so as not to hurt themselves mentally.

Methods

This study uses a qualitative research type. According to Yahya (1993) in terms of qualitative research, qualitative research is research conducted in natural settings in the field in the community, not in the laboratory, using natural methods (can be in the form of observation, interviews, thinking, reading and writing) in natural ways. . and the purpose of qualitative research is considered as an object that is placed as a source of information. This research also uses a case study approach. According to Agus Salim (2001:93) the case study approach is an approach to study, explain, or interpret a case in its natural context without any intervention from outside parties. By using a case study approach, this research will explore in-depth study of adolescent socialization in society with various patterns or types, and relate it to adolescent insecurity. The reason for choosing a qualitative research method is because this study tries to uncover the relationship between socialization and adolescent insecurity in society which may often be overlooked. In

addition, this method can provide complex details and explanations of abstract patterns about problems that cannot be expressed by quantitative methods. By using qualitative research and a case study approach, it means that researchers must really know the conditions in the field or the reality that exists in the community. So, the researcher used observation, interviews, and filling out questionnaires and documentation to collect the data needed for the study. After that the researcher can analyze the existing data and then conclude the research results in accordance with the validity of the existing data.

Results and Discussion

Research result

There were 4 respondents who took part in this study for the interview session and there were 40 people who filled out the questionnaire. The four subjects who participated in the interview were teenagers who met the subject criteria. Interviews were conducted simultaneously on January 24, 2020. Researchers went to NA and SN's houses to be interviewed directly. Then HP also came to conduct a direct interview. While IN and BA conducted interviews by telephone. Each respondent answered the questions asked by the researcher according to the experience of Insecurity and his friends in the community. NA said that she often felt inferior to the achievement factor at school. However, NA also revealed that there is a possibility that NA feels insecure because of her appearance. NA never felt inferior because of her friends in her own association. That's because of two things. Most often, when NA sees the achievements of her friends, while NA is also mentioned by her own friends, which makes her not confident. NA recounted when suddenly when a friend gathered came to her and mentioned about NA's appearance.

This made NA shocked and felt hurt and inferior to himself. According to NA, this is certainly not natural because according to him, friends should respect each other. When it comes to achievements, NA often compares her achievements with her closest friends. Without the intervention of his friends, NA only felt inferior to his achievements. NA doesn't feel insecure about her appearance unless someone mentions her as already mentioned. NA explained that when she felt inferior in the midst of her social life, NA tried to keep herself busy by playing with her smartphone and trying to show her friends that NA was fine. But when he gets home, NA will think about what makes him unable to stand it until he sheds tears. Furthermore, interviews were conducted with SN respondents. SN admits that he often feels inferior because according to SN there are many people who are more qualified than him. However, it does not rule out the possibility of other factors. SN once felt insecure because of family, friends, and strangers. However, SN also revealed that SN often feels inferior because of her friends. But when he gets home, NA will think about what makes him unable to stand it until he sheds tears.

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SN feels inferior to her own friends because SN compares herself to her friends. SN thinks why someone is as wise as his friend whereas SN is childish. In addition, SN also knows how extraordinary her best friend is in various fields because they are quite close. This, according to him, further triggers his insecurities because of friends. On the other hand, SN also revealed that it was not only her own factor that made her feel insecure because of her friends, but her friends who often interfered deliberately made fun of her physical appearance. According to him, it is unnatural and wrong because his friend should not be so easy to make fun of his own friend's physical form.

Regarding SN's achievements, he also admitted that he felt inferior if his friends' achievements were more prominent than him. SN immediately thought about whether his efforts to study were less active than his friends or whether his friends did tutoring so that SN who was diligent in studying could have lower achievements than his friends. . When SN feels not 'the same' with his friends, SN will try to equalize himself. SN even feels that SN does not become himself when he gathers with his friends in his association, because of an effort to identify himself. According to him, other people outside of his association often think of himself as the same as his associates, even though it is only an attempt to equate themselves. The next

respondent, HP, admitted that he had felt inferior, especially with his body. HP calls it 'first' because this happened when HP was still in the 8th grade of junior high school, whereas now HP has stepped on high school. HP most often experiences insecurities when hanging out with his first friends. HP felt that his friends in his association were physically and dressed better than he was. Plus, his friend was always nearby. This, according to him, adds to the insecurity experienced by HP. Plus, his friend was always nearby. This, according to him, adds to the insecurity experienced by HP. Plus, his friend was always nearby. This, according to him, adds to the insecurity experienced by HP.

HP also said that he had received ridicule from his friends regarding his physical appearance. This of course made him insecure. HP revealed that it might be because his friend thought their relationship was close so he was free to comment like that. However, according to HP, no matter how close the relationship with his friend if it is done every day will also make him hurt and not confident. In the past, HP often used friends in their association as a benchmark in appearance. And according to him, he also feels inferior because making friends in the community is normal, but one thing that needs to be understood is that God's creation is different, it cannot be defeated equally.

The fourth respondent is IN. IN admits that he often feels inferior because of his parents' physical form and work background. The reason is, many of his classmates have parents with jobs such as teachers, civil servants, and doctors. For that IN often feel less confident. IN acts normal in front of his friends when he is insecure but will think deeply about making him sad when he gets home. In addition to friends, according to IN, the family environment also affects the insecurity he experiences. For this reason, IN concluded that friends in the community have a role that makes them insecure. And he thought it was normal.

But on the other hand, IN also told about his friend who once looked down on him so that it hurt him and still remembers him to this day. This happened when IN had the honor of being elected as deputy chairman of the official organization that was fostered by the Social Service of the district where IN lived. This is a matter of pride for IN, but IN admits that his classmates underestimate his ability. IN's friend said the election of IN as vice chairman of the organization was very unfortunate, because his friend did not believe in IN's ability. Of course this makes IN feel insecure. According to IN, his friend's treatment was not normal and his friend tried to normalize it without thinking about the impact on IN. So according to IN, friends should understand each other so they can take care of each other's feelings so as not to make other friends feel inferior to themselves. Then proceed to the fifth respondent, namely BA. BA admitted that he felt inferior because of his friends in his association because according to him his friends were physically taller and thought more mature than himself. BA feels inferior to his friend because of his appearance.

Besides BA feeling inferior when he saw his own friends, BA also felt inferior because his friends in his association had mentioned his physique, make up, and behavior. BA revealed that feeling inferior because of his friends is normal and when BA feels inferior because of his friends, BA will try to find a way out of his attitude in the form of laughing out loud and the feeling of inferiority will soon disappear. According to BA, a good friend should not judge his own friend and force his friend to change into a self that is not suitable for his friend. Because it can make friends feel inferior. And with fellow friends we must respect each other. Furthermore, the researchers used the technique of distributing questionnaires to collect data. The questionnaire was distributed online on January 6, 2021. And the respondents who were the target of the researcher also filled in simultaneously on that date. With 40 respondents following the presentation of the results of filling out the questionnaire.

Factors causing insecurity in adolescents

In the first insecure factor, namely friends, there were 39 people who gave points, while for this factor there was 1 person who did not give points. Among other things, there are 2 people who give 1 point, there are 7 people who give 2 points, there are 15 people who give 3 points, there are 8 people who give 4 points, and there are 7 people who give 5 points. If the average respondent gives 3.3 points to friends as a factor causing insecurity.

The second factor causing insecurity is family, there are 37 people who give points, while 3 people who don't give points. Among other things, there were 12 people who gave 1 point, there were 11 people who gave 2 points, there were 6 people who gave 3 points, and there were 4 people who gave 4 and 5 points. If the average respondent gives 2,

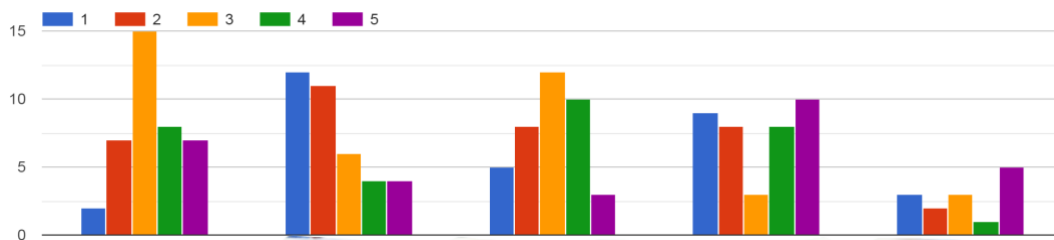


Figure 1. Diagram of The Causes of Insecure

Information

The first graph: The factor of friends in association

Second graph: Family factor

Third graph: Unknown factor

Fourth graph: Self factor

Fifth graph: other factors (if any)

The third factor causing insecurity is an unknown person, there are 38 people who give points, while there are 2 people who do not give points. Among other things, there are 5 people who give 1 point, there are 8 people who give 2 points, there are 12 people who give 3 points, there are 10 people who give 4 points, and there are 3 people who give 5 points. If the average respondent gives 2.9 points for the factor of an unknown person as the cause of their insecurity.

The fourth factor causing the insecurity comes from oneself, there are 38 people who give points, while there are 2 people who do not give points. Among other things, there were 9 people who gave 1 point, there were 8 people who gave 2 points, there were 3 people who gave 3 points, there were 8 people who gave 4 points, and there were 10 people who gave 5 points. If averaged, respondents give 3.1 points for the insecurity factor that arises from themselves.

The last factor is another factor that is optionally filled in according to the respondent's experience which is not listed in the factors provided by the researcher. Other factors mentioned according to the experiences of these respondents vary. Among others, regarding one's istiqomah in worship, neighbors, someone who is more potential, whether he knows it or not, and the success of others.

There were 14 people who gave points for this other factor, including by mentioning what the other factors were. Among other things, there are 3 people who give 1 point, there are 2 people who give 2 points, there are 3 people who give 3 points, there is 1 person who gives 4 points, and there are 5 people who give 5 points. So if the average respondent gives 3.2 points for the factor in question.

Feeling insecure because of friends in the association

The blue diagram shows the number of people who have experienced insecurity because of friends in their own association, as many as 38 people or 95% of the total number of respondents claimed to have experienced insecurity because of friends in their own association. While the part in the red diagram shows the number of respondents who have never experienced insecurity because of friends in their own association, as many as 2 people or 5% of the total number of respondents who claimed to have never experienced insecurity because of friends in association. their own association.

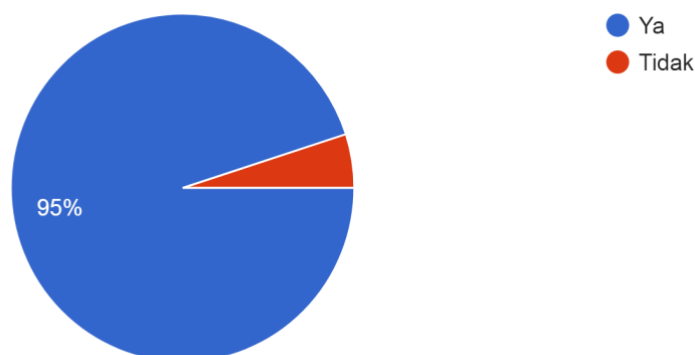


Figure 2. Diagram of Insecurity Due to Friends Hanging

Patterns of causes of adolescent insecurity due to friends in the association

In the first graph which states that the respondent feels inferior because the respondent's friend mentions shortcomings or sensitive things about the respondent, it can be seen that there are 18 who answered agree and 22 who answered disagree. Whereas in the second statement which states that the respondent feels insecure when the respondent sees his friend having things that the respondent does not have, there are 34 people who answer agree and 6 people who answer disagree.



Figure 3. Diagram of the Causes of Insecure

A form of insecurity because friends are in their own association

In the first graph there are 38 people who gave points, while there are 2 people who did not give points. Among them were 3 people who gave 1 point, 6 people who gave 2 points, 10 people who gave 3 points, 8 people who gave 4 points, and 11 people who gave 5 points. If the average respondent gives 3.5 points for the form of activity when they feel inferior to their friends in their own association in the form of consciously or unconsciously comparing themselves with friends in their association (whatever).

In the second graph there are 39 people who give points while there is 1 person who does not give points. Among other things, there were 16 people who gave 1 point, there were 9 people who gave 2 points, there were 7 people who gave 3 points, and there were 3 people who gave 4 points, and there were 4 people who gave 5 points. . If the average respondent gives 2.2 points for the form of activity when insecure with friends in their own association in the form of feelings of insecurity or discomfort when in the midst of their association.

In the third graph there are 37 people who give points while there are 3 people who do not give points. Among others, 5 people who gave 1 point, 12 people who gave 2 points, 8 people who gave 3 points, and 6 people who gave 4 points and 5 points. If the average respondent gives 2.9 points for the form of activity when they feel inferior to their friends in their own association, in the form of looking down on themselves when compared to friends in their association.

In the fourth chart there are 38 people who gave points while 2 people who did not give points. Among other things, 13 people gave 1 point, 10 people gave 2 points, 11 people gave 3 points, and 2 gave 4 and 5 points. If the average respondent gives 2.2 points for the form of activities when feeling inferior with friends in their own association, in the form of wanting to always get praise from friends in their association so as not to feel inferior.

In the fifth graph there are 39 people who give points while 1 person who does not give points. Among other things, there were 18 people who gave 1 point, there were 7 people who gave 2 points, there were 8 people who gave 3 points, there were 2 people who gave 4 points, and there were 4 people who gave 5 points. If the average respondent gives 2.2 points for the form of activity when insecure with friends in their own association, they are lazy to interact and limit communication with friends in their association.

The sixth graph, there are 24 people who give points and explain what is meant by other activities that the researcher has not included in the answer choices. The forms of activity intended include feeling sad and looking for other activities. There are 4 people who give 1 point, there are 6 people who give 2 points, there are 8 people who give 3 points, there is 1 person who gives 4 points, and there are 5 people who give 5 points. On average, respondents give 2.7 points for other things they do when they feel insecure because of friends in their own association.

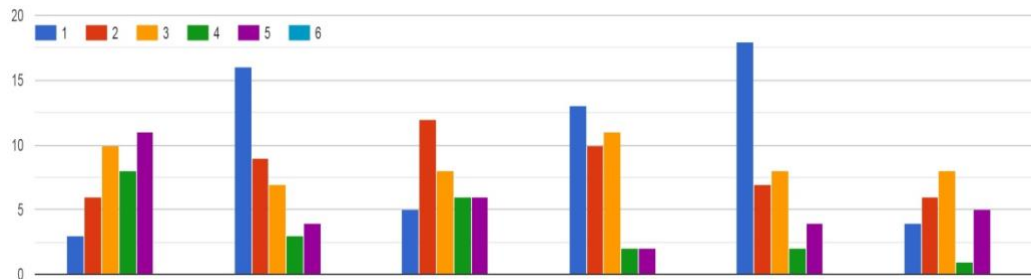


Figure 4. Diagram of Insecurity Due to Friends

Information

- The first graph: Consciously or unconsciously comparing himself with his friends in his association (in any case)
- The second graph: Feeling insecure when in the midst of his association (whatever the reason)
- The third graph: Underestimates himself when compared to his friends in his association
- The fourth graph: Always wants to get praise from friends in his association so that he doesn't feel inferior
- Fifth graph: Lazy to interact with friends on association by limiting communication
- Sixth graph: Other things done (if any)

The magnitude of the influence of association on the emergence of insecurity in adolescents

In accordance with the results of filling out the number one questionnaire about the factors that cause insecurity in adolescents, the biggest factor causing insecurity in adolescents is friends. Friends here in a broad sense which does not only include close friends or friends. This can be seen from the average of six factors where the average point on the graph of the first set is that friends have the highest average compared to family, strangers, oneself, or other optional factors. Factors that make teenagers feel inferior, namely friends have an average of 3.2 points, family 2.4 points, unknown people 2.9 points, self-factor 3.1 points, and the last factor is another factor. has 3.2 points.

The results of research questionnaire number 2 also need to be considered. The diagram shows the percentage of respondents who have experienced insecurity because their friends in the association are greater than respondents who have never experienced it. The percentage difference is drastically higher for respondents who claim to have experienced insecurity because of their friends, namely the percentage who have experienced 95% and those who have never experienced 5%.

So that friends in the association have a greater influence than other factors that cause adolescents to feel insecure about themselves. This can also be seen from the experience of respondents in the interview session. It can be seen that the five respondents have experienced insecurity caused by friends in the respondent's association both in terms of physical, appearance, achievement, attitude, and family background.

Patterns of Causes of Teenage Insecurity Due to Having Sex

In accordance with the results of filling out questionnaire number 3 regarding the pattern of causes of insecurity experienced by adolescents due to making friends in association. In the choice of the questionnaire, the researcher gave two options, namely feeling inferior because friends mentioned shortcomings or sensitive things about the respondent and the second option, namely respondents feeling inferior because they saw friends in their association who had more things in any context than the respondent.

And those who get the most agreeable statements are the second choice, namely respondents who feel inferior to their friends in their association because according to respondents their friends in their association have more things that respondents do not have. By obtaining agreeable answers from 34 respondents, the difference is very significant with the first option which received agreeable answers from 18 respondents. This can also be seen from the respondents in the interview session. The five respondents also claimed to have experienced insecurity because their friends in their association with this pattern caused respondents to see something more than their friends and then compare it with themselves.

Forms of Adolescent Vulnerability Due to Sex

In accordance with the results of filling out questionnaire number 4 regarding the form of adolescent insecurity due to association, respondents mostly compare themselves with their social friends regarding everything, whether consciously or not, as a form of insecurity committed by respondents because of friends in the association. In the form of insecurity experienced by teenagers because of friends in their association,

the first option gets the highest point, namely 3.5 points, then the second option gets an average of 2.2 points, the third gets 2.9 points, the fourth option gets 2.2 points. and the fifth option, and finally the sixth option has 2.7 points. With the results of this study, it is proven that teenagers who are looking for their identity need a benchmark to find it that suits the respondent who always compares himself with his friends in his association on any matter which further makes the respondent feel inferior.

Teenager

Definition of Teen

According to King (2012) adolescence is a development which is a transition period from children to adults. This period begins around the age of 12 and ends at the age of 18 to 21. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, adolescence means starting to grow up, not being children anymore. The term teenager comes from the Latin word *adolscere* which means to grow or grow into an adult (Hurlock, 2002: 206). Adolescence is also a critical period because adolescents experience various biological and psychological changes in the process of finding a new identity to solve life's problems (Santrock, 2003). Adolescence involves biological, cognitive, and socioemotional changes (Santrock, 2003).

This period is considered a period of "storm & stress", frustration and suffering, crisis of conflict and adjustment, dreams and daydreams about love, and feelings of alienation from adult socio-cultural life (Gunarsa & Singgih, 2003). According to Abu Ahmadi and Munawar Sholeh (2004), the age limit for adolescents used by experts is between 12-21 years. Adolescence is divided into three stages, namely: (1) early teens, 12-15 years old, (2) middle teens, 15-18 years old, (3) Late teens, 18-21 years old.

The differences in the characteristics of the three periods above include: (1) at the beginning of prepubertal adolescence (negative period): children often feel confused, anxious, afraid, restless, dark hearted, indecisive, doubtful, worried, sad, low self-esteem, feeling unable to carry out tasks, and so on. do not know the cause of the things that cause anxiety in their hearts, (2) in mid-adolescence/puberty: children easily want or crave something and seek something. But what exactly "something" he hoped for and sought, he himself did not know. Children easily feel lonely and feel unable to understand and not be understood, (3) During adolescence: the child has begun to feel stable. He came to know me, and wanted to live with courage. He begins to understand the direction of his life and realizes his purpose in life. He has a certain stance based on a clear pattern of life.

Adolescent Developmental Tasks

Havighurst mentions developmental tasks for adolescents, including: achieving more mature social relationships with their peers, both with friends of the same sex and the opposite sex, being able to carry out social roles according to their respective genders, accepting physical and social reality. use it effectively with a feeling of satisfaction, achieve emotional freedom from parents or other adults by freeing oneself from dependence, achieve economic freedom, choose and prepare a job or position according to their talents and abilities, prepare for marriage and domestic life, develop intellectual skills and concepts needed for the needs of social life, showing socially responsible behavior, and obtaining a number of norms as guidelines for acting and as living guidelines (Yudhawati, 2011).

Characteristics of Youth

Like all important periods during the life span, adolescence has certain characteristics that distinguish it from the periods before and after it. These characteristics will be briefly described below (Hurlock, 1980:207): (1) adolescence is an important time, all periods in the life span are important, but the degree of importance varies. Some periods are more important than others, because of their direct impact on attitudes and behavior, (2) adolescence as a transition period, transition does not mean a break or change from what has happened before, but rather a transition from one stage of development to the next. This means that what happened before will leave a mark on what is happening now and in the future. In each transition period, the status of the individual is unclear and there are doubts about the role played, (3) adolescence is a time of change, the rate of change in attitudes and behavior during adolescence parallels the rate of physical change. During early adolescence, when physical changes occur rapidly, changes in behavior and attitudes are also rapid. If physical changes decrease, then changes in attitudes and behavior also decrease, (4) adolescence as a problematic age, each period has its own problems, but the problem of adolescents is often a problem that is difficult for both boys and girls to overcome. Because of their inability to solve problems on their own in the way they believe in, many teens find that solutions don't always work out the way they expect, (5) so, adolescence is a time of self-discovery, in the early years of adolescence, adjustment to the group is still important for boys and girls. Gradually they begin to crave identity and are no longer content with being the same as their friends in every way, as before, (6) adolescence is an age that creates fear, cultural stereotypes

assume that adolescents are children who are untidy, untrustworthy and prone to destructive behavior, causing adults who have to guide and supervise the lives of young adolescents to be afraid of responsibility and unsympathetic to normal adolescent behavior, (7) adolescence as an unrealistic period, adolescents tend to see life through the pink mirror, they see themselves and others as they want them to be and not as they really are, especially when it comes to ideals. This unrealistic ideal is not only for himself but also for his family and friends, (8) adolescence as the threshold of adulthood, as legal adulthood draws near, young people become anxious to abandon stereotypes about a teenager and give the impression that they are almost an adult. Dressing and acting like an adult is not enough. Therefore, adolescents begin to focus on behaviors related to adult status.

Unity (Circle of Friendship)

Association in the Big Indonesian Dictionary comes from a slang word which means living with friends or making friends. Association is the way a person interacts with his environment. Humans are social creatures who have a tendency to live together. They cannot live alone without the help of others. According to Abdullah Idi (2011:83) association is direct contact between one individual and another. The daily interactions that individuals do with each other are sometimes at the level of age, knowledge, experience, and so on. This daily association can occur between individuals with groups or groups with groups.

Adolescence is a period full of socialization. Teenagers usually prefer promiscuity with peers, because peers can be used as close friends and friends to vent (bulk). Although parents can be used as friends to talk to, teenagers prefer to tell stories and hang out with their friends, so teenagers must be more careful in choosing friends (Putera, 2008). From the theory above, it can be concluded that teenagers need a social circle or it can be said as a circle of friends to fulfill their needs as social beings. Teenagers can not be separated from the association, especially friends or friends.

Insecurity or insecurity

Insecure or insecurity according to Asta (2019) means an emotional act when we judge ourselves as lower than others. Or it can be said more simply that insecurity is a feeling of insecurity that a person feels in his life due to various factors, such as feeling lacking, ashamed, guilty, or feeling unable to do something. When this feeling of insecurity overwhelms him, it will trigger feelings of insecurity towards himself.

According to Ade Chandra (2020), another result of this feeling of insecurity is that a person can become afraid to interact with other people. This may be due to their weight, different skin color, and other physical differences or any differences that cause a person to feel insecure and thus feel unsafe to interact. They will think about whether they will be accepted in that environment, or what if they will not be accepted in that environment, and all the other negative thoughts. They will judge themselves low and not confident.

According to Ade Chandra (2020), the following are signs that someone is feeling insecure: (1) don't want to get out of your comfort zone, Many people who don't want to get out of their comfort zone are usually the result of unpleasant past experiences such as disappointment, betrayal, and other bad feelings. These various kinds of fear will indirectly hinder you from being able to develop for the better, (2) likes to compare myself to others, keep in mind that everyone has their own time in life be it success, marriage, having children, and so on. One person to another out there may have different developmental processes as well. Comparing something with others and inhibiting yourself from developing is a sign that should be abandoned as soon as possible, (3) looking down on yourself, this is natural for every human being, it could be because of bad experiences in the past that made a person not confident or confident. If you are in a phase like this, try to learn to understand yourself so that you can respect yourself more, (4) must get praise and recognition from others, one of the characteristics of someone who feels inferior is that they tend to feel inferior to themselves so they need to get praise and recognition from others. An example that we may often encounter is people who always pay attention to the number of likes and followers on social media, they will really need this number to be able to further increase their confidence, that is one sign of insecurity within them, (5) avoid interaction with the surrounding environment, when a person feels insecure, they tend to avoid interacting with someone, especially when the interaction contains various achievements and accomplishments that their peers talk about. Immediately he will feel even more down when he hears it, whereas when he can respond well and not feel intimidated, he can actually get new insights from his friend's point of view and maybe he will be motivated to continue to want to grow.

Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. This transition period occurs in all aspects, biological and psychological. This period is also a crucial period because humans begin to look for identity and identity. To find identity and at the same time fulfill the need that humans are social creatures, teenagers join associations or friendship circles. Because they don't have a foothold or benchmark, teenagers

are still hesitant in finding their identity. So many teenagers who make association as a benchmark in all things. For example, A is part of a circle of friends whose members are fashionable teenagers who always follow trends. So that directly or indirectly will influence A, who previously did not know his identity, to think that he must also be a fashionable teenager to be like his friends in his association. This will keep repeating as long as A still hasn't changed his friendship mindset or left the social circle. A will continue to try to equate and compare himself with the people in his association.

Maybe if this self-comparison activity involves achievement and worship, it will become a competition event that has positive values. However, if this comparison event continues in a negative direction, such as a comparison of the physical and economic aspects of the family which is basically irreversible, then the path is misguided. This route to self-discovery takes a 180-degree turn into a path to a prolonged mental breakdown. Adolescents who feel unable to equate themselves with the standards they set themselves in their association will feel inferior and eventually lose their confidence. This can be fatal for teenagers. Moreover, if the association is toxic, the higher the level of insecurity of the teenager. So that the association or circle of friends has an influence in the formation of insecurity in adolescents. How big this influence will be investigated by researchers. Then, the circle of friends in the lives of adolescents can be the cause of the emergence of insecurity in adolescents with various patterns that will be examined by researchers in this study. By knowing the pattern of causes and the magnitude of the influence of association on insecurity, it is hoped that it can prevent or minimize adolescents from insecurity due to association. Based on the description above, the framework of thinking in this study can be described as follows:

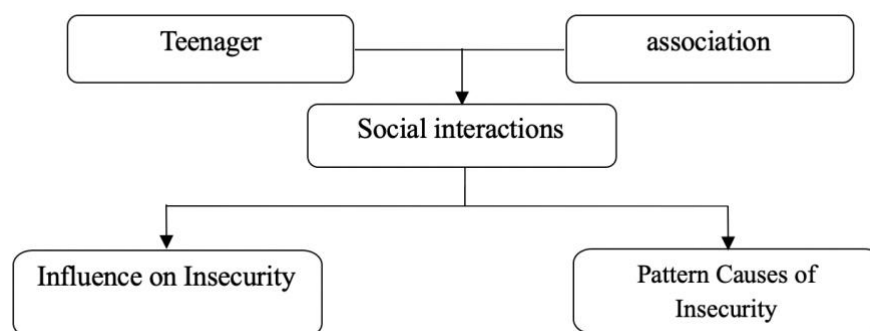


Figure 5. Skeleton

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the problem formulation from the results of the discussion about adolescent insecurity and association, it can be concluded that friends in the association have a great influence on adolescent insecurity. The friend factor as the cause of adolescent insecurity is the biggest factor when compared to family, strangers, and oneself. Teenagers feel insecure in their relationships because they think that their friends have more that teens don't have. When they feel inferior to their friends in their association, adolescents compare themselves with friends in their association about something, whether they realize it or not.

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