THE DECLINE OF PUBLIC ORDER: BEHAVIORAL DYSFUNCTION AND SITUATIONAL DISORDER

Erik Saut H Hutahaean[1], Yuarini Wahyu Pertiwi[2], Landia Mega Nuswantyas[3]

[1,2,3] Fakultas Psikologi, University of Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya

Abstract.   Behavioral dysfunction is a term to define all forms of negative and counterproductive behavior. Every crimes, small or large scale, which is committed traditionally or in a modern way is dysfunctional behavior. Dysfunctional behavior occurs anywhere with the naked eye in real world or in cyberspace (through software / malwares). This is certainly worrying and unsettling because it has the potential to disrupt people in their activities. This study was conducted to examine the role of behavioral dysfunction in situational disorders through literature review and documentation data, with the hope of being able to confirm that behavioral dysfunction can disrupt public order. In addition, widespread behavioral dysfunction can reduce quality of life, morale and dignity. Widespread behavioral dysfunction will likely reduce the quality of life, morale and dignity, which in turn causes humans to become unproductive to take shortcuts to satisfied their personal interests. Behavioral dysfunction tends to be difficult to treat with a partial approach, therefore, it requires a structured and functional approach going forward. There are two approaches, where the structured approach seeks to systematically change behavior while the functional approach seeks to provide behavioral functions to foster a skilled and productive society

Keyword: behavioral dysfunction, disorder, decline of order

Introduction

For those people who seek peace and security, order is very important. What is meant is those who actively work and earn a living by working or through business and get happiness (Lestari 2018), such as a story told to the Javanese people about an area that is orderly, peaceful and comfortable, productive and prosperous. The socio-economic life of the community can improve when the system of life is orderly and safe

Creating a life order is not an easy task because there is a gap between the prosperous and those who are not. This social gap is a serious threat to the security of human life (Anggoro, 2003). The scarcity of job opportunities is often associated with Human Resources issues. In other words, most of people are not ready to face the job competition. It is particularly true in developing countries.

Disparity can almost always be found in all developing countries. These countries face problems such as social gap, unfair treatment and uncompetitive human resources. Today's world of work requires human resources with superior competence because they will be accustomed to facing increasingly strong business competition (Setyaningsih, 2015). Individual who does not have the competence and quality of education that is not appropriate (formal and non-formal) will find it difficult to compete with others. This condition occurs in the current millennial era (the period that makes everyone connected in virtual communication networks). in facing business competition requires competence and ability to call for modernity. Instead of competition, people are caught in hyper- competition (Haryono, 2008). While many of people has made it as an alternative for being productive, there are still many people who are excluded, left behind because technology is becoming increasingly sophisticated.

There are many consequences if got eliminated. One of them is the emergence of a number of crimes that develop easily and widely. Many have committed crimes using cyberspace, which is known as cybercrime. Because cyberspace can "attack" directly on humans, human will be disturbed and eventually become uncomfortable and the virtual world itself becomes unsafe (Subagyo, 2018). This is quite worrying because transactions through cyberspace are starting to become the main route for carrying out various activities of daily life (quickly connected to a global network). The increase in cyber crime from year to year is an indication of the seriousness of the cyber crime problem, as if real world crime was not enough.

Threats in the real world or cyberspace will certainly be a nuisance. If left unchecked, the conditions will become even more complicated, and innocent people may get trapped and drifted into criminals. This research aims to community morality and the law will become increasingly difficult to enforce. The scope of this study is limited to the review to find out the cause of order. This study aims to analyze the things that can cause disorder in society, where the study was conducted based on the approach to morality of behavior.

Theoretical Approach

a. Ethical theory
This theory is based on the narrative about ethics and morality of human Behavior. It explains the development of ethics and morality (Frankena, Sahakian in
Abdusalam, 2014) that are always associated with human Behaviors. There are 4 Behavior configurations:
1. Good Behavior that leads to positive effects
2. Bad Behavior that leads to negative effects
3. Bad Behavior that leads to positive effects
4. Good Behavior that leads to negative effects
and then these four configurations serve as the basis for
classifying human action, which is in this case is productive and counterproductive Behaviors. Productive refers to actions that benefits the environment because they bring goodness (productive). Organizational culture and climate have emerged as part of the discussion on factors that influence to what extent organizational unit display producti ve and counterproductive Behaviors, although there has been yet theoretical synthesis of the relationship between culture, climate, and such aggregate Behavior. Behaviors are considered counterproductive if they are bad or bring negative effects on the environment, or productive Behaviors that bring negative effects to the environment (Ehrhart and Raver, 2004).

b. Morality Theory
Referring to the concept of moral as utility, morality can be seen through the impact it causes, welfare or tribulation. Morality can also be interpreted as a practice of right or wrong principles based on rules (Verbeek, 2006). Morality is also defined as the highest quality of human behavior (Plato's philosophy of morality, in Abdussalam, 2014) and understanding of morality can be done
through the following two things:

1. Moral as a certainty about the ability to see right and wrong and understand good deeds and bad ones.
2. Moral describes Behavior that is consistent with ethics, so that something that is opposite or wrong will be considered as an evil deed.

c. Order Theory
Theory of Order is related to the power and social control possessed by law enforcement officials. Power comes from authority and is a tool to uphold public order and comfort. Social control refers to the authority that functions as a controller of the situations and conditions involved in disturbance. Law enforcers will use their authority to create order (Fernandez, 2008).
Where regularity means the efforts made by individuals to achieve and obtain prosperity (Nawawi, 2008) All these efforts are carried out regularly, and also in accordance with and in accordance with applicable laws. When all individuals are organized, obedient and obedient, they can be called functional individuals, but on the contrary, their actions or behaviors will be considered dysfunctional (not functioning properly).

Methods

This study was conducted by involving theoretical analogy approach, theoretical reasoning activities and ways of thinking based on the theories and realities of society. Events in question are events that are in the midst of society, where phenomena are explained using logical theoretical analysis (analogically). Furthermore, the analysis continues by analyzing the phenomenon to look for causes based on existing facts (causes that occur). In many previous studies, the analogy process is known as the causal analogy.

Results and Discussion

In Indonesia, discipline is implemented with a tendency to refer to the philosophy of order, peace, and karta raharja. An orderly life in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations, where people are free to earn a living to achieve a prosperous life. Some actions can interfere with well-being. Even some people who prosper as professional criminals (Bawengan, 1991).

safety which is expressed from negative events is a measure of order in society (Pusat Statistik, 2019). An example is the number of crimes committed (total crimes) and the high risk of becoming a crime victim (crime rate) in every 100,000 population. Both are used as a basis for determining the safety of an environment (based on statistical assumptions). This has a wide impact on various fields, one of which is economic activity (individual, organizational, and national). Based on the 2019 Criminal

Statistics data, from 2017 to 2018, most of the victims of crime were adults and men, and most of the victims were of productive or working age. In addition, it increased in 2018, from 92.89% (1.08% population) in 2017 to 93.43 (1.11% population). These data illustrate that there is a disturbance in the productive groups of society that leads to disorder. these conditions can interfere with productivity, and hinder activities in order to achieve welfare. Productivity can be defined as a process to get positive things through positive ways (Demerouti, Bakker, Halbesleben 2015).

The reality is there are abundant amount of people at productive age that are not productive and have no source of income for their welfare. High rate of joblessness indicates that many peoples are knocked out of competition. The working age itself is defined as those aged 15 to 49 (Nurjana, 2015). Citing the MAPPI study in reporting, the majority of criminals in Jakarta are men of productive age, and it is reinforced that most of the perpetrators are not highly educated (Putera, 2017).

Many people become passive and demand that the government provide jobs, even though on the other hand they have little or no competence to carry out the work. Anyone who does not have the competence and eligibility according to the law cannot be part of it, especially when it comes to earning a living. Incompetent people will have a hard time making a living. Instead of trying, they choose to be unproductive, enjoying situations of unemployment and income. Most of them have gadgets of any kind which are mostly used for consumerism activities. They blame the situation for being unproductive.

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Some people even go as far as to take shortcuts to make a living. They are morally incompetent (Abdussalam, 2014). Examples are people who misuse their knowledge to commit crimes in cyberspace such as threatening attacks (fear - mongering and blackmail), child pornography (instigated by sexual predators), cyber theft (stealing money, goods or other things cyber), cyber fraud (internet fraud), and cyber gambling (online gambling). They do earn money, but their methods are illegal and causing unrest in the community. Their income is counterproductive. The social environment becomes uncontrollable and the authorities find it difficult to create social order (Fernandez 2008).

there is one theory that can define regularity, namely the theory of legislation. This theory argues that security is a text that contains all the provisions that must be followed and implemented by the community. This is the reason why the text on security must be contained in the rule of law. In the text of the law the rights and obligations of all people are stipulated, which if obeyed and carried out, order will be created. Conversely, There are people who do various methods (even though they are illegal), especially those who expect an instant process to gain wealth and wealth (Nawawi, 2006). Such patterns are no longer limited to the real world because they have penetrated the virtual world

As reported by CNN in 2019, until August, there are up to 3000 reports of cybercrime. The number clearly indicates that the threat of cyber crime is real. It certainly causes unrest among internet users. Their rights to life in cyberspace are threatened, deprived and harassed by people who use immoral competence. Their Behaviors and activities are defined by law violation and harming others. Perpetrators of common criminal and cybercrime cases are mostly people of productive age. At that age, they should carry out positive activities that benefit themselves, their families and other parties. These activities include working in companies, trading and creating something in creative industries (reflecting current condition).

Great and wonderful humans are those whose conducts benefit others and themselves. Skinner's theory can perfectly account for Behavior formula. The brief nature of this theory illustrates that Behaviors are the product of individual's function in society. Adverse functions are considered bad Behavior and functions that are not in accordance with the norms are inherent in people who cannot place themselves in the environment (including the demands within). Distinguishing productive and counterproductive citizens can be done through the aggregation of displayed Behavior, prevailing norms, and the level of unit Behavior (Ehrhart and Raver, 2014). Productive people will display positive Behaviors that contribute to the establishment of work culture and climate.

Conclusions and Suggestions

Rampant crimes and increasing reports of cybercrimes indicate a very serious problem related to the disruption of human order. Actions involving immoral competence are the reflection of counterproductive Behaviors. If left unchecked, it poses serious threat to the society and could potentially trap productive individuals in its web, turning them into criminals. Consequently, morality will decline and laws become increasingly difficult to enforce. This threatens public order. Controlling Behavioral dysfunction needs to be done in a structured and planned manner through a real program that provides morally competent and functional input to the community.

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