

Relationship Between Parenting Patterns with Juvenile Delinquency

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ABSTRACT

Parenting is the effort to nurture, care, guide, nurture and educate children from childhood to adulthood. Factors that influence parenting style are influenced by parental education, environment, ethnicity, marital status, occupation, number of children. Wrong pattern of foster can form a negative self-character so that adolescents tend to commit juvenile delinquency such as free sex, drinking and smoking. This study aims to determine the relationship between parenting style and juvenile delinquency behavior in Kersan hamlet, Jatisobo village. The type and design in this study is descriptive with a population of 20 respondents. Sampling technique with total sampling method, data collection using a questionnaire. The analysis in this study used univariate and bivariate. The results of the Spearman Rank test showed p value of 0.000 a ≤ 0.05, so it was stated that there was a relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquency behavior. The wrong parenting style can have a negative impact on the occurrence of juvenile delinquency so that the role of parents in shaping adolescent personality greatly affects it.

Keywords: parental parenting, juvenile delinquency

I. INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, the level of juvenile delinquency has recently exceeded the limit and

began to bother parents. Many teenagers, who are still in school, begin to engage in delinquency. One of the factors that influence juvenile delinquency behavior is the participation of the family (Tridhonanto, 2014).

Kartono (2016), explains that juvenile delinquency is evil behavior or crime/delinquency of young people; is a symptom of illness (pathological) socially, so that they develop a form of deviant behavior.

Parenting is an overall interaction between parents and children where parents encourage children by changing the behavior, knowledge, and values that are considered the most appropriate for parents so that children can be independent, grow and develop healthily and optimally. have self-confidence, are curious, friendly, and oriented to success (Tridhonanto, 2014).

Based on the background described, the researchers are interested in conducting research on the relationship between parenting and juvenile delinquency behavior. With a good relationship between parents and adolescents, the absence of problems that arise in the family will reduce the occurrence of juvenile delinquency, by providing counseling that is done it is hoped that the parenting styles of parents in educating

children in their teens will increase, and the juvenile delinquency rate will decrease.

II. METHODS

The research design used was a cross sectional study approach by examining the relationship between parenting style and juvenile delinquency behavior. Cross sectional study is a research design by measuring or observing at the time of observation (at the same time (one time) between the independent and dependent variables). The reason for using this design is because this study was conducted to find the relationship between parenting styles (independent variable) and juvenile delinquency (dependent variable). (Notoatmodjo, 2008).

The sampling technique in this study using total sampling. Total sampling is a sampling technique where the number of samples is the same as the population. (Sugiyono, 2015).

In this study, the independent variable (parenting style), with the dependent variable (juvenile delinquency) in categorical form, the statistical test used is the Spearman Rank test. Bivariate analysis was carried out with the help of computerization.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Age

Table 1. Youth Frequency Distribution Results by Age in Hamlet Kersan, Jatisobo Village

AGE	Frequency (n)	Perzentation (%)
13 years old	5	25,0%
14 years old	3	15,0%
15 years old	3	15,0%
16 years old	6	30,0%
17 years old	3	15,0%
TOTAL	20	100,0%

Based on the highest age is adolescents aged 16 years, amounting to 30.0%. Early adolescence is a transitional period, where the age ranges from 13-16 years or what is commonly referred to as age dozens of unpleasant ones, where there are changes in him both physically, psychologically, and socially (Hurlock, 2011)

2. Gender

Table 1. The Result of the Frequency Distribution by Gender in Hamlet Kersan, Jatisobo Village

Gender	Frequency (n)	Perzentation (%)
Male	10	50,0%
Female	10	50,0%
TOTAL	20	100,0%

The results of the frequency distribution of adolescents based on gender with male gender were 50.0%, female gender was 50.0%. Both male and female do the same level of juvenile delinquency that is because girls mingle too often with boys and often go out at night with boys.

3. Parent Education

Table 3. The Results of the Frequency Distribution of Adolescents Based on their Parents' Recent Education in Hamlet Kersan, Jatisobo Village

Parent Education	Frequency (n)	Perzentation (%)
No School	6	30,0%
Junior High	1	5,0%
School/MTs		
High School/MA	10	50,0%
Academy/PT	3	15,0%
TOTAL	20	100,0%

The results of the frequency distribution of adolescents based on the latest parent's education obtained the latest parent's education is SMA / MA as much as 50.0%, No School as much as 30.0%, Academy/PT as much as 15.0%, SMP / MTs as much as 5.0%. Education is needed to get information.

The higher the education level of a person, the longer he has been following the learning process, so that the information possessed by the individual reaches a broad level of knowledge. This is also influenced by the competency indicators that have been achieved by individuals according to their educational level. So that it can influence a person's mindset to -increase the ability to make decisions and solve problems (Walsh & Edward, 2006)

4. Environment

Table 4. The Results of the Frequency Distribution of Adolescents Based on the Environment Around the House in the Hamlet of Kersan, Jatisobo Village

ENVIRONMENT	Frequency (n)	Perzentation (%)
Drinking Alcohol	2	10,0%
Smoker	8	40,0%
Having Sexs	1	5,0%
Student	4	20,0%
Hang Out	5	25,0%
TOTAL	20	100,0%

The results of the frequency distribution of adolescents based on the environment around the house obtained the highest smoking environment as much as 40.0%,

hanging out as much as 25.0%, students as much as 20.0%, drinking alcohol as much as 20.0%, free sex as much as 5.0%.

Can participate in bring up juvenile delinquency. A society with a high crime rate allows adolescents to observe various models who engage in criminal activity and obtain results or rewards for their criminal activity. (Turner & Helms, 1995).

5. Tribe

Table 5. The Results of the Frequency Distribution of Adolescents Based on Parents' Cultural Tribe in Dukuh Kersan, Jatisobo Village.

TRIBE	Frequency (n)	Perzentation (%)
Java	18	90,0%
Betawi	2	10,0%
TOTAL	20	100,0%

The results of the frequency distribution of adolescents based on the cultural ethnicity of the parents were the highest in Sukujawa at 90.0%, the Betawis at 10.0%. For a human being, the nuclear family is the place of his first socialization, which is woven through love and parenting. In every culture, of course, you will find parenting styles in different families.

Just as in culture, starting from the family, there is a procedure for educating a person, namely character education, moral and ethical formation, all of which are proven in the philosophy of life of the community. Therefore, the nuclear family for society is the most important family unit (Geertz, 2007).

6. Parents' Marital Status

Table 6. Results of the Frequency Distribution of Adolescents Based on the Marital Status of Parents in Dukuh Kersan, Jatisobo Village.

Parent's Marital Status	Frequency (n)	Perzentation (%)
There is a Partner	18	90,0%
No Partner	2	10,0%
TOTAL	20	100,0%

The results of the frequency distribution of adolescents based on the marital status of the parents, the highest was a partner or was still intact. The parents of the father and mother were still alive 90.0%, there was no partner or divorced as much as 10.0%.

The messy family condition is a reflection. There is a disharmony between individuals (husband and wife, or parents of children) in a household institution, a husband and wife relationship that is not in line or in tune, which is characterized by continuous quarrels, quarrels, or conflicts.

During the fight, the children saw, observed and understood the absence of peace and tranquility between their parents. As a result they fled themselves to seek love and attention from others. (Turner & Helms, 1995)

7. Parental Work

Table 7. Results of the Frequency Distribution of Adolescents Based on Parents' Occupation in Hamlet Kersan Desa Jatisobo.

Parental Work	Frequency (n)	Perzentation (%)
Laborer	6	30,0%

Employees	5	25,0%
Traders	6	30,0%
Farmer	3	15,0%
TOTAL	20	100,0%

The results of the frequency distribution of adolescents based on the work of their parents were the highest as many as workers as much as 30.0% , employees as much as 25.0%, traders as much as 30.0%, farmers as much as 15.0%. The type of work can determine socioeconomic status.

According to Kartono (2013), from a social point of view, work can earn people a certain status of recognition. From an economic standpoint, work can generate income for someone who is used to meet the needs of himself or his family. So that work can be very important, especially for a father who has the role of breadwinner.

8. Number of Parents' Children

Table 8. Results of the Frequency Distribution of Adolescents Based on the Number of Parents' Children in Hamlet Kersan, Jatisobo Village

Number of Parent's Children	Frequency (n)	Perzentation (%)
< 2	12	60,0%
> 2	8	40,0%
TOTAL	20	100,0%

The result of the frequency distribution of adolescents based on the number of biological children in the family was the highest number of children less than two as much as 60.0% and the number of children more than two as much as 40.0%.

The number of children in the family will affect the parenting style adopted by the parents. The more the number of children in the family, the more likely that parents do not apply the maximum parenting pattern to the child because attention and time are divided between one child and another. (Okta Sofia, 2009)

9. Parenting Patterns

Table 9. The Results of the Frequency Distribution of Adolescents Based on Parenting Patterns in Dukuh Kersan, Jatisobo Village.

Parenting	Frequency (n)	Persentation (%)
Authoritarian	10	50,0%
Permissive	3	15,0%
Democratic	5	25,0%
Uninvolved	2	10,0%
TOTAL	20	100,0%

The results of the frequency distribution of adolescents based on parenting styles found the highest authoritarian parenting was 50.0%, democratic parenting was 25.0%, permissive parenting was 15.0%, uninvolved parenting was 10.0.

Parenting style can be interpreted as an interaction between children and parents during parenting activities. Pangasuhan means parents educate, guide and discipline and protect children to reach maturity according to the norms that exist in society. (Shochih, 2008)

10. Juvenile delinquency

Table 1.0 Results of Teenage Frequency Distribution Based on Juvenile Delinquency in Hamlet Kersan, Jatisobo Village

Kenakalan Remaja	Frekuensi (n)	Percentase (%)
Rendah	3	15,0%
Sedang	8	40,0%
Tinggi	6	30,0%
Sangat Tinggi	3	15,0%
JUMLAH	20	100,0%

The results of the frequency distribution of adolescents based on the incidence of moderate juvenile delinquency were 40.0%, high juvenile delinquency was 30.0%, low juvenile delinquency was 15.0%, very high juvenile delinquency was 15.0%.

In adolescence, a person's emotions are still unstable, do not have a handle, and are deep the process of finding identity. That is why juvenile delinquency is such a common and common thing. A teenager, humans are experiencing a period of personality formation. For this reason, it needs more attention from parents so that the child does not fall into things that can harm his future. (Sarwono, 2011)

11. The Relationship between Parenting Parents and Juvenile Delinquency Behavior

Table 11. The Relationship between Parenting Parents and Juvenile Delinquency Behavior in Hamlet Kersan Desa Jatisobo

Frekuensi (n)	Korelasi (r)	Nilai (p)
20	0,868	0,000

Based on the results of data analysis table 5.11 in this study, the value of $p = 0.000$ is obtained, which means it is smaller than 0.05. This shows a relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquency behavior in Dukuh Kersan Jatisobo Village. Based on the correlation value of the Spearman Rank test of 0.868, which means that the relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquency in Hamlet Kersan, Jatisobo Village has a very strong correlation coefficient interpretation. In Hamlet Kersan, Jatisobo Village, the parenting style which has a very strong correlation coefficient interpretation is the authoritarian parenting pattern.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The results of the Spearman Rank test showed a significant relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquency behavior in Dukuh Kersan Jatisobo Village with a p-value of 0,000. The basis for the decision from the Pearman Rank test according to Sugiyono in 2009 if the interpretation of the correlation coefficient is 0.00 to 0.199 is said to be very low, 0.20–0.399 is said to be low, 0.40 –0.599 said to be moderate, 0.60 - 0.799 is said to be strong, 0.80 - 0.1000 is said to be very strong. Based on the correlation value of the Spearman Rank test of 0.868, which means that the relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquency behavior at Hamlet Kersan, Jatisobo Village has a very strong correlation coefficient interpretation.

Parenting style in this study shows that the highest parenting style is authoritarian parenting as much as 50.0%. It can be concluded that parenting styles for adolescents with strict and disciplined rules without being balanced with high responsiveness, parenting that tend to obey every teenager's wishes without being directed, or parenting styles that completely let teenagers

decide on their own, will cause developmental problems for The teenager, in this case includes aggressive behavior, tends to be disobedient, and is free to do anything. Juvenile delinquency in this research shows that juvenile delinquency tends to be moderate as much as 40.0%. It can be concluded that the number of events juvenile delinquency in Dukuh Kersan Desa Jatisobo is classified as moderate juvenile delinquency.

For Adolescents The results stated that there was a significant relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquency.

For educational institutions, researchers hope that the results of this study will provide additional information about the types and trends of parenting that can lead to juvenile delinquency.

For health services, this research can be used as additional material for family or community nurses for health education.

For further research, the researcher hopes that the next researcher can expand the research object again

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