Parental Involvement and Self-Regulation of School Juvenile Delinquency

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Abstrak

Fenomena pergaulan bebas saat ini sangat marak dan cukup familiar bagi kita, apalagi saat ini yang sudah berkembang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh keterlibatan orang tua serta regulasi diri terhadap kenakalan remaja pada siswa SMA. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif. Subjek dari penelitian ini merupakan siswa SMA yang berjumlah 108, yang dipilih menggunakan teknik probability sampling dengan random sampling. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah skala kenakalan remaja, keterlibatan orang tua, dan pengaturan diri. Perangkat lunak SPSS digunakan (dengan pendekatan statistik inferensial dan deskriptif) untuk menganalisis data yang dikumpulkan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: ada pengaruh yang signifikan keterlibatan orang tua dan regulasi diri terhadap kenakalan remaja pada siswa SMA. Ditemukan pula pengaruh yang signifikan keterlibatan orang tua terhadap kenakalan remaja pada siswa SMA. Dan terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan regulasi diri terhadap kenakalan remaja pada siswa SMA dengan koefisien beta.

Kata kunci: Kenakalan remaja, keterlibatan orang tua, pengaturan diri.

Abstract

The phenomenon of promiscuity at this time is very rife and quite familiar to us, especially currently that have developed. This study aims to analyses parental involvement effect with also self-regulation on juvenile delinquency in Senior High School students. This research method uses a quantitative approach. The subject of this study were 108 Senior High School students in total who were selected using probability sampling techniques with random sampling. Data collection methods used were juvenile delinquency scale, parental involvement, and self-regulation. SPSS software is used (with inferential statistical approaches and descriptive) for analyzing data's that are collected. The results showed that: there was a significant effect of parental involvement and self-regulation on juvenile delinquency in Senior High School students. There is also found a significant effect of parental involvement on juvenile delinquency in Senior High School students. And there is found a significant effect self-regulation on juvenile delinquency in Senior High School students with the beta coefficient.

Keywords: Juvenile delinquency, parental involvement, self-regulation.

1. INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of promiscuity at this time is very rife and quite familiar to us, especially currently that have developed. There are already many researchers who observe this promiscuity, both national and international scales where promiscuity is identical to adolescent association that deviates from the habits of a teenager (Putra, 2018; Suhaida et al., 2018). Promiscuity is an activity of making friends between individuals with each other who are free or there are no rules, but promiscuity in Indonesia itself is more often interpreted as an activity of mingling with other individuals but causing behavior that deviates from the boundaries of social norms or rules in society (Kuning, 2018; Muchtar & Suryani, 2019; Saputro & Murdiono, 2020). Adolescence can be defined as a period that is a transition in which an individual leaves childhood but has not yet stepped on his adulthood (Putri et al., 2016; Santi et al., 2020), the period to be studied (adolescence) is a time when an individual feels various development so that the individual will become easier to go with the flow or be

affected by the surroundings (Ambarsari et al., 2017; Putry, 2018; Zubaidah, 2019). This behavior usually makes them fall into juvenile delinquency. Adolescence being naughty, namely in the form of other behaviors and teenagers who are colonic with anti-social, rebellious, and violating religious, social and legal norms that apply in society (Qolbiyah, 2017; Santi et al., 2020). Juvenile delinquency in question is a form of deviant behavior if the child does not do intentionally the behavior cannot be said to be juvenile delinquency so it must look at several factors of intentionality and awareness (Suwarni et al., 2020). There are several factors that affect juvenile delinquency, including environmental factors of society, individual factors themselves, school environmental factors and family environmental factors (Willis, 2014). Adolescents should be able to be potential successors of a good nation, with morals and attitudes that can reflect that they are devout learners (Baidi, 2019; Hong et al., 2021; Yang et al., 2021). Efforts to overcome this juvenile delinquency must continue. The way to deal with it is through their nearest environment first, that is, family. In the family, especially parents, parents are the first teachers who teach their children about karma and behavior (Hatimah, 2016; Ishizuka, 2019; Sukendar et al., 2019; Sumarwati & Budiyono, 2017).

Parental involvement is often interpreted as an important part of children's education process because children have the first educator who is a parent, especially parents who interact more with children (Diadha, 2015; Kollmayer et al., 2018; Ramdan & Fauziah, 2019). No matter how much the parent tries to teach his child in behaving, but if from within the child does not have the urge to change then everything will be in vain. An important psychological factor to avoid juvenile delinquency is self-regulation (Chen & Hsu, 2020; Cho & Cho, 2017; McClelland & Cameron, 2012). Self-regulation is a person's way of achieving his goals when he succeeds in encouraging by planning, self-evaluation and changing daily behavior. Previous researcher have been describes self-regulation as an individual's ability to control his own behavior, encompassing aspects of motivation, behavior, and metacognition that also embrace life's tasks (Hidayat, 2013). Other research explain that self-regulation is a core aspect of human functioning that helps facilitate the successful pursuit of personal goals (Inzlicht et al., 2021). This research emphasizes the point that self-regulatory processes influence learners' achievement cognitions, behaviors, and emotions. Therefore the researcher interesting in topic relates to influence of parental involvement and self-regulation on juvenile delinquency. The aim of this study is to analyses parental involvement effect with also self-regulation on juvenile delinquency in Senior High School students.

2. METHODS

The research method used for research conducted is the Quantitative method. Bound variable, juvenile delinquency and free variables that is, parental involvement and self-regulation are also used. The sample used amounted to as a subject in the study as many as 108 remaining Senior High School 1 Long Ikis. Sampling techniques in research conducted with the use of simple random sampling are taking random samples in the population without comparing the levels in the population (Sugiyono, 2016). The data collection method used in the research conducted using Likert type scale research measuring instruments. The research measuring instruments used are three types, namely the scale of juvenile delinquency, the scale of parental involvement, and the scale of self-regulation. The Likert type measurement scale has two properties, namely favorable (positive response supports statement) and unfavorable (negative response does not support statement). Each statement consists of five alternative answers: very appropriate, appropriate, hesitant, inappropriate, and very inappropriate.This study use the technique of analyzing data in the form of multiple regression analysis that can provide knowledge of how much the ability and influence of free

variables which the second prediction is and conduct hypothesis tests by conducting assumption tests first. The overall data analysis was carried out using the help of the SPSS computer program (statistical Packages for Social Science) version 26.0 for windows.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

In the depiction of data distribution conditions among Senior High School 1 Long Ikis Students, using Descriptive data. Empirical mean and hypothetical mean obtained from the response of research samples through three research scales, namely the scale of juvenile delinquency, parental involvement, and self-regulation. The result of data is show in Table 1.

Table 1. *Mean* Empiric and *Mean* Hypothetical

Variable	*Mean* Empiric	Hypothetical Mean	Information
Juvenile Delinquency	90.83	141	Low
Parental Involvement	136.07	102	High
Self-Regulation	138.41	105	High

Through Table 1, knowledge of data distribution can be in the form of a general picture of the research subjects of high school students 1 Long Ikis. Based on the scale of measurement of results regarding juvenile delinquency obtained *empirical mean* 90.83 smaller than *the hypothetical mean* 141 with low status. It was found that the subjects used in the study regarding adolescents were quite low in the results. Based on the results of measurements through the parental engagement scale obtained *empirical mean* 136.07 greater than *the hypothetical mean* 102 with high status. These results showed that the subjects in the study had high parental involvement. The results of measurements through the self-regulation scale obtained *empirical mean* 138.41 greater than *the hypothetical mean* 105 with high status. These results showed that the subjects in the study had high self-regulation. In hypothesis testing, when conducting data analysis, it must previously conduct an assumption test in the form of a linearity test and a normality test.

Normality Test

The normality test has the goal of knowing the frequency of deviating in an observation using theoretical frequency research. By comparing *Kolmogorov-Smirnov* with a value of 0.05 (5%), the data normality test can be done. The rule used is if $p > 0.05$ then the distribution of data is normal, otherwise if $p < 0.05$ then the distribution of data is not normal (Santoso, 2012). The result of normality test is show in Table 2.

Table 2. Normality Test Results

Variable	Kolmogrov-Smirnov	P	Information
Juvenile Delinquency	0.092	0.240	Usual
Parental Involvement	0.063	0.200	Usual
Self-Regulation	0.089	0.340	Usual

Based on Table 2 of the normality assumption test results, it can be concluded that from the three variables, namely juvenile delinquency, parental involvement, and self-regulation have a normal data distribution because it has a p_{value} of > 0.05.

Linearity Test

Linearity assumption tests are performed to determine the linearity of the relationship between dependent variables and independent variables. Linearity is a state in which the relationship between a dependent variable and an independent variable is linear (straight line) within a *certain range of* independent variables. The rule used in the linearity test is that if the *deviant value from linearity* $p > 0.05$ and the value $F_{calculates} < F_{table}$ at the significance level of 5% or 0.05, then the relationship is declared linear (Gunawan, 2013). The result of linearity test is show in Table 3.

Table 3. Linearity Test Results

Variable	F Count	F Table	P	Information
Juvenile delinquency – Parental involvement	1.304	3.08	0.167	Liniear
Juvenile delinquency – Self-regulation	0.619	3.08	0.958	Liniear

Based on Table 3 show the results of the linearity test in the table above shows that between juvenile delinquency and parental involvement shows a p value of $0.167 > 0.05$ which means the effect is expressed linear. The results of the linearity assumption test between juvenile delinquency and self-regulation showed a p_{value} of $0.958 > 0.05$ which means that the effect is expressed linear. After the test assumption, multiple regression analysis hypothesis test. Based on the results of the full model regression test on the variables of parental involvement and self-regulation of juvenile delinquency together obtained the result as show in Table 4.

Table 4. Full Model Regression Analysis Test Results

Variable	F Count	F Table	R^2	P
Juvenile delinquency (Y) Parental involvement (X_1) Self-regulation (X_2)	48.828	3.08	3.08	0.000

Based on Table 4 above, results are obtained that show F calculates > F table and $p < 0.05$ which means that parental involvement and self-regulation of juvenile delinquency have a significant effect on the value of F = 48,828, $R^2 = 0.482$, and p = 0.000. This means that the major hypothesis is accepted in the research conducted, namely the influence of parental involvement and self-regulation on juvenile delinquency. Furthermore, a gradual regression analysis has results that can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Staged Model Regression Analysis Test Results

Variable	Beta	F Count	F Table	P
Parental involvement (X1) Juvenile delinquency (Y)	-0.301	-2.912	1.983	0.004
Self-regulation (X2) Juvenile delinquency (Y)	-0.443	-4.292	1.983	0.000

Based on Table 5 above, it can be known that t calculates > t_{table} and $p_{value} < 0.05$ which means there is a significant influence of parental involvement on juvenile delinquency with beta coefficient values (β) = -0.301, t count = -2,912, and p = 0.004 (p < 0.05). The minor hypotheses present in the study were accepted with the influence of parental involvement on juvenile delinquency. Then self-regulation of juvenile delinquency shows $t_{calculate} > t_{table}$ which means there is a significant influence with the value of the beta

coefficient (β) = -0.443, t calculates = -4,292, and p = 0.000 (p < 0.05). It was found that this study had made an acceptance of the minor hypothesis**.**

Discussion

This research was conducted with the aim of providing knowledge about influential parental involvement and self-regulation of juvenile delinquency in Senior High School 1 Long Ikis Students. Based on the full model regression analysis hypothesis test obtained the results of receiving the major hypothesis in the research conducted, namely there is an influence of parental involvement and self-regulation on adolescence related to delinquency in Senior High School 1 Long Ikis Students. The influence contribution (R^2) is 0.482 which means that the 48.2% variation in juvenile delinquency in SMAN 1 Long Ikis Students can be explained by parental involvement and self-regulation. Coefficient intervals in the range of 0.400-0.599 fall into the medium category. This suggests that the level of influence of parental involvement and self-regulation on adolescence related to delinquency in SMAN 1 Long Ikis Students falls into the moderate category. The findings of this study are in line with things that can then be called influential factors in naughty adolescence in the form of a crisis of self-identity and weak self-regulation (Sumara et al., 2017). The result of this study show that most adolescents are easily affected by promiscuity and fall into juvenile delinquency, then also affected by the lack of parents who can pay enough attention, not given good religious knowledge as well as the influence of the place of education and the surrounding environment which is an external factor. Previous research conducted by previous also found that juvenile delinquency is influenced by the environment, individual factors, school environment and community environment where this environment greatly affects the formation of adolescent behavior and habits (Willis, 2014). The factors of juvenile delinquency show that the findings of this study reveal the influence of parental involvement and self-regulation on juvenile delinquency.

Based on the full model regression analysis hypothesis test, it was found that this study had made an acceptance of the major hypothesis, namely the influence of parental involvement and self-regulation on juvenile delinquency in Senior High School 1 Long Ikis Students. The influence contribution (R^2) is 0.482 which means that the 48.2% variation in juvenile delinquency in Senior High School 1 Long Ikis Students can be explained by parental involvement and self-regulation. The coefficient intervals in the range of 0.400-0.599 fall into the medium category. This indicates that the level of influence of parental involvement and self-regulation on juvenile delinquency in Senior High School 1 Long Ikis Students falls into the medium category. The previous researcher also found that delinquency committed by adolescents is still in the low category, indicating that adolescents are able to make decisions to avoid promiscuity so as to avoid juvenile delinquency (Aprilia, 2013). This is also supported by other researcher that state the low delinquency of adolescents occurs because adolescents have thoughts of fear of violating the rules and strict parental supervision (Hartaty & Azis, 2014).

Based on the hypothesis test of the gradual regression model analysis, it was found that the involvement of parents to juvenile delinquency of Senior High School 1 Long Ikis students showed a significant influence. This means that the minor hypothesis is accepted in this study, namely the influence of parental involvement in the juvenile delinquency of Senior High School 1 Student Long Ikis. The results of this hypothesis test also explain that parental involvement can make Senior High School 1 Long Ikis teenagers avoid juvenile delinquency. The findings of the results of the study also connected previous studies (unidirectional) conducted by previous research which also obtained the results that parental involvement in juvenile delinquency showed a significant influence (Murti & Yulia, 2021; Pratiwi, 2017). Based on the hypothesis test of the gradual regression analysis model, it was

obtained that self-regulation of juvenile delinquency of Senior High School 1 Long Ikis students showed a significant influence. This has meaning regarding the minor hypothesis accepted for this study, namely there is an influence of self-regulation on adolescents who experience a period of delinquency among Senior High School 1 Long Ikis Students. The results of this hypothesis test also explain that self-regulation can make Senior High School 1 Long Ikis teenagers avoid juvenile delinquency. The findings of this study are in line with previous research which also obtained results that there is a relationship between self-regulation and juvenile delinquency (Diadha, 2015; Harsanti & Verasari, 2013). Plus, the research conducted with the results also proves that there is an influence between self-regulation on juvenile delinquency. These previous studies provide support for the findings of research conducted by researchers that adolescents who have good self-regulation will decrease juvenile delinquency and if the adolescent has a high inability to self-regulation will be more susceptible to juvenile delinquency (Nuzul & Amin, 2021). The implication of this study is to provide data on the results of the analysis related to the significance of self-regulation, as well as the involvement of parents in adolescent students who experience delinquency in high school. It is expected to be a reference for students, teachers and parents in knowledge related to Parental Involvement and Self-Regulation of School Juvenile Delinquency. The limitation of this research is that the subject is still limited which only involves students from one high school. It is hoped that further research will be able to involve samples from various high school students in an area or district.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been obtained, the following conclusions, there is a significant influence of parental involvement and self-regulation on adolescent students who experience a period of delinquency in Senior High School 1 Long Ikis. Beside of that there is a significant influence on parental involvement in juvenile delinquency in Senior High School 1 Long Ikis Students. And the last there is a significant effect of self-regulation on adolescent students who experience a period of delinquency in Senior High School 1 Long Ikis.

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