

**THE EFFECT OF PARENTING PERCEPTIONS (AUTHORITATIVE,
AUTHORITATIVE, PERMISSIVE) WITH ADOLESCENT'S DELAY**

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ABSTRACT

The increasing number of juvenile delinquency cases can be seen from several sources, mass media, online newspapers and news on television. When explored in depth, the development of juvenile delinquency is heavily influenced by family life.. This research is to find out : (1) the effect of authoritative, authoritarian, permissive parenting with juvenile delinquency. (2) The Effect of Authoritative Parenting with Juvenile Delinquency (3) The Effect of Authoritarian Parenting with Juvenile Delinquency. (4) The Effect of Permissive Parenting with Juvenile Delinquency. This study uses quantitative methods. The research subjects were 48 adolescents who were taken based on the non-probability method with purposive sampling. The data collection technique uses a questionnaire via google form, while the data analysis technique uses multiple linear regression using the SPSS 15.0 program. The results show that: (1) There is an influence between authoritative, authoritarian, permissive parenting and juvenile delinquency. (2) There is no influence between authoritative parenting and juvenile delinquency. (3) There is an influence between authoritarian parenting and juvenile delinquency. (4) There is an influence between permissive parenting and juvenile delinquency. The results in this study Parenting have an effect of 47.8% on juvenile delinquency. Subject categorization on the authoritative variable is in the medium category, the authoritarian variable is in the medium category, the Permissive variable is in the medium category, also the juvenile delinquency variable is in the medium category. This research can be used as a reference that parenting can be used as a way to prevent juvenile delinquency. - The subject of this research is small in scope, so it is hoped that further researchers can increase the number of subjects and expand the area of taking research respondents.

Keywords: *Parenting, Juvenile Delinquency*

1. INTRODUCTION

Santrock (2002:43) says, to become an individual who has a strong mentality to become an adult individual, it is very important the role of parents in educating their children

from toddler age to adulthood. Child development from the womb until he grows into an adult is a very long process, and it is a very extraordinary process that will be experienced by all parents. In this process it will appear that the child is happy or not, whether or not the child is happy depends on the parents. There are various methods used by parents to educate their children. or ways to raise their children, whether eating, drinking, education, to protection for children are very important and must be applied by parents to take care of their children until they grow into adults. This previous study with the title "the influence of parenting patterns on juvenile delinquency in the Rejosari village, Tenayan Raya district, Pekanbaru city" was motivated by the increasing number of teenagers suspected of being involved in the symptoms of juvenile delinquency in Rejosari Village, Tenayan Raya District, Pekanbaru City, for example committing acts such as smoking. , riding motorbikes recklessly on public roads (standing), and so on.

The research journal Vina Dwi Laning (2008:3), said that juvenile delinquency does not come entirely from the youth themselves. This action can come from friends, family, and society. This means that parenting has an effect of 24.1% on juvenile delinquency in Rejosari Village, Tenayan Raya District, Pekanbaru City, the rest is influenced by variables not examined.

Juvenile delinquency is very inappropriate, because juvenile delinquency indirectly violates social norms and even violates the law. To reach adulthood, there must be a phase of change from child to adult. Behavior that violates criminal law up to societal norms is very deviant and that is the biggest problem among teenagers. when that often happens to teenagers both in the family, school, and community environment. Juvenile delinquency in the home environment, for example: disciplinary action, being brave with parents, fighting parents, fighting with siblings, fighting against teachers, skipping school and others.

If we look at the environment of modern society, there are several things that encourage juvenile delinquency (Kartini Kartono 1996:14), namely changes in family structure, frustration and social deviation. Starting from not knowing manners to dressing like westerners, which seems like a trend these days, without us realizing that teenagers in Indonesia are currently infected with the virus to the west, an example of the use of illegal drugs, liquor and so on. Therefore, the role of parents, educators, and society is very much needed in broader terms in helping mental, emotional, social and physical development. So that it gives birth to the souls of the nation's generation of youth who are of very good quality.

Juvenile delinquency is the result of wrong parenting, so children's attitudes are greatly influenced by how children imitate what they see. When children begin to be able to receive and process external stimuli, that's when they begin to regulate their thinking patterns and behavior patterns in dealing with any problems that must be solved immediately (Badingah, 1993:22).

Kartini Kartini revealed that the criminal pattern of the father, mother, or one of their family members can print the criminal pattern of almost all other family members. Therefore, the tradition of attitude to life, the habits of the philosophy of family life, have a very large influence on shaping the behavior and attitudes of all family members. In other words, the criminal behavior of parents is very easy to transmit to their children, especially this behavior is very easy to pass by their children who have just puberty and adolescence who are not mentally stable, and experience a lot of inner turmoil. In addition, Kartini Kartono (2002:13) also revealed that the situation and conditions of the early life environment of children, namely the family (parents and close relatives), greatly affect the formation of delinquency patterns for children and adolescents.

Adolescents have high curiosity (High Curiosity), because driven by the peak of curiosity, they tend to want to try everything, have adventures, and explore without controlling their very high curiosity. juvenile delinquency phase (Kartono, 2006:41).

According to Hurlock (2003:33) in every period of child development, the role of parents is very important. Not only from birth to adulthood, but also from prenatal (pregnancy) to post or to adulthood. Especially in an era that is increasingly developing and advanced, with the development of various kinds of technology, both electronics and transportation, children's development is also expected with various problems, such as declining morality and increasingly free behavior outside. So that parents become the central point in the process of child growth and development, both intellectually, socially, psychologically, morality, and their behavior.

2. METHOD

According to Arikunto (2002:32) that quantitative research is research that uses a lot of numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of data and exposure of the results. This research is classified as correlational quantitative research, which aims to reveal the presence or absence of a relationship, but if there is, how close the relationship is, and whether or not the relationship is meaningful.

As the name implies, quantitative research is required to use numbers. Starting from data collection, interpretation of the data and the appearance of the results. Likewise, an explanation of the research conclusions will be better if it is also accompanied by tables, graphs, figures, pictures or other displays (Arikunto, 2010:27).

According to Sugiyono (2015: 80) population is a general area consisting of objects or research subjects that have characteristics that have been determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions. The population in this study is village youth who have committed juvenile delinquency at the village level totaling 119 people who have been recorded from 2015-2020. The characteristics that have been determined are as follows: 1. The subject is a teenager, either male or female. 2, The subject has committed juvenile delinquency

at the village level. 3 Subjects aged 14-19 years.

The sample in this study is part of the number and characteristics of the population (Sugiono, 2010:81). The sampling technique in this study is in accordance with the characteristics that have been determined by the researcher, namely teenagers who have committed juvenile delinquency, both boys and girls aged 14-19 years.

In this study the sampling technique used is non-probability sampling with purposive sampling technique. According to Sugiyono (2016: 85) that: "purposive sampling is a sampling technique of data sources with certain considerations." The reason for using the purposive sampling technique is because not all samples have criteria that match the phenomenon under study. Therefore, the authors chose the Purposive Sampling technique which stipulates certain considerations or criteria that must be met by the samples used in this study.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Parenting Scale Reliability Test

a. Authoritative

Cronbach's Alpha	N Of Items
.680	9

b. Authoritarian

Cronbach's Alpha	N Of Items
.753	10

c. Permissive

Cronbach's Alpha	N Of Items
.720	9

The table above shows that the results of the analysis of the authoritative parenting instrument are 0.680. Authoritarian 0.753. Permissive 0.720 found the reliability value of the parenting style dimension, which means that the three dimensions show reliable results.

Juvenile Delinquency Scale Reliability Test

Cronbach's Alpha	N Of Items
.972	54

The table above shows that the results of the analysis on the juvenile delinquency instrument show a reliability result of 0.975, which means reliable.

Normality test

Variable		Sig	K-S-Z	Description
Authoritative,	(X1)	.312	.963	Normal Distribution
Authoritarian,	(X2)	.077	1.275	Normal Distribution
Permissive*	(X3)	.233	1.036	Normal Distribution
Juvenile Delinquency	(Y)	.160	1.036	Normal Distribution

By looking at the table above, from the results obtained, it can be concluded that the data used in the regression model in this research is normally distributed.

Linearity Test

Variable		Sig	Description
Parenting, authoritative, authoritarian, permissive* Juvenile delinquency	Deviation From Liniearity	0,243	Liniearity

The results of the linearity test can be seen that the significant value of Deviation From Linearity As much as $0.243 > 0.05$ because it is significantly greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that between the variables of Authoritative Parenting, Authoritarian, Permissive and Juvenile Delinquency there is a linear relationship.

Multiple Linear Regression Test

Model	R	R Square
1	.691a	0,478

Predictors: (Constant)
authoritative, authoritarian,
permissive, Concsientioness

In the summary table above shows the R value of 0.691. While the coefficient of determination (R Shuare) of 0.478 or 47.8% is the magnitude of the contribution of authoritative, authoritarian, permissive influence on juvenile delinquency.

Category by norm

Authoritative Parenting Norms

Category	Categorization	Frequency	Percentage
Low	$T \leq 24$	6	12,5%
Tall	$24 \leq T \leq 30$	30	62,5%
Currently	$T \geq 30$	12	25%

The table above can be seen that the majority of subjects are in the moderate category, as many as 30 teenagers with a percentage of 62.5%. Meanwhile, the subjects in the high category were only 12 teenagers with a percentage of 25%. subjects in the low category as many as 6 teenagers with a percentage of 12.5%. Through this norm, it can be seen that adolescents do not significantly have a high delinquency score, but the majority of subjects have moderate juvenile delinquency.

Norms of authoritarian parenting

Category	Categorization	Frequency	Percentage
Low	$T \leq 26$	5	10,4%
Tall	$26 \leq T \leq 36$	34	70,8%
Currently	$T \geq 36$	9	18,5%

The table above can be seen that the majority of subjects are in the moderate category, as many as 34 teenagers with a percentage of 70.08%. Meanwhile, the subjects in the high category were only 9 teenagers with a percentage of 18.5%. subjects in the low category as many as 5 teenagers with a percentage of 10.4%. Through this norm, it can be seen that adolescents do not significantly have a high delinquency score, but the majority of subjects have moderate juvenile delinquency.

Permissive Parenting Norms

Category	Categorization	Frequency	Percentage
Low	$T \leq 21$	6	12,5%
Tall	$21 \leq T \leq 29$	27	56,3%
Currently	$T \geq 29$	15	31,3%

The table above can be seen that the majority of subjects are in the moderate category, as many as 27 adolescents with a percentage of 56.03%. Meanwhile, the subjects in the high category were only 15 teenagers with a percentage of 31.3%. subjects in the low category as many as 6 teenagers with a percentage of 12.5%. Through this norm, it can be seen that adolescents do not significantly have a high delinquency score, but the majority of subjects have moderate juvenile delinquency.

Juvenile Delinquency Norms

Category	Categorization	Frequency	Percentage
Low	$T \leq 112$	9	18,8%
Tall	$112 \leq T \leq 182$	39	81,3%
Currently	$T \geq 182$	0	0%

The table above can be seen that the majority of subjects are in the moderate category, as many as 39 teenagers with a percentage of 81.3%. Meanwhile, subjects in the high category were only 0 teenagers with a percentage of 0%. subjects in the low category as many as 9 teenagers with a percentage of 18.8%. Through this norm, it can be seen that adolescents do not significantly have a high delinquency score, but the majority of subjects have moderate juvenile delinquency.

This study was conducted to test whether there is an effect of parenting on juvenile delinquency. with a population of 119 people who meet the research criteria, namely teenagers who have committed juvenile delinquency at the village level, both male and female aged 14-19 years. the number of samples in this study were 48 research respondents. From the results of data analysis that has been done previously, the multiple linear regression equations in accordance with this study are as follows:

$$x' = b_0 + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + b_3 x_3$$

y' is the predicted dependent variable, b₀ is constant, b₁, b₂, b₃, is the regression coefficient and x₁, x₂, x₃ are independent variables. where the coefficient value of the constant b₀ = -23.405 coefficient b₁ = 0, 365 constant b₂ = 2.874 coefficient b₃ = 2.671 coefficient. which means a negative coefficient value will reduce juvenile delinquency by the coefficient value, while a positive coefficient value will result in juvenile delinquency by the coefficient value.

Based on the results of the regression analysis, it was also stated that there was a significant influence between authoritative, authoritarian, permissive parenting on juvenile delinquency by 47.8% and the rest were other factors that were not investigated. from 0.05 which can be concluded that authoritative, authoritarian, permissive together simultaneously affect juvenile delinquency. after performing the F test, followed by a T test to test the effect of the independent variable partially on the dependent variable, which resulted in data, namely the significant value of authoritative was 0.829 > 0.05, authoritarian was 0.000 < 0.05, permissive was 0.000 < 0.05, so it can be concluded that the one that has an influence on juvenile delinquency is authoritarian and permissive parenting, while authoritative parenting has no effect on juvenile delinquency.

This is in line with research conducted by Vina Dwi Laning (2008), which states that juvenile delinquency does not come entirely from the youth themselves. This action can come from friends, family, and society. This means that parenting has an

effect of 24.1% on juvenile delinquency in Rejosari Village, Tenayan Raya District, Pekanbaru City, the rest is influenced by variables not examined.

The results showed that the value of R square of 0.478% or 47.8% of the parenting pattern affected juvenile delinquency. From the value of r getting 0.478 positive, the higher the parenting applied, the higher the influence on juvenile delinquency, 52.2% influenced by other variables not examined.

Based on the results of the categorization calculation, it shows that the level of parenting of parents has a high parenting pattern of 15 respondents or 31.3%. which means, the subjects in this study in their daily lives get more attention from their parents. The subject gets control from his parents which is shown so that the subject performs behavior that is in accordance with what his parents expect. so that later the subject becomes socially mature individuals. moderate parenting as many as 36 respondents or 70.8%. which means that the subjects in this study in their daily conditions sometimes get attention or control from their parents and sometimes they don't get attention from their parents. and those who have a low parenting pattern are 21 respondents or 12.5%. which can be interpreted, the subjects in this study did not get the attention of their parents, the subjects were left to do things according to their own wishes, without the slightest control from their parents.

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the results in this study show the tendency of the tinsel subject's parenting pattern to be in the medium category. this is caused by several factors, such as busy working parents, education level or level of knowledge about parenting to children and within the family.

Ulwan (2009:41) said that if teenagers are treated by both parents with cruel and harsh treatment, they are accustomed to being educated with hand blows to hard objects as well as spicy words, and filled with insults, ridicule and giving negative brands, the behavior that will appear is: negative outcomes in adolescents.

Meanwhile, according to Kohn (1996:21), explaining, parenting is the attitude of parents interacting with children, this attitude can be seen from various angles, including from parents giving rules to their children, how to give rewards and punishments, how parents show authority and the way parents give attention, responses to refutation of the child's wishes. Thus what is meant by parenting is how they educate their children either directly or indirectly.

Based on the categorization calculation, it shows that the high juvenile delinquency rate is 0, while those who have moderate juvenile delinquency are 39 respondents or 82.3%, and those who have low juvenile delinquency are 9 respondents or 18.8%. This explains that the majority of juvenile delinquency rates are moderate. This is based on data from the juvenile delinquency questionnaire. where there are several factors that affect the level of delinquency in adolescents.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research data and the results of data analysis using multiple linear regression that has been carried out in this study, it can be concluded as follows:

- a. The results of the multiple linear regression test show that in the sig or significant

column the independent variables and constants have a significant level below 0.05, so H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This means that there is an influence between authoritative, authoritarian, permissive parenting and juvenile delinquency. H_{01} is accepted, H_{a1} is rejected, because there is no influence of authoritative parenting on juvenile delinquency. H_{a2} is accepted, H_{02} is rejected, because there is an influence between authoritarian parenting on juvenile delinquency, and H_{a3} is accepted, H_{03} is rejected, because there is an influence between permissive parenting on juvenile delinquency.

- b. The results of R square (R^2) show a number of 0.478, this means 47.8% of parenting affects juvenile delinquency, while the other 52.2% is explained by other variables not examined in this study.

The subjects in this study who received the most parenting were in the moderate category with a frequency of 34 adolescents with a percentage of 70.8%. then juvenile delinquency is mostly in the moderate category with a frequency of 39 teenagers with a percentage of 81.3%.

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