

**The Role of Family, Self Concepts and Juvenile Delinquency in Bangkalan Regency**Anis Nur Laili<sup>1</sup> (corresponding author), Elliyati Faridah<sup>2</sup>, Ali Madinah<sup>3</sup>**Midwifery Departemen Bangkalan Health Polytechnic Surabaya** Sunarti<sup>1</sup>, Mamik<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>Department of Midwifery, Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya, Indonesia  
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**ABSTRACT**

Juvenile delinquency is an act of some teenagers who are in conflict with the law, religion, and norms of society, consequently can harm others, disrupt public tranquility and also damage themselves. This is caused by factors in the child itself (self-concept), factors in society, factors from school and factors in the household or family itself and peer pressure. This study aims to explain the relationship between the role of family (parents) and self-concept with juvenile delinquency in Bangkalan District. The study design used explanatory survey method with cross sectional design. The population was all of students in Bangkalan District 2 Vocational High School class XI and XII in July 2018 as many as 315 people. The sample in the study were 100 people with a simple random sampling technique. Data was taken using questionnaires and processed by logistic regression statistical test. The results of the study showed that there was a relationship between the role of parents of sub-variables of care with ordinary juvenile delinquency, leading to violations and crimes and delinquency specifically for adolescents ( $p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$ ). There was a relationship between the role of foster parents and ordinary delinquency ( $p\text{-value} \leq 0.05$ ), but there was no relationship between the role of foster parents and juvenile delinquency. There was a relationship between self-concept (self-image, self-view and feelings of self with juvenile delinquency leading to violations, crime and there is a relationship between self-concept (self-image, self-view and self-feeling with special delinquency. The advice is that parents should pay more attention and give affection and control friends who are teenagers (their children), teenagers should often participate in youth activities, become members of youth mosques, participate in sports associations and so on to have a better self-concept.

**Keywords:** Role of parents, Self-concept, Juvenile delinquency**INTRODUCTION**

Adolescence is a period of rapid growth and development both physically, psychologically and intellectually<sup>(1)</sup>, which can cause adolescents wherever they settle, have the same characteristic, which has a great curiosity, likes adventure and challenges and tend to dare to risk the actions without being preceded by careful consideration<sup>(2)</sup>. Juvenile delinquency is an act of acts of some teenagers who are in conflict with the law, religion, and norms of society, so that the consequences can be detrimental to others, disrupt public tranquility and also damage themselves. This is caused by four factors, namely: the factors within the child itself (self-concept), factors in society, factors that originate from the school and factors in the household or family itself<sup>(3)</sup>. Peer pressure can force children to take negative risks<sup>(4)</sup>.

**Background**

The concept of self is the ability of a person to judge himself. Brooks is quoted (Rahmat)<sup>(5)</sup>, explains that self-concept is a view and feeling about yourself. Perceptions about yourself can be psychological, social, and physical. Self-concept can develop into a positive or negative self-concept. Positive self-concept will color the pattern of attitudes, ways of thinking, appreciation patterns and a variety of positive actions, and vice versa<sup>(6)</sup>. The basis of the individual's self-concept is instilled at the earliest moments of a child's life, becoming the basis that influences his behavior in the future<sup>(7)</sup>. Hurlock<sup>(8)</sup> says that self-concept that develops hierarchically and the first thing that is formed is through the results of learning at home and the experience of interaction with other family members called the primary self-concept. Self-concept can develop through interaction with other people, including good and safe parenting environment for the growth and development of children<sup>(9)</sup>.

Bangkalan 2 State Vocational School is one of the Vocational Schools in Bangkalan, whose students have committed juvenile delinquency in the form of violating laws and applicable laws, namely in the form of theft by violence (Bangkalan Police Public Relations). When we leave it, then the more many juvenile delinquency events. While adolescents are successors cadres of the nation's struggle and heirs of the country. The country

will be destroyed if the young generation becomes damaged. Therefore, coaching and family approaches are very necessary, besides the family of parents has an important role in creating adolescent self-concept.

**Goal**

Efforts to overcome social problems of deviant behavior especially regarding juvenile delinquency can be through individual, family, and social environments. The family has an important role in creating adolescent inner peace. Therefore, in dealing with juvenile delinquency not by punishment or threat but by helping him to find solutions to problems in a way that is good and does not conflict with the laws and teachings of religion through the family. The purpose of this study is to explain the relationship between the role of family (parents) and self-concept with juvenile delinquency in Bangkalan Regency.

**METHODS**

This research was conducted at SMK 2 Bangkalan in July and August 2018. This study used an explanatory survey design with cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all students of Bangkalan Regency 2 Vocational High School class XI and XII in July 2018 totaling 315 people. The sampling technique used simple random sampling, so that the sample size of 100 people. In this study, the independent variables were role of family (parents) and self-concept, while the dependent variable was juvenile delinquency. The tool for collecting data was questionnaire. The data were analyzed using logistic regression test.

**RESULTS**

**Respondent Characteristics**

Table 1. Distribution of General Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
17 years	10	10
18 years	57	57
19 years	22	22
20 years	11	11
Gender		
Male	54	54
Female	46	46

Table 2. Distribution of the Parent's Role variable (*Asah, Asih and Asuh*)

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Role of Parents (Hone)		
Good	89	89
Enough	9	9
Less	2	2
Role of Parents (Compassion)		
Good	68	68
Self	28	28
Less than	4	4
Role of parents (Foster)		
Good	97	97
Pretty	2	2
Less than	1	1

Most respondents had a role grindstones a good 89 people (89 %), the role of good care was 68 people (68%) and had a good parenting role of 97 people (97%).

The majority of respondents had a self-concept of a fairly good self-image (78%), a fairly good self-view (79%), a pretty good self-confidence (80%), a pretty good self-respect (57 %) and have a pretty good feeling (64%) about himself.

Table 3. Distribution of Self-Concept of Adolescents

Independent Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Self Concept (Self-Image)		
Good	14	14
Self	78	78
Less	8	8
Self Concept (Self View)		
Good	15	15
Self	79	79
Less	6	6
Self-Concept ( Self Confidence)		
Good	12	12
Enough	80	80
Less	8	8
Self Concept (Award)		
Good	29	29
Enough	57	57
Less	14	14
Self Concept (Feeling)		
Good	21	21
Enough	64	64
Less	15	15

Table 4. Distribution of Juvenile Delinquency

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Vocational Delinquency Common		
High	1	1
Medium	23	23
Low	76	76
Delinquency Promotes Crime		
High	2	2
Medium	11	11
Low	87	87
Special Delinquency		
High	0	0
Medium	7	7
Low	93	93

Table 4 shows that most of the respondents had normal levels of delinquency such as fighting, wandering, playing truant, going from home without saying goodbye (76%), delinquency leading to violations and crimes such as driving a vehicle without a SIM and taking parental goods without permission, which is 87% (low level), and none (0%) which leads to special types of delinquency such as drug abuse, sexual relations outside of marriage and free sex.

**Bivariate Analysis**

Table 5. Relationship between the Role of Parents Sharpening and Ordinary Juvenile Delinquency

Variable	Ordinary Juvenile Delinquency						p-value	R <sup>2</sup>	B
	Low		Medium		High				
	f	%	f	%	f	%			
The role of parents Sharpening									
Good	70	78.7	18	20.2	1	1.1	0.07	0.12	0.00
Enough	6	66.7	3	33.3	0	0			
Less	0	0	2	100	0	0			
Compassion									
Good	55	55	13	19.1	0	0	0.05	0.12	2.38
Enough	20	71.4	7	25	1	3.6			
Less	1	25	3	75	0	0			
Foster									
Good	76	78.4	20	20.6	1	1	0.002	0.12	1.87
Enough	0	0	2	100	0	0			
Less	0	0	1	100	0	0			

There was a relationship between the role of foster parents towards ordinary juvenile delinquency (p-value <0.05), and there was no relationship between the role of parents who were sharp and compassion with ordinary juvenile delinquency (p-value ≥ 0.05).

Table 6. Relationship between Parents' Roles and Juvenile Delinquency Maintain Crimes

Variable	Delinquency Ordinary						p-value	R <sup>2</sup>	B
	Low		Medium		High				
	f	%	f	%	f	%			
Parents' Role									
Sharpening									
Good	79	88.8	8	9	2	2.2	0.14	0.12	5.64
Enough	7	77.8	2	22.2	0	0			
Less	1	50	1	50	0	0			
Compassion									
Good	62	91.2	5	7.4	1	1.5	0.03	0.12	0.01
Enough	24	85.7	4	14.3	0	0			
Less	1	25	2	50	1	2.5			
Foster									
Good	85	87.6	10	10.3	2	2.1	0.29	0.12	0.03
Enough	2	100	0	0	0	0			
Less	0	0	1	100	0	0			

There was a relationship between the role of foster parents and juvenile delinquency which leads to violations or crime (p-value <0.05), while the role of parents (Sharpening and Fostering) had nothing.

Table 7. Relationship between Parents' Role and Adolescent Special Delinquency

Variable	Delinquency Ordinary						p-value	R <sup>2</sup>	B
	Low		Medium		High				
	f	%	f	%	f	%			
Parent Role									
Sharpening									
Good	84	94.4	5	5.6	0	0	0.11	0.21	0.03
Enough	8	88.9	1	11.1	0	0			
Less	1	50	1	50	0	0			
Compassion									
Good	65	95.6	3	4.4	0	0	0.03	0.21	5.13
Enough	27	96.4	1	3.6	0	0			
Less	1	25	3	75	0	0			
Foster									
Good	91	93.8	6	6.2	0	0	0.06	0.21	0.53
Enough	2	100	0	0	0	0			
Less	0	0	1	100	0	0			

There was a relationship between the role of parents (compassion) and juvenile delinquency (p-value <0.05), while the role of people (Sharpening and Fostering) there was no relationship with juvenile delinquency

Table 8. Relationship between Self Concept on Ordinary Juvenile Delinquency

Variable	Delinquency Ordinary						p-value	R <sup>2</sup>	B
	Low		Medium		High				
	f	%	f	%	f	%			
Self Concept									
Self Description									
Good	12	85.7	2	14.3	0	0	0.23	0.13	2.00
Enough	59	75.6	18	23.1	1	13.5			
Less	5	62.5	3	37.5	0	0			
Self-Views									
Good	13	86.7	2	13.3	0	0	0.11	0.13	1.96
Enough	60	75.9	18	22.8	1	1.3			
Less	3	50	3	50	0	0			
Self Confidence									
Good	11	91.7	1	8.3	0	0	0.12	0.13	2.32
Self	60	75	19	23.8	1	1.3			
Less	5	62.5	3	37.5	0	0			
Self-Esteem									
Good	19	65.5	10	34.5	0	0	0.53	0.13	0.67
Sufficient	48	84.2	8	14	1	1.8			
Less	9	64.3	5	35.7	0	0			
Self Feeling									
Good	14	66.7	7	33.3	0	0	0.80	0.13	0.66
Enough	52	81.3	11	17.2	1	1.6			
Less	10	66.7	5	33.3	0	0			

There was no relationship between self-concept and ordinary Delinquency (p-value > 0.05).

Table 9. Relationship between Self-Concept and Delinquency Takes Off Crimes on Adolescents

Variables	Delinquency Promotes Crime						p-value	R <sup>2</sup>	B
	Low		Medium		High School/High				
	f	%	f	%	f	%			
Self-Concept							0.01	0.17	2.49
Self-Description									
Good	14	100	0	0	0	0			
Enough	68	87.2	10	12.8	0	0			
Less	5	62.5	1	12.5	2	25			
Self-Views							0.04	0.17	1.42
Self-Views									
Good	15	100	0	0	0	0			
Enough	68	86.1	9	11.4	2	2.5			
Less	4	66.7	2	33.3	0	0			
Self-Confidence							0.25	0.17	0.22
Self-Confidence									
Good	11	91.7	1	8.3	0	0			
Sufficient	70	87.5	10	12.5	0	0			
Less	6	75	0	0	2	25			
Self-Esteem							0.38	0.17	1.52
Self-Esteem									
Good	25	86.2	4	13.8	0	0			
Sufficient	52	91.2	5	8.8	0	0			
Less	10	71.4	2	14.3	2	14.3			
Self-Feeling							0.05	0.17	0.54
Self-Feeling									
Good	20	95.2	1	4.8	0	0			
Enough	56	87.5	8	12.5	0	0			
Less	11	73.3	2	13.3	2	13.3			

Based on table 9, there was a relationship between self-concept (self-image and self-view) towards juvenile delinquency which leads to violations and crime (p-value <0.05). There was no relationship between Self-Consultation (self-confidence, self-esteem and self-feeling towards juvenile delinquency which leads to violations and crime) (p-value ≥0.05).

Table 10. Relationship between Self-Concepts and Special Delinquency

Variable	Delinquency Specifically				p-value	R <sup>2</sup>	B
	Low		Medium				
	f	%	f	%			
Self Concept					0.005	0.42	2.17
Self Description							
Good	14	100	0	0			
Enough	74	94.9	4	5.1			
Lack of	5	62.5	3	37.5			
Self-Views					0.026	0.42	3.12
Self-Views							
Good	15	100	0	0			
Enough	74	93.7	5	6.3			
Less	4	66.7	2	33.3			
Self Confidence					0.048	0.42	1.46
Self Confidence							
Good	12	100	0	0			
Sufficient	75	93.8	5	6.2			
Less	6	75	2	25			
Self-Esteem					0.650	0.42	5.56
Self-Esteem							
Good	26	89.7	3	10.3			
Sufficient	56	98.2	1	1.8			
Less	11	78.6	3	21.4			
Feelings Self					0.030	0.42	1.56
Feelings Self							
Good	20	95.2	1	4.8			
Enough	62	96.9	2	3.1			
Less	11	73.3	4	26.7			

Based on table 10 it was found that there was a relationship between self-concept (self-image, self-view, self-confidence and self-esteem) towards juvenile delinquency specifically use of narcotics, sex outside marriage and rape (p value <0.05). There was no relationship between Self-Concept (self-esteem) towards special juvenile delinquency (p value > 0.05).

## DISCUSSION

### The Relationship between the Role of Parents and Juvenile Delinquency

Based on the results, it can be seen that there is a relationship between the role of parents (care and foster care) and ordinary juvenile delinquency. Adolescents in Bangkalan get the role of parents sufficient in the form of giving love, attention, security and getting adequate care and care from their father and mother, so that adolescents grow and develop into good teens but easily influenced by the environment and peers to do juvenile delinquency that is ordinary. The data shows that 76% of juvenile delinquency in Bangkalan Regency are normal, such as fighting, wandering, skipping, going away from home without saying goodbye.

Adolescence is a period that has a great sense of curiosity, likes adventure and challenges and tends to be brave enough to risk the actions without being preceded by careful consideration. These properties are faced with the availability of the surrounding facilities that can fulfill the curiosity. Hartinah<sup>(10)</sup> states that juvenile delinquency is due to the influence and peer pressure of the environment which gives a pressing and compelling influence.

Based on the results, it can be seen that there is a relationship between the role of sub parents, namely the Asih variable with juvenile delinquency which leads to violations and crime. There is a relationship between the role of parents, namely sub variable *Asih* with delinquency specifically for adolescents. This happens because 28% of adolescents get enough affection and 4% get less affection (table 2), so that teenagers look for what they need outside of the home such as in the group of friends. Educational facilities and behavioral norms in schools also affect juvenile delinquency, where schools do not restrict their students from taking motorbikes to school, so teens who do not have a driving license to school use a motorbike as well as friends who already have a driving license. The weak economic condition of the parents in the villages has caused them to be unable to meet the needs of their children who follow the materialistic life of the influence of western culture, which is already rife in urban areas. Many children and adolescents demand that their parents buy luxury goods such as cellphones and motorbikes like their friends in school, if not bought make teenagers sometimes take goods or money belonging to their parents to follow the materialistic life.

Willis<sup>(3)</sup> stated that factors of juvenile delinquency apart from adolescent factors themselves were also a factor of the household, namely children who lacked the love and attention of their parents, which made teenagers look for what they needed outside of their home such as in a group of friends. her friend. Factors originating from school, in order to foster students towards maturity sometimes school also becomes a cause of the emergence of juvenile delinquency, this may come from teachers, educational facilities, behavioral norms, teacher groups and the atmosphere of interaction between teachers and students need serious attention.

### Relationship between Self-Concept and Juvenile Delinquency

Based on the results, it can be seen that there is no relationship between self-concept and ordinary juvenile delinquency. There is a relationship between the concept of self sub-variable picture of yourself, self-view and self-feeling towards juvenile delinquency that leads to violations and crime. It is found that there is a relationship between self-concept in sub-variables. Overview of self, self-view, self-confidence and self-feelings with juvenile delinquency specifically narcotics abuse, sex outside marriage and rape. For sub-variables, self-esteem is not a relationship with special juvenile delinquency.

This happens because adolescents have a lack of self-image (8%), lack of self-concept (6%) and lack of self-esteem (15%), so that with less or negative self-concept makes teenagers often violate existing rules and norms in society that leads to juvenile delinquency. Acceptance and rejection of peer groups influences the teen's self-concept. The role measured by children in peer groups can have a profound influence on the views of themselves and this role. The concept of self is composed of the most basic stages is the primary self-concept, where the self-concept is formed on the basis of his experience of his own home environment. The different experiences he received through home members, from parents of grandmothers, uncles, such as other siblings.

Mandel<sup>(11)</sup>, states that negative self-concept contributes to juvenile delinquency. Adolescents who have a negative self-concept, often violate the rules and norms that exist in society that lead to juvenile delinquency<sup>(12)</sup>. Teenagers who behave naughty are indicated to have a low self-concept. This study supports the results of a study conducted by Muniriyanto and Suharnan<sup>(13)</sup>, finding that one of the factors that influence juvenile delinquency is self-concept. Adolescents who fail to develop sufficient self-concepts in terms of behavior mean failing to learn acceptable behavior and behavior that is not acceptable to society. peer groups also quite influence individual self-concepts. Acceptance and rejection of peer groups towards a child will affect the child's self-concept.

### CONCLUSION

The role of the family (sharpening) is related to ordinary juvenile delinquency, while the role of the parents is related to juvenile delinquency which leads to special juvenile crime and delinquency. Self-concept (self-image, self-view and self-feeling) is associated with juvenile delinquency which leads to violations and crimes, while those associated with special delinquency in adolescents are self-portrayals, self-views, self-beliefs and feelings of self.

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