

Conference Paper

Contribution of Parenting Pattern on Juvenile Delinquency: An Empirical Study for Islamic Social Responsibility in West Aceh Regency

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Abstract

In Islamic social responsibility, the contribution of parents on juvenile delinquency problems has become a byword in the community and even the country. Most of the juvenile delinquency is caused by the lack of contribution of qualified parenting pattern to their children, like Newton's proverb, that is, 'apple does not fall far from the tree'. In this article, the author identified the parenting pattern on the juvenile delinquency of empirical study in West Aceh regency. The contribution of parenting was conducted by social and economic theory approach done with quantitative descriptive methods, observation and interviews as well as the questionnaire output by using the empirical method. The methodology used to take sample was *stratified random sampling with 5 percent confidence-level alpha*. The collection of the sample was carried out by using Slovin tool, that is, 10 percent of the number of teenagers and the age of the parents in 12 sub-districts and junior and senior high school in West Aceh regency. Variables used as indicators of the contribution of parenting on juvenile delinquency are three independent variables, those are, education, economy and time (duration of assistance) to teenagers. Research finding inventory done for 20 samples of the parents showed that the factor of education for teenagers, both formal and informal, is the variable that affects the contribution of parenting. However, after distributing a questionnaire to 16 stakeholders of teenagers in West Aceh, the formation of adolescents for juvenile delinquency is strongly influenced by the variable duration of parenting-assistance time to adolescent. It is suggested that the future researchers continue this study to increase other variable factors and also the parents be aware of feeding education to teenagers from getting into the abyss of juvenile delinquency, as well as a policy brief for the stakeholders.

Keywords: contributions, patterns, juvenile delinquency

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1. Background

Aceh that is based on and has high principles and values of the meaning of Islamic Sharia today has not reflected the parenting culture of parents to their teenage children. The reflection of teenagers' morals with Islamic Sharia pattern by UUPA (Aceh Government law) is that Aceh applies Islamic Sharia system and has been echoed and used for more than 10 years with the strengthening of family foundation in parenting pattern to adolescent which is still a necessity. In Acehnese culture that has strong norms and values to the model of educating and nurturing youth, parents are recommended to have sufficient time in togetherness and counseling models to the teenagers. It is expected to provide a decent education both formal and informal and to have financial sufficiency in the fulfillment of the rights of the teenagers at home and outside the home. This study aims to know in depth the efforts of parenting pattern on juvenile delinquency, to identify and provide an overview of juvenile delinquency and to describe the effect of parenting patterns on the juvenile delinquency. This study is a series of programs from BKKBN of Aceh. This study is also conducted by the empirical study to describe the condition in the field. The data were collected by using a stratified random sampling of Astuti (2004) at teenage level as primary data in numerical or descriptive quantitative. The study was done with a quantitative approach emphasizing its analysis on the empirical inference process.

A habit that is commonly applied if misbehavior in adolescents occurs either intentionally or unintentionally is one of the phenomena that will make the children fear the parents, creating disrespectful acts to the parents. In Islam, it also advocates the importance of family education, because it forms the behavior of teenager in the first place. Many methods can be used to educate children in the family, as long as it does not conflict with the Islamic Sharia and the prevailing norms. The parenting pattern that can be avoided is authoritarian parenting, for it will create a weak generation and stutter in facing the future and will cause the teenagers not to develop. Thus, the teens are likely falling into the unwanted path in the valley of juvenile delinquency.

Juvenile delinquency has always been an issue that causes various problems at schools, communities and society as a whole. Juvenile delinquency could be observed through the youth behaviors that violate religious norms, laws, customs and sociocultural values of Indonesian society with religions and values that have been delivered from generations to generations. Aceh is a province implementing Sharia law (Islamic

legal code). However, the reflection of this implementation has not fully affected the parenting style of parents taking care of juveniles. Improving parenting skills and strengthening the foundation of family in order to create well-mannered juveniles with Islamic character is one of the goals of Sharia law's implementation based on the Law on the Governing of Aceh (UUPA) that has been programmed for more than 10 years. Aceh culture is full of norms and values related to parenting style in which parents are expected to spend their quality time with their children that includes parental accompaniment, to provide their children with formal and informal education and to fulfill the rights as well as the needs of their children, in which financial need is involved. Parenting style might be one of the factors related to juvenile delinquency. People say, 'Like father like son', which means that the character of a child is closely related to his/her parents' ways of parenting. It is typical that after making a mistake, a child is afraid of the punishment given by his/her parents that may lead to the behaviors of the child who would then not respect the parents. In Islam, education in a family which firstly builds the character of a child is crucial. There are various methods that can be implemented in parenting or child-rearing as long as they are in line with Sharia laws and norms. Ekawati (2010) stated that a loving democratic parenting pattern is a concrete example of how Luqman al-Hakim's attitude educates his children that have an effect of habituation, deliberation, reasoning and adequate explanation in teaching children. In general, juvenile delinquency, according to Azizah (2009), is caused by three factors, that is, the conditions of the body, soul and environment. From the circumstances of this situation, the manifestation of parenting patterns through Islamic education by parents about children's self-socialization is needed. To overcome the increasingly violent actions of morality among teenagers more intensive efforts should be made. Also, the support and participation of families and communities by creating socioeconomic conditions and supporting conditions in their homes are urgently needed.

This study aims to see the influence of parenting pattern on juvenile delinquency. This research uses descriptive quantitative research method. It is designed as inductive research that is searching and collecting data in the field.

2. Literature Review

The contribution is a word often used for a meaningful action that can be a positive or adverse effect on the subjects and objects that we will be studying. The purpose of

the contribution in the parenting pattern in this study or research is a real planning and action on the role and contribution of parents in educating and directing their teenagers with good, right and true parenting pattern. The teenagers are expected not to violate the norms and provisions that have been determined by religions and values of social and humanitarian signs and away from the attitude on juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency is a common symptom in teenagers caused by one of the forms of social neglect, thus developing a kind of misbehavior. Teenagers who are disobedient are often labeled as teenagers who have a social disability, most of these teenagers do deviations resulting from social influences amidst people who are often called diseases in juvenile delinquency that comes from the influence of the external environment [6].

3. Contribution

According to Dany Hin, his scientific dictionary defines that contribution is support in the form of money. Even in the narrower scope of contribution, it is an assistance issued by individuals or groups in the form of money or funding support. As Dany H, Yandianto in Indonesian General Dictionary also interprets contribution as a form of money or funds in a forum, associations and so forth. The meaning of the input itself is not limited to the provision of aid in the form of money only, but assistance in other forms such as assistance, support, thought, material assistance and all kinds of help. The contribution is often used as a free variable (variable x) that affects the dependent variable (variable Y).

4. Parenting

Parenting Pattern is a word that is formed from two words—parenting and pattern. The pattern is identical with a character formation of each within the scope of the family in general (Ekawati, 2009). While parenting means to look after (caring and educating) the children, to lead (help, train) the country to stand on its own. So, within the scope of the ruling family in running a guidance, the education and the fulfillment of financial sufficiency of the material needs by parents either the role of the father or mother or the nearest family make the teenagers independent, protected and away from the violent delinquency.

5. Duration of Assistance (Time)

One of the contributing factors that can influence teenage parenting is the duration of the quality of parents in accompanying their teenage children. Instruments performed in the pattern of parenting is time instrument. The meaning of time here is the sustainability of parenting pattern toward the children from childhood to adolescence (Ekawati, 2009) in which the fathers and mothers are role models from childhood to adolescence, and it will be continuous until they have their children. The functions of the family in raising their teenage child are:

1. The family is the smallest group in which members interact regularly
2. There is strong emotional relationship between children and parents
3. Social relationships are relatively fixed

6. Economy

Factors that cause juvenile delinquency often are the situation around the environment both internal and external in a varied and luxurious life, so that it stimulates teenagers to reach similar to what is seen and felt around the environment. The less fortunate teenagers in finance or possessing relatively low levels of income seek to adapt to a luxurious society. If their desires and demands cannot be met, it will stimulate adverse actions, for example, robbery, theft, insider trading, illicit drugs usage such as marijuana, and opium. It is certain that the economy significantly affects the onset of juvenile delinquency (Hawari in Alit 1995: 143)

7. Education

Education or *tarbiyah* patterns form the personality of someone from the beginning to the end of life. In Islam, education can be interpreted as learning and teaching patterns obtained by someone by knowledge. The Hadeeth of the Prophet SAW (PBUH) says '*utlubuli'lmiminalmahdiilallahdi*' (Al-Hadeeth), which means knowledge from the start to the end of life. Therefore, the role of parents in the contribution to their teenage children in the education sector is desirable. Education in terms of parenting is by providing formal and informal education. Formal education is in the form of primary education of knowledge from a nearly age, elementary school, up to university level. Meanwhile, the informal education is education that fosters soul

and intuitive, emotional personality and spiritual intelligence, for example, the study of religion, social, advocacy, independent leadership and entrepreneurship as a good example from Prophet Muhammad PBUH. The Prophet Muhammad PBUH was trained in the business from an age of about 16–18-years by his uncle Abu Thalib to Syam and Damascus (Syria).

8. Methodology

8.1. Population

The population in this study is in the area of West Aceh regency. Because of the range of variable and limited resources and budget, the scope of place for the object of research is focused on a few sub-districts that have greater potential for juvenile delinquency. The potential of the juvenile delinquency is based on the public hearings' data and observers as well as a meeting of leaders, institutions and NGOs involved in the problems of teens in the neighborhood of West Aceh regency.

This study is carried out by using a degree of freedom (df) of juvenile delinquency in West Aceh regency. The sample used in this study is selected by using Slovene Stratified method with 10 percent of the total population to be drawn as samples in West Aceh regency, ranging from grade 5 of elementary school (SD) to grade 3 of senior high school (SMU).

Table 1 shows the table of the population for this study.

8.1.1. Data and data collection techniques

The data used in this study is primary data. Primary data are obtained by collecting data and information and other information through direct research on the object of investigation.

Data collection is done by:

1. Observations, that is, the collection of data by direct observation process-based work processes and symptoms associated with research and recorded systematically.
2. Interview, direct or indirect communication in the form of a question and answer with the competent authorities in the field of research.
3. Questionnaire, direct distribution by using Slovin method.

TABLE 1: Population research.

No.	Name of Agency, Secretariat, Office and Other Institution
1	SMU 1 of Meulaboh
2	SMU 2 of Meulaboh
3	SMU Unggul of Meulaboh
4	SMP 1of Meulaboh
5	SMU 2 of Meulaboh
6	SMU 3 of Meulaboh
7	Youth organization
8	Teens of the Great Mosque
9	Training Center
10	Islamic Dormitory School of Serambi
11	Islamic Dormitory School of Muda Wali
12	Department of Culture, Youth, and Sports
13	Community Empowerment Board
14	Personnel, Education and Training Agency
13	Office of Women's Empowerment and Family Planning
14	Office of Public Order and Sharia Police
15	West Aceh Police Office
16	National Narcotics Agency of West Aceh
17	Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) of West Aceh
18	Scout of West Aceh

4. And jurisprudence from the previous study.

8.1.2. Data analysis methods and data collection techniques

Validity and reliability test

Validity test

Data collection is done by using questionnaire. Hence, the respondents' ability to answer the question is important in this research. The processing data is done by using Eviews 9.0 program. To get a reliable research result, it is determined by measurement tool used to measure the variables. Therefore, to measure whether questionnaire is reliable or not, it uses reliability and validity analysis.

Validity means the precision and accuracy of a measuring instrument in performing measuring function. Validity is a measure that indicates the level of effectiveness of

an instrument. The valid instrument can measure what is desired or what will be measured (Arikunto, 2005: 167).

Test of reliability

Reliability implies that an instrument that can reliably be used as a data collection tool. Reliability means trustworthiness that can be relied upon. The reliable tool shows similar results as when a phenomenon is tested at different times (Arikunto, 2005: 168).

Statistic test

To know the perception of parenting pattern to juvenile delinquency either by facilitation or without accompaniment can be used multiple linear regression instruments. Mathematically, the multiple linear regression tools are formulated as follows (Gujarati, 2001: 67):

$$Y = a + b_1X_{1duration} + b_2X_{2economy} + b_3X_{3education} + e,$$

where:

Y = Juvenile delinquency

a = Constant

b₁ = Coefficient of parenting perception

b₂ = Coefficient of parenting perception

X₁ = Dominant parenting perception of parental advisory

X₂ = Perception of economic/financial parenting

X₃ = Perception of parenting through education (formal and non-formal education, e.g., religion)

e = error terms

9. Results and Discussion

The results from the questionnaire tabulation can be obtained as follows:

1. The interviewed population was 36 with two (2) patterns. First, it was conducted by interview, a comprehensive discussion and 'digs' directly to 'stakeholders' and observers as well as perpetrators of juvenile delinquency with a total number of

20 populations. The output is an inventory problem and the convergence decisive variables to parenting pattern influencing juvenile delinquency in general. The second phase is done by directly distributing questionnaires to the respondents **face to face** with some **16 sampling**. In that observations, it can be concluded that adequate respondents represent the related institutions for the representation of the role and contribution of parents in the parenting pattern and its impact on juvenile delinquency in West Aceh regency. Tabulation questionnaire obtained in the field is as follows:

TABLE 2: TABLE OF EMPIRICAL TABULATION.

Nama	X1(formal dan non formal education)	X2 (Assistance time)	X3(Financial/ Facility)	Y(Juvenile Delinquency)
Azhar	80	87	22	42
Armia	80	85	19	36
Chalidah H	78	85	21	40
Eva Ridhana	79	87	22	42
Eva Surya	80	86	22	40
Hartarti	79	85	24	40
Jufra fonna	79	91	24	44
Kemiso	74	87	19	40
M Imam	80	87	22	40
Muzakir	79	90	19	40
Rena Anggraini	79	85	23	37
Rosmiati	77	87	20	40
Ruslan Nd	80	91	24	43
Siti Hawa	78	77	20	34
Surianto Sudirman	80	91	21	42
Wirda Mulisa	80	88	24	42

9.1. Results of multiple linear regression and classical assumption test

Multicollinearity test

	X1	X2	X3
X1	1,000,000	0.217195	0.480779
X2	0.217195	1,000,000	0.272336
X3	0.480779	0.272336	1,000,000

Multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model formed a high or perfect correlation between independent variables (independent). If there is a strong relationship between independent variables, it can be stated that there is the existence of multicollinearity symptoms in this study.

Based on the aforementioned table, it can be seen that the regression model does not experience interference multicollinearity. It is proved by the correlation value of each independent variable which is less than 0.8.

Heteroscedasticity test

Heteroscedasticity test: White

F-statistic	0.328020	Prob. F (3,12)	0.8052
Obs * R-squared	1.212637	Prob. Chi-Square (3)	0.7500
Scaled explained SS	1.099412	Prob. Chi-Square (3)	0.7772

Test Equation:

Dependent Variable: RESID \wedge 2

Method: Least Squares

Date: 05/12/17 Time: 20:38

Sample: 1 16

Included observations: 16

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	T-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.456674	15.83328	-0.028843	0.9775
X1 \wedge 2	0.000994	0.002644	0.375809	0.7136
X2 \wedge 2	-0.000842	0.001030	-0.817594	0.4295
X3 \wedge 2	0.003681	0.008222	0.447716	0.6623
R-squared	0.075790	Mean dependent var		1.105009
Adjusted R-squared	-0.155263	SD dependent var		2.049032
SE of regression	2.202364	Akaike info criterion		4.629258
Sum squared resid	58.20489	Schwarz criterion		4.822405
Log likelihood	-33.03406	Hannan-Quinn criteria		4.639148
F-statistic	0.328020	Durbin-Watson stat		1.768696
Prob (F-statistic)	0.805214			

Based on the acquisition value of *P*-value Obs * R-Squared of 0.750, there is no problem in Heteroscedasticity; this is because *P*-value Obs * R-Squared = 0.750 > 0.05, this proves that there is no problem on Heteroscedasticity.

Autocorrelation test

Breusch–Godfrey serial correlation LM test:

F-statistic	0.087308	Prob. F (2.10)	0.9171
Obs * R-squared	0.274590	Prob. Chi-Square (2)	0.8717

Test Equation:

Dependent Variable: RESID

Method: Least Squares

Date: 05/12/17 Time: 20:38

Sample: 116

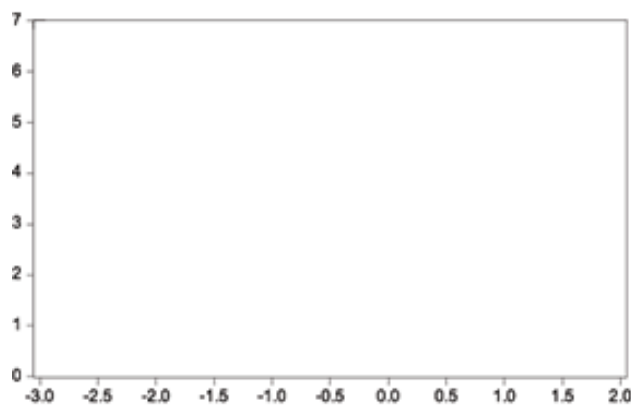
Included observations: 16

Pre-sample missing value lagged residuals set to zero.

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	T-Statistic	Prob.
C	-2.368027	20.76531	-0.114038	0.9115
X1	0.014296	0.272267	0.052507	0.9592
X2	0.017659	0.113146	0.156068	0.8791
X3	-0.013447	0.217104	-0.061938	0.9518
RESID (-1)	-0.037582	0.348537	-0.107828	0.9163
RESID (-2)	0.137297	0.341142	0.402464	0.6958
R-squared	0.017162	Mean dependent var.		2.10E-15
Adjusted R-squared	-0.474257	SD dependent var.		1.085669
SE of regression	1.318208	Akaike info criterion		3.670420
Sum squared resid.	17.37672	Schwarz criterion		3.960141
Log likelihood	-23.36336	Hannan-Quinn criteria.		3.685256
F-statistic	0.034923	Durbin-Watson stat		1.789594
Prob (F-statistic)	0.999138			

Based on the acquisition of *P*-value Obs * R-Squared of 0.8717, then there is no problem in autocorrelation, this is because *P*-value Obs * R-Squared = 0.8717 > 0.05, this proves that there is no autocorrelation problem.

Normality test



From the result of normality test with Jarque method, it was obtained that the probability value JB 0,351 > 0,05, so it can be concluded that residual data spread frequently.

Multiple Linear Regression

Dependent Variable: Y

Method: Least Squares

Date: 05/12/17 Time: 20:37

Sample: 116

Included observations: 16

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	T-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.364927	17.15607	-0.021271	0.9834
X1 (Education —formal & informal)	-0.289123	0.226493	-1.276523	0.2259
X2 (duration of parenting assistance time to adolescent)	0.591479	0.096017	6.160151	0.0000
X3 (Economy)	0.552451	0.196245	2.815112	0.0156
R-squared	0.826239	Mean dependent var.		40.12500
Adjusted R-squared	0.782799	SD dependent var.		2.604483
SE of regression	1.213814	Akaike info criterion		3.437731
Sum squared resid.	17.68015	Schwarz criterion		3.630878
Log likelihood	-23.50185	Hannan-Quinn criteria		3.447621
F-statistic	19.02017	Durbin-Watson stat		1.861078
Prob (F-statistic)	0.000074			

10. Conclusions, Suggestions and Recommendations

10.1. Conclusion

The independent variables in this research are X1, X2 and X3; X1, institutional factors (E) obtained either formally or informally. The X2 is a variable of the assistance time or togetherness time (T). The T is the time quantity, and quality of the parents spent to their children; and the last is financial (economic) variable abbreviated to (F), which

describes the ability of the teenagers facilitating and fulfilling both the facilities and infrastructure obtained by his teenage children.

The elaboration of the variables consists of independent variables that affect the dependent variable or variable called Y, which in this study is juvenile delinquency.

The result of regression by using OLS method through Eviews can be concluded as:

1. The X2 variable is mentoring or togetherness time given by the parents to teenage children which are the decisive factor that affects the juvenile delinquency than variables X1 (education) and X3 (financial).
2. R2 with a value of 0.78 can be interpreted that the free variables can explain from the research model undertaken.
3. The significant correlation showed that parenting pattern could explain juvenile delinquency through determination by reliable factors such as the length of time or duration of the assistance of parents of teenagers, economics or finance fulfillment and education needed by the teenagers.

10.2. Suggestions

1. It is expected that the parents run their function as a friend. The father or mother should support, solace and solidify their teenage children through religious activities. Asking directions from Allah to avoid cases of juvenile delinquency such as drugs, gambling, pornography, porn action, the consumption of alcohol (liquor), promiscuity that leads to forbidden relationships (Free Sex), as well as fighting is recommended to do.
2. It is expected that the parents learn, do research more and continue to explore the strong hold for the teenagers through seminars and focus-group discussion regularly every week. The seminar is to gain information on how to control the teenagers at the neighborhood level to the province and even the capital city level. The lesson is driven by the BKKBN as the National Population Family Planning to coordinate teens as a milestone generation urgency hope of the nation, as the adage says, 'the good of a country is determined the proper teenagers and youth of the nation'.

10.3. Recommendation

It is expected that this study is continued to routine research in all regencies and other cities can enter variables or other factors that may not have been enshrined in the survey and research.

1. The same perception of the parenting and its effect to juvenile delinquency in Teuku Umar land is used as a **policy brief** or a model system for stakeholders in Aceh Barat regency in particular or the scope of the province of Aceh in general, which then stimulates strategies holistically to the future generation for pedestals. Likes or dislikes, we will pile the fate of this nation in our teen generation. Hopefully.
2. It would be as role model formula for stakeholders in order to limit juvenile delinquency as Islamic social responsibility.

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