

The Effect of Sensation Seeking from Peers, Parenting Style, Religious Values and Juvenile Delinquency in Middle Adolescence of High School

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Abstract

This study aim to see the influence of sensation seeking, parenting style and religion values on juvenile delinquency behaviour. Sensation seeking is a person's tendency to seek diversity, and finding something new. Parenting styles is a ways of parenting that done by parents to their children. Religious value education is a process of transferring a set of moral values and norms that serve to guide spiritual life and human life both as individuals and as communities. While juvenile delinquency is behavior of breaking social, legal, and religion norms. This research was conducted among people under age 18 years. The research was conducted on 222 middle adolescents (ages 15-18 years) from two high school that has a tendency to behave delinquent. The results of the regression test there was a significant effect ($R^2 = 0.220$ or 22%) of the urge of sensation seeking, parenting styles and religious value education on juvenile delinquency.

Keywords: sensation seeking, parenting parent, religion value education, juvenile delinquency, middle adolescence.

Background

The progress of a nation is determined by the quality of human resources and human resource quality depends on the quality of education (Nurhadi, 2004). Teenagers are young people who have a very important and strategic role in the development of society, the nation and the state. They are also expected to uphold the values and ideals of the nation's development. Therefore, they are expected to grow and develop as an adult and also qualified, responsible and independent human being. The qualities of adolescent development is influenced by a number of factors both within itself and outside the self or environment (Karma, 2002).

Improving the quality of education as a whole which includes the development of the whole human dimension of the moral aspect, manners, knowledge, skills, and behaviors need to be developed. The development of these aspects lead to the improvement and development of life skills which is realized through the achievement of competence of learners to survive, adapt and succeed in the future (Depdiknas, 2006).

The success of learning can be observed with the positive behavioral changes before and after the study (Sanjaya, 2005). Education is an activity that should be organized to promote learners (Syah, 2003). In fact, Ihsan (2005) found along with the development of science and technology started to show the influence of the less encouraging. It can be observed from many learners did act improperly because of noble values, customs, social norms that should be upheld becoming obsolete. Therefore, the development of science and technology must be accompanied by the development of human qualities (Syah, 2003).

One reflection of the kind of action that is performed improperly learned is deviant behavior committed by juveniles. These behaviors have led towards crime and needs to be pursued handling (Arifin, 1996). Various forms of deviant behavior committed is known as juvenile delinquency. Edianti (2004) explains that juvenile delinquency or delinquency behavior is behavior that violates social norms, laws, and religion is made by people who are minors (under 18 years).

Helen (2000) states that in the late 20th century in every community (east society) as well as western society (west society) we found violations of moral values in the young people, especially adolescence. This problem also occurs in the Indonesian society. Fighting between students, drug use, promiscuity, or the tendency of sensation seeking are some negative things that do teenagers (Murniarti & Beatrix, 2000).

Adolescence from middle class is the group of the teens who do delinquency behavior (Sudarsono, 1995). Adolescent is a period before entering middle adulthood. In terms of developmental age, middle adolescent age range between a minimum of 15 years and maximum 18 years and a student who used to sit on the high school. In addition to high school, there are a couple of middle adolescents attending college early (Monks, Knoers & Haditono, 1996). In addition, middle adolescence is also followed by various changes in physical, cognitive, and social conflict (Papalia, Olds, & Feldman, 2003; Gunarsa & Gunarsa, 2001).

Middle adolescents experience physical changes in their body shape rapidly and becoming more adult-like appearance has been able to reproduce (Monks, Knoers, & Haditono, 1996). In cognitive development, Piaget (cited by Marliyah, Dewi, & Suyasa, 2004) describes the middle adolescence entered the stage full of formal cognitive function. Middle adolescence have been able to draw conclusions in a systematic, logical and abstract thinking (Sarwono, 2000). Middle adolescence began to question the concept of right and wrong which they learned from their parents or other adults. This concept is the phase when they begin understand adult is a human being who can made mistake not immune from error (Iman, Haniman, & Moeljohardjo, 2000).

In the psychosocial development, according to Erikson (cited in Santrock, 2000, 2001) middle adolescence experienced the full search of their identity. They are in a transition period and if they does not receive good guidance, it can bring them in delinquency behavior. At this time, adolescents tend to try new things that have never been experienced and tend to take big risks in behavior. This is due to the tendency of egocentric and unbeatable beliefs. This trend makes teenagers less vigilant and act in a careless behavior. (Geldard & Geldard, 2000).

Based on this view, it can be seen that in terms of psychosocial development in adolescents, this may be one of the reason of delinquency behavior. At this phase, especially young adolescents, they tend to associate the behavior which influenced by a group of peers (Ediati, 2004). When a foul in the form delinquency behavior, it is to gain recognition, acceptance and attention from others, especially from their peer group (Sudarsono, 1995).

Sigler (1995) found that many teens join gangs who usually perform various pathological actions. This is why teenagers behave delinquent because it detracted from peers in his alley. It is also expressed by a variety of studies showing that adolescent deviant behavior is heavily influenced by the peer group (Hu, Flak, Hedeker, & Syddiqui, 1995; Michael & West, 1996; Wang, Flitzheugh, Eddy, & Fu, 1997).

In general, the activities undertaken by the youth in the gang-related behavior delinquency. Various forms of behavior that do tend to disturb the peace of society such as vandalism, driving at high speed, listen to loud music without considering the environment, drug abuse and sexual deviant behavior (Geldard & Geldard, 2000). Various forms of irregularities committed by juveniles is the result of peer pressure. Adolescents tend to choose the activities that gave rise to a new experience in her life even though they tend to be at great risk of harm to themselves or their surroundings. The selection of the activities carried out because of the urge to seek sensation that culminated in adolescents so that they choose to do a variety of risky activities with peers in the alley that facilitates the fulfillment of these activities (Ediati, 2004).

Based on this, the urge of seeking sensation within adolescence along with their peers is becoming the factor that makes teenager choose to join in the alley with a variety of dangerous actions happens. Zuckerman (1994) explains that the impetus to seeking sensation is a person's tendency to seek diversity, novelty, complexity, sensational feeling and experiences, and individual readiness to accept the risk of physical, social, legal and economic experience carried over .

In addition to these factors, parenting behaviors also affect the delinquency behaviour. Parenting in the process of long-term psychological development help their children to be a center of attention in the family (Gottman, Katz, & Hoover, 1996). Every family has certain unique characteristics from other families. This is due to hereditary factors, socioeconomic status and differences in family forms.

The family is the first one's neighborhood in social contact. Family environment with a supportive atmosphere can make a more healthy individual to live a life. To that end, the family environment affects the development of an individual's personality, especially in adolescence. Teenagers who grew up in a family environment that is cohesive and adaptive tend to be healthier than teens who grew up and was raised in a family environment that is rigid or unstructured family (Zdanowicz, 2004).

In addition to the parenting styles, educating moral values, especially religious values has a significant affect juvenile delinquency behaviour. The value of religious education is a process of transferring a set of values and norms of moral teachings that serve to guide spiritual spiritual life and human life both as individuals and as a society (Wang, 2005). Religion discuss various teachings about man's relationship with God Almighty others, and with nature around (Depdiknas, 2000).

Haniman (2000) also adds that the debriefing of religious values can prevent teenagers from various forms of delinquency. Increasing and strengthening the appreciation of religious values can be used as a beacon of hope that can inhibit the occurrence of problem behavior, especially in the middle teens. Lasmono, Hartanti, and Pramadi (1997) also added that with the religious atmosphere as the practice of reading scripture or fasting, will lead to the establishment of a positive personality. As we can see the value of religious education can be the stressed point which could be use as conflict resolution.

Christie, Wagner, and Winter, (2001) also adds in conflict resolution, the aim is not to avoid conflict but rather to deal with it in a way which minimizes the negative impact and maximizes the positive potential inherent in conflict within the framework of the values of peace. That is, both the solutions which are sought, and the means by which they are sought, are judged against the criteria of being *against* violence, dominance, oppression, and exploitation, and *for* the satisfaction of human needs for security, identity, self determination and quality of life for all people. Based on this, the research conducted to determine the influence of religious values education, sensation seeking, and parenting styles against juvenile delinquency behaviour, and how the religious values education might be use for the conflict resolution.

METHODS

Subjects

The research's subjects were taken based on specific characteristics, ie. Male and female middle adolescence within the age range 15-18 years. The sample used is a male and female students who attend high school. Researchers conducted a survey to several schools and select schools that have pupils behaving delinquent.

This study uses a nonprobability sampling technique. The sampling type is the type of sampling used by convenience sampling technique (based on convenience sampling). This technique is used by researchers to based on several considerations regarding the efficiency, effectiveness, and facilitate research.

Measurement of Research Variables

Measurement of The Urge of Sensation Seeking Variables

Measuring instrument of the urge sensation seeking consists of 4 dimensions. The first dimension of thrill-seeking impulse is an adventure thrill-seeking, which is a desire to do challenging physical activity. The second dimension of thrill-seeking impulse is seeking experience, namely the desire for new experiences. To third dimension of thrill seeking impulse is dishinbition, ie search sensation through social activities freely without any restrictions. The fourth dimension of thrill-seeking impulse is boredom susceptibility, namely the rejection of the things that are routine.

Table 1
Dimension of Sensation Seeking

| Dimension | α Cronbach |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>thrill an adventure seeking</i> | 0,721 |
| <i>experience seeking</i> | 0,752 |
| <i>dishinbition</i> | 0,705 |
| <i>boredom susceptibility</i> | 0,731 |

Measurement Parenting Styles

This measure parenting tool using Baumrind's theory (1991) which consists of two dimensions, namely: (a) Parental Responsiveness / Acceptance is a response to the way children accept and support the child, and (b) Parental demandingness is a level of parental expectations and demands of parents to child's behavior is responsible.

Table 2
Dimension of Parenting Styles

Mother

| Dimension | α Cronbach |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Respon | 0,869 |
| Demanding | 0,806 |

Father

| Dimension | α Cronbach |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Respon | 0,933 |
| Demanding | 0,820 |

Measurement Value of Religious Education

The measure value of religion education which consist of eight dimension. First, the dimensions of this faith is manifested in attitude do good, deep religious knowledge, practicing regularly. The second operational definitions are grateful to embodied in the attitude of prayer in any condition, enjoying all the gifts, avoiding envy attitude. The third operational definitions are shame that embodied the attitude to live up to the norms, avoid arrogant attitude. The fourth operational definition is fairness embodied in the attitude to think and act in truth, make decisions that are not biased. The fifth operational definition is hearts that are firmly embodied in attitude and action of the words with deeds, not easily influenced, have a permanent establishment, has strong faith in the truth. The sixth operational definition is comity embodied in the attitude of obeying regulations, respect for others, self-deprecation avoid themselves from other people.

The seventh operational definition of self-control is embodied in the attitude of being able to control emotions, have patience, and used to do the job thoroughly and carefully. The eighth operational definition is the responsibility embodied in the attitude of avoiding prejudice attitude, not like throwing the blame on someone else, dare to risk, used to complete the task on time.

Table 3
Dimension Value of Religious Education

| Dimension | α Cronbach |
|-----------|-------------------|
| faith | 0,650 |
| grateful | 0,742 |
| shame | 0,608 |

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| fairness | 0,411 |
| firmly | 0,647 |
| comity | 0,537 |
| self-control | 0,558 |
| responsibility | 0,619 |

Measurement Juvenile Delinquency

The first operational definitions is delinquent behaviour that manifested in physical fights, and caused persecution. The second operational definition of delinquency behaviour is causing materials damage and lost such as vandalism, stealing, and extortion. The third operational definition is rage against the status as running away from home, parents argue, cheat, come home late at night. The fourth operational definition of delinquency behaviour which has no caused to other parties such as smoking, drug abuse, alcohol use, sex before marriage.

Table 4
Dimension of Juvenile Delinquency

| Dimension | α Cronbach |
|---|-------------------|
| delinquency manifested in physical fights | 0,737 |
| delinquency causing casualties materials | 0,821 |
| against the status | 0,845 |
| delinquency caused no casualties other | 0,788 |

RESULT

From the calculation of the value of regression is also value $R = 0.469$, coefficient of determination $R^2 = 0.220$, the value obtained from squaring the correlation coefficient (0.469×0.469). It also showed that 22.0% contribution of X1, X2, X3 on Y while the rest influenced by other factors (100% - 22.0%). Thus there are significant boost sensation seeking, parental upbringing and education of values on behavior in middle adolescents delinquency.

Furthermore, regression analysis can also be observed that the value of $F = 10.129$ and $p = 0.000 > 0.05$ means there is the influence of variables X1, X2, X3 to Y. Furthermore, the data obtained Sensation seeking has a value of $t = 4.223$ and $p = 0.000 > 0.05$ means unacceptable H_0 and H_1 is accepted. So there is a significant effect of sensation seeking to behavior delinkuensi. Furthermore, the data obtained also the value of religious education has a value of $t = -5.045$ and $p = 0.000$ unacceptable means H_0 and H_1 is accepted. So there is a negative and significant effect of education on behavior delinkuensi value. While the value of t for all the good parenting mothers and fathers result is no significant effect.

| R^2 | F | p | t | p |
|-------|--------|-------|---|-------|
| 0,220 | 10,129 | 0,000 | 4,223 (Sensation seeking) | 0,000 |
| | | | -5,045 (value of religious education) | 0,000 |

Dependent Variable: Juvenile Delinquency

CONCLUSION, DISCUSSION, LIMITATION AND SUGGESTIONS

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis has been done on the effect of sensation seeking urge from peers, parenting styles, religious education to delinquent behaviour and moral values can be concluded that **there are significant influence to delinquency behaviour roots from sensation seeking urge from peers, parenting styles, religious values.** This suggests that the three independent variables (urge of sensation seeking behaviour from peers, parenting styles and religious values education) has significant influence on the dependent variable (juvenile delinquency).

DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis of data taken together indicate no effect of the urge of sensation seeking, parenting styles on delinquent behavior and religious values. Although the independent variables together, but after giving effect seen in isolation from the influence of test variables turn out to be a significant influence, but some are not.

From the data processing resulted in three main points. First, there is the influence of sensation seeking to boost delinquency behavior. In this case indicates that the higher boost of sensation seeking among peers within the subject, the higher gathering owned delinquency behavior. Conversely, the lower the urge of sensation-seeking subjects who possessed the lower the subjects on delinquency behavior. The results are consistent with the statement Geldard and Geldard (2000) which states that teenager delinquency behaviour influenced from peers in their environment.

In general, the activities undertaken by the youth in the gang-related delinquent behavior. Various forms of behavior that do tend to disturb the peace of society such as vandalism, driving at high speed, listen to loud music without considering the environment, drug abuse and sexual deviant behavior It is also expressed by a variety of studies showing that adolescent deviant behavior is heavily influenced by peer group (Hu, Flak, Hedeker, & Syddiqui, 1995; Michael & West, 1996; Wang, Flitzheugh, Eddy, & Fu, 1997). Various forms of irregularities committed by juveniles is the result of peer pressure. This happened because of the influence to found sensation seeking to determine young people to choose the form of the activity in sensation seeking along with peers (Ediati, 2004).

The second thing that could be obtained which contained influences of parenting styles to delinquency behavior. The influence of parenting was obtained when this variable in the regression together with the urge of sensation seeking and educational value. But when viewed from different test results (t) partially (separate / tested one at a time) generated from the results of the regression test can be seen that the effect produced by the parenting styles with various forms of the delinquency behavior was not significant compared with the urge of searching for sensation and religious values education. This is in line with the statement Ediati (2004) that in terms of psychosocial development in adolescents there is the urge to seek sensation that culminated in adolescence. At this time especially young adolescents tend to associate the behavior which they will be supported by a group of peers. When a person form delinquency behavior, it is purpose to gain recognition, acceptance and attention from others, especially from their peer group (Sudarsono, 1995). It can be concluded that the study subjects can be seen the influence of peers is stronger than the influence of the values of the parents.

The third results that can be obtained from this study is that there is a significant effect of education on delinquency behavior it is from religious values education. These variables are shown to have the strongest effect compared with the urge of sensation seeking and parental upbringing. Besides the influence of the value shown Beta (B) and Test different (t) in the regression test showed the value of minus (-). This shows that the higher the value of religious education within the subject, the lower the subjects of delinquency behavior. Vice versa, the lower the value of religious education, the higher the subject 's delinquency behavior . This is in line with the statement Haniman (2000) which revealed that the debriefing of religious values can prevent teenagers from various forms of delinquency. Increasing and strengthening the appreciation of religion can be used as a beacon of hope that can inhibit the occurrence of problem behavior, especially in the middle teens. Lasmono, Hartanti, and Pramadi (1997) also added that with the religious atmosphere as the practice of reading scripture, fasting, will lead to the establishment of a positive personality.

LIMITATION

This study has several limitations, namely the proportion of the study sample. Researchers initially wanted to try to explore the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency in various high school students who have a tendency to behave delinkuen by taking samples from various representatives in the five regions of Jakarta. However, because of not obtaining permission from the school attended by some researchers then finally just a sample obtained from both the Jakarta area alone, namely SMK A of East Jakarta and SMK B of South Jakarta. Thus if you want to generalize this study may represent only delinquency behavioral phenomena in both the Jakarta area.

SUGESIONS

Suggestions Relating to Theoretical Benefits

This research can provide benefits to the field of educational psychology, especially for the field of education, especially psychology of religious education, social psychology, family psychology and adolescent psychology. Suggestions for researchers themselves that researchers are increasingly recognizing the importance of teaching values contained in religious education to establish better manners. Advice from researchers to the field of adolescent psychology is critical during adolescence is a time to determine their destiny. For that, by directing the behavior of adolescents to participate in religious education it is expected that adolescents obtain religious values can be internalized in his life. Thus, the behavior of teenagers will avoid delinquency various forms of behavior that would harm themselves and society in general . In addition, researchers also suggested that in adolescents there is a boost in self-sensation seeking adolescents . Therefore, adolescents also need to be given various positive activities while fulfilling the urge sensation seeking in self.

Suggestions given to the field of social psychology and psychology education, especially religious education. Education in the social environment is an important factor for the development of personality of students to be better person. By creating a conducive atmosphere, intensive religious education it will make teens buliding habbit of good manners. This can be the prevention from delinquency behavior. Education on the basis of morality is also very important to give to the students, not just education that teaches a variety of science against the backdrop of the reasoning alone. While the suggestions relating to family psychology that applying democratic parenting teens will reduce delinquency behavior (especially delinquency victim and against the state of matter). For the application of proper discipline from parents will build mental self-discipline in adolescents to avoid juvenile delinquency.

Suggestions for Further Research

Suggestions for further research that needs to be examined is about taking an adequate number of samples. In this study, although there are enough number of subjects (222 subjects), but that number represents only two Jakarta area alone. Therefore, further research suggested by researchers to conduct first approach to those schools that have students behave juvenile delinquency in various areas of Jakarta that have not been

covered in this study. Thus if a sample can be obtained from the school in Central Jakarta, North, West and it will mewaikili Jakarta area in general.

Another suggestion for further research on the place of research. Researchers also suggested to conduct research in other areas outside Jakarta. Thus the results of these studies will further complement the existing research and may be a recommendation for the National Education Ministry for handling juvenile delinquency programs in the future. It also needs to consider cultural factors in the development of measuring instruments, measuring instruments, especially the urge sensation seeking. In subsequent research can be conducted by making a new item measuring or with the culture in Indonesia is different from American culture as thrill-seeking impulse measuring instrument used is an adaptation of the measuring devices used in America.

Suggestions Relating to Practical Benefits

Advice given to institutions engaged in education as well as school principals and religious education teachers to develop a better religious education. With the intensive development of religious education in the school environment will make the school can improve the quality of education in schools as well as a better gain trust from the community to provide the best service in the field of education.

Religious education is recommended not only achieve cognitive students only, but is no less important religious education should also be able to touch the realm of affection to be more sensitive to the social environment and also comes with actions (psychomotor). So the students are also involved in practices that inculcate religious values forming students who have a good mindset, a feeling that is sensitive to the surrounding environment, and lots of action to help and assist others. This suggestion is particularly intended for the Ministry of Education as a driving force to make the curriculum in religious education. Thus, the purpose of education is to educate the students can be accomplished as well as possible and keep the teens to fall into a variety of juvenile delinquency.

The next suggestion is also intended for parents to be able to understand the psychological aspects of their children so that every child needs can be fulfilled and free from delinquency behavior. Caution and good education can lead children to become better. Parents have an important role to instill moral values more than the teachings of the religions practiced in their respective families. In addition, parents also play a role as a friend to his children to listen to any complaints and monitor the activities and behavior in order to be better.

The last suggestion for students who behave delinquent should be to try to explore and practice the values that exist in religious education in order to change behavior for the better. This can be achieved by finding positive activities such as attending boarding lightning, retreats, meditation, or actively take charge in their respective places of worship. If there is a boost in self-sensation seeking adolescents, there may be a good idea to follow a variety of search activities sensation but remains in positive terms such as activities, nature lovers, rock climbers, youth, and sports. Thus creating a young generation in the future the students will direct their behavior becomes aligned with the prevailing norms and can achieve the best performance in school so useful to the family, nation, and state.

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