Parents 'Parents In Religiosity Development, Self-Control And Adolescent Society 5.0

Yamnur Mahlia[1*], Siti Mayang Sari[2], Winning Amintas Kartika Waruwu[3],
Chairul Fauzi[4], Jalaluddin[5], Ibrahim Gultom[6]

[1-6]Universitas Negeri Medan, Indonesia

[*]yamnurmahlia@gmail.com

Abstract. This research is a qualitative descriptive type that leads to children's psychology towards parenting in fostering religious, self-control and juvenile delinquency under the industrial revolution 4.0. Where adolescents are young people who are very reliable in their work and innovation, as if backfiring for growth and development in their movements and activities. Facilities are not a negative reference for adolescent growth and development, but rather trigger the spirit of struggle and provide new breakthroughs in science. Society 5.0 is a time to develop the ability of Indonesian youth to continue to take part in science and information technology. Did not escape the supervision of parents to guide and foster young people so that they are always closer to their religious beliefs, able to control themselves and inhibit the growth of juvenile delinquency at this time.

Keywords: Parenting, Religiosity, Self Control and Juvenile Delinquency

1. Introduction

At the branch of civilization the economic growth of the nation triggers the state of adolescents who are very vulnerable to delinquency. Adaptation that is not possible in a family environment situation that is so many problems, to the state of confidence to adapt to the outside community. Even adolescents today are adrift in search of identity to make meaningful decisions for their future. How someone looks fine in front of others. The connotation as if this is a mask that shows one's personality in appearance. Defining personality, according to Gordon W. Allport [1] "*personality is a dynamic organization of the psychophysical system in an individual that determines a unique and unique way to adapt to the environment*".

Juvenile delinquency is increasing day by day, the frequency of crime committed by adolescents is very alarming. This can be detrimental to the Indonesian nation, because besides adolescents are the successors of the struggle for the State, adolescents are the spearhead of development for future civilizations. For a heartbreaking demographic simulation of 2025 [2]. Endurance of morality and mental character as if mortgaged by visualization of economic and social conditions. Santrock argues, factors that influence juvenile delinquency, namely: (1) identity, (2) self-control, (3) age, (4) gender, (5) expectations in education and values in school, (6) family, (7) the influence of peers, (8) social and economic, (9) the quality of the environment of the community where they live. One of the main causes of juvenile delinquency is the lack of parental encouragement in the religious. The purpose of this study is to review the relationship of parenting parents to religious, self-control and delinquency of adolescent society 4.0 eras.

2. Research Method

The Samples in this research are 100 JHS students (SMP) as the research subjects consisted and age of the students was adolescents 13-17 years. The tool as an instrument of this study uses aspects of the scale of parenting, religious self-control and delinquency of adolescents. This juvenile delinquency scale is based on Jensen's concept in Sarwono [3]. By using 33 test items that have the highest discrimination with the result of the alfa cronbach = 0.811. Furthermore, on the scale of self-control religiosity is obtained based on the concept of Glock and Stark in Ancok Suroso [4]. For this scale using 62 items with high discrimination on the value of the alfa cronbach = 0.909. The scale of juvenile delinquency aspects consists of 40 items correctly with a cronbach alpha value = 0.853. The scale on this aspect was compiled based on the theory of Averill [5].

3. Results and Discussion

As the data analysis used is linear regression analysis, as the dependent variable is (juvenile delinquency), and so on (religiosity as self control) is an independent variable, for the normality test and the relationship linearity test, then after analysis was found the value of F Regression = 17.954 with p = 0.00 (p <0.01), this means that there is a very significant relationship between religiosity as a means of self-control and the tendency of juvenile delinquency at this time.

Relating between variables partially, it was found t between religiosity with juvenile delinquency tendencies = -3,632 and partial r = - 0,346, with p = 0,000 (p <0.01), meaning there was a very significant relationship between religiosity and juvenile delinquency tendencies. This means that the higher the religiosity, the lower the tendency of juvenile delinquency.

Linking between partial variables, t_{count} was found as self-control with juvenile delinquency tendencies = -2,737 and partial r = -0.268, with p = 0.007 (p <0.01), then there was a tendency for a significant relationship between religiosity as self-control and juvenile delinquency tendencies . Can be interpreted the higher religiousness as self-control, the lower the tendency for juvenile delinquency.

The effectiveness of the parenting variable is 27% (R square = 0.270). The effectiveness of religiosity variable as self control over juvenile delinquency tendencies with a low level of 16.13%. Self variable towards juvenile delinquency tendency is 10.87%.

The results of the regression analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between, religiosity and self-control with juvenile delinquency. The first hypothesis of this study which reads "there is a relationship between parenting, religiosity as self-control and juvenile delinquency" is accepted. This shows the level of results supporting the concept in this study based on background.

3.1 Parenting

Parenting is defined as a process of total interaction between parents and children, all of which include caring, feeding and living a good and proper life, cleaning and protecting and the process of socialization in teaching behavior that is in accordance with the rules in the community arch. This process involves parenting patterns for children in terms of communication, values, behavioral interests and trust in their children [1]. Towards the early adolescence age 13-17 years, children will experience where the conditions of adolescent's life

feel free, a high curiosity about new things, from the increased emotions caused by the function of adolescent sexuality. The role of parents in this case is very important especially as an agent of control for adolescent behavior.

Here are the 5 steps of parenting in assisting early adolescents: (1) Establish two-way communication; namely: giving children the opportunity to tell stories, pour out their hearts, because teenagers tend to want to tell what will be done and after doing something. Parents as a listener can provide a little desi little solution with its own storytelling tricks that will have a positive effect on children. (2) Working closely with school teachers; namely: when parents only have limited time for their teenage children, parents can communicate intensively to the teacher regarding their child's behavior. Authorize teachers to educate and guide children more freely, regulate and control the child's behavior. (3) eliminating "dating" increases learning motivation; namely: the rise of dating behavior is an encouragement to children is something that must be changed, dating does not cause enthusiasm in learning and even becomes a big problem with the association and subsequent child behavior. (4) Introducing the teachings of norms, and religious teachings; that is, parents introduce religious norms and values to fortify children from relationships that will transcend borders. Religion teaches rules and restrictions governing how ethics and socialization of children to others, especially the opposite sex. Giving and introducing religious teachings and positive activities such as diligently worshiping, joining religious social organizations. (5) Keep an eye on the use of gadgets, Android phones, and television and communicate with colleagues; The rise of social media and non-educative television shows is a major challenge for parents. Access to cyberspace provides opportunities for teens to do negative things. At this time it is no longer possible for adolescents not to access adult content on social media that is widely scattered. This becomes a parent's obligation to provide supervision for adolescent children related to the viewing and use of social media thattheyuse.

Tabel 1. Type , Descriptions and Effect of parenting parents towards teenagers

No	Types of parenting	Descriptions	Effect
1	Uninvolved	This parenting refers to parental control or supervision that is low. Parents tend to show distance to children, less sympathetic, passive, ignoring the emotions of children, but still provide all their basic needs.	The child lacks self-development, tends to be immature, lacks attention, is less adaptable, spontaneous but dares to try.
2	Indulgent	This parenting is identical to the behavior of parents towards children who show high warmth but low control of children's behavior. Parents are very involved in the lives of children, tend to be soft and minimal direction, unclear rules, children tend to be "boss".	Children become spoiled, immature, less organized, selfish, easily give up, undisciplined, but confident, creative and assertive.
3	Authoritative	This parenting style tends to	The child's personality is

No	Types of parenting	Descriptions	Effect
		show warmth and high control over children. There are rules, assertiveness, support, flexibility, and self regulation so that children can freely to create and exploit things with censorship and parental controls.	formed, fun, creative, intelligent, confident, open to parents, not easily stressed and depressed, and achievers, and often undermines parental authority.
4	Authoritarian	This parenting leads to a high level of parental control over children's behavior, but low warmth to the child. Parents tend to play the role of "boss", which demands obedience, being rigid, and full of rules.	Child's personality is less formed, lack of confidence, lack of communication, difficult to make a decision, rebellious, easily sad and depressed but disciplined, responsible and idealistic

3.2 Interaction Pattern of Family Behavior Circular Model

The pattern of upbringing the complex model is a family and marriage pattern system that was developed as an attempt to bridge the differences from several existing, theoretical and practical studies. According to Olson, family therapy model of interaction patterns in the family focuses on the independence of the relationship between the dimensions of closeness, flexibility and communication [1]. The dimension of closeness is called (cohesion), the (adaptability) dimension and the (communication) dimension.

1) Family Cohesion
   a. Olson's (1999) view, namely closeness is valued at:
      Emotional bonding (emotional bonding), that is emotional closeness that can be felt by family members.
   b. Involvement in the family (family involvement), which is a tendency that occurs from the amount of love from the family.
   c. The relationship between parent and child (parent-child relationship), namely the closeness and boundaries between parent, family and child.
   d. Boundaries (boundaries), limits in terms of internal, namely, time (space), space (space), and decision making (decision making), the limits of external namely, friends (friends), interests (interests), and recreation (recreation)

2) Family Adaptability (Family Adaptabiliy)
   Family adaptability is the ability in marriage to change the structure of power, the rules in establishing sibling ties and responding to situations and stress development quoted by Basuki [1].

3) Communication (communication)
   Communication is in the short sense "sharing experiences". Communication is the most important factor in the family in establishing a sacred bond in the family. According to Olson (1985), communication in the family contains aspects of skills, namely, listening, speaking, self disclosure, clarity, continuity tracking, respect, and respect. respect [2].

3.3 Religiosity

Religiutas can be interpreted as a condition where a person understands and obeys his religion and believes that is manifested in the experience of values, rules and obligations so as to encourage him to have behavior, attitudes and actions in accordance with the teachings of religion in daily life [6].

Glock and Stark says religiutas is as a conception of religion and one's level of commitment to religion and beliefs. At the conceptualization level is one's knowledge of their religion, while the level of commitment is something that needs to be understood as a whole, so that there are various ways in individuals to understand their religion. Meanwhile, in the opinion, relugiutas is a condition that exists in a person and encourages to behave in accordance with the teachings and obedience to his religion. Rerigiutas is also a behavior that applies to his Lord directly or indirectly [6].

3.4 Self-control

Being able to control oneself is the ability of a person to be able to control himself consciously which will produce behavior that is not detrimental to himself and others. Self-control is also interpreted as human capacity in self-control, responding, adapting to ideal norms, morals, social expectations and long-term achievement, self-contribution is closely related to internal locus control and self-efficacy [6,7].

Bandura explained that self-efficacy is referring to a person's belief in his ability to succeed in doing something. According to Santrock, a person's confidence in his ability is when he can overcome the situation and produce something profitable. Meanwhile, according to Niu, 2010, said self-efficacy is self-interaction resulting from the external environment, and the mechanism of self-adjustment and personal ability, to one's experience and education. According to Stipek, 2001 in Santrock, 2007 explained that self-efficacy is an individual's trust in his own abilities [6].

Baumistarquoted by Gandawijaya said that there are three aspects of self-control, namely: (1) Standards, which refers to goals, ideal perceptions, existing norms, and other guidelines that will determine specifically the behavioral response is desirable. These standards include conflicting social environment, so it will not fall on impulsive behavior. A person can control the behavior of pursuing something more relevant to him and adjust to his environment. (2) Supervision, which refers to maintaining someone's behavior according to their standards. (3) Capacity to change, which is an important aspect of the two previous aspects. This capacity refers to the ability to gather the strength needed to replace or limit inappropriate behavior. Without the capacity to change, the two previous aspects are meaningless. Even though a person has high standards and supervision, if he is unable to do the things needed to achieve his goals, then it can be said that his control has decreased.

3.5 Juvenile delinquency

Emotional maturity in adolescents who are still unstable is one of the factors in juvenile delinquency, and the immature emotion of a person is marked by the bursting of emotions in the presence of others. can not look at situations critically, and have emotional reactions that are not stable, on the contrary mature emotional emotions are characterized by unexploded emotions in the presence of others, can assess critical situations and have stable emotional reactions and confidence such as believing in one's own abilities, acting independently in making decisions, have a positive self-concept and dare to express opinions [7].

Juvenile delinquency is an act that violates norms, rules, or laws in society that is carried out at the age of adolescence or the transition from childhood to adulthood. Juvenile Delinquency is a social pathological symptom in adolescents caused by a form of social neglect that ultimately leads to deviant behavior. Unayah [7] stated in his research, that with the increase in juvenile delinquency, the role of parenting parents and the interconnectedness of the environment as well as the social environment need collaboration between various elements related to the behavior of these adolescents. Government as law enforcement and community leaders in order to be able to cultivate a peaceful and peaceful life in all matters of rules and laws that apply in the local community.

3.6 Solution 0vercoming problems that occur in adolescents

All of these problems need attention from various parties, bearing in mind that adolescents are the next generation of the future generation. It is in the hands of adolescents that the future of this nation is hung. There are several ways that can be done in an effort to prevent the increasing problems that occur in adolescents, including:

1) The role of parenting parents:
   a. Instill good parenting in children since prenatal and toddlers
   b. Equipping children with moral and religious grounds
   c. Understand good and effective communication between parents and children
   d. Establish good cooperation with teachers
   e. Being a role model for children both in behavior and in terms of maintaining a healthy environment.

2) Active role of the teacher:
   a. Become friends with students
   b. Can create comfortable school and learning conditions
   c. Give students the freedom to express themselves in extracurricular learning activities according to their talents.
   d. Provide play and sports facilities and infrastructure in the school environment
   e. Increasing the role and empowerment of psychology counseling teachers.
   f. Teenagers are good at choosing friends and a good environment and parents provide direction and control over who and in which communities the teenager should hang out with.
   g. Adolescents form resilience with their religious religions so that they are not affected if their peers or communities do not meet expectations.

3) The role of the Government in dealing with juvenile delinquency society 4.0
   a. Supervision in schools
   b. Involve parents and school
   c. Campaign against juvenile delinquency
   d. Socializing the dangers of juvenile delinquency
   e. Activating many extracurricular activities in school
   f. Equipping with moral education
   g. Strengthening obedience and worship in religion

4. Conclusion

The lives of adolescents in the present era of globalization are starting to cause concern. Teenagers who are supposed to be the nation's future cadres can no longer be a guarantee for the progress of the Nation and State. Even their behavior tends to decline. Therefore, as

educated teenagers, they are aware that juvenile delinquency must be eliminated immediately. Technology is like a double-edged knife that can hurt the wearer himself, technology is actually a medium to facilitate human life, but technology also has the potential to damage if not used wisely. When we associate with juvenile delinquency lately, the nature of this delinquency has changed from the era of traditional based delinquency such as brawl and skipping school has now evolved into technology-based juvenile delinquency such as porn videos on students' cellphones to porn sites littered with porn sites. in cyberspace. Basically juvenile delinquency includes all behavior that deviates from the norms of criminal law committed by adolescents. The behavior will harm himself and the people around him. Juvenile delinquency today is caused by several factors. Juvenile delinquent behavior is caused by factors of adolescents themselves (internal) and external (external) factors. Teenagers should be able to get as many adult figures as possible who have exceeded their teenage years as well as those who managed to improve themselves after failing at this stage. The motivation of family, teachers, peers are things that can be done to overcome juvenile delinquency. Children who are not liked by their friends are alone. Such children will be able to cause emotional turmoil.

5. References

[1] Basuki Heru, (2017), *Psikologi Pendidikan dengan Pendekatan Teori-teori Baru dalam Psikologi*, Depok : PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.

[2] Aviyah Evi, Muhammad Farid. (2014), Religiusitas, Kontrol Diri Dan Kenakalan Remaja, *Persona*, *Jurnal Psikologi Indonesia*, 3 (2), pp.126 – 129.

[3] Sarwono. (2011), *Psikologi Remaja*. Jakarta : PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.

[4] Ancok, D. dan Suroso, F. N. (2011), *Psikologi Islami: Solusi Islam atas Problem-problem Psikologi*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

[5] Averill J R. (1973), Personal control over aversive stimuli and its relationship to stress. *Psychol. Bull*, 80, pp.286-303.

[6] Gandawijaya, L.E. (2017), *The correlation between Self-Control and Electronic Aggression on Social Media users in Emerging Adulthood*. Thesis: Psychology Departement, Sanata Dharma University, doi:10.13140/RG.2.2.34270.74568

[7] Unayah, Muslim S, (2015), Fenomena Kenakalan Remaja Dan Kriminalitas The Phenomenon Of Juvenile Delinquency And Criminality". *Sosio Informa* , 1(2).