THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTING MODEL TOWARD JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND ITS PREVENTION IN WEST SUMATERA

Efren Nova*

* Lecturer in Faculty of Law, Andalas University
Korespondensi: novaefren@gmail.com
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Abstract

This research was conducted with legal research methods that can be revealed how the law was perceived and implemented by the community through research Juridical Sociological including reviewing legal issues as an integral part of the community or research approach which emphasizes the legal aspects with regard to the subject to be discussed, is associated with the fact in the field. The purpose of this study was to determine the extent of the influence and the role of parents in caring and educating children through parenting models that cause juvenile delinquency, as well as the efforts the parents' role in the juvenile delinquency reduction. Object of this study includes elementary school students and junior high school students as well as High School of state or private school at four Regency or City in West Sumatra. The Results of research shows that the influence of parents' parenting models to juvenile delinquency is very influential. The role of parents is very necessary in the prevention of juvenile delinquency by changing the model of parenting applied.

Keywords: parenting model, juvenile delinquency

Abstrak


Kata Kunci: peran orangtua, pencegahan kenakalan
I. INTRODUCTION

Lately, the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency is widening, where the public some time ago surprised with the news coming from Depok, West Java, the public was not only surprised, but at the same furious mingled sorrow and concern a student of Elementary School stabbed schoolmate with a sharp weapon for victims reclaim the stolen mobile phone. The question arises new child 13 years old could apply to his own vile? Moreover, pricking conducted not only meant to hurt but also intend to slay, more oppressive because, after doing it he took the initiative to throw her into the gutter. According to Prof. Dr Muthia Hatta, education expert, it happened because of the influence of contemporary challenges. Violence entry can’t be blocked well that the culture of violence entered in the child. Meanwhile, Roberto sociologist Robert respond to the rise of crime with violent acts carried minors closely related to the family circumstances and factors of electronic media impressions. Juvenile delinquency as a black circle that never give up, continued to connect from time to time, over time, from year to year and even from day to day more and more complicated. The problem of juvenile delinquency is complex problem that occurred in various cities in Indonesia. This concern is quite reasonable considering that the children are young people who are expected to have adequate resources quality as heir to the nation's future. The phenomenon of violence among young people will also threaten the life of the nation. Protecting children from adverse factors threatening the lives of children to enable them to grow and develop reasonable contained in Article 2 para. (1) and para. (3) on Law regarding Child Protection No. 23 of 2002:

Kids are entitled to welfare, treatment, care and guidance based on affection both within the family and special care to grow and develop with reasonable. The child is entitled to maintenance and protection both during and after birth in Gynecology

Child or adolescent is an integral part of human survival and the survival of a nation and countries. The important role of child, the rights of children as expressly stated in the state of constitution that guarantees every child is entitled to viability, live, grow and develop and are entitled to protection from violence and discrimination.¹

The problem of child is complex, so it interesting to do research, especially at this time delinquency or crime shows the percentage of children is quite alarming, where the negative impact, both children and society in general. Children criminality is not only a threat to security and order solely, but also the danger that could threaten to the future of the people nation, because they are "a generation who will one day Become our national leader". The role of parents dealing with juvenile delinquency because their parents primary

¹ Setya Wahyudi, Implementasi Ide Diversi Dalam Pembaharuan Sistim Peradilan Anak di Indonesia, Genta Publishing, 2011 p1
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educator and first before the children receive education at schools, because of family is the first learned to the child, the family serves not only as limited as the successor descendant of course, but beyond that it is forming a child's personality or as the first education.

Parenting is a pattern of behavior that are consistently applied to the children from time to time. This behavior is perceived by the child, in terms of negative and positive. Parenting applied every family is different, it depends on the views of parents. According W.I Thomas was quoted by I.Susanto\(^2\) say that there are four basic needs of children or adolescents are: 1) The need for security, 2) the need for a response, 3) Needs to be recognized and 4) The need for a response and the need of acquire new experiences.

It happened because of infancy and the child's mental attitude is not stable, and it can’t be separated from the social environment. There have been large due to out of control, juvenile delinquency has become a crime so that these actions can’t be tolerated anymore. Children who are committing a crime have to deal with law enforcement officials to account for his actions. Various prevention and control of juvenile delinquency needs to be implemented. One of the ways of prevention and control efforts juvenile (criminal politics kids) at this time through the implementation of juvenile justice system. The Objective of criminal justice system (Juvenile Justice) not only aims to impose criminal sanctions for child or adolescent perpetrators of criminal acts, but more focused on the premise of imposition sanctions as a means to support the welfare of the child offender.

Based on the problem, the researcher interesting doing research on the influence of parenting model toward juvenile delinquency and its prevention in west sumatera. The formulation of the problem are First, how the parenting model that influence causes of juvenile delinquency in West Sumatra?, Second, to which extent the parents role to address juvenile delinquency?

II. DEFINITION of JUVENILE DELIQUENCY

The definition of Juvenile delinquency based on etymologically can be seen from the words and meaning of the word Juvenile delinquency. Juvenile synonymous with the term of young person, youngster, youth, child or adolescent. The delinquency is the act or acts committed by children, where if the act or the act was committed by an adult is crime. There are two form of delinquency: delinquency criminal offense or juvenile crime and delinquency status. Juvenile crime eg murder, robbery, ambush, assault and theft. While the delinquency status offense such as: truancy left home, against the lawful and worthy of parent, guardian or caretaker, did not want to obey, can’t be controlled or uncontrolled behavior, liquor. In several state actors delinquency status offense builder handed over to the state welfare, but there is handed over to the juvenile criminal justice system.\(^3\)

\(^2\) W.I Thomas dikutip kembali oleh I.S Susanto, Kriminologi, UNDIP, Semarang
In a large of dictionary Indonesian delinquency is defined as behavior that violates the lightly norms and laws in force in the community. Juvenile delinquency is translation of the word juvenile delinquency and formulated as behavior, actions of teenagers who are asocial, contrary to religion, and the legal provisions in force in the community. Teenagers are arrives in age between twelve and under eighteen years of age and unmarried. In Article 1 paragraph 1 of Law No. 3 of 1997 on Juvenile Court The child is in a criminal case has reached the age of eight years but has not reached the age of eighteen years old and had never been married. Whereas in Article 1 paragraph 2 of his explaining Brat is:

*Children who commit criminal acts or child who does something which is outlawed for children, either legislation or other applicable laws who live and function in the community concerned. The regulation both written and unwritten, for example, custom law or the rules of modesty and decency in society. The two senses of the child mentioned above can be resolved through legal channels are just juvenile delinquents within the meaning of Article 1 paragraph 2 that the child who committed a criminal act. Criminal Code does not recognize the term brat because the Criminal Code regulates criminal offenses.*

While in Law Number 11 of 2012 on Juvenile Criminal Justice System Article 1, paragraph 1:

a. Child Criminal Justice System is the overall process of completion. Kids case dealing with the law, from the inquiry stage to the supervision stage after serving criminal.

b. Children in conflict with the law are children in conflict with the law, children who become victims of crime and children who are witness to the criminal act

c. Children in conflict with the law, hereinafter referred child is a child who was only 12 years old but not yet eighteen years old are suspected of criminal conduct.

According to Romli Atmasasmita, delinquency is an act or acts committed by child who is considered contrary to the legal provisions in force of country and the community itself is perceived and interpreted as a despicable act. If we look at the opinions of Kartini Kartono, confirms that it always has the connotation delinquency attack, offense, crime and ferocity committed by young children under 22 years old. Paul Moedikno give a sense of Juvenile Delinquency formulation as follows:  

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7 *Op cit*, Setya Wahyudi, p 29
a. All of actions of an adults is rime, for children are delinquency. For example are stealing, torturing, killing, etc.
b. All deeds diversion from the norms of a particular group in society that is causing mischief.
c. All acts that indicate the need for social protection, including the homeless, beggars etc.

From the opinions of the scholars can be concluded that delinquency of children or teenagers is an act or acts of violation of norms, both legal norms and religious norms that done by young children or teenagers.

A. Parenting Concept and Model

Expert says child care is an important and fundamental part of preparing children to become good citizens. Parents have the roles and functions are manifold, one of educating children. According to Edward, parenting is the interaction between children and parents to educate, guide and discipline and protecting the child to achieve a certain maturity in accordance with the norms that exist in society.

Mentoring parents realized through educating the parents in educating their children. How parents educate their children, how parents in educating their children is called parenting. The interaction between children and parents, children tend to use certain methods that are considered best for the child, in which case it is often the case some differences in parenting, on the one hand parents should be able to determine appropriate parenting in considering the needs and circumstances of children, on other hand other parents have desire and wish to make their children better than their parents.

According Baumrind in 1967 there were four parenting parents:

1. Parenting democratic, is parenting prioritize the interests of children, but will not hesitate to control them. Parents with parenting is to be rational, always an underlying their act on the ratio or thoughts. Parents of this type are also to be static on the ability of children, do not expect excessive overheating children ability to have and perform an action approach to children is warm.

2. Authoritarian parenting pattern otherwise tend to set absolute standards that must be obeyed. Regular follow with threats, for example if it does not want a bath was not consulted. Parents of this type also tended to force, govern, punish, if the child does not want to do what the parents, then the parents of this type do not hesitate to punish the child. Parents also do not know the type of compromise, and the
3. Permissive Parenting usually give a very loose supervision. provide an opportunity for children to do something without adequate supervision from him. They tend not rebuke and warn children when a child is in danger and very little guidance given by them. But this old man usually is warm, so often loved by his children.

4. Neglected parenting, the parents of this type generally provide time and a very minimal cost to the children, their time is used for the personal purposes, they like the work and sometimes even saved the cost-saving for their child. included in this type of physical and psychological neglect of maternal depression. Depressed mothers are generally not able to give to his son.

B. The Cause of Juvenile Delinquency

In general, teenagers want to freely determine his own purposes, while the parents are still afraid to give responsibility to teenagers so keep imagining. Teens are in the process of evolving towards maturity or independence, teens need guidance because they do not have an understanding or insight about himself and his environment, as well as his experience in determining the direction of his life.  

The background of the child or adolescent mischief, not the same as an adult in the crime. Looking for background or because children do mischief as the scope of criminology will be very helpful in providing input on what should be given to the children who have been doing mischief. That is, talking about delinquency, not apart from factors that drive or motivation child doing something naughty.

The concept of the causes of delinquency child or adolescent as follows:

1. Theory of Motivation

Motivation is the impulse that arises in a person consciously and unconsciously to perform an act with a specific purpose. Motivation is often defined as efforts that lead to particular individuals or groups motivated to perform an act because they want to achieve the goals it wants or gets
satisfaction with his actions.\textsuperscript{9} According to Romli Atmasasmita,\textsuperscript{10} form of motivation that there are two kinds: intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. What is meant by intrinsic motivation is the urge or desire in person who does not need to be accompanied by a stimulus from the outside, whereas extrinsic motivation is the impetus coming from the outside. Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation of delinquency children or adolescents are:

a. Intrinsic motivation of Juvenile Delinquency
   i. The Intelligence factor, is a person's intellect. The delinquency children have lower levels of verbal intelligence and exceptional in-hail scholastic achievement results (low school achievement)
   ii. The age factor, Stephen Hurwitz \textsuperscript{11} (1952) revealed the "age is importance factor in the causation of crime" (age is an important factor in the causes of the emergence of crime)
   iii. The sex factor, that delinquency can be done by boys and girls
   iv. The notch factor in the family, is according to their records, e.g the child first, second and so on.

b. Extrinsic motivation of Juvenile Delinquency
   i. Family factors
   ii. Education factors and school
   iii. Child factors relationship.
   iv. The influence of media

2. Theory of Differential Association

Sutherland explains that the occurrence of criminal behavior, including delinquency behavior committed by children as follows: criminal behavior is learned behavior negatively not inherited. If the evil behavior is learned, then studied include: a) techniques of committing crime, b) specific motives, impulses justification including attitudes.

\textsuperscript{9} Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa, \textit{Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia}, Jakarta Balai Pustaka 1995

\textsuperscript{10} Romli Atmasasmita, \textit{Problem Kenkalan Anak –Anak Remaja}, Bandung, Armico, 1983 p 46

\textsuperscript{11} Nashriana, \textit{Perlindungan Hukum Pidana bagi anak di Indonesia}, Raja Grafindo Persada ,2011 p 36-45
A person becomes delinquen because of the excesses of the pattern of think its more look at the rule of law as something in attented and obeyed. Differential Association, varies in frequency, duration, priority and intensity.

3. Anomie theory

The theory proposed by Robert Merton is a theory-oriented classes. The term anomie itself actually comes from the French sociologist Emile Durkheim, which means a state without norm. This concept was formulated by Merton in order to explain the link between social classes with a tendency adaptations in attitudes and behavior of the group.

4. Control Social Theory

This theory departs from the assumption or presumption that individuals in the community have the same tendency to be "good" or being "evil". Good someone completely determined by its people. He would be good if the public is to turn it into good and evil otherwise would be if society also wishes to do so.12

The basic question posed by the understanding theory is concerned with the elements of prevention that is capable of warding off the onset of behavioral delinquen or rogue among members of society, especially in children or adolescents, namely: Why do we comply with and obey the norms of society? or Why do we make a deviation?. From this question reflects that the deviation was not the main problems, but the main priority is why people become submissive or obedient to the norms of society. Thus the notion, it is something to look for clarity is adherence to the norms and the factors that cause a person to meet or abide by societal norms.

In this case Bismar Siregar said the delinquency caused by modernization, the public has not received it, households abandoned, because both parents support each other to make living of households resulted in wasted children.13 Based on the description above, the position of a bona fide family is fundamental and vital role in educating children. If the family fails, the children tend to perform acts of delinquency in the community and often

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lead to a crime or a criminal. What has been described by scholars above will form the basis for conducting this research later.

C. The Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency

Delinquency prevention efforts the child or adolescent should be integrated by Kartini Kartono, efforts to control the delinquency or adolescents with preventive measures, punitive and curative measures. Preventive actions that can help prevent delinquency, such as: improving family welfare, environmental improvements set up psychological counseling clinics and others.

Penalties action, punitive measures for juvenile or delikuen among others, to punish them according to his ways, so it is considered fair and proper functioning can arouse the conscience. Curative action, is an action to try to cure the delinquency, such as: eliminate all the causes of the emergence of crime, move the naughty children to school better, sprain youth organizations with programs, provide training for teens on a regular basis.

Based on the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile delinquency (the UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Delinquency Children or The Riyadh Guidelines endorsed and expressed in UN General Assembly Resolution No. 45/112 dated December 14, 1999) socialization of child delinquency prevention is done through the institutions: family, education, society and mass media.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research is descriptive qualitative research methods. According to Moleong This research method is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral information from the public or stakeholders.

B. Problem Approach

Legal research can reveal how the law was perceived and implemented by the community through research Juridical Sociological including reviewing legal issues as an integral part of the community or research approach which emphasizes the legal aspects with regard to the issues that will be discussed, attributed to the fact in the field.

14 Op Cit, Kartini Kartono, p. 94-97
15 Op Cit, Setya Wahyudi p 32
C. Data Collection Techniques

Primary data collected directly in the field required by the in-depth interviews and documentation study with the following steps:

1. Inventory and identify the model of parenting parents against juvenile delinquency level using the questionnaire method that will be distributed to the sample. In the study questionnaire is the main tool for doing research used to obtain data or information from respondents, especially regarding the role of person elderly and juvenile delinquency. Implementation of the questionnaire method in which the questions in the questionnaire based on the indicators contained in the research question.

2. Inventory of parties associated with juvenile delinquency prevention policies in West Sumatra.

3. Field observations mainly concerns the process of resolving criminal cases of children or adolescents.

4. Interviews with law enforcement officials (police, prosecutors, judges) in six district or city and parents of children perpetrators of criminal acts, carried out by first preparing interview guides were sent to the parties concerned and open.

In general, data collection conducted using interviews and documentation and disseminate questionnaires is to collect data directly from the primary source of the parents and students from elementary, junior high and high school. Meanwhile, secondary and tertiary law materials used as supplement. Secondary law is composed of variety of literature in the form of books, journals, research results related to the juvenile delinquency. Tertiary legal materials are materials that explain the law to the primary legal materials and secondary law, namely dictionary and encyclopedia. For the first year is taken locations in six districts or cities on the grounds that Kapubaten Tanah Datar as the city of culture, city of Padang is the provincial capital of West Sumatra, Bukit Tinggi as a tourism city, Payakumbuh and Kota Pariaman.

D. Selection of Respondents

Respondents in this study were selected based on purposive sampling techniques, the choice of respondents based on the selection of researchers. Selection is based on the assumption that the respondents were people who really know the context or the object under study that are closely related to the research
objectives. For the police level is generally particularly investigator children. Parents and students from elementary, middle and high school both public or private in four districts or cities in West Sumatra. As the perpetrators of child or adolescent will be grouped by age, sex and education.

IV. DISCUSSION

A. The Types of Juvenile Delinquency in West Sumatera

Juvenile delinquency in this modern era has exceeded reasonable limits and is deviant behavior, both deviate from the rules of written law or regulations of the unwritten law (rules of living in society). Treatment of juvenile delinquency is a job that requires knowledge of psychology and education. Parents can apply a variety of parenting that can be applied in family life. Rising crime committed by children in Indonesia in general and particularly in West Sumatra are highly diverse and varied and more limited, when compared to adults. This research plan will be implemented in six districts or cities in West Sumatra: Kota Padang, Padang Panjang, Bukit Tinggi, Kota Pariaman and Tanah Datar. Retrieval of data types juvenile delinquency can only be carried out in four districts or cities in West Sumatra: Padang, Padang Panjang, Bukit Tinggi and Tanah Datar.

Respondents in this study for four Regency or City in West Sumatra totaled 240 (N) by level of education of each District or City of respondents 60 people as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Number (N)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Elementary School (SD)</td>
<td>20 respondents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Junior High School (SMP)</td>
<td>20 respondents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Senior high School (SMA)</td>
<td>20 respondents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60 Respondents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the distribution of respondents in the table above each district or city number of respondents are 60 people by level of education, number of respondents from the four districts of the city as much as 240 respondents. Based on the results of research on juvenile delinquency...
delinquency on the types of delinquency often made by respondents was obtained yield of four districts of the city in West Sumatra and data obtained are: Padang, Bukit Tinggi, Padang Panjang and Tanah Datar as follows:

Table 2
Frequency of Juvenile Delinquency Types in Padang City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types of Juvenile Delinquency</th>
<th>Number (N)</th>
<th>Frequency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Thieving</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Exploitation and Posing a threat</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cruel Treatment</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Brawl</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8,3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Traffic Violation</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Thieving</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Exploitation and Posing a threat</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Cruel Treatment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8,3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Brawl</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Traffic Violation</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Thieving</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>33,3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Exploitation and Posing a threat</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8,3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Cruel Treatment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Brawl</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16,15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Traffic Violation</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Drug</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6,6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Ravishment</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3,3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table 2 above, it showed that the dominant Juvenile Delinquency was Traffic Violation such as racing, not using helmet, and illegal driver license; meanwhile the second dominant was drugs, thieving and etc.

Table 3
Frequency of Juvenile Delinquency Types in Bukittinggi City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types of Juvenile Delinquency</th>
<th>Number (N)</th>
<th>Frequency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Thieving</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>33,3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Exploitation and Posing a threat</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8,3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cruel Treatment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Brawl</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16,15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Traffic Violation</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Thieving</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6,6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Exploitation and Posing a threat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Cruel Treatment</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3,3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table 3 above showed that the highest Juvenile Delinquency in Bukittingi city was thieving, Traffic Violation and Racing.
Table.4
Frequency of Juvenile Delinquency Types in Padang Panjang City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types of Juvenile Delinquency</th>
<th>Number (N)</th>
<th>Frequency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Thieving</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Exploitation and Posing a threat</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cruel Treatment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Brawl</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Traffic Violation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ravishment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Indecent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>32</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table.4 showed that the highest Juvenile Delinquency in Padang Panjang City was Traffic Violation and Thieving.

Table.5
Frequency of Juvenile Delinquency Types in Padang Panjang City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types of Juvenile Delinquency</th>
<th>Number (N)</th>
<th>Frequency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Thieving</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Exploitation and Posing a threat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cruel Treatment</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Brawl</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Traffic Violation</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>40.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ravishment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Indecent</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>38</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on table above described about kinds of the dominant Juvenile Delinquency was Traffic Violation such as racing, not using helmet, and illegal driver license; meanwhile the second dominant was drugs, thieving and etc. When relating to theory of Bandura, there was relationship because the child is still growing up to adult is really susceptible with every change in around society and milieu. From that condition the parents’ role really establishes and good communication between parents and teenager. When communication between parents and children is not good, it makes teenager has big opportunity to
disregard value and norm in society. Based on the respondent’s answer in questionnaire, some of children answered “seldom” and “sometimes” choices, because children/teenager did not accept that they were as naughty children.

Surely there were the different value between parents and children, the parents want their children to obey to them in certain reason, but the children can not obey their parents’ rule. Thus, children are prone to act based on their perceptions. Misunderstanding between children and parents often makes the problem; especially their growing is still in transition period. It is form of instability psychology. This is importance for parents to always communicate with their children, so the quality of deviant behavior of the children is just immature of psychology condition. Restrain of Juvenile Delinquency is not easy. It needs development to them and also it is not enough controlling about their behavior, because transition period of teenager makes psychology condition instability.

In the globalization era, the problem of modern people is about values transmission in family is be complicated, because kinds of value and norm in the family appear broadly in society that is in traditional condition and definite to certain value and norm. Generally the condition of parents faces some problems because there are developments in society and they also do not apply the ways to learn their children. According to Kempe and Helfer said that typical environment for children whose influence is also called the world's distinctive parenting is not normal (world of abnormal rearing, which is defined as a condition where the environment does not allow children to learn the skills -the ability of the most basic in relationships between people. Some points that can be indication is: using of excessive punishment by parents, children ignored, and the child is considered as a small child, so that children be restrained and can not useful properly outside the home.

If the information above is related to the Juvenile Court Law (Law number 3 in 1997) and the Law on Child Protection (Law number 23 in 2002) the term delinquency changes into the children that have conflict with the law. Now it is law number 22 Year 2012 about SPPA still use the term of ABH. Article 1 paragraph 2 of the Law Courts Children mean with juvenile delinquents are: the child who does criminal act and child who acts prohibited both by law and by other law regulation who live and function in the community.

From that provision, actually it has contrary to the principle of legality, because entering other legal rules that apply in community concerned in the criminal category.
Influence of Parenting Model Toward Juvenile Delinquency, Efren Nova

Table 6
Frequency of Parenting Model of Adolescent in West Sumatra

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Parenting Model</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Frequency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Authoritarian</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Permissive</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Neglect</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Influence of Parenting Model Toward Juvenile Delinquency in West Sumatra

The family is the primary environment of each person; since he/she was born until the time he/she left home to build their own families. As the primary environmental human relationships are the most intensive and earliest occur in families. Before adolescent/child knows the environment more spacious than most once knew is the family environment, before that the child/adolescent to know the values and norms in society. Firstly, child/adolescent knows about values or norms prevailing in the family that to be a part of their life. The behavior of certain people in certain families, certain ethnic and even certain social strata will be different. Naturally, values and norms in the family is transformed through education and bringing up of parents towards their children, so it is not surprising that teens embrace value-value and norms of their parents.

Treatment of juvenile delinquency is a job that requires knowledge of psychology and education. Parents can only apply a variety of parenting that can be applied in family life. According to Baumrind (1967) there are four (4) parenting parents:

a. Democratic parenting
b. Authoritarian parenting
c. Permissive parenting
d. Neglect Parenting

From research in 4 regencies/cities in West Sumatra reflected that from 4 models of parenting above, the most applied by parents are permissive parenting was 50%, then the authoritarian parenting was 30% as well as parenting democratic was 15 % only some type of neglect parenting was applied approximately 5% (Table 6).

In opinion from Diana Baumrid, permissive parenting is parenting too independent or less loose control and supervision weaker/less for children. In this case, the child is not held their
responsibility to action performed; as a result of this parenting affected child/teenager does perversity. As derived from the research, besides the influence of norms and values were obtained from the parents, there were still the influence of other factors can influence teenagers behavior, because there was other place, other environment was visited by children-where there were other norm will make children are interested as stated by Bandura. Thus, it can not be denied that the child's behavior was affected. By way of the linear relationship between the models of parenting parents with juvenile delinquency, juvenile delinquency showed that it happened from parents controlling. Naturally it occurs because the family is the first place for child to know the values and norms before the child also knows other environments. The relationship between the child and parents are very possible child / adolescent recognize and accept norms in social life in the community. In the transfer of values and norms of life from parents to children in bringing up, unconsciously parents do it a certain way that is actually enough with parents’ wishes. Therefore it is often found that children educated by parents who use an authoritarian parenting were naughty; child was only obedient only in the house but wildly outside.

Describing behavior that appeared by children/adolescent was something that has caused interesting of thing that have been observed and studied. From the research parenting model gave influence to juvenile delinquency about 21%, when seen from the percentage of that figure should be assumed that the factors in contributing in juvenile delinquency were not only because parenting is not appropriately carried out by parents, but also dominantly influenced by other factors outside the model of parenting is done by the parents.

Among model of parenting above, the weakest factor influencing juvenile delinquency was democratic parenting. Based on the research that more parents who performed permissive parenting models in education/parenting of children that would be naughty. It can be said that the model of permissive parenting can give influence kriminogen factor for children/adolescents about 21%. Relating to physical and psychological of adolescents, it was quite reasonable because in the transition period from childhood to adolescents were particularly vulnerable to changes physical, psychological and in the environment.

According to Sarlito Wirawan, that the youth are the restructuring of consciousness, which the peak of their soul development is marked by the change of entropy condition, the condition of human consciousness is not structured orderly to a state of consciousness that is already neatly arranged intact. Because the adolescent period has not been good coordination and
full of knowledge, feelings and attitudes of adolescents in need of attention, affection and guidance of parents discovering their true identity, social maturity and intellectual. It also were inattention, improper directing, incorrect application of the model of parenting and lax supervision of parents, low discipline as stated by Diana Baumrind in her research that the parents who performed permissive parenting model influence children misbehave conformity.

C. Parent's Role in Preventing of Juvenile Delinquency in West Sumatera

The result showed that the model of parenting applied to child/adolescent influenced on the rise of juvenile delinquency in which was the big effect about 24.5%, it can not be said that the influence factor of parenting model did not mean than about 75.5% influence of other factors causing juvenile delinquency. Therefore, these figures should be suppressed as small as possible so that it gave a rare attempt to adolescents to grow and develop better. According to Arif Gosita, to give good protection and give an opportunity for children to be able to develop well have to do protection that are rational, responsible and beneficial, which rational means sensible and reasonable, responsible means accountability vertically to God and horizontal to others and themselves, and useful for children, especially to the community and nation.

From results of the research, the influence of parenting model applied to the rise of juvenile delinquency was 21%, it was not meaningless if comparing other causes as a trigger symptom of juvenile delinquency. How much of the influence factor of parenting model to juvenile delinquency case is a step to prevent of juvenile themselves become a quality people. As mandated in Indonesian constitution that child/adolescent has a strategic role explicitly stated that the state guarantees the right of every child to live, grow and develop as well as on the protection of violence and discrimination. Therefore the best interests of the child should be lived as directness of people.

Children/adolescent needs to be protected from the negative impact of the development of rapid development, globalization of communication and information, the advancement of science and technology, as well as changes of style and ways of parents who have get social change basically in a society that is very affect the values and behavior for children/adolescents. The principle of legal protection of child should be agree with the convention of children's rights, as has been ratified by the government with
Presidential Decree number 36 in 1990 about the Convention on children’s rights. The law number 3 in 1997 about Juvenile Court is intended to protect and nurture that children are in conflict with the law so that children can develop their future and provide an opportunity for children to take coaching become a man of independent, responsible and useful for self, family, community, nation and country. However, in fact the child is positioned as objects and treatments of children in conflict with the law tend to harm the child.

In addition, the law did not appropriate with law needs in society and did not comprehensively give special protection to children with the law. So, it must has the need for a paradigm shift in the treatment of children that conflict with law. Then, based on the role and task of the community, the government and other state institutions are obligated and responsible to improve the welfare of children and provide special protection to children dealing with the law.

Juvenile delinquency is a social phenomenon that always present in social environment in violence of values and norms. Juvenile delinquency is generally caused by the failure of teenagers achieve developmental their tasks well. Such failures may be caused by the lack of opportunity for young people to study the development tasks and more important is the lack of motivation to get it. Failure completes the development tasks impact the failure of adolescents adjust to the environment. As a result, they felt neglected by their environment and find compensation for all its faults, causing it to be bad. In this regard, people are required to hold both preventive control efforts (prevention) punishment and coaching (Curative).

Delinquency prevention efforts of child/adolescent should be integrated with cohesiveness. According to Kartini Kartono, efforts to control the delinquency/adolescents are preventive measures, punitive and curative measures. Preventive action, actions that can help prevent delinquency, such as: improving family welfare, environmental improvements, set up psychological counseling clinics and others. Punishment action, this is for teenager such as to punish them related to their ways, so it is considered fair and proper functioning conscience. Curative action, is an action to try to cure the delinquency, such as: eliminate all the causes of the emergence of crime, move the naughty children to school better, sprain youth organizations with programs, provide training for teens on a regular basis.

Tackling of juvenile delinquency is not the same as treating a disease, every disease has certain drugs e.g. injections, tablets or capsules. But delinquency has no injections, tablets or capsules are specific for healing. For example, medicine for children who like to
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Deceive or steal yet will never even existed. This was due to juvenile delinquency was very complex, varieties and many factors.

Delinquency committed by two people (A and B) who like thief, it is not sure same factors and also different tackling, for example, a child who committed theft because of mental illness disorder happens with him. This child is very encouraged by mental pressure for stealing; if she/he does not do it makes her/his mental excruciating. It would be different with a child who steals because of poverty. Likewise with other juvenile naughtiness diverse, to overcome them need to know what the cause or a factor and then determined how to tackle it. For these conditions, the model/type/effort to tackle juvenile delinquency can not be carried out by experts only as psychologists, counselors and educators, but needs the cooperation of all side includes teacher, parents, community and governments. That cooperation should be supported by funding and adequate infrastructure. Because juvenile delinquency problem can not be done through lectures, counseling but it must be with the real action.

With the issuance of Law number 11 in 2012 about Acacia CE Child Criminal Justice, substance regulated under this Act include the placement of children who undergo trials can be placed in management Institute for Special Children. The substance is most fundamental in this law are setting firmly on restorative justice and diversion intended to avoid and keep children out of the criminal.

Therefore, as an institution of all forms of social values and norms in society, the family, especially the parents can perform its function properly. Families/parents should be able to provide a good condition for children development, the parents should apply models of parenting that is positive for child so that the child can reach social maturity and intellectual positive, however, because parenting model who are criminology will increase the number of juvenile delinquency figures quality even more worrying, it can be seen from the model of permissive parenting that have the greatest opportunities onset juvenile delinquency. Parents as caretaker prime responsibility must realize the importance of parents' role in development of teenager. For that, parents should give direction and apply for positive parenting ways, which encourage children to develop themselves safely.

Finally from the government, law enforcement officers and society are able to undertake prevention efforts for Indonesian children can grow with normal life without conflict, even if there is then we have created a system that is good for Indonesian children to keep smiling happily enjoying with adolescence.
V. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion of the issues titled "The Influence of Parenting Model toward Juvenile Delinquency and its Prevention in West Sumatera", it can be summarized as; from 4 regencies/cities as research areas were Padang, Padang Panjang, Bukit Tinggi and Tanah Datar concluded the most dominant juvenile delinquency was theft, traffic violation, drugs, brawl and persecution etc. Type of criminal did are act that violates law norms and legal norms are violated is not too dangerous.

Parenting Model adopted by parents in 4 regencies/cities showed that permissive parenting is very dominant influence the teenagers to do perversity about 50%, 30% authoritarian parenting, democratic 15% and 5% neglect of children, Model parenting applied parents in child care affects the behavior for child/adolescent, especially for permissive model which gives effect to juvenile delinquency. Because in this model of parenting parents do not want to know and let the children, lack of communication and each people are busy with their work.

In the case of juvenile delinquency prevention is done while involving parents include hold growing juvenile delinquency prevention by using and application of appropriate parenting models and provide opportunities for children to develop themselves in both physical and psychic development. While prevention through repressive measures can be implemented with the Child Criminal Justice System Act (SPPA) with the restorative justice through diversion or settlement outside the courtroom by way exposes the perpetrator and the victim's parents as perpetrators and victims. This fact occurs in order children protection as the next generation.

We expected to parents to change the strategy model of parenting and supervision with the physical and psychological development of child so that the child is not easy to drop in Juvenile delinquency. Expected for all us, from the government, law enforcement officers, the public are able to undertake prevention efforts for Indonesian children to grow with normal life without conflict, even if there is then we have created a system that is good for Indonesian children still smiling happily enjoying their adolescence.
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