Establishment of Assertive Attitude: Effort to Overcome Juvenile Delinquency

Fadia Aulia Sandi¹, Aydin Farrelyno Faturrochman² and Muhammad Akbar Rizkhianzah³

¹Department of Psychology, State University of Surabaya, Surabaya
²Department of Psychology, State University of Surabaya, Surabaya
³Department of Psychology, State University of Surabaya, Surabaya
fadia.21080@mhs.unesa.ac.id; aydin.21081@mhs.unesa.ac.id; muhammad.21179@mhs.unesa.ac.id

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to minimise juvenile delinquency through the formation of a good assertive attitude. In addition, it provides views on the importance of applying assertiveness, especially for adolescents. The research method used is a descriptive analysis literature study carried out by collecting data from various literature sources such as books, journals, and other data sources. The purpose of this literature study is to develop theoretical and practical aspects in a research topic. Descriptive methods are used to describe or explain phenomena or objects of study in detail and systematically. From the results of descriptive analysis, it was found that assertive attitudes correlated negatively with juvenile delinquency. Which means when someone has high assertivity, the number of juvenile delinquencies will be low.

Keywords: Juvenile delinquency, teenagers, assertive attitude

1 INTRODUCTION

A youth is expected to be the successor of a growing and developing nation as a figure of the next generation. Our obligation is to guide them so that they can develop their personalities and find self-identity that matches their age. The future of the nation and state is the responsibility and rests on the shoulders of the youth, who will be a support component of future state formation. But in reality, the increasing prevalence of juvenile delinquency is becoming a very big problem for the country. In the modern era as today, youths spend more time doing negative things and causing behavioral distortions in both their growth and development. Such delinquency can occur because it is motivated largely by an active phenomenon of adolescent behavior. Even the misbehavior that they do is sometimes just because they are afraid of being seen as not cool, being shunned by friends and other pressures from their peers. This makes it difficult for young ones to determine themselves because of peer pressure. Such social situations can also bring about changes in the form of relationships and interpersonal behavior that tend to evoke new questions and issues regarding social relationships. In the case of those who lack assertive behavior, one will eventually harm oneself. Many youths enjoy skipping school or just hanging out in the cafeteria to smoke because they are influenced by the invitations of their peers. For example, in youths who are caught up in cases of drug abuse. Such things happen because they are not firm with themselves or can be said that most of them have low assertive behavior (butar, 2017).

A youth with assertive behavior will affect relationships characteristics, such as feeling more confident, gaining the respect of others through direct communication, being able to control himself, deciding decisions, being open, and being honest. So with a sense of assertive behavior, teenagers will be able to protect themselves from the influence of negative things in the social environment and friendships. According to Albert & emmons (2002); (wijayanti &; Nusantoro, 2022) there are aspects of assertive behavior: (1) acting on your own terms, (2) being able to express honest and comfortable feelings, (3) being defensive, (4) being able to express one's opinion, and (5) not ignoring the rights of others. The purpose of this study, therefore, is to minimize delinquency through the development of good assertive behavior. It also provides insight into the importance of adopting firmness, especially for youths.

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research method USES literature studies from collections of journal articles. The study of literature is a survey of articles, books, or other resources intended to stimulate or explore assessments based on particular topics or issues (Subakti et al., 2021). In this case, there is a requirement that the quality of literature be determined by referral sources or data information obtained. Hence, it is important to note sources of information that include writers, topics, years, journals and other types of journals and that may indicate that literature has good qualities. Literature studies are done by gathering information and reading research related reference sources (Jatmiko, 2015). This study USES 6 study articles relating to assertive attitudes that are then analysed using descriptive analysis. A descriptive analysis is detailed description of a problem using both subjective and objective it describes objects of both the opposite of individuals, places, objects, and social objects such as discrimination, bullying, and juvenile delinquency (Jatmiko, 2015). Hence, in the process of descriptive analysis, researchers give a dominant description of objects.

3 RESULTS

The results of the research are based on a review of 6 articles which discuss the relationship between the formation of assertiveness in order to overcome juvenile delinquency. From the 6 journal articles, it can be explained that the average has an inverse relationship or has a negative correlation. Where when the level of assertiveness of a sample is very high, then the level of juvenile delinquency in that sample is very low. This also applies vice versa. The samples used from the articles below are mostly students at school.

No	Title	Research er	Objective	Method	Subject	Measuring instrument	Results
1	The Effect Of Assertive Therapy On Adolescent Determinati on.	Ira Ayu Maryuti.	The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of therapeutic group therapy on juvenile delinquency.	Quantitative	The sample in this study was 15 respondents as the intervention group.	Measuring tool used is a juvenile delinquency questionnaire.	Based on the results of data analysis using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, it was found that the P value of the pre-test and post-test of the AT intervention was 0.001, which means a significant value (p <0.05). This number means that the hypothesis ((H0) is rejected and the research hypothesis (Ha) is accepted.

		l					1
2	The Relationshi p Between Assertive Behavior With Adolescent Debt And It's Problems At Senior High School 2 Masbagik.	LL. Zihnan Munir.	This study aims to determine the relationship of assertive behavior with juvenile delinquency and the problem in students of SMAN 2 Masbagik.	Quantitative	The research sample was 119 people.	The research instrument used is the psychological scale.	Correlation analysis results obtained by the magnitude of the correlation coefficient of -0.211. The correlation test results showed that the rxy obtained was -0.211 while the r table with N = 119 was 0.176. Because the value of r arithmetic> r table (-0.211> 0.176) then there is a negative relationship between certive behavior and juvenile delinquency .
3	The Effect of Assertivene ss and Perceptions of Parental Attention on Juvenile Delinquenc y In Vocational High School Students With Emotional Maturity as a Moderating Variable.	Yani Widi Astuti, L. Rini Sugiarti.	This research aims to: 1. To test empirically the effect of assertiveness on juvenile delinquency in SMK students. 2. To test empirically the influence of perceptions of parental attention to juvenile delinquency in SMK students. 3. To test empirically the effect of emotional maturity on	Quantitative	The population subjects in this study were all students of the Bhakti Vocational School KUDUS totaled 379 students with a sample of 60 students from class XI majoring in Online Business And Marketing.	To uncover this study using an assertiveness scale, parental attention scale, scale emotional maturity and juvenile delinquency scale with favorable and unfavorable statements.	It is known that the calculated t value of the assertivenes s variable is -3.938 and the significance value is 0.000 < 0.05, meaning that assertivenes s has an influence on juvenile delinquency . So that conclusions can be

			Olliversitäs Negeri Sui		, ,		
			juvenile delinquency in SMK students. 4. To test empirically whether emotional maturity is able to moderate the influence of between assertiveness towards juvenile delinquency in SMK students. 5. To test empirically whether emotional maturity is able to moderate the influence between perceptions parents' attention to juvenile delinquency in vocational students.				drawn Assertivene ss has a negative effect on juvenile delinquency .
4	The Relationshi p Of Assertive Behavior With Adolescent Determinati on In Students Of State Junior High School 6 City Of Tebing Tinggi.	Marlise Butar Butar.	This study aims to determine the relationship assertive behavior with juvenile delinquency in students of SMP Negeri 6 Tebing Tinggi.	Quantitative	Research sample a total of 119 students.	So deep data collection method This research is in the form of a psychological scale to uncover assertive behavior and juvenile delinquency.	The results of the correlation analysis obtained the magnitude of the correlation coefficient of - 0.211. The results of the correlation test showed that the rxy obtained was -0.211 while in the r table with N = 119 it is 0.176. Because the value of r count > r table (-0.211 > 0.176) then

The 2nd International Conference on Psychology and Education (ICPE 2023) Department of Psychology, Faculty of Education Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Surabaya, October 3rd, 2023

=			Olliveisitas Negeli Sui		, ,		
							there is a negative relationship between assertive behavior with juvenile delinquency
5	The Effect of Assertive Exercise on Decreasing Aggressive Behavior in Boys of Early Adolescenc e who Play Online Games Types of Aggression in Junior High School 2 OKU.	Pratiwi Arum Sari, Antarini Idriansari , Herliawat i.	This research aims to identify the influence of assertiveness exercises to lower the aggressive behavior of male youths or students of SMP Negeri 2 OKU who like playing hard online games.	Quantitative	Sample in this study is 36 respondents determined based on inclusion criteria ie aged 10-13 years, playing games online type of aggression at least 9 hours in 1 week, have played online games at a minimum for 13 months, behaving aggressively, family don't behave aggressively and stay on assertive environment.	Behavior measurement aggressive behavior was carried out before and after the assertive exercise was carried out using the Buss Perry Aggression questionnaire Questionnaire (BPAQ) (1992).	The results obtained from 36 respondents based on the Marginal Homogeneit y Test p value of 0.000 (p value <α, α = 0.05) which shows that there is a significant effect of giving training assertivenes s towards reducing aggressive behavior in early adolescent males who play aggressive online games.
6	The Influence Of Assertivity And Emotional Maturity On Adolescent Behavior Of Yogyakarta SMSR	Nimas Gandadar i.	The objectives of this research are: (1)to determine the effect on the behavior of juvenile delinquency assertiveness in students of SMSR Yogyakarta. (2)to determine the effect of	Quantitative	The samples were class X, XI, XII students of SMSR Yogyakarta which amounts to 244 students.	The data obtained is in the form of numbers. Data is collected by spreading the scale assertiveness, emotional maturity scale and scale emotional	The results are: (1)There is a negative and significant influence between assertivenes s on the behavior of juvenile delinquency

Students.	emotional maturity to juvenile delinquency behavior in students of SMSR Yogyakarta. (3)to determine the effect of assertiveness and emotional maturity of the behavior of juvenile delinquency in students of SMSR Yogyakarta.	maturity which is then processed using SPSS.	with the effective contribution of 2.6%. (2)There is a negative and significant effect between emotional maturity of the behavior of juvenile delinquency with the effective contribution of 6.5%. (3)There is a negative and significant influence between assertivenes s and emotional maturity of the behavior of juvenile delinquency, with a contribution of 6.8%.

4 DISCUSSIONS

From the contents of the six research tables, all of them stated that the results of their research showed that assertiveness had a negative correlation with juvenile delinquency, which means that if the level of assertiveness in a sample is low, then the level of juvenile delinquency will have a high value, and so does if the level of assertiveness in a sample is very high then the level of juvenile delinquency has a very low value. Assertive behavior itself is a person's ability to be able to express feelings, both positive and negative, that are being felt to others and by paying attention to other people's feelings so they don't feel hurt. (Butar Butar, 2017). From this statement it means that someone who has high assertive abilities is someone who is able to speak well and politely, but his wishes can also be channeled without having to hurt other people. So if someone has a high level of assertiveness, then the possibility for that person to have a high level of juvenile delinquency would be impossible because he considers aspects of keeping other people's feelings from feeling hurt. Likewise with proprietary research by (Maryuti, 2021) with the result wilcoxon Signed Rank Test which has been done with the results P= 0,001 (< 0,005), which means from this research that assertive training is able to reduce juvenile delinquency. This means that a person's assertiveness is inversely proportional to juvenile delinquency. It's the same with proprietary research by (Astuti., et al, 2022) with the results of the calculated t value of the assertivity variable is -3,938 and the significance value was 0,000 < 0,05, meaning that assertiveness has a negative influence on juvenile delinquency. This is also the same as proprietary research by (Gandadari, 2015) Based on the results of his research, it can be stated that the results of the hypothesis indicate that there is a negative and significant influence

The 2nd International Conference on Psychology and Education (ICPE 2023) Department of Psychology, Faculty of Education Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Surabaya, October 3rd, 2023

between assertiveness on juvenile delinquency behavior in students SMKN 3 Kasihan Bantul (SMSR) Yogyakarta with a calculation result of 2.6%. There is a negative influence between assertiveness on juvenile delinquency behavior, this is also the same as opinion (Nunally, in Gandadari, 2015) which states that when a teenager falls into negative things it is influenced by his weak personality, such as not being able to communicate, not being able to explore himself, and not being able to express himself. In here assertiveness training can be proposed as a way to reduce juvenile delinquency, because if a person is trained to be able to express himself, to be able to communicate without hurting other people's feelings, and to express his feelings positively, then it will be less likely for teenagers to carry out behaviors that deviate from the norm.

5 CONCLUSIONS

From the foregoing, it can be concluded that assertive relationships with delinquency have a negative correlation in which, when assertive levels are high, juvenile delinquency is low and when assertive rates are low, juvenile delinquency is high. So the need for originality in youth is because asymphic attitude has several reasons why it is important, which is self-respecting: having a respectful and respectful attitude can bring honour and respect to oneself, improving communication: a more efficient attitude enables one to communicate more effectively, overcoming conflict wisely: in conflict situations, being assertive helps one to resolve conflict in a healthy way, to prevent abuse and exploitation: with an exacting attitude, one has the power to protect oneself from abuse and exploitation, encouraging personal growth: a sense of individuality enables one to overcome fear and anxiety in interacting with others.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank the college guidance docent for the template of articles and tim for its support in participating in this scientific activity. The author would also like to thank early researchers for the useful discussion. In this regard, we also apologize if there is any error or deficiency in the writing of literature.

REFERENCES

- Astuti, Y. W., & Sugiarti, L. R. (2022). Jurnal Pendidikan dan Konseling. Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Konseling, 5(2), 5262–5268. https://journal.universitaspahlawan.ac.id/index.php/jpdk/article/view/13518/11092
- Butar, M. B. (2017). Hubungan Perilaku Asertif Dengan Kenakalan Remaja Pada Siswa Smp Negeri 6 Kota Tebing Tinggi. School Education Journal Pgsd Fip Unimed, 7(4), 525–532. https://doi.org/10.24114/sejpgsd.v7i4.8145
- Diadiningrum, J. R. (2014). Hubungan antara Sikap Asertivitas dengan Kecenderungan Menjadi Korban Kekerasan dalam Pacaran pada Remaja. 3(2), 97–102. http://journal.unair.ac.id/filerPDF/jppp6e47790c43full.pdf
- Gandadari, N. (2015). PENGARUH ASERTIVITAS DAN KEMATANGAN EMOSI TERHADAP PERILAKU KENAKALAN REMAJA PADA SISWA SMSR YOGYAKARTA. Jurnal Riset Mahasiswa Bimbingan Dan Konseling, 6(4), 1–12. https://journal.student.uny.ac.id/index.php/fipbk/article/view/192/173
- Hani, R., & Ganiem, L. M. (2023). Pelatihan Komunikasi Asertif Pada Siswa SMKN Sebagai Wujud Personal Social Responsibility Dalam Mencegah Kenakalan Remaja Pada Teman Sebaya. KREATIF: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Nusantara, 3(1), 183–202. https://journal.amikveteran.ac.id/index.php/kreatif
- Jatrmiko, W. (2015). PANDUAN PENULISAN ARTIKEL ILMIAH Sekolah. In UI Prees. UI Prees.
- Maryuti, I. A. (2021). Pengaruh Terapi Asertif Terhadap Kenakalan Remaja. Jurnal Ners Lentera, 9(1), 22–30. http://journal.wima.ac.id/index.php/NERS/article/view/4048
- Munir, L. Z. (2019). Hubungan Perilaku Asertif dengan Kenakalan Remaja dan Masalahnya di SMAN 2 Masbagik. Fondatia, 3(2), 103–113. https://doi.org/10.36088/fondatia.v3i2.361
- Puspitadewi, T. R., N, W. T., & Su'udi. (2020). PEMBEKALAN KADER KESEHATAN REMAJA MELALUI METODE PELATIHAN ASSERTIVITAS DALAM UPAYA PENCEGAHAN KECENDERUNGAN KENAKALAN REMAJA DI SMPN 1 MERAK URAK KABUPATEN TUBAN SUPPLYING. Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Kesehatan, 7(1), 42–46. https://doi.org/10.33023/jpm.v7i1.667
- Sari, P. A., Idriansari, A., & Herliawati. (2015). Pengaruh Latihan Asertif Terhadap Penurunan Perilaku Agresif Pada Laki- Laki Usia Remaja Awal yang Bermain Game Online Jenis Agresi di SMP Negeri 2 OKU. Jurnal Kesehatan Dan Kedokteran, 2(2), 183–189. https://ejournal.unsri.ac.id/index.php/jkk
- Subakti, H., Chamidah, D., Siregar, R. S., & Nugroho, A. (2021). Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan (Issue September). Yayasan kita menulis.
- Sriyanto, Abdulkarim, A., Zainul, A., & Maryani, E. (2014). Perilaku Asertif dan Kecenderungan Kenakalan Remaja Berdasarkan Pola Asuh dan Peran Media Massa. Jurnal Psikologi, 41(1), 74. https://doi.org/10.22146/jpsi.6959
- Wardah, A., & Nurmiati. (2022). Pelatihan Asertif untuk Mencegah Perilaku Cyberbullying pada Remaja di Banjarmasin. Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat, 2(6), 5285–5290.
- Wijayanti, W. A., & Nusantoro, E. (2022). Hubungan antara Kepercayaan Diri dengan Perilaku Asertif dalam Menyampaikan Pendapat di Kelas pada Siswa SMPN 21 Semarang. Indonesian Journal of Guidance and Counseling: Theory and Application, 11(1), 1–8. http://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/jbk