

THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL SUPERVISION ON CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION IN SMA X

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Abstract

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Man cannot live alone. Likewise with children who attend High School X. They have to hang out to find their friends during school days. Not free from responsibility, parents must supervise their children so that their association leads to the good not the bad. The author wants to research about parental supervision of children's associations. Do parents influence the association of a child. The formula technique that the author will use to respondents for this study is to use the Guttman Scale formula/technique. The Guttman scale technique provides only two answer choices, "yes" and "no", so respondents' answers look more concrete. After being studied, it turns out that the influence of parental supervision greatly affects the way children get along at SMA X. The author has researched by distributing questionnaires to 30 children at SMA X who are suspected of having bad associations. After the author researched, it was proven that all the questions that the author spread were influential. Which means that it is true that parental supervision affects the way children get along. Children who lack parental attention cause their association to be bad. From parenting, communication, and learning patterns provided by parents. From this study, it can be concluded that parental supervision has an influence on children's associations. Parents have an important role in supervising and nurturing their children, so as not to fall into bad associations.

Keywords: social media; brain; parental supervision; association

1. INTRODUCTION

Association is needed and even required, especially for teenagers. Without association, a person will lose the opportunity to train his emotions, and motor. Association will also increase knowledge and information. Therefore, a person who rarely gets along will miss so many opportunities to gain new knowledge and information, this is called a socialization process that has failed.

However, the right association must also have limits, there must be limits. Because if the association without boundaries or rules of the game will encourage teenagers to commit ethical and moral violations, it can even cause social violence. Actually, this association itself is the right of every individual to choose it and each individual has freedom in living his association with his environment.

Nowadays, many teenagers, especially students, have bad associations due to lack of supervision from parents. The characteristics of bad association are smoking, free sex, not worshipping and forgetting religion, brawls between students, often breaking the rules. All of these things are caused by lack of parental supervision of their children.

Being a parent is not an easy job. It is not easy for parents to give their attention to children or supervision to children accompanied by responsibilities in careers to be able to support their families. Many parents have difficulty dividing their time between family and their own work. There are parents who are more concerned with their work than their family. This can have a negative impact on the family and can also lead to a lack of parental supervision of their children.

According to Drs. EB Surbakti. MA (Khalfan, 2004), association is a social relationship between a person and another person that lasts for a relatively long time so that it can affect one another. This

association is also a continuation of the process of social interaction carried out by individuals in their social environment.

There are various forms of association that can be categorized, namely healthy association and unhealthy association. Healthy association is an association that can have a positive impact on a person's personality. While unhealthy associations can have a negative impact on a person's personality and this unhealthy association can harm himself and others

One of the functions of parents is to supervise children. Each family member, basically, exercises control or supervision over each other because they have a sense of responsibility in maintaining the good name of the family. However, this role is usually more dominantly performed by older family members, such as parents (Maryati and Suryawati, 2001).

From the opinions of several experts above, the author can conclude that there is a correlation between parental attention to children's association.

The author observes that within the scope of SMA X there are some high school X students who are involved in bad associations. It can be seen that there are those who go to the night world on weekends. In addition, there are also students who get into fights with fellow students. Bad association can be due to lack of supervision and indifference of parents to their children. Based on this phenomenon, the author is interested in proving that parental supervision greatly affects the association of children. The author's hypothesis is that lack of parental supervision can result in children engaging in bad associations.

The population that will be the sample of the study conducted by the author is students at SMA X located in Lippo Karawaci, Tangerang. This is because the author observed that many of the X High School students experienced school violations caused by wrong associations. In addition, the author is also part of SMA X, so the author knows and knows a lot of information about SMA X.

2. METHODS

The method used by the author is Qualitative research method. In accordance with the title of this paper, what the author wants to measure is the quality of parents in supervising children. The population in this study was female students of SMA X. The sample in this study was determined by approximately 30 people, which is about 5-10% of female students who attended SMA X. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling, because not all individuals in a population have the characteristics expected by researchers. There are also criteria taken are grade 11 social studies students at SMA X. Researchers will distribute questionnaires to students who are entangled in unhealthy associations.

This research will be conducted at SMA X located in Lippo Karawaci, Tangerang. The study will be conducted during school hours. The author conducted research on SMA X, because the author is also part of SMA X, so the author knows and knows a lot of information about SMA X.

Data Collection Techniques

The data collection technique used in this study is a questionnaire or questionnaire technique. The author will use a closed type of questionnaire, which will be directly given to respondents. Questionnaires are structured, firm and concrete. The scale used in this study is the guttman scale, because the author wants to get answers from respondents that are clear and consistent.

Research Instruments

In completing this scientific paper entitled "THE EFFECT OF PARENTAL SUPERVISION ON CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION IN SMA X", the author provides several grids and questionnaires in the form of tables that will be distributed to research samples:

Table 1. grids and questionnaires

Heading	Variable	Indicator	Statement
The Effect of Parental Supervision on the (Variable X)	Parental Controls (Variable X)	Give free time to children	My parents gave me less free time
			My parents spend less time with me



Association of Children in SMA X.	Guiding children	My parents rarely communicated and taught me about moral and ethical education. My parents rarely disciplined me as a result of my mistakes.	
	Supervise your child's activities	My parents are not aware of my daily activities. My parents were less concerned with what I was doing.	
	Discuss children's problems together	My parents rarely took me to tell them about the problems I was facing. My parents rarely asked me about what I was going through.	
	Network with your child's school teachers	My parents rarely see my homeroom teacher/teacher at school. My parents rarely communicate with the school to check my progress at school.	
	Children's Association (Variable Y)	Openness	I rarely told my parents what I was feeling or what I was going through. I rarely have time to talk with my parents.
		Provide support	My parents rarely gave me support and encouragement, especially when I was going through problems. I tend to get all my business done/make my own decisions, without parental support.
		Positive Sense	I rarely felt positive things (confidence, humility, helpfulness) from my parents because we rarely had time together. I prefer to act as I please without caring about my surroundings (lack of positivity)
		How to dress	I rarely pay attention to how to dress modestly and neatly when I walk without my parents. I dress however I want and what I think is right and comfortable.

To carry out the research, the researcher provides questionnaires in the form of tables and statements, as follows:

Table 2. Provides questionnaires

No.	Question	Already	Do not
1.	My parents gave me less free time		
2.	My parents spend less time with me		
3.	My parents rarely communicated and taught me about moral and ethical education.		
4.	My parents rarely disciplined me as a result of my mistakes.		
5.	My parents are not aware of my daily activities.		
6.	My parents were less concerned with what I was doing.		
7.	My parents rarely took me to tell them about the problems I was facing.		
8.	My parents rarely asked me about what I was going through.		
9.	My parents rarely see my homeroom teacher/teacher at school.		

10. My parents rarely communicate with the school to check my progress at school.
 11. I rarely told my parents what I was feeling or what I was going through.
 12. I rarely have time to talk with my parents.
 13. My parents rarely gave me support and encouragement, especially when I was going through problems.
 14. I tend to get all my business done/make my own decisions, without parental support.
 15. I rarely felt positive things (confidence, humility, helpfulness) from my parents because we rarely had time together.
 16. I prefer to act as I please without caring about my surroundings (lack of positivity)
 17. I rarely pay attention to how to dress modestly and neatly when I walk without my parents.
 18. I dress however I want and what I think is right and comfortable.
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To run effective and efficient research, researchers run the questionnaire online. Even so, researchers still poured the results of the questionnaire in the form of a Word table. The following is an example of an online questionnaire that we will distribute:

Data Analysis Techniques

The formula technique that the author will use to respondents for this study is to use the Guttman Scale formula/technique. Because the Guttman Scale uses calculation techniques using coefficients and correlations, the Guttman Scale has two ways/formulas to calculate a questionnaire data. According to the Survey Research Method by Masri Singarimbun and Effendi (2011), a suitable formula for testing the validity of the Guttman scale is to calculate the reproducibility coefficient first, then calculate the scalability coefficient. That is the method attached as follows:

Reproducibility Coefficient Formula

$$K_r = 1 - (e/n)$$

Information:

e = number of errors/error value

n = number of statements multiplied by number of respondents

The requirement for receiving the value of the reproducibility coefficient is if the reproducibility coefficient has a value of >0.90 .

After that, calculate the scalability coefficient, where the formula is:

Scalability Coefficient Formula

$$K_s = 1 - (e/x)$$

Information:

e = number of errors/error value

x = $0.5 \{ (\text{number of statements times number of respondents}) - \text{number of "yes" answers} \}$

The requirement for receiving the value of the scalability coefficient is if the scalability coefficient has a value of >0.60

The author decided to use the Guttman Scale calculation formula because the Guttman Scale only provides both options so that the questionnaire data can be calculated and seen more concretely than other questionnaire calculation formulas. The Guttman scale is also effective in counting the responses

of research samples, as well as measuring respondents' ability in a questionnaire and also easier to calculate.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Results

In this section, the author will describe and explain the results of research from "The Effect of Parental Supervision on Children's Association in SMA X". The results of this study will be described based on data collection techniques through questionnaires.

In carrying out this KTI research, researchers conducted research through the distribution of questionnaires to a sample of 30 researchers (the population of samples suspected of having bad associations) at SMA X. This questionnaire shows the research that researchers are doing on "The Effect of Parental Supervision on the Association of Children in SMA X". The questions made in the questionnaire have a design to find out/examine the hypothesis of researchers with the aim of knowing the association of children today, the relationship between children and parents and the influence of parental roles for their own children, this is known of course from sample samples.

The data obtained is a questionnaire calculation supported by the calculation of the Guttman scale which has been discussed in Chapter III. Here are the data and percentages that researchers did from the results of the questionnaire:

From the table of research results above, it can be concluded as follows:

Table 3. data and percentages that researchers did from the results of the questionnaire

Heading	Variable	Question	Sample Answer Options		%	Predicate
			Already	Do not		
The Effect of Parental Supervision on the Association of Children in SMA X.	Parental Controls (Variable X)	My parents gave me less free time	21	9	67,6%	Influential
		My parents spend less time with me	27	3	85,3%	Influential
		My parents rarely communicated and taught me about moral and ethical education.	23	7	73,5%	Influential
		My parents rarely disciplined me as a result of my mistakes.	23	7	73,5%	Influential
		My parents are not aware of my daily activities.	28	2	88,2%	Influential
		My parents were less concerned with what I was doing.	23	7	73,5%	Influential
		My parents rarely took me to tell them about the problems I was facing.	26	4	85,3%	Influential
		My parents rarely asked me about what I was going through.	25	5	79,4%	Influential
		My parents rarely see my homeroom teacher/teacher at school.	28	2	91,2%	Influential

	My parents rarely communicate with the school to check my progress at school.	25	5	91,2%	Influential
Children's Association (Variable Y)	I rarely told my parents what I was feeling or what I was going through.	28	2	79,4%	Influential
	I rarely have time to talk with my parents.	27	3	88,2%	Influential
	My parents rarely gave me support and encouragement, especially when I was going through problems.	23	7	82,4%	Influential
	I tend to get all my business done/make my own decisions, without parental support.	25	5	75,8%	Influential
	I rarely felt positive things (confidence, humility, helpfulness) from my parents because we rarely had time together.	26	4	81,8%	Influential
	I prefer to act as I please without caring about my surroundings (lack of positivity)	25	5	82,4%	Influential
	I rarely pay attention to how to dress modestly and neatly when I walk without my parents.	11	19	79,4%	Influential
	I dress however I want and what I think is right and comfortable.	29	1	91,2%	Influential

Based on the explanation of the table above, the researcher concluded that the questionnaires that had been distributed by the researcher to the samples were not all answered consistently. But it can be seen that from the results of the researchers' questionnaire data, it was proven that the majority of the sample answered "Yes" to the influence of their respective parental supervision on the association of the sample sample (average 80%). This proves that the role of parents is very important in the life of a teenager, because adolescence is a process of personal formation and finding identity, so parental guidance is needed.

In variable X, there is an average majority that parental supervision of each sample sample is less "strict" so that it affects (variable Y) the impact of bad sample association.

Research Analysis and Discussion

In this section, an outline of the percentage results and questionnaire analysis will be explained. As described in the table of the percentage of average results of questionnaire answers, it can be said that parental supervision will affect the association of children. This can be seen from the percentage results of approximately 75% which is categorized as lack of association from parents. To get a more

in-depth analysis, the samples were categorized based on the sample determination questionnaire which determined that if there is a lack of parental supervision, the child will fall into promiscuity.

Variable 1 Indicator 1 (Parental Supervision - Giving free time to children)

From this section, researchers get results and analyze that if parents give little time to their children then most likely the child's association will be bad/deviant. We can see this from the questionnaire that has been distributed by researchers. Therefore, parents must spend and share time with their children in order to create a close relationship and quality relationship between parents and children, so that it automatically limits the child's desire to fall into promiscuity, because children have the responsibility to hold a quality relationship with their parents. When viewed from the table above, 67.6% agree that their parents do not give enough time to their children.

Variable 1 Indicator 2 (Parental supervision - guiding children)

Then in this section, researchers can see that bad association is when parents rarely communicate and teach their children about moral and ethical education or when their parents rarely discipline their children (sanction or punish actions that are not in accordance with the values and norms of society). This can have an effect because children who are not taught enough about moral education cannot limit themselves to social deviations. Therefore, researchers can conclude that parents must guide their children in the right direction so that their children do not fall into promiscuity. This is evidenced by the results of the questionnaire researchers conducted, about 73.5% of sample samples answered that their parents rarely taught them about moral and ethical education.

Variable 1 Indicator 3 (Parental Supervision - Supervising Children's Activities)

From this section, researchers can conclude that if parents are less concerned with children's activities or if parents do not care about what their children do, then their children's associations will fall into bad associations. Because of this, parents do not supervise the child's daily activities so that the child does not feel under the control or authority of his parents so that the child can fall into promiscuity. Therefore, parents must supervise their children's activities to prevent bad associations. About 88.2% agreed that their parents were not aware of their children's activities at school.

Variable 1 Indicator 4 (Parental Supervision - Discussing the child's problems together)

From the questions on this indicator, researchers can see that most respondents agree that their parents rarely invite them (their children) to tell about what problems they are facing and their parents rarely ask about what they are experiencing. If parents do not communicate with their children, their children have no one to talk to and feel that their parents do not care about them. About 82.3% of respondents answered that their parents did not invite respondents to tell about struggles/problems in their lives or parents rarely asked/discussed things about the lives of respondents so they tended to fall into bad associations.

Variable 1 Indicator 5 (Parental Supervision - Networking with children's school teachers)

In this section, researchers describe how important the role of teachers is to their students in schools. Teachers are important people or can also be said to be second parents to teenagers. Most teenagers spend time in school with their teachers. Therefore, researchers can take statements based on the results of questionnaires, if parents rarely meet teachers or rarely communicate with schools, then parents do not know the conditions and life development of their children. If such a thing happens, then the researcher can conclude that the child will fall into a bad association. As many as 91.2% agreed that their parents rarely see the homeroom teacher at school.

Variable 2 Indicator 1 (Children's Association-Openness)

From this section, we can conclude that if children rarely tell about their problems to parents or if children rarely have time to chat with their parents, then researchers can conclude that children's association will be bad. Therefore, children must have an open relationship with their parents. As many

as 83.8% agree that they are not very open to their parents, they rarely tell their parents about themselves and the life of the child, resulting in deviant child association due to lack of openness.

Variable 2 Indicator 2 (Association of Children-Provide support)

From this section, it can be concluded by researchers that if parents rarely provide support and encouragement to their children, then their children will fall into bad associations. Because the enthusiasm and support from parents has a positive influence on children to do positive things and efforts. If not, then the child will easily underestimate everything and can fall into unhealthy associations. From the results of our poll, 79.1% agreed that their parents rarely provide support and encouragement to them. To prevent such things, parents must provide support to their children.

Variable 2 indicator 3 (Association of Children - Positive Taste)

From this section, researchers can conclude that if children rarely feel positive things (confidence, humility, helpfulness) from their parents then children will rarely have time with their parents. Thus, children's association can fall into bad associations. Therefore, children must have a positive sense of their parents so that they have a good relationship with their parents. With a good relationship with their parents, children are expected to have good associations. As many as 82.1% of respondents agreed that they rarely feel positive things from their parents.

Variable 2 Indicator 4 (Association of Children - How to dress)

From this section, researchers can conclude that if children rarely pay attention to how to dress modestly or dress as they want, then the child's association is not a good association. Therefore, children must pay attention to how to wear so that their association can be said to be good association. A total of 85.3% of respondents agreed that they rarely pay attention to their clothes when walking without their parents and dress as they please.

From the description of the results of the percentage of questionnaires that have been analyzed, it can be said that the less parental supervision of their children, the more they fall into unhealthy/promiscuity.

4. CONCLUSION

Parental supervision turned out to have a very large impact on the association of students at SMA X. It can be seen from the overall presentation of the questionnaire that there is a large-scale influence according to respondents from parental supervision on children at SMA X. Parents give an important role to the association of children. Because children are often noticed and supervised, their association is also supervised. It can be seen from the overall presentation of the questionnaire that there is a large-scale influence that children's association can be resolved if their parents supervise.

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