

Family Harmony on Juvenile Delinquency

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Abstract. Adolescence is a transitional phase that is vulnerable to various forms of deviant behavior, one of which is juvenile delinquency. The family environment, as the first environment known by children, plays a vital role in the formation of adolescent personality. This study aims to determine the effect of family harmony on juvenile delinquency in class X students at SMA Negeri 1 Lobalain. This study used a quantitative method, and the sampling technique used purposive sampling. This research instrument uses a Likert scale to measure family harmony and juvenile delinquency variables. The validity test was carried out using the Pearson Product Moment correlation of each statement item in the questionnaire. The results of simple regression analysis show that there is a significant influence between family harmony on juvenile delinquency. This study emphasizes the importance of the family's role in preventing juvenile delinquency.

Keywords: *juvenile delinquency, family harmony, adolescence*

Abstrak. Masa remaja merupakan fase transisi yang rentan terhadap berbagai bentuk perilaku menyimpang, salah satunya kenakalan remaja. Lingkungan keluarga sebagai lingkungan pertama yang dikenal oleh anak, memegang peranan penting dalam pembentukan kepribadian remaja. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh keharmonisan keluarga terhadap kenakalan remaja pada siswa kelas X di SMA Negeri 1 Lobalain. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dan teknik pengambilan sampel *purposive sampling*. Instrumen penelitian ini menggunakan skala Likert untuk mengukur variabel keharmonisan keluarga dan kenakalan remaja. Uji validitas dilakukan dengan menggunakan korelasi *Pearson Product Moment* terhadap masing-masing item pernyataan dalam angket. Hasil analisis regresi sederhana menunjukkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh signifikan antara keharmonisan keluarga terhadap kenakalan remaja. Penelitian ini menegaskan pentingnya peran keluarga dalam mencegah kenakalan remaja.

Kata kunci: *kenakalan remaja, keharmonisan keluarga, remaja*

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Introduction

Santrock (2011) explains that adolescence is an important period in human development that includes biological, cognitive, and social-emotional changes. Within the 10-24 age range, according to BKKBN (2015), adolescents often face pressure in self-discovery. At this time, adolescents are prone to deviant behavior if they do not get adequate environmental support. One of the problems that often arise during adolescence is juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency arises as a reaction to the experience of failed and undirected adolescent social interactions to obtain satisfaction from the need to be accepted and avoid rejection. The lack of moral education and mental development of adolescents, as well as various violent situations that occur in many communities, have a significant influence on the emergence of delinquent behavior in adolescents. Juvenile delinquency refers to deviant behavior that violates social and legal norms. Some forms of juvenile delinquency that are increasingly widespread both in terms of frequency and seriousness of actions include fights, beatings/molestation, vandalism, theft, extortion, fraud, drug abuse, drunkenness, free sex, actions that violate status as students, and actions that violate status as children (Sarwono, 2010).

There are many factors that cause juvenile delinquency, one of which is family factors (Jamaludin, 2016). The family occupies a crucial position in this problem, as the family environment is the primary and most significant place for adolescents to receive education. Additionally, the family, as the primary environment for individuals, plays a crucial role in shaping the personalities and behaviors of adolescents. Based on the research conducted by Yustika Tri Dwi, Budhi Wibawa, and Arie Surya Gautama (2017) in Bandung City, the formation of adolescent personality is strongly influenced by their family background. Adolescents who grow up in harmonious families tend to have more stable personalities and exhibit more positive behaviors compared to those from families with disharmony. Harmony in the family can be an important protective factor and

plays a major role in shaping the personality and self-control of adolescents against the emergence of deviant behavior (Santrock, 2012). Conversely, family disharmony such as conflict between parents, lack of communication, and weak supervision of children can increase the risk of juvenile delinquency (Situmorang & Pranoto, 2018).

Family harmony can be defined as a state of relationship between family members characterized by open communication, mutual respect, emotional attachment, and cooperation in solving problems. According to Putra and Rachmawati (2018), a harmonious family is the main foundation in character building and adolescent self-control. In a loving family environment with emotional support, children tend to exhibit better self-control and are less likely to be involved in deviant behavior. This is in line with research by Indrawati and Suryani (2020), which found that the quality of family relationships has a significant relationship with the level of juvenile delinquency. Disharmonious families tend to cause emotional stress and encourage adolescents to seek release outside the home, including in the form of delinquency.

This research was conducted at SMA Negeri 1 Lobalain, Rote Ndao Regency, due to indications of delinquent behavior among students. Based on interviews with counseling teachers and several students, various forms of delinquency were found, such as fighting, skipping class, smoking, and consuming alcohol. Therefore, this study aims to determine the extent to which family harmony influences juvenile delinquency. The findings are expected to contribute to efforts aimed at preventing juvenile delinquency through a family-based approach.

Method

This study uses a quantitative approach with a correlational descriptive design. The population in this study consisted of all Class X students at SMA Negeri 1 Lobalain, totaling 378 people. The sampling technique used the Slovin formula with

an error rate of 10% and inclusive criteria, namely grade X students aged 15-17 years. The number of samples used was 81 students. The data collection instrument employed a Likert scale with two main variables: the Family Harmony Scale and the Juvenile Delinquency Scale.

The family harmony scale is based on the aspects proposed by Adrian, while the juvenile delinquency scale is based on the aspects of Jensen (Sarwono, 2010). Each scale has been tested for validity and reliability. The Family Harmony Scale consists of 42 items, while the Juvenile Delinquency Scale consists of 33 items. The data analysis technique employed simple linear regression analysis, utilizing the SPSS version 27.0 program. Another finding from previous research that is relevant to this study is research by Andi Algazali, Mansyur Radjab, and Dwia Aries Tina (2019) on "The Effect of Family Harmony on Deviant Behavior of Class X Social Studies Students at SMA Negeri 2 Polewali Mandar". The results showed that family harmony has a positive effect on student deviant behavior, meaning that the higher the level of harmony in the family, the lower the level of deviant behavior shown by students.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the higher the family harmony, the lower the level of juvenile delinquency. This finding is in line aligns with the findings of Damayanti and Sulistyowati (2015), which indicate that harmonious family relationships are negatively correlated with juvenile delinquency. Adolescents who are in a family environment that respects and supports each other tend to have better self-control. In another study, Sari and Kurniawan (2020) explained that open communication, an active parental role, and a stable emotional atmosphere in the family are instrumental in preventing deviant behavior in adolescents. Additionally, Nurhayati (2018) found that family harmony factors significantly influence aggressive behavior and violations of social norms among adolescents. This means that families that do not show emotional attachment and positive parenting tend to trigger delinquency. Thus, the results of this study are

consistent with various previous studies, which emphasize that family harmony is a primary protective factor in preventing juvenile delinquency.

Result

To obtain relevant data, this study took a population of 378 students from SMA Negeri 1 Lobalain. The research data that has been analyzed shows the following results:

Table 1.

Respondent characteristics based on gender

| Gender | Frequency | Percentage |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Male | 24 | 29,6% |
| Female | 57 | 70,4% |

Of the total 81 respondents, the majority were female, totaling 57 people (70.4%). Meanwhile, there were 24 male respondents (29.6%). This indicates that the respondents in this survey are predominantly women.

Table 2.

Respondent characteristics based on age

| Age | Frequency | Percentage |
|------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 15 | 45 | 55.6% |

| | | |
|----|----|-------|
| 16 | 34 | 42.0% |
| 17 | 2 | 2.5% |

Most respondents were at the age of 15, with 45 people or 55.6% of the total. Age 16 years was followed by 34 respondents (42.0%), while age 17 years was only represented by 2 people (2.5%). This data shows that the 15-year-old age group is the most dominant among respondents.

Table 3.

Family harmony category levels

| Category | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| Low | 21 | 25.9% |
| Medium | 60 | 74.1% |
| High | 0 | 0 % |

Most respondents fell into the moderate category, with 60 people (74.1%). Meanwhile, 21 respondents (25.9%) fell into the low category. There were no

respondents in the high category (0%). This shows that most of the respondents' achievement levels are at a moderate level.

Table 4.

Juvenile delinquency category levels

| Category | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| Low | 6 | 7.4% |
| Medium | 73 | 90.1% |
| Hight | 2 | 2.5% |

Based on the data from the table 4, the level of family harmony in students at SMA Negeri 1 Lobalain is included in the moderate category, which is 74.1%. Meanwhile, based on the data from the table above, the level of juvenile delinquency in students at SMA Negeri 1 Lobalain is included in the moderate category, which is 90.1%.

Table 5.

Kolmogorov-mirnov test

| Normality Test | Test Statistics Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | |
|----------------------|--|--------|
| Family Harmony | 0.084 | 0.200d |
| Juvenile delinquency | 0.077 | 0.200d |

According to Ghozali (2011), the purpose of the normality test is to determine whether each variable is normally distributed. The data normality test was carried out using the Kolmogorov- Smirnov test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table 6.

Linearity test

| Variables | F | Sig. |
|----------------------|-----|-------|
| Family Harmony | 615 | 0.910 |
| Juvenile delinquency | | |

The linearity test is used to show whether the independent variable and the dependent variable have a significantly linear relationship or not (Sugiyono, 2015). Testing on SPSS 27.0 For Windows is indicated if the significance value <0.05 , then there is no linear relationship between the two variables. Meanwhile, if the significance value >0.05 , then there is a linear relationship between the two variables tested (Ghozali, 2011).

Table 7.

Product moment correlation

| Variables | R Square | T | Sig. |
|----------------|----------|-------|----------|
| Family Harmony | 0.505 | 8,978 | $< .001$ |
| Delinquency | | | |

Hypothesis testing in this study is used to determine whether the tested hypothesis is accepted or rejected in order to draw conclusions (Sugiyono, 2017). The data obtained in this study were analyzed using simple regression analysis, which is helpful in determining the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The results of hypothesis testing using simple regression analysis show that the R^2 value obtained is 0.505, which means that the effect of family harmony on juvenile delinquency is 50.5% with a significance value of <0.001 <0.005 , which means it shows that there is a significant influence between the variable family harmony on juvenile delinquency.

Discussion

This research was conducted at SMAN 1 Lobalain from April - May 2023. The total population in this study consisted of 378 students from Class X of SMA Negeri 1 Lobalain, class of 2022. The determination of research respondents was carried out using Slovin's method, resulting in the selection of 81 students from Class X as respondents in this study.

This study consists of two variables, namely independent variables and dependent variables. The independent variable is family harmony, and the dependent variable is juvenile delinquency. In the categorization of scores on the family harmony variable, the more dominant results are in the "Low" category, where 21 students (25.9%) fall. Then, followed by the number in the "Medium" category as many as 60 respondents (74.1%), the "High" category does not exist. This shows that the majority of students at SMA Negeri 1 Lobalain have moderate family harmony. While the categorization of scores on the juvenile delinquency variable shows as many as 6 students (7.4%) in the "Low" category, 73 students (90.1%) in the Medium category, in the High category 2 students (2.5%). This shows that the majority of students at SMA Negeri 1 Lobalain have moderate juvenile delinquency.

The results of the Normality Test on the family harmony variable and the juvenile delinquency variable are 0.200d, so the distribution of family harmony and juvenile delinquency data is normally distributed because the distribution of data is said to be normal if $p > 0.05$. The results of the linearity test for the two variables in this study yielded a significance value of 0.910, indicating that the relationship between family harmony and juvenile delinquency is linear. This is because both variables are considered linear if the significance value is $p > 0.05$. The data obtained in this study were analyzed using simple regression analysis, which is helpful in determining the effect of independent variables on dependent variables. The results of the hypothesis test using simple regression analysis showed the R^2 value obtained was 0.505, which means that the effect of family harmony on juvenile delinquency is 50.5% with a

significance value of <0.001 <0.005 , which means that there is a significant effect between the family harmony variable and juvenile delinquency.

Research by Andi Algazali, Mansyur Radjab, and Dwia Aries Tina (2019) indicates that family harmony has a positive effect on student deviant behavior, meaning that the more harmonious the family, the lower the deviant behavior shown by students. Based on the research results and findings from previous studies, it can be concluded that the level of family harmony has a significant relationship with juvenile delinquent behavior. The higher the harmony in the family, the lower the tendency for adolescents to engage in deviant behavior. Conversely, low family harmony tends to increase the risk of juvenile delinquency.

This finding aligns with the results of research by Algazali, Radjab & Tina (2019) which showed a positive influence between family harmony and student deviant behavior. Family harmony provides adequate emotional support and supervision, which play an essential role in shaping adolescent behavior.

Furthermore, Narayan et al. (2013) emphasized that conflict in the family, lack of communication, and low emotional involvement from parents can increase the likelihood of aggressive behavior, defiance, and delinquency in adolescents. These results are also supported by Yunita & Hidayat's (2020) research, which found that adolescents who come from harmonious families have higher self-control and lower levels of deviant behavior, who come from harmonious families have higher self-control and lower levels of deviant behavior, compared to those who come from dysfunctional families.

Thus, family harmony is proven to be one of the essential protective factors in preventing juvenile delinquency. Interventions to improve the quality of relationships within the family can serve as a preventive strategy in addressing the issue of juvenile delinquency in the school and community environments.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it was found that there is an influence between family harmony and juvenile delinquency. That is, the higher the level of harmony in the family, the lower the tendency for adolescents to engage in deviant behavior, and vice versa.

In addition, the results of the descriptive analysis show that the level of family harmony in class X students of SMA Negeri 1 Lobalain is classified in the moderate category. This means that most students have a fairly good family relationship, although there is still room for improvement in terms of communication, attention, and parental involvement.

Meanwhile, the level of juvenile delinquency in class X students is also in the moderate category. This shows that deviant behavior such as skipping class, smoking, fighting, or violating school rules is not entirely high but still occurs quite often and needs serious attention from the family and school.

This finding reinforces the results of previous studies (Damayanti & Sulistyowati, 2015; Nurhayati, 2018; Sari & Kurniawan, 2020), which state that the family has a vital role in shaping adolescent behavior. Thus, efforts to improve family harmony can be a strategic step in preventing and reducing juvenile delinquency in the school environment.

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