AN INTEGRATION OF FAMILY AND SCHOOL PARTNERSHIP FOR STRENGTHENING CHARACTER AND PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF YOUTH IN BOGOR, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Juvenile delinquencies occurred at last ten years among teenagers in Indonesia show critical problems in youth behavior. These problems need a comprehensive solution, in order to prevent antisocial behavior among youth. Antisocial behavior could be affected by individual, family, and neighborhood factors (Berns, 2001; McGee, et al., 2011). Some researchers found strong connection between quality of character and prosocial behavior in adolescents, such as positive correlation between empathy and prosocial behavior (Roberts & Strayer, 1996, Eisenberg, 2000). In addition, respect and responsibility that are owned by adolescents can reduce their antisocial behavior (Borba, 2001). Furthermore, social factors such as violence and aggressiveness experiences during their childhood could also affect antisocial behavior when they are adult (McGee, et al., 2011).

Parenting could be a predictor for personality development and emotional adjustment of children that could affect an occurrence of juvenile delinquencies (McKinney et al., 2008; Cesar, 2010; Guardix, 2010; Thomas et al., 2012). Moreover, involvement of school and community influence the rising of juvenile delinquencies (Chilenski, 2009; Cesar, 2010; Kimberly, 2012; Campbel, 2012). Therefore, reducing antisocial behavior through developing of characters needs a comprehensive program involving family, parents, school, and community.

According to the problems of antisocial behavior in adolescents and the needs for developing of adolescents’ characters, this research was conducted to analyze antisocial behavior and its correlation with quality of character development of adolescent; to analyze influence of violence experiences and characteristics of adolescent, family, school, and community on adolescents’ antisocial behavior and quality of character; to develop youth care program based on integration of family, school, and community. This research was conducted in year 2012 and involved 10 senior high schools in Bogor, Indonesia, consisting of general senior high school and vocational senior high school. The school participants consisted of 4 junior high schools in rural areas and 6 junior high schools in urban areas. The population of the research was adolescents which are becoming students in senior high school in Bogor. Sampling technique that is used in this research is simple random sampling by randomly drawing of students in each school. This research involved 400
students which consisted of 200 female and 200 male students; 200 students of high school students in rural areas and 200 students of urban areas.

The data collection consisted of: (1) quality of teenager’s character which included six characters that were respect, tolerance, leadership, empathy, honesty, and responsibility; (2) antisocial behavior which included behavior on smoking, alcohol consuming, drugs using, game online playing, fighting, and bullying; (3) punishment and negative behavior experiences; (4) parenting styles and methods of socialization at home; and (5) school characteristics and students’ preference on learning process at school. Those variables were analyzed to answer the research objectives. This research also conducted Focus Group Discussions that involved teacher, school management, and students. Based on survey and FGD data, this research compose recommendation program for improving youth behavior in Bogor through integration role of family, school, and community.

The result of research found that adolescents’ character for six dimensions that measured in rural areas had higher mean scores than adolescents’ in urban areas. The analysis of t-test indicated the significant difference on quality of character between adolescents in rural and urban areas, especially in dimension of respect, leadership, empathy, honesty, and responsibility. Additionally, adolescents in urban areas also had higher proportion than adolescents in rural areas for smoking behavior (36.5% in each), current smoking behavior (16.5% and 10.0% respectively), experience on alcohol consuming (17.0% and 5.0% respectively), experience on drugs using (2.5% and 0.5% respectively), watching pornography video (36.5% and 32.0% respectively), doing premarital sex (0.5% and 0.0% respectively), game online (65.0% and 62.0% respectively), and fighting (14.5% and 9.0% respectively). Average scores of bullying that was found in this research are 47.1% in urban areas and 46.8% in rural areas. This research was conducted in schools that were selected randomly and was not purposively to choose schools with higher records of antisocial behavior. Therefore, according to proportion of antisocial behavior that was found in this research, it was indicated that smoking, game online, and bullying were common antisocial behavior of adolescents in Bogor.

Regression analysis ($R^2= 0.372$, sig = 0.000) showed that adolescent in urban areas ($b=10.734$), older adolescent ($b=10.066$), male adolescent ($b=50.748$), increasing of permissive parenting style score of mother ($b=0.413$), lower methods of character socialization by mother ($b=0.093$), increasing score of punishment ($b=0.284$) and negative behavior ($b=0.147$) that ever received in school, and decreasing of adolescent’s preference on learning process in school ($b=0.139$)
influence significantly on increasing of antisocial behavior score in adolescent. However, decreasing of permissive parenting style score of mother (b=0.239), increasing of authoritative parenting style score of mother (b=0.222), higher methods of character socialization by mother (b=0.063) and father (0.101), decreasing score of punishment (b=0.112) and negative behavior (b=0.167) that ever received in school, and increasing of adolescent’s preference on learning process in school (b=0.173) had significant effect on increasing quality of character in adolescent ($R^2= 0.405$, sig = 0.000).

According to the findings, youth care program should be developed to strengthen character and prosocial behavior of adolescents in Bogor by integrating family, school, and community. Therefore, this study suggested integration model of youth care program as followed: (1) developing positive self concept and character development of adolescent at home and at school, (2) endorsing program for parents to conduct positive parenting and authoritative parenting style as well as socializing value of character continuously; (3) creating a positive school and learning environment to increase preference of students at school, (4) creating environment with no violence in family and school environment, and (5) developing friendly community (at Bogor city and Bogor district) to give positive consequences when antisocial behavior occurred in the neighborhood and to provide public facilities for youth to elaborate their potential and interest for future live. Hence, a partnership between family, school, and government e.g. law institution, industry, and NGO’s should be encouraged.