

The Correlation between Neglectful Parenting and Social Relations towards Juvenile Delinquency in Vocational High School Students

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Abstract: Adolescence is a period when individuals seek to discover their identity and understand themselves. During this stage, adolescents explore new experiences, including encountering various challenges, both positive and negative, within emotional turbulence and their family and social environments. The factors influencing juvenile delinquency include neglectful parenting and social relationships. This study aims to examine the relationship between neglectful parenting and social relationships in relation to juvenile delinquency among vocational high school (SMK) students. The study population consists of students from SMK "X" in Surabaya. The sampling technique used is Quota Sampling, referring to Krejcie's table, resulting in a total sample of 205 students. This research adopts a quantitative approach, utilizing data collection methods through validated and reliable scales. The instruments used include the juvenile delinquency scale, the neglectful parenting scale, and the social relationship scale. Data analysis was conducted using Spearman's rho non-parametric correlation. The results indicate a positive correlation between neglectful parenting and juvenile delinquency among vocational high school students. This suggests that the higher the level of neglectful parenting, the greater the likelihood of delinquent behavior in adolescents. Additionally, the findings show a negative correlation between social relationships and juvenile delinquency, meaning that the stronger an adolescent's social relationships, the lower their tendency toward delinquent behavior.

Keywords: *Neglectful Parenting, Social Relations, Juvenile Delinquency.*

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I. INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a time when individuals seek to discover and understand their identity. Educational experts argue that adolescence typically begins between the ages of 13 and 18 (Santrock, 2003). At this stage, adolescents explore new experiences they have not previously encountered, such as emotional turmoil and various challenges—both positive and negative—within their families and social environments (Steinberg, 2017). Adolescents who struggle to regulate negative emotions, such as anger or frustration, are more likely to engage in delinquent behavior. These difficulties can make adolescents more emotionally reactive, and without effective emotion regulation strategies, they tend to act impulsively or aggressively (Eisenberg, 2010).

According to UNICEF data from 2016, the rate of juvenile delinquency in Indonesia was estimated to reach around 50 percent. This figure indicates that delinquent

behavior among Indonesian adolescents remains relatively high. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2023, the number of crimes in Indonesia in 2020 reached 247,218 cases, then declined to 239,481 cases in 2021. However, this decline did not last long, as in 2022 there was a significant increase, reaching 372,965 cases. This shows that after a temporary decline, the crime rate experienced a sharp surge, indicating the emergence of new factors or changes in socio-economic conditions that influenced this spike in criminal activity.

In a study by Sutrisno (2010), it was found that 37 percent of adolescents engaged in deviant behavior due to emotional instability, 41 percent were influenced by family relationship problems, and 35 percent were affected by negative social environments. According to data from counseling teacher referrals regarding juvenile delinquency at Vocational High School (SMK) "X" in Surabaya, the rate of delinquency reached 30 percent in 2021, then increased to

60 percent in 2022, resulting in the expulsion of problematic students. In 2023, the rate slightly declined to 40 percent.

According to Gunarsa (2018), juvenile delinquency is a phenomenon that arises in adolescents who tend to defy existing social rules and norms. Gunarsa argues that juvenile delinquency is often caused by identity crises and role confusion, as well as the inability of adolescents to manage pressure from various sources (family, school, environment). Similarly, Walters (2018) defines juvenile delinquency as acts that deviate from social, legal, or moral norms committed by individuals who have not yet reached adulthood. This behavior often includes criminal acts, substance abuse, aggressive behavior, and various forms of other antisocial behavior.

Gunarsa (2018) also explained the characteristics of juvenile delinquency, namely: Behavior that violates norms or rules: Adolescents may engage in actions such as skipping school, smoking, fighting, or even committing more serious criminal acts. Repetitive behavior: Delinquent adolescents tend to repeatedly engage in deviant behaviors, such as frequently skipping school, breaking household rules, or being involved in other negative activities. Rebellious attitude or resistance to authority: Adolescents exhibit defiant behavior toward existing rules and often reject advice or warnings from others around them. Involvement in deviant peer groups: Adolescents often seek out friends who also engage in deviant behavior, and their actions are reinforced by the negative influence of these groups. Lack of a sense of responsibility: They tend to avoid accountability or do not feel guilty after committing offenses or mistakes, and often blame others or external circumstances instead. Decline in academic performance: Adolescents frequently involved in deviant behavior, such as skipping school or neglecting assignments, tend to experience a drop in grades or are at risk of dropping out. Aggressive or violent behavior: They may not hesitate to use violence to resolve conflicts or to maintain their status among peers. Substance abuse: Another common trait among delinquent adolescents is the abuse of substances such as alcohol, cigarettes, or drugs. Neglect of family values and norms: Adolescents may disregard household rules, ignore parental advice, and prefer lifestyles that contradict family values. Inability to control emotions: They are easily angered, offended, or frustrated and often express these feelings through uncontrolled actions such as fighting or damaging property.

Juvenile delinquency is a phenomenon commonly experienced by adolescents. In general, juvenile delinquency can be attributed to families with intense and frequent conflicts (Pratama, 2017). The adolescent's environment, particularly the family, plays a significant role in the formation of delinquent behavior. Juvenile delinquency is often triggered by a combination of individual, familial, school-related, and social environmental factors (Farrington, 2005).

Parental involvement in the lives of adolescents has a strong influence on delinquent behavior. In addition, adolescents' self-image also plays an important role—those

with a positive self-image tend to be at lower risk of engaging in delinquency (Andika & Sari, 2021). Poor attachment between parents and children, particularly as a result of neglectful parenting, can lead to emotional and behavioral problems in adolescents (Mary, 2012). Teenagers who do not receive attention or affection from their parents tend to develop poor relationships with others and often turn to delinquent behavior as a means of compensating for unmet attachment needs (Bowlby, 2012).

According to the UNICEF report (2020), there are approximately 80 million adolescents in Indonesia who still face various life challenges. The quality of attachment between parents and adolescents plays a crucial role in overcoming these challenges. According to UNICEF data (2023), both adolescents and adults generally agree that parents serve as the primary “gatekeepers” in enabling adolescent participation. A study by Sarah et al. (2014) revealed that 50 to 60 percent of adolescents who experience neglectful parenting tend to face various developmental problems, including difficulties in forming healthy interpersonal relationships, increased risk of emotional issues such as anxiety and depression, as well as maladaptive behaviors. Research by Nashori and Mucharam (2017) emphasized that 65 percent of adolescents who experienced parenting patterns marked by a lack of parental attention and involvement reported psychological problems. According to Howard (2018), neglectful parenting refers to a situation in which parents show a lack of involvement in their child's life, including the neglect of emotional, social, and physical needs. Similarly, Berns (2018) explains that neglectful parenting is a form of caregiving in which parents fail to meet the adolescent's basic needs—physically, emotionally, and socially. This is further supported by Nashori and Mucharam (2017), who underscore that neglectful parenting is characterized by a lack of attention and parental involvement in adolescent development. Adolescents raised in neglectful parenting environments tend to experience psychological issues such as low self-esteem, anxiety, and difficulties in regulating their emotions.

According to Howard (2018), there are several important aspects of neglectful parenting, namely: Lack of emotional involvement: Neglectful parents tend not to show emotional support, affection, or attention to the feelings and emotional needs of adolescents. Minimal supervision and control: Adolescents are left without adequate supervision, both in terms of daily activities and their behavior. Unmet basic needs: Adolescents who experience neglectful parenting often do not receive proper fulfillment of basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, and healthcare. Lack of communication: Neglectful parents rarely communicate with their children. Lack of support in education: Neglectful parents do not support or pay attention to their children's academic progress. Self-centered individuals: Parents with a neglectful parenting style tend to be more focused on their own needs or problems and do not prioritize their children's well-being.

Lack of attention, supervision, and emotional involvement from parents can lead to unhealthy emotional

development, lack of self-discipline, and engagement in negative behaviors (Masykur, 2017). Adolescents' self-confidence is closely related to social competence, which is formed through positive interactions with parents. The positive effect experienced by parents is that they have good interactions with their children, which helps young people grow in their environment and develop cognitive skills during adolescence. The negative impact is that adolescents tend to be somewhat afraid to rely on their parents independently, demand attention, and are more likely to feel anxious when learning in their surroundings (Maulida et al., 2017).

The environment also has a significant influence on juvenile delinquency. A negative environment can be a major factor contributing to delinquent behavior. According to a report from the National Legal Development Agency (BPHN) in 2023, cases of juvenile delinquency in Indonesia continue to rise. Most cases involve brawls, bullying, assault, and drug distribution. Although the specific percentage of all juvenile delinquency cases is not detailed in the report, BPHN emphasizes that incidents involving students have shown a significant increase in recent years.

Research by Farrington and Ttofi (2015) shows that 75 percent of adolescents exposed to criminal or negative behavior in their environment are more likely to engage in delinquency. In a study by Syukur (2014), 80 percent of adolescents with strong social networks and 65 percent of those experiencing social isolation or having poor social relations tend to be more vulnerable to antisocial behavior and emotional problems.

According to Indah (2016), social relationships are reciprocal relationships between individuals with different mutual influences, based on the awareness to help one another. Ritzer (2017) defines social relations as an important part of social interaction that forms networks within society. Ritzer emphasizes that social relations are formed through meaningful actions and norms followed by individuals in their interactions. These relations play a role in shaping the complex structure of modern society.

Cresswell (2011) views social relations as social networks that shape interactions among individuals in society. He emphasizes that social relations encompass various forms of relationships that can help individuals gain information, support, and access to resources.

According to Indah (2016), the aspects of social relations encompass various elements that shape and influence interactions between individuals or groups in society, namely: Social interaction, which involves reciprocal actions between two or more individuals that form social relationships. Communication, through which individuals can exchange information, build understanding, and express emotions. Social roles, where each individual in a social relationship plays a specific role governed by social norms. Norms and values, as social relations are often shaped by unwritten rules that reflect societal expectations of certain behaviors. Social structure, which includes organized

patterns of relationships in society, such as those between family members, friends, colleagues, or organizations. Power and authority, which influence a person's position within social relationships and can ultimately affect the balance of those relations. Conflict and cooperation, where conflict may arise due to differences in interests or perspectives, while cooperation emerges when there are shared goals.

Focusing on neglectful parenting and social relationships in relation to juvenile delinquency, the lack of proper parenting practices and effective socialization can pose significant problems in the formation of adolescent identity. These issues may lead adolescents to engage in negative peer associations, resulting in various problems that can harm the surrounding community. This is closely related to neglectful parenting and social relationships—adolescents who are not subjected to neglectful parenting and who have healthy social relationships are more likely to avoid negative influences and seek out positive activities.

Based on the issues mentioned above, this research becomes important considering the negative impacts that arise when adolescents engage in delinquent behavior. The researcher is interested in further exploring the topic of "The Relationship between Neglectful Parenting and Social Relations with Juvenile Delinquency among Vocational High School Students." The purpose of this study is to understand the relationship between neglectful parenting and social relations with juvenile delinquency among vocational high school students. This research is expected to provide benefits in the form of increased knowledge and understanding of the relationship between neglectful parenting and social relations with juvenile delinquency—not only for adolescents but also for all parties who can apply the results of this study in everyday life.

II. METHOD

This research involves three variables: juvenile delinquency as the dependent variable (Y), neglectful parenting as the first independent variable (X1), and social relations as the second independent variable (X2). The sampling technique used in this study is Quota Sampling. Quota Sampling is a method of determining samples from a population with certain characteristics desired by the researcher, based on a specific number (quota). The participants in this study were vocational high school (SMK) students, who are adolescents still enrolled at the vocational level. Initially, there were 440 students, but the number of samples used—based on the Krejcie table—was 205 students. This number was determined based on established criteria and the time period used for data collection. This research employed a quantitative method with a correlational research design.

Data collection was carried out by distributing questionnaires created by the researcher via Google Forms. The data analysis technique used in this study was the non-parametric Spearman's Rho test.

III. RESULTS

The result of the first hypothesis in this study, which posited that neglectful parenting and social relations are jointly correlated with juvenile delinquency, could not be proven because the analysis applied in this research employed the non-parametric Spearman Rho approach.

The second hypothesis in this research is that there is a positive correlation between neglectful parenting and

juvenile delinquency. The test results revealed a correlation value of 0.265 and a significance level of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). A significance value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) indicates that the hypothesis stating a positive correlation between neglectful parenting and juvenile delinquency is accepted. This means that the higher the level of neglectful parenting, the greater the likelihood of juvenile delinquency. In other words, a lack of parental attention, guidance, affection, or involvement in the adolescent's life can increase the tendency for adolescents to engage in negative or delinquent behavior.

Table 1 Results of the Second Hypothesis Test

Model	r_s	p	Description
Neglectful Parenting and Juvenile Delinquency	0,265	0,000	Significant ($p < 0.05$) Hypothesis Accepted

Source: Output Statistic Program SPSS Seri 24 IBM for Windows

The third hypothesis in this study is that there is a positive correlation between social relationship personality and juvenile delinquency. The test results show a correlation value of -0.190 with a significance of 0.006 ($p < 0.05$). The significance value of 0.006 ($p < 0.05$) indicates that the hypothesis of a negative correlation between social relations and juvenile delinquency is accepted. This means that the

higher the quality of social relations an adolescent has, the lower the tendency toward delinquent behavior. Thus, adolescents who have healthy social relationships—such as with friends, family, or the community—tend to exhibit less delinquent behavior. Conversely, if an adolescent's social relationships are poor or unsupportive, the risk of engaging in delinquent behavior may be higher.

Table 2 Results of the Third Hypothesis Test

Model	r_s	p	Description
Neglectful Parenting and Juvenile Delinquency	-0,190	0,006	Significant ($p < 0.05$) Hypothesis Accepted

Sumber: Output Statistic Program SPSS Seri 24 IBM for Windows

The descriptive analysis in this research was carried out by comparing the empirical mean values and the theoretical mean values of each variable in the study, as follows:

Table 3 Empirical Mean and Theoretical Mean Values

Variable	Empirical Mean (EM)	Theoretical Mean (TM)	Description
Neglectful Parenting	75,014	133	EM < TM
Social Relations	133,381	154	EM < TM
Juvenile Delinquency	88,744	157,5	EM < TM

Source: Output Statistic Program SPSS Seri 24 IBM for Windows

Based on the table above, the empirical mean value of the neglectful parenting variable is 75.014, while the theoretical mean value is 133, indicating that the empirical mean is lower than the theoretical mean. This suggests that not many adolescents who were subjects in this study experienced neglectful parenting. The empirical mean value of the social relations variable is 133.381, which is lower than the theoretical mean value of 154. This implies that, in this case, not many adolescents in the study had strong social relations. The empirical mean value of the juvenile delinquency variable is 88.744, which is lower than the theoretical mean of 157.5. This indicates that the adolescents who participated in this study have not shown a high level of juvenile delinquency.

IV. DISCUSSION

The first hypothesis in this study, which states that neglectful parenting and social relations are jointly correlated with juvenile delinquency, could not be proven due to

limitations in the analysis method used, which was unable to test the relationship simultaneously.

Adolescents who are not involved in delinquent behavior tend to receive attention and support from their parents, along with having good social relationships. Support, attention, and affection can foster positive character development during adolescence. Adolescents who receive such support are better able to understand and avoid behaviors deemed negative by society, helped by their involvement in positive social activities. A social environment that encourages positive engagement can protect adolescents from involvement in socially unacceptable behaviors and build healthy self-confidence crucial for adolescent development. Social environments involving constructive activities, such as community service on Sundays, social charity events, or joint spiritual activities, can help adolescents resist invitations to participate in negative activities such as substance abuse, gang fights, illegal street racing, truancy, bullying, and others.

The empirical mean value for the juvenile delinquency variable was 88.744, which is lower than the theoretical mean of 157.5, indicating that the adolescents who were subjects in this study did not exhibit a high level of delinquent behavior.

The second hypothesis, which posits a positive correlation between neglectful parenting and juvenile delinquency among vocational high school students, was accepted. This indicates that neglectful parenting is significantly related to juvenile delinquency among these students. The higher the level of neglectful parenting, the greater the likelihood that adolescents will engage in delinquent behavior. In other words, parenting that lacks attention, guidance, affection, or parental involvement in an adolescent's life can increase the tendency for adolescents to become involved in negative or delinquent behaviors. Adolescents are individuals in the developmental stage between childhood and adulthood, typically aged between 12 and 18 years. During this stage, individuals experience various physical, emotional, social, and intellectual changes due to puberty and the search for personal identity. Adolescents may attempt to understand the consequences of delinquent behavior by seeking out positive information to help avoid involvement in socially unacceptable activities. Support plays a critical role in helping adolescents face the challenges that arise during this transitional stage. This support may come from family, peers, teachers, or the community, and plays a major role in shaping personality, self-confidence, and decision-making abilities. The empirical mean value for the neglectful parenting variable was 75.014, while the theoretical mean was 133. This indicates that most adolescents in this study were not subjected to high levels of neglectful parenting.

The third hypothesis, which suggests a negative correlation between social relations and juvenile delinquency, was accepted. This means that the stronger the social relationships adolescents possess, the lower their tendency to engage in delinquent behavior. In other words, adolescents with healthy social relationships—whether with friends, family, or the community—are less likely to display delinquent behavior. On the other hand, poor or unsupportive social relationships increase the risk of juvenile delinquency.

During adolescence, individuals begin to form more complex and significant social relationships than they did in childhood. At this stage, individuals not only interact with family and close friends, but also expand their social networks to include peers from other groups, teachers, and broader community environments. Social relations have a major influence on juvenile delinquency, either by encouraging problematic behavior or by helping prevent it. Adolescents need to learn how to manage social relationships well in order to support their emotional, psychological, and social development. The ability to interact with others in a healthy and positive way is a crucial skill that shapes an individual's identity and influences future decisions and behavior.

Social relations can indirectly influence adolescent behavior, both in encouraging delinquency and in preventing

it. This often occurs due to other factors—such as emotional conditions, media influence, or family dynamics—that act as intermediaries between social relations and delinquent behavior. Adolescents' attitudes toward social relationships often reflect their developmental stage, which is characterized by identity exploration, the need for acceptance, and experimentation with interpersonal relationships. These attitudes vary depending on their environment, personal experiences, and the parenting styles they have received.

The empirical mean value for the social relations variable was 133.381, which is lower than the theoretical mean of 154. This suggests that, in this study, most adolescents had not yet developed strong social relationships.

V. CONCLUSION

The first hypothesis in this study, which states that neglectful parenting and social relations are jointly correlated with juvenile delinquency, could not be proven due to limitations in the analysis applied in the study, which was unable to test the relationship simultaneously.

The second hypothesis clearly indicates that there is a positive and significant correlation between neglectful parenting and juvenile delinquency. This means that the higher the level of neglectful parenting, the greater the likelihood of delinquent behavior among adolescents.

The third hypothesis of this research explains that there is a negative correlation between social relationship quality and juvenile delinquency. This means that the stronger the social relationships adolescents have, the lower their tendency to engage in delinquent behavior. In other words, adolescents who have healthy social relationships—such as with friends, family, or community—tend to exhibit fewer delinquent behaviors. Conversely, when adolescents have poor social relationships, the risk of delinquency may be higher. However, adolescents with poor social connections may not necessarily become delinquent if they possess strong coping mechanisms or receive support from other environments such as school or community groups. On the other hand, adolescents with good social relationships may still engage in delinquent behavior if they are exposed to negative peer pressure, experience internal conflicts, or suffer from psychological disorders.

➤ Suggestions

Further research is needed to consider other factors such as the influence of media, peer pressure, or educational patterns that may affect juvenile delinquency. Future researchers may employ a different research approach, such as a qualitative approach, which can help explore adolescents' experiences and perceptions more deeply through interviews or participant observation. This would provide a more comprehensive understanding of the psychological and social dynamics influencing their behavior. By combining various approaches, future studies can offer more in-depth and holistic insights into this phenomenon.

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