



The Effect of Parenting Models and Peer Interaction on Prosocial Behavior Of Grade X Adolescents of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak

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Abstract

The application of the parenting model is considered very important, especially in adolescent prosocial behavior, because the application of the right parenting model to children can provide a stimulus on how to properly form adolescent prosocial behavior which will affect the development of prosocial behavior in adulthood. The tendency of students to behave prosocially can occur from peers who make adolescents behave and behave in the same way as their peers, therefore interaction with peers can also be an encouragement in the development of prosocial behavior of adolescents. This study aims to describe the parenting model, and describe the interaction of peer friendship as well as describe the prosocial behavior of adolescents in class X of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak. This study uses a quantitative approach with a correlational descriptive research design. The results of this study are (a) the parenting model of class X of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak is included in the good category: (b) the interaction of adolescent friendship in class X of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak is included in the good category: (c) the prosocial behavior of adolescents in class X of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak is included in the category of quite good: and (d) there is a sufficient influence between the parenting model and peer friendship interaction on the prosocial behavior of adolescents in class X of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak.

Keywords: prosocial behavior, parenting model and peer interaction

1. Introduction

A teenager certainly needs support from the family environment, especially parents to search for self-identity (Panggabean, Hastuti & Herawati, 2022). Parenting mistakes such as lack of guidance and direction, lack of time, not showing affection, being verbally and physically rude, and ignoring and rejecting the existence of children will affect the child's personality and behavior in the later stage, namely adolescence (He, Y, Yuan, Sun, & Bian, 2019).

The Head of the Malang Regency Office (DP3A) said "as many as 65 cases of bullying or violence against children were reported to have occurred in Malang Regency during January-November 2022. This number increased compared to 2021, which was 42 cases" (tugumalang). The depletion of social behavior is a form of shifting interaction patterns between individuals and other individuals and the surrounding environment. Prosocial behavior is an act of helping that benefits others without having to know a direct benefit to the person who performs the helping action, and may even involve a risk for the person who helps (Yahya & Abidin, 2019). "In total, we managed to secure 308 motorcycles and one pickup type car. In addition, we also secured 468 teenagers who were suspected of being involved in illegal racing, six of them were women," said Iptu Taufik, Public Relations of the Malang Police (metrotvnews).

There are 70 cases of bullying that occurred in Malang Regency. With a total of 100 victims. Head of UPTD PPA DP3A Malang Regency Ulfi Atka explained that "bullying comes from the home environment, the surrounding environment and from school, with an age range of 10-18" (Malangpost). A teenager needs support from the family environment, especially parents for the search for self-identity (Panggabean, Hastuti & Herawati, 2022). Parenting mistakes such as lack of guidance and direction, lack of time, not showing love, being verbally and physically rude, and ignoring and rejecting the existence of children will affect the child's personality and behavior in the later stages, namely adolescence (He, Y, Yuan, Sun, & Bian, 2019).

Adolescents as the successors of the nation and agents of change must certainly have good prosocial behavior to be able to provide an example or reflection for the wider community. In preventing social conflicts, prosocial behavior needs to be built and maintained to pay attention to the positive contribution of prosocial behavior to individuals. The existence of social conflicts that are left unchecked, or without control from society, will result in the emergence of behaviors that tend to be negative and contrary to norms or against the rules, laws, ethics, values, and morals that apply in society. If prosocial behavior is not preserved, there is a high possibility of social conflict. (Masela, 2019).

Meanwhile, based on the results of interviews with student teachers at SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak related to the prosocial behavior of students at school, there are some who are apathetic, like to make trouble, skip school, do not want to carry out pickets in class, and speak rudely. In addition, students also call friends by their parents' names or with bad calls, like to refute advice from parents, procrastinate when told to do something by parents, like to lie to parents, teachers and friends, do bullying, do not want to cooperate with friends, family or society. Researchers also saw students who did not care when their family or friends were experiencing a disaster, threw garbage carelessly, were reluctant to give motorbike rides to friends or neighbors, liked to prank friends until they were angry and picky in making friends.

The results of the interview conducted by the researcher with the student teacher of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak namely Mr. R, said that at the beginning of the semester there were several children in almost every class and department who wanted to change classes. There are 4 classes where some students want to change classes, when asked the reason is that they want to take a class with their junior high school friends who they already knew before entering SMK. The next delinquency is truancy where there is one class where half of the students in that class at the beginning of the class increase often skip school. Truancy is often caused by peer pressure or obedience. Students with low self-control are particularly vulnerable to the influence of their peers. Some students confessed to teachers that they deliberately broke the rules to foster a rebellious image. In addition to truancy, certain students show disrespectful behavior towards teachers, such as opposing them or ignoring their instructions.

Researchers also found that there were three classes in which students called friends by their parents' names or by bad calls. Of the three classes, almost half of the students in the class called their friends bad names and used their parents' names. Based on the observations made, there were also students who showed low symptoms of prosocial behavior. This indication shows that students do not care about the dirty classroom conditions, the arrangement of

tables and chairs is not neat, and the cooperation carried out by these students is still low because students are still busy with their own affairs.

The behavior of adolescents encountered above will certainly have an impact on the family environment and the teenager itself. What will help people's lives in the future to be better are adolescents, of course, the forerunner of these adolescents must have prosocial behavior, not the other way around, namely getting used to non-prosocial or even anti-social behavior. If the prosocial behavior of these adolescents is decreasing, it is possible that there will be antisocial adolescents who do not have empathy, are not responsible, cannot respect others, and do not care about the surrounding environment. From the presentation of the background above, the researcher is interested in researching according to the title of the thesis, namely "The Influence of Parenting Models and Peer Friendship Interactions on the Prosocial Behavior of Adolescents in Class X of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak"

2. Method

The research method used in this study is quantitative descriptive correlation. Descriptive research is carried out to obtain a more detailed picture of a symptom or phenomenon, which will later be the final result in the form of a typology or pattern related to the phenomenon being discussed (Priyono, 2008). Meanwhile, correlational research is used to find out whether there is an influence of the aspect or variable being studied.

This research was conducted at SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak which is located at Jalan Ahmad Yani No 156 Sumbermanjungkulon, Pagak District, Malang Regency, East Java. The number of classes in class X is 9 classes with 4 majors, namely, Accounting, Visual Communication Design, Office Management, and Motorcycle Engineering.

Researchers determine the sample by considering several things, namely by considering the problems faced in a study, the goals to be achieved in a research, the research hypothesis made, the research method and the instruments of a study (Renggo & Kom, 2022). In this study, in determining the sample, the researcher used the Probability Sampling technique using Random Sampling, which is a random selection of groups. The researcher used a 5% error rate. Sampling using the Slovin formula is as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$$

Based on the calculation above, it can be concluded that the total population of 240 students in class X from SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak. In this study, the sample used was 155 students.

The data collection used in this study uses observation and interview methods, questionnaires or questionnaires as well as document studies:

1. Observation and Interview

Observation is essentially an activity by using the five senses, can see, smell, hear, to obtain the information needed to answer research problems. The results of observation are in the form of activities, events, events, objects, certain conditions or atmospheres, and a person's emotional feelings (Rahardjo, 2011). Observation was carried out to obtain an initial real

picture of the situation and condition of students at SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak. In addition, interviews are also conducted to find out how students behave at school.

2. Questionnaire or Questionnaire

Sugiyono (2016) explained that a questionnaire is a data collection method that involves giving respondents a set of questions or statements in writing to answer. A questionnaire is a list of questions or statements given to others who are willing to provide answers according to the request. This question or statement is written on a questionnaire based on indicators derived from each specific variable. The dissemination of this questionnaire was carried out with the aim of obtaining data and information about the influence of parenting models and peer interaction on the prosocial behavior of adolescents of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak.

3. Document Study

According to rahardjo (2011) a researcher or informant can also be obtained through facts stored in the form of letters, diary notes, photo archives, meeting results, activity journals and so on. Data in the form of documents like this can be used to dig up information that happened in the past. The study technique of this document that will be used by the researcher is student data and student records of class X at SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak.

The measurement scale in this study is the Likert scale. The likert scale is a tool to measure the opinions of individuals and the public about a phenomenon (Sugiono, 2016). The likert scale consists of information that strongly agrees (ST), agrees (S), disagrees (TS), and strongly disagrees (STS).

In this study, a questionnaire or questionnaire is used as an instrument that contains questions or statements based on a grid that has been prepared previously. This instrument is used to make it easier for researchers to obtain data on parenting models and peer interaction on the prosocial behavior of adolescents in class X of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak. The data that will be used in this study are nominal and ordinal data types. The questionnaire guidelines are tables that contain information in the form of indicator sub-variables whose purpose is to explain the relationship between variables.

Before implementing a research instrument, it must first go through an instrument trial. Instrument trials are used to find out how far the instruments used have met the research requirements. To be able to find out whether the questionnaire used in the study can measure the expected information, a validity and reliability test is used.

The validity test according to Jana & Herianto (2021) is a test that functions to see whether a measuring tool is valid (valid) or invalid. The measuring tools referred to here are the questions in the questionnaire. A questionnaire is said to be valid if the questions on the questionnaire can reveal something that is measured by a questionnaire or questionnaire. A validity test that correlates between each indicator item's score with the total construct score. The significance test was carried out by comparing the value of r calculation with r table.

Reliability tests are used to determine how accurately and consistently a research instrument can be used to measure an object repeatedly under constant conditions. Measuring different objects and different times. If the value in Cronbach's Alpha formula > 0.60 , then the

instrument can be Reliably, while if Cronbach's Alpha < 0.60, then the research instrument is not reliable.

Furthermore, the classical assumption test is a series of tests that need to be performed as a condition before performing a simple linear regression. If the data has met all the stages of classical assumption testing, then the data is suitable for a simple linear regression test. The classical assumption test stage consists of: (1) normality test, (2) linearity test, and (3) heteroscedasticity test.

1. Normality Test

The purpose of this normality test is to test whether the data generated from regression is normally or poorly distributed from the variables of parenting models, peer interactions, and prosocial behaviors. This can be seen from the asymp value. Sig 2-tailed > 0.05, then the data is distributed normally or phitung > standard (0.05).

2. Linearity test

The linearity test was carried out with the aim of finding out whether the three variables had a significant linear relationship or not. The regression model is good if the independent and dependent variables have significant linearity. To find out this linearity, you can use the SPSS of the Anova table on the deviation from linearity in the significant column. If the significant value of deviation from linearity > 0.05 and the variable is linear.

3. Heteroscedacity test

The heteroskedacity test is used to look at the different residual variants in each variable in the regression model. In this study, the heteroskedacity test uses the glacier test. If the significant value (Sig) > 0.05, then no heteroscedatistasis symptoms occur and if the significant value (Sig) < 0.05, heteroscedatistasis symptoms occur.

The hypothesis in this study is to look for the influence of independent variables on bound variables. The independent variable in this study is the parenting model and peer interaction while the bound variable is the prosocial behavior of adolescents. The hypothesis test uses a multiple regression test consisting of a partial test (T-test), a simultaneous test (F-test) and a determination coefficient test (R²). The calculation was carried out with the help of SPSS 25 software.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Result

3.1.1 Overview of Research Subjects

SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak is a private school with accreditation A which is located on jl. Ahmad yani 156 sumbermanjungkulon, Pagak District, Malang Regency, East Java. The respondents in this study were 240 students in class X of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak which amounted to 240 students. The composition of the subjects was 132 males and 108 females. The data in this study was obtained by distributing questionnaires online using Google Form. The general description of the research respondents included gender, age, class and major.

Characteristics based on gender in this study consisted of 79 males with a percentage of 51% and 76 females with a percentage of 49%. Meanwhile, based on age, this study consisted of 11 respondents aged 15 years with a percentage of 7%. Meanwhile, at the age of 16 years, it showed a frequency as high as 114 respondents with a percentage of 74%. Furthermore, at the age of 17 there were 28 respondents with a percentage of 18%. While the smallest frequency was occupied by 18 years old, namely 2 respondents with a percentage of 1%. Furthermore, the characteristics based on classes and majors show that this study consists of 9 classes, the first is class X AK there are 24 respondents with a total percentage of 15%. Next is class X DKV 1 there are 14 respondents with a percentage of 9% and class X DKV 2 there are 17 respondents with a total percentage of 11%. Furthermore, class X MPK 1 shows a frequency of 14 respondents with a percentage of 9%, class X MPK 2 has 21 respondents with a percentage of 14% and class X MPK 3 shows a frequency with a total of 17 respondents with a percentage of 11%. While class X TSM 1 has 17 respondents with a total percentage of 11%, class X TSM 2 shows a frequency of 20 respondents with a percentage of 13% and the last is class X TSM 3 where there are 11 respondents with the smallest percentage of 7%.

3.1.2 Description of Parenting Model Data

Based on the data obtained in the results of the study, the lowest score obtained by the respondents was 29, while the highest was 62. In addition, the results of the calculation using SPSS 25.0 are mean or average (M) which is 47.48 median or middle value (Me) which is 48, the most mode or value (Mo) is 50, and the standard deviation (SD) is 6.107. The results of the categorization of the parenting model above showed that there were 24 respondents with a percentage of 15.48% who occupied the high category, 111 respondents with a percentage of 71.61% occupied the medium category, and 20 respondents with a percentage of 12.90% occupied the low category. Meanwhile, based on the respondents' answer data, the lowest score was 29 and the highest score was 62. After calculations using SPSS 25, the average (M) was 47, 48; median (Me) of 48; mode (Mo) of 50; range of 33, and standard deviation of 6.107.

3.1.3 Description of Peer Friendship Interaction Data

Based on the data obtained in the research results, the lowest score obtained by the respondents was 24, while the highest was 40. In addition, the results of the calculation using SPSS 25.0 are the mean or average (M) which is 31.60 median or middle value (Me) which is 32, the mode or the most value (Mo) is 33, and the standard deviation (SD) is 3.424. The results of the categorization of peer friendship interactions above showed that there were 27 respondents with a percentage of 17.42% who occupied the high category, 107 respondents with a percentage of 69.03% who occupied the medium category and 21 respondents with a percentage of 13.55% who occupied the low category. Meanwhile, based on the respondent's answer data, the lowest score was 24 and the highest score was 40. After calculations using SPSS 25, the average (M) was 31.60; median (Me) of 32; mode (Mo) of 33; range of 16, and standard deviation of 3.424.

3.1.5 Description of Adolescent Prosocial Behavior Data

Based on the data obtained in the results of the study, the lowest score obtained by the respondents was 14, while the highest was 40. In addition, the results of the calculation using SPSS 25.0 are the mean or average (M) which is 29.06 median or middle value (Me) which is 29, the mode or the most value (Mo) is 30, and the standard deviation (SD) is 5.741. The results

of the categorization of prosocial behavior of adolescents above showed that there were 30 respondents with a percentage of 19.35% who occupied the high category, 101 respondents with a percentage of 65.16% who occupied the medium category and 24 respondents with a percentage of 15.48% who occupied the low category. Meanwhile, based on the respondents' answer data, the lowest score was 14 and the highest score was 40. After calculations using SPSS 25, it resulted in an average (M) of 29.06; median (Me) of 29; mode (Mo) of 30; range of 26, and standard deviation of 5.741.

3.2 Discussion

3.2.1 Model of Parenting of Adolescents Class X SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak

The parental care model of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak shows a variable percentage of parental care model of 74% and is included in the good category. Meanwhile, when reviewed based on the subvariables of the democratic, authoritarian and permissive parenting models, they obtained high categories with percentages of 75%, 74%, and 71%, respectively. A high parenting model shows the high level of parenting carried out by parents towards children's prosocial behavior. This includes how parents can educate and direct individuals who grow and develop. In democratic parenting, parents give warm freedom to children to express their opinions, do what they want but do not violate the rules that have been set. The authoritarian parenting model has a character that is quite harsh, demanding, rigid, perfectionist, difficult to compromise, and tends to give physical punishment when children make mistakes. Meanwhile, in the permissive parenting model, parents tend to lack control from parents, parents do not care about the child's environment, pay less attention or rarely communicate, and do not care about children's problems. Therefore, it can be concluded that parents of adolescents in class X of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak have applied a high parenting model both as a whole and in every democratic, authoritarian and permissive subvariable. This shows that parents of class X of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak apply three types of parenting models.

3.2.2 Peer Friendship Interaction of Adolescents Class X SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak

The peer friendship interaction of adolescents in class X of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak shows that the percentage of peer friendship interaction variables is 79%, including in the high category. Meanwhile, when reviewed based on the subvariables of persuasive impulse, opinion influence, following group conditions, comparison, attachment and double effect obtained percentages of 81%, 68%, 84%, 78%, 91%, and 66%, respectively. The high level of friendship interaction is related to children's prosocial behavior. With mature peer interaction, children are able to relate well to their peers in the process of prosocial behavior. The conclusion of the discussion was that the students of class X of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak had interacted well with their peers as a whole and on each subvariable of attachment, following group conditions, persuasive encouragement, and comparison. Meanwhile, in the subvariable influenced by the opinion and double effect of class X students of SMK Muhammadiyah, it is necessary to pay attention to the opinion of the group and support the opinion of members or groups in terms of social behavior.

3.2.3 Prosocial Behavior of Adolescents Class X SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak

The prosocial behavior of adolescents in class X of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak shows a percentage of prosocial behavior variables of adolescents of 72%, including in the high

category. Meanwhile, if reviewed based on the subvariables of sharing, helping, cooperation, honesty and generosity, they obtained percentages of 81%, 72%, 71%, 58%, and 71%, respectively. The high prosocial behavior of children is related to parenting models and peer interaction. When a parenting model that provides an explanation of what is good and what is bad and makes himself a role model, being harmonious in guiding children will certainly affect children's prosocial behavior. In addition, positive friendship interactions will make children feel more confident and courageous. The things mentioned above can ultimately form prosocial behavior in children. The conclusion of the discussion is that prosocial behavior in adolescents in class X of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak is in the high category both as a whole and in each subvariable of sharing, helping, cooperation, honesty and generosity.

3.2.4 The Influence of Parenting Models and Peer Friend Interactions on Adolescent Prosocial Behavior

In this study, there are two hypotheses, namely H0 and H1. H0 stated that there was no influence between parenting models and peer interaction on prosocial behavior. Meanwhile, H1 stated that there was an influence between the parenting model and peer interaction on prosocial behavior. Based on the results of data processing with multiple linear regression on the parenting model variable, it shows a regression coefficient value of 0.185 with N=155 with a significance level of 5%, a p-value of 2.354 and a significance value of 0.020. Next, the peer interaction variable showed a regression coefficient value of 0.357 with N = 155 and a significance level of 5%, a p-value of 4.534 and a significance value of 0.000. Based on these results, it can be concluded that there is a significant positive influence between the parenting model and peer interaction on children's prosocial behavior, so that here H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted ($0.020 < 0.05$) and ($0.00 < 0.05$). Based on the results of this study, it shows that the magnitude of the determination coefficient value is 0.215 or 21.5%. The results of the determination coefficient value showed that the influence of the parenting model and peer interaction on adolescent prosocial behavior was 21.5% and the other 78.5% was influenced by other variables that were not included in this study.

The influence of parenting model and peer friendship injunction on prosocial behavior of adolescents in class X of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak shows that there is a significant influence between the parenting model (X1) and peer interaction (X2) on prosocial behavior of adolescents (Y). The influence of the independent variable (parenting model) and the independent variable (peer interaction interaction) on the bound variable (adolescent prosocial behavior) was 21.5%. These results can be interpreted that the parenting model with peer interaction can improve prosocial behavior of adolescents. Parents need to pay attention to the application of an appropriate and balanced parenting model between democratic, authoritarian and permissive parenting models for adolescents. Interaction with peers can improve prosocial behavior in adolescents. The emergence of students' tendency to behave prosocially can occur from peers who make students behave and behave in the same way as their peers. For this reason, adolescents need guidance from parents and positive interaction from the friendship environment, because the right parenting model and good friendship interaction will make adolescents behave prosocially. In addition, the school environment also plays a role in improving the social behavior of adolescents, so there needs to be collaboration between parents and vocational school educators in order to achieve optimal harmony for adolescents. Parents need to explore parenting to gain a broader insight into adolescent parenting with school institutions that participate in facilitating parenting programs for parents.

4. Conclusion

First, the parenting model of adolescents in class X of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak based on the results of the research of the majority of respondents stated that the parenting model has met the indicators of the parenting model. So it can be concluded that the parenting model at SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak is included in the "good" category. Second, peer friendship interaction of adolescents in class X of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak based on the results of the research of the majority of respondents stated that peer interaction has met the indicators of peer interaction. So it can be concluded that the friendship interaction of teenagers in class X of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak is included in the "good" category. Third, the prosocial behavior of adolescents in class X of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak based on the results of the research by the majority of respondents stated that prosocial behavior has met the indicators of prosocial behavior. So it can be concluded that the prosocial behavior of adolescents in class X of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak is included in the category of "quite good". The research also found that there was a significant influence between the parenting model and peer interaction with the prosocial behavior of adolescents in class X of SMK Muhammadiyah 02 Pagak. This result was obtained from the Spearman Rank analysis test in the study where it shows that the correlation coefficient X1 shows the number 0.283 and X2 shows the number 0.598 which means a positive relationship, so that the variables X1 and X2 increase, the variable Y will also increase. This correlation is significant because the value of Sig. (2-tailed) X1 is 0.020 and X2 is 0.000 smaller than 0.050. Therefore, based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there is a positive and significant relationship between the variables X1, X2 and Y so that it accepts Ho.

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