

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN *SELF-CONTROL* DENGAN KENAKALAN REMAJA PADA SISWA KELAS XI MAN 2 MOJOKERTO

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Masa remaja banyak mengalami perubahan pada dirinya dan hal ini biasanya memicu konflik antara remaja tersebut dengan dirinya sendiri serta konflik dengan lingkungan sekitar. Penyebab utama kenakalan remaja adalah tingkat *self-control* yang rendah dan lingkungan keluarga yang tidak harmonis, Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan *self-control* dengan kenakalan remaja pada siswa kelas XI MAN 2 Mojokerto. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah analitik korelasi dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 166 responden yang di ambil dengan teknik *cluster random sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah *Low Self-control Sccale* dan *Chadwick and top Juvenile Question*. Hasil yang didapatkan hampir seluruhnya responden mengalami tingkat *self-control* kategori sedang sebanyak 104 responden melakukan kenakalan remaja kategori sedang sebanyak 91 responden (87,5%). Analisa data yang digunakan adalah *spearman rho* yang di dapatkan nilai signifikansi sebesar $\rho\text{-value} = 0,01 < \alpha 0,05$ dengan nilai *correlation coefficient* sebesar $r = 0,579$ maka dapat disimpulkan ada hubungan *self-control* dengan kenakalan remaja dengan tingkat hubungan keeratan yang kuat dengan arah hubungan positif yang artinya semakin tinggi *self-control* maka semakin rendah kenakalan remaja. Remaja berfikir secara luas meningkatkan *self-control* dengan cara menghindari perilaku-perilaku yang sifatnya negatif seperti bullying, membolos sekolah, merokok di area sekolah di era digitalisasi serta lebih memilah milah konten atau informasi dari dunia maya dalam upaya mencegah tindakan kenakalan remaja.

Kata kunci : *Self-control*, Kenakalan, Remaja

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-CONTROL AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN 11TH GRADE STUDENTS OF MAN 2 MOJOKERTO

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Adolescence undergoes many changes in themselves, and this often triggers conflicts between the adolescent and themselves, as well as conflicts with their surrounding environment. The main causes of juvenile delinquency are low levels of self-control and a disharmonious family environment. This study aimed to determine the relationship between self-control and juvenile delinquency in 11th-grade students at MAN 2 Mojokerto. The research design used was an analytical correlation with a cross-sectional approach. The sample size was 166 respondents, selected using the cluster random sampling technique. The instruments used were the Low Self-Control Scale and the Chadwick and Top Juvenile Question. The results showed that almost all respondents had a moderate level of self-control, with 104 respondents, and moderate juvenile delinquency, with 91 respondents (87.5%). The data analysis used Spearman's rho, with a significance value of $\rho\text{-value} = 0.01 < \alpha 0.05$ and a correlation coefficient value of $r = 0.579$. It was concluded that there was a relationship between self-control and juvenile delinquency, with a strong positive correlation, meaning that the higher the self-control, the lower the juvenile delinquency. Adolescents thought broadly and increased their self-control by avoiding negative behaviors such as bullying, skipping school, smoking in school areas in the digitalization era, and being more selective about content or information from the internet to prevent juvenile delinquency.

Keywords: Self-control, Juvenile, Delinquency