# The Relationship Between Parenting and Educational Environment on the Aggressive Behavior of Street Children In The Emas Indonesia Foundation, Medan City

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the relationship between parenting and the educational environment on the aggressive behavior of street children at Yayasan Emas Indonesia Medan. This type of research is associative research. The data collection in this study was carried out through a survey approach with a quantitative descriptive type of research by distributing questionnaires to 30 respondents, while the population used in this study were street children who were recorded at the Golden Indonesia Foundation, Medan City, aged under 17 years. Data collection techniques were carried out by interviews, questionnaires and documentation studies. The data analysis tool used in this study uses SPSS (Statistical Product Software Solution). The data analysis techniques in this study were descriptive analysis, multiple linear regression analysis, hypothesis testing using a partial significant test (t test), simultaneous significant testing (F test), and testing the coefficient of determination ($R^2$). The results of this study indicate that there is a relationship between parenting and the educational environment on the aggressive behavior of street children at Yayasan Emas Indonesia.

**Keyword:** *Parenting, educational environment, aggressive behavior.*

## INTRODUCTION

The development of cities does not all have a positive impact on the community, there are also urban developments that make it difficult for the economy of the surrounding community. densely populated cities and many troubled families make children abandoned, lack of attention, lack of affection, lack of rights to play and be happy and live independently. Basically, street children, like other normal children, have the same right to protection from various dangers that threaten them. Being a street child has many threatening risks. Quoting from Aniyatul Nasofa et al, Street Children Assistance Strategy, some of the risks revealed by Subhansyah in (Ramadhani & Putri, 2019) being a street child are always full of good risks posed by the child's relationship with the environment physical (spatial), the child's relationship with the social environment or the child's relationship with the structure or apparatus of power. These risks include (1) victims of social order (2) victims of adult violence (3) loss of parenting (4) risk of disease (5) loss of educational opportunities

(6) sexual exploitation (7) conflict with the law. Of course, since the issuance of the Law on Child Protection and Children's Rights, namely Law No. 23 of 2002 and Law No. 35 of 2015, it has proven that the government is concerned with the issue of child protection violence. In eradicating child abuse or eradicating street children, it is not enough to use regulations, it requires real action from various parties, including contributions from the community.

The researcher chose one of the foundations in Medan City called the Indonesian Gold Foundation. the mentoring efforts carried out by the Indonesian Gold Foundation are effective in that there is an educational nuance, not meaning that formal education is the values contained in education that they are children under the guidance of the Indonesian Gold Foundation, they need to go to school, need the knowledge they can get, assistance, of course, needs to emphasize moral attitudes. a good one, discussions with children carried out by volunteer volunteers. The following is the percentage that participated in the assistance in Table 1.

Table 1. Percentage of Fosters Who Participate in Assistance

| No | Location | Percentage of YEI Fostered Children |
|----|----------|-------------------------------------|
| 1  | A        | 10%                                 |
| 2  | B        | 53%                                 |
| 3  | C        | 12%                                 |
| 4  | D        | 25%                                 |

Source : YEI, 2022

The Indonesian Gold Foundation also educates on sexual violence, especially on women. The fostered children are given understanding to take care of their limbs. The issues related to this are handled by the Yayasan Emas Indonesia Dynamic. The trigger for street children is household disharmony, then street children take to the streets because they are free to do anything on the streets, then developments from year to year emerge economic issues to street children, namely the exploitation of street children, an example of economic exploitation, namely begging or selling on the side of the road by their own parents. the passage of time the Golden Foundation found 3000 cases of violence against children. In the city of Medan, the issue of violence against children using drugs has developed which psychologically injures children. The Emas Indonesia Foundation has its own curriculum on child issues, the purpose of which the Yayasan Emas assists is for them. Street children don't walk anymore and have a good education. Learning assistance, of course, assistance has obstacles, namely during the Covid Pandemic and the assistance was from parents who asked for it. because if there is no assistance then they don't know what to do, if the children are not accompanied in learning then they will go wild.

The purpose of this study is a form of concern for researchers on the issue of street children. Of course, in this study the researcher wanted to conclude about the impact on the parenting style of the companion, whether the presence of the companion could open the minds of these street children and give input without giving resistance or not responding at all.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**Aggressive Behavior**

According to Breakwell in (Astri, 2014) explains every form of behavior to hurt or harm someone against the will of that person. Aggression involves any form of abuse, including psychological or emotional abuse. For example humiliating, frightening or threatening. Meanwhile, violence is defined as an act where there is a deliberate attempt to injure physically, limited to physical torture, and if it is unintentional it is not categorized as violence.

Shaffer in (Nasofa et al., 2018) explains, aggressiveness is an instinctive or instinctive behavior, as thanatos (death instinct), which is a factor responsible for the formation of aggressive energy in human life. He has a view of aggression as a hostile attitude, an aggressive energy that will build and be critical and can develop into a cruel, destructive behavior.

**Parenting**

Etymologically, pattern means form, ordinance, while foster means guarding, caring for and educating. So that parenting means a form or system in maintaining, caring for and educating. When viewed from terminology, parenting is a pattern or system that is applied in looking after, caring for, and educating a child that is relatively consistent from time to time. The parenting style of parents in the family environment is also a parent's effort in fostering children and guiding children both mentally and physically from birth to adulthood according to the Central PKK driving team (Setiawan, 2010).

Parenting consists of two words, namely pattern and foster. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, pattern means pattern, model, system, way of working, form (structure) that remains the Ministry of Education and Culture in (Kholiq, 2017) While the word foster can mean looking after (caring for and educating) young children, guiding (helping; training and etc.), and lead (head and organize) a body or institution.

Educational Environment

Djamaraah, 2002 in (Demartoto, 2012) The environment is part of the lives of students. It is in the environment that students live and interact in a chain of life which is called an ecosystem. The interdependence between the biotic and abiotic environment is unavoidable. That is the law of nature that must be faced by students as living things that belong to the biotic group. People often interpret the environment narrowly, as if the environment is just the natural surroundings outside of humans/individuals. Literally, the environment can be interpreted as everything that surrounds life, both in the physical form, such as the universe and all its contents, and in the non-physical form, such as the atmosphere of religious life, values, and customs prevailing in society, science, and culture. developing, both of these environments exist by chance, that is, without being asked for and planned by humans.

**METHOD**

Researchers use Quantitative Research. Quantitative research according to (Sugiyono, 2103) is a collection method used to research certain populations or samples with random sampling techniques, data collection research instruments and data analysis is statistical which aims to test hypotheses. Furthermore, the type of quantitative research that researchers use is to use a correlational approach, according to (Sugiyono: 2013) a correlational approach is a method that seeks to connect between elements or other elements in order to create new forms or forms from before.

According to Sugiyono (2013), population is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population, the sample researchers used in this study were children who are at the Indonesian Gold Foundation with the criteria of children of approximately 17 years who still have parents or those who are no longer there. and still playing or looking for necessities of life on the streets, namely as many as 30 children

**FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

**Data Normality Test Results**

The normality test aims to find out whether the distribution of a data follows or approaches the normal distribution of Situmorang (2014). To see whether the data is normally distributed, the authors analyze the histogram graph which compares the observed data with a distribution that is close to the normal distribution and also analyzes the probability plots that form plots between theoretical values (x-axis) and values obtained from the sample (y-axis). . On the histogram graph, it is said that the variables are normally distributed on the histogram graph in the form of a bell if the distribution of the data is not skewed to the left or skewed to the right. The test results can be seen in the following graph:
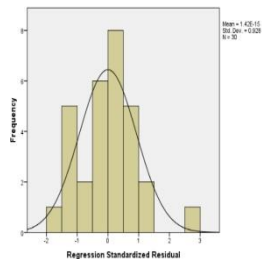


Figure 1 Histogram on the Normality Test
Source: SPSS Research Results (2022)

Figure 1 can be seen that the residual data is normally distributed, this is indicated by the data distribution which is in the form of a bell and does not slant to the left or right.

**Heteroscedasticity Test Results**

This heteroscedasticity test is used in the regression model to see if there is an unequal variance from one residual to another observation. If the variance is different it is

called heteroscedasticity. The best model is that there is no heteroscedasticity. How to detect whether there is heteroscedasticity in a model can be seen in the Scatterplot Model image

Heteroscedasticity will not occur if none of the independent variables is statistically significant affecting the absolute value of the dependent variable (abs). If the significance probability is above the 5% confidence level, it can be concluded that the regression model does not lead to heteroscedasticity. The following is the heteroscedasticity graph in Figure 2 below:
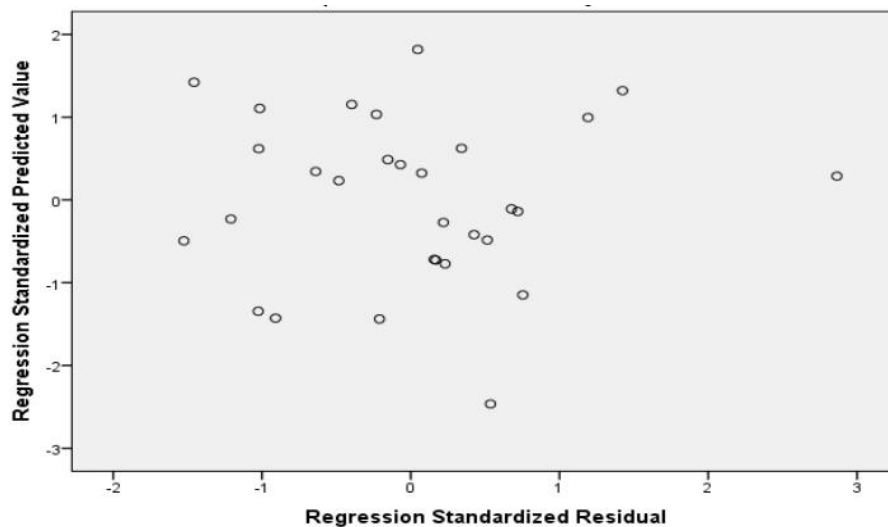


Figure 2 Heteroscedasticity Graph
Source: Research Results, 2022

With graphical analysis, a regression model is considered to have no heteroscedasticity if the points spread randomly and do not form a clear clear pattern and are spread above or below zero on the Y axis. So in Figure 2 it shows that the points spread randomly then there is no heteroscedasticity. Through a statistical approach can be done through the Glejser Test. The processing results of the Glejser test can be seen in table 4.11 below:

**Multicollinearity Test Results**

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether there is a correlation between the independent variables in the regression model. In a good regression model there should be no mutual correlation between the independent variables (no multicollinearity occurs). Multicollinearity can be seen from the tolerance value and its opponent, namely the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF). The results of processing the multicollinearity test are seen in Table 1 below:

Table 1 Multicollinearity Test Results

| Model | | Collinearity Statistics | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | tolerance | VIF |
| **1** | (Constant) | 21,780 | | |
| | Parenting | .552 | .818 | 1,222 |
| | circ. education | .929 | .759 | 1,317 |

Source: SPSS Research Results, 2020

Table 1 shows that the VIF value of parenting ($X_1$) is 1.222, educational environment ($X_2$) is 1.317, <10, so multicollinearity does not occur. From the VIF Tolerance value of upbringing ($X_1$) of 0.818, and the educational environment ($X_2$) of 0.759, > 0.1, there is no multicollinearity.

**Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis**

Multiple linear regression analysis is intended to determine the influence or relationship between several independent variables, namely parenting and educational environment with the dependent variable, namely aggressive behavior, so to obtain more accurate results, researchers used the help of the SPSS software program (Statistics Product and Service Solution) version 20.0 , then the output is as follows:

Table 2 Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | std. Error | Betas | | |
| **1** | (Constant) | 21,780 | 6,184 | | 3,522 | 002 |
| | Parenting | .552 | .166 | .407 | 3,319 | 003 |
| | circ. Education | .929 | .158 | .748 | 5,874 | .000 |

Source: Research Results (Data processed by SPSS), 2022

Based on Table 2 above, if you look at the B value in the Unstandardized Coefficients column, you can know the coefficient value of each variable.

a) Constant (a) = 21.780. This value means that if there are no parenting and educational environment variables (zero value), then aggressive behavior is 21.780.

b) Coefficient $X_1$ ($b_1$) = 0.552. This value means that if the parenting style increases by one unit, the aggressive behavior will increase by 0.552.

c) Coefficient $X_2$ ($b_2$) = 0.929. This value means that if the educational environment increases by one unit, aggressive behavior will increase by 0.929.

From these values a regression equation model can be formed as follows:

$Y = 21.780 + 0.552X_1 + 0.929X_2 + e$

**Hypothesis Test Results**

Partial Significance Test (t test)

Partial test (t test) parenting and educational environment with the dependent variable, namely aggressive behavior. The calculated t value is obtained from the SPSS results, while the t table value used is the t value at α = 0.05 with degrees of freedom df = (nk-1) = (30-2-1) = 27, namely 1.71088 = 1.710.

Table 3 Partial Test Results (t test)

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | std. Error | Betas | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 21,780 | 6,184 | | 3,522 | 002 |
| | Parenting | .552 | .166 | .407 | 3,319 | 003 |
| | circ. Education | .929 | .158 | .748 | 5,874 | .000 |

Source: Research Results (Data processed by SPSS), 202

Based on Table 3 it can be explained as follows:

For the parenting variable (X 1 ), the calculated t value is 3.319 with a significance level of 0.003. When compared with the t table value , then t count (3.319) > t table 1.710) and a significance level of 0.003 <0.05. This means that parenting style partially influences aggressive behavior. Thus means the hypothesis can be accepted. And for the educational environment variable (X 2 ), the calculated t value is 5.874 and a significance level of 0.000. When compared with the t table value , then t count (5.874) > t table (1.710) and a significance level of 0.000 <0.05. This means that partially the educational environment influences aggressive behavior. Thus it means that the hypothesis can be accepted.

Simultaneous Significance Test (F Test)

Simultaneous significance test (F test) is used to prove the effect of parenting and educational environment together (simultaneously) on aggressive behavior. Simultaneous test results (F test) are shown in Table 4 below:

Table 4.15 Simultaneous Test Results (Test F)

| Model | | Sum of Squares | Df | MeanSquare | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Regression | 120,077 | 2 | 30019 | 14,083 | .000 [b] |
| | residual | 53,290 | 27 | 2.132 | | |
| | Total | 173,367 | 29 | | | |

Source: Research Results (Data processed by SPSS), 2022

Based on Table 4 above, the calculated F value is 14.083 and the Sig value is 0.000. While the table F value used is the value of the F distribution with degrees of freedom df 1 = (k-1) = (3-1) = (2) and df 2 = (nk) = (27) at α = 0.05, namely 2 ,76. Furthermore, the calculated F value is compared with the F table value , then the obtained F count (14.083) >

F table (2.76) and a significance level of 0.00 <0.05. This shows that parenting and educational environment simultaneously (simultaneous) towards aggressive behavior is acceptable.

Coefficient of Determination

the regression is not good or the model is very limited in explaining, and conversely the closer to one, the better the model. The magnitude of the coefficient of determination can be seen in Table 4.16 below: The coefficient of determination measures how far the model's ability to explain the variation of the independent variables. The value is 0 – 1. The closer to zero means the model

Table 5 Coefficient of Determination

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | std. Error of the Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | .832 [a] | .693 | .643 | 1,460 |

Source: Research Results (Data processed by SPSS), 2022

The magnitude of the coefficient of determination ($R^2$) can be seen in the Adjusted R Square column which is equal to 0.643. This value means that work performance can be explained by upbringing and educational environment by 64.3%. While the remaining 35.7% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

Discussion

Based on the results of the T-Test research, it shows that parenting style partially influences aggressive behavior by obtaining a t - count value of 3.319 with a significance level of 0.003. When compared with the t table value , then t count (3.319) > t table 1.710) and a significance level of 0.003 <0.05. And based on the results of the T test for educational environment variables, it shows that partially the educational environment influences aggressive behavior, the t value is 5.874 and a significance level of 0.000. When compared with the t table value , then t count (5.874) > t table (1.710) and a significance level of 0.000 <0.05.

This research is in line with the results Research conducted by (Fatimah, 2021) entitled the relationship between authoritarian parenting and adolescent aggressive behavior in Plalangan Village. The results showed that 80 respondents (65%) had moderate levels of authoritarian parenting. Then the aggressive behavior of adolescents as many as 80 respondents (61.3%) of adolescents experienced moderate levels of aggressive behavior. Based on the hypothesis test, there is a significant relationship between authoritarian parenting and adolescent aggressive behavior at a significant level of 1% r count = 0.802 > r table 0.219, so the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

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## CONCLUSSION

Based on the results of the study, the conclusion that can be drawn is that parenting style and educational environment have a positive and significant effect on the aggressive behavior of street children at the Emas Indonesia Foundation in Medan City.

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