

# THE PHENOMENON OF UNDERAGE MOTORBIKE RIDERS IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS: *A Critical Review of Juvenile Delinquency*

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## Abstract

Motorbike use by students who are under the age of 17 years is an act of infringement. It is stated in Article 281 of Law Number 22 Year 2009 regarding Traffic and Road Transportation. Traffic violations is often done by junior high school students. User behavior motorbikes under the age is a form known as juvenile delinquency. In this study, researcher took samples at two schools namely SMPN 1 Bambanglipuro and SMPN 2 Sanden, Bantul, because Sanden is one of the areas in Yogyakarta that researcher saw a lot of students who ride the motorbike to go to school. To examine this phenomenon, researchers used quantitative research methods by taking 394 students as respondents. Associated with the phenomenon of motorbike users under age, this paper focuses on a form of parenting from their parents and motorbike users under age as the dependent variable and independent variables. In this study, the researcher used chi square test to look at the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. This paper uses the concept of social control theory of Travis Hirschi (2007) to understand how such behavior could occur. Indeed the respondents knew what they were doing was a violation, but because of the environment that tends to allow these actions to make them feel safe. As the results obtained in this study, the high number of motorbike users in this study, due to several reasons, namely, less strict parents of children, lack of maintenance performed by local traffic police, and the lack of public attention to such behavior

**Keyword:** juvenile, juvenile delinquency, parenting parents, motorbike underage users.

## Abstrak

*Penggunaan sepeda motor oleh pelajar yang berusia di bawah 17 tahun merupakan tindakan pelanggaran. Hal itu tertuang dalam Pasal 281 Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2009 tentang Lalu Lintas dan Angkutan Jalan. Pelanggaran lalu lintas sering dilakukan oleh siswa sekolah menengah pertama. Perilaku pengguna sepeda motor di bawah umur merupakan salah satu bentuk kenakalan remaja. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti mengambil sampel di dua sekolah yaitu SMPN 1 Bambanglipuro dan SMPN 2 Sanden Bantul, karena peneliti melihat banyak siswa yang menggunakan sepeda untuk pergi ke sekolah. Untuk menguji fenomena tersebut, peneliti menggunakan metode penelitian kuantitatif dengan mengambil 394 mahasiswa sebagai responden. Terkait dengan fenomena penggunaan sepeda motor di bawah umur, tulisan ini memfokuskan pada bentuk pola asuh orang tua dan penggunaan sepeda motor di bawah umur sebagai variabel terikat dan variabel bebas. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan uji chi square untuk melihat hubungan antara variabel bebas dan variabel terikat. Makalah ini menggunakan konsep teori kontrol sosial dari Travis Hirschi (2007) untuk memahami bagaimana perilaku tersebut dapat terjadi. Memang para responden mengetahui apa yang mereka lakukan merupakan pelanggaran, tetapi karena lingkungan yang cenderung memungkinkan tindakan tersebut membuat mereka merasa aman. Hasil yang diperoleh pada penelitian ini adalah tingginya jumlah pengguna sepeda motor pada penelitian ini disebabkan beberapa hal yaitu kurang ketatnya orang tua terhadap anak, kurangnya perawatan yang dilakukan oleh polisi lalu lintas setempat, dan*

*kurangnya perhatian masyarakat terhadap perilaku tersebut.*

**Kata Kunci:** remaja, kenakalan remaja, pola asuh orang tua, pengguna sepeda motor di bawah umur.

## INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, technological advances are increasing rapidly, especially in the transportation sector. Transportation is a tool used by the community to quickly move from one place to another, with public transportation saving time on the way. Therefore, transportation is high in demand by most people to ease their daily mobility. The development of transportation equipment continues to develop, especially in developing countries, one of which is Indonesia. One of the most popular means of transportation for Indonesians is a motorbike. A motorbike is a means of transportation that has two wheels that are driven by an engine and has a body that is smaller than other means of transportation. Every year the number of motorized vehicles is increasing in Indonesia. The following data obtained by the Statistics Indonesia are as follows:

**Table 1** Statistics of the number of motorized vehicles in Indonesia, 2012-2016

Type of Motorized Vehicles	Year				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Passenger Car	10.432.259	11.484.514	12.599.038	13.480.973	14.580.666
Bus	2.273.821	2.286.309	2.398.846	2.420.917	2.486.898
Truck	5.286.061	5.615.494	6.235.136	6.611.028	7.063.433
Motorbike	76.381.183	84.732.652	92.976.240	98.881.267	105.150.082
Total Number	94.373.324	104.118.969	114.209.260	121.394.185	129.281.079

**Source:** Statistics Indonesia (BPS) 2018

Based on the table above, until 2016 motorbike users in Indonesia had reached 105 million motorbike users. The trend of motorbike ownership is increasing every year. This is due to the prices of motorbikes are relatively cheap and affordable by some groups and the operating costs are cheap compared to other motorized vehicles. In addition, it is easy for people to get a motorbike by only paying around 500 thousand for down payment (DP) the community can already own the vehicle.

In Indonesia, an average of 3 people die every hour from road accidents. According to police records, 61% of the causes of accidents were caused by human factors, namely those related to the ability and character of the driver, 30% due to infrastructure and environmental factors, the remaining 9% were due to vehicle factors, generally related to meeting roadworthy technical requirements (Kominfo.go.id).

The increasing number of motorbikes on the road is directly proportional to the higher number of traffic accidents on the road in Yogyakarta as research location, the number of traffic accidents tends to increase every year as shown in the following table:

**Table 2** Statistics of the Number of Traffic Accidents in Yogyakarta 2016-2019

Traffic Accident Data	Year			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Accidents Number	3.777	4.011	5.061	5.944
Death	464	442	485	419
Minor Injuries	4.910	5.040	6.800	7.259
Seriously Injured	21	29	23	9
Material Loss (Rp)	2.217.788.000	2.382.120.300	406.952.975.000	2.920.191.000

**Source:** <http://bappeda.jogjaprovo.go.id/>

From the Table 2, the trend of accident incidents continues to increase, with an average of 4698 accidents each year in Yogyakarta. Of these, as much as 9.6 percent or an average of 453 of the number of incidents each year that ended in the occurrence of casualties. Not only that, the material losses caused by these accidents are also not small, if the accumulated amount reaches billions of rupiah. When examined more deeply, the number of traffic accidents in Yogyakarta is dominated by motorized vehicle riders of the productive age (17-35 years), both as victims and as causes. In fact, from zebra operations conducted in 2019, it was found that more than 9,000 motorized vehicle riders were ticketed because they were underage riders. (harianjogja.com)

The rise of underage motorbike riders is also a result of the attitude of showing off and fighting the prestige of parents and riders, as well as wanting to be recognized in the social environment that dominates the social sphere, plus the attitude of parents who let their children use motorbikes to school and even many parents who have bought motorbikes for children to use in their daily activities. And ignore the impact the child will have (Pramesti, 2016).

However, if parents understand the impact and traffic rules they will tend to prohibit their children from driving on the highway. Since there are already sanctions and laws that govern motorists who break the rules. According to Article 281 of Law Number 22 Year 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, the criminal sanction imposed on motorbike users who do not have a driver's license is a maximum imprisonment of four months or a maximum fine of Rp1,000,000. Although there are traffic regulations and sanctions for drivers who violate them. However, there are still many motorists who are desperate to ride motorbikes on the highway and parents who allow their children to ride motorbikes on the highway. To ignore traffic rules and sanctions, as well as the safety of their lives. This is what becomes interesting to research.

According to researchers, this phenomenon occurs due to several factors. One of them is the factor of parenting behavior towards children and peer conformity. Several previous studies (Pangesti & Tianingrum, 2019; Raharjo & Utami, 2019; and Sunaryanti, 2016) have shown that there is a relationship or linkage between the types of parenting style and the emergence of delinquency in adolescents. Apart from parenting style, peer conformity is another influencing factor that can trigger juvenile delinquency. Suharto & Saputro's (2012) research proves this tendency. Grashinta and Lambang (2018) also proved this in their study of the safety behavior of two-wheeled driving among adolescents aged 13-19 years in Jakarta. The actors referred to in this study are underage motorbike riders. In this research, the researcher focuses on how the form of parenting that the parents give to the child, and how conformity the actor has with the phenomenon of underage motorbike riders.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs quantitative methods. The use of quantitative methods was chosen in this study because the researcher wanted to see the relationship between the parenting style variable and the underage motorbike riders variable. Choosing this correlation approach, the researcher wants to connect the relationship between one variable and another in seeing a social phenomenon by determining the level of the relationship between one variable and another.

This study aims to determine the parenting styles applied by parents to children against the phenomenon of underage motorbike riders. In addition, this study aims to see and find out what causes students to keep using motorbikes on the highway without having a driver's license, even though there are traffic rules and sanctions. The research question of the problem that has been described above is **“What is the relationship between parenting styles and the use of motorbikes under age?”**

The location of this research was conducted at SMPN 2 Sanden and SMPN 1 Bambanglipuro, Bantul Regency. The reason for choosing this

location was there were a lot of junior high school students had already ridden motorbikes to go to school. As well as the ease with which researchers conduct and access research in the area is also a consideration in conducting this research. The population in this study were 400 students of SMPN 2 Sanden and SMPN 2 Bambanglipuro Bantul Regency which had 289 students. In order for each individual in the population to have the same opportunity, the sampling was conducted using a random sampling technique called the Slovin formula with a margin of error of 5 percent. There were 200 students at SMPN 2 Bantul and 165 students at SMPN 1 Bambanglipuro, Bantul Regency.

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

### Juvenile Delinquency

Deviant action is commonly known as Juvenile Delinquency, namely criminal behavior or delinquency committed by young people or adolescents, is a social disease that exists in adolescents by committing deviant actions that are not in accordance with existing norms. Generally occurs in children and adolescents. According to Monks, the adolescent age limit is between 12-21 years old, with details of 12-15 years of early adolescence, 15-18 years of middle adolescence, and 18-21 years of late adolescence (Tri, 2015). In this study, researchers took adolescents aged 12-15 years of early adolescence.

The use of motorbikes by adolescents under the age of 17 is a violation of the law. Since it is written in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2009 concerning road traffic and transportation, it is a traffic violation. Juvenile delinquency is known as delinquency committed by adolescents who violate the law, behave anti-social, fight their parents and act badly, thus legal action is taken.

### Social Control Theory

In the social control theory put forward by Travis in Romli, it is stated that basically a person or individual has freedom over the behavior they want to do even though the action they take is deviant

(Romli Atmasasmita, 2007). In addition, Travis emphasized that the behavior conducted by these individuals is a result of the lack of individual moral respect for the norms that exist in the society.

Social Control Theory assumes that every individual in society has the same autonomous right to be a good person or a bad person. The good or bad behavior of someone is completely dependent on the social environment around the individual. If the environment around the individual is good, the behavior and self-concept will also be good. Likewise, if the social environment shapes an individual to be a bad person, then the behavior will be done by that person. Because basically in their adolescence, they are more easily influenced by the surrounding environment, both from within and from outside the individual.

Many factors cause teenagers to commit deviant actions. In the theory of Juvenile Delinquency In his book, *Causes of Delinquency*, Hirschi (Imaduddin, et al 2020) explained that there are several bonds that form the basis of Delinquency Theory, namely:

1. Binding in Social Bonds; attachment is the emotional closeness of young people to adults, especially with their parents, who are usually the most important figures for them. The bond between parents and children can be built through communication patterns or parenting styles that parents use for their children.
2. Social Commitment; the importance of commitment built with parents can cause young children to obey or follow conformity with prevailing norms of society. This commitment can be built in interactions with peers or colleagues.
3. Social Engagement; involvement is another way of arguing that denial of access to opportunities for crime reduces the likelihood of delinquency.
4. The Bond of Social Beliefs. The term belief in here refers to sociological meaning, rather than psychological one. Faith here does not refer to held views. On the contrary, It uses

the term to denote agreement to certain values and norms with a certain degree of approval.

Of the four ties that can affect children's delinquency. Here the researcher focuses on two main ties, namely social ties, and social commitment. Social ties are manifested in the form of parenting patterns that parents use for their children (parenting patterns). Meanwhile, social commitment is manifested in the commitment to peers or peer groups that adolescents have. These two aspects were chosen because they are considered to have a very important role in shaping adolescent behavior.

### Parenting Pattern

Parental factors in this study refer to the forms of parenting given by parents to their children. Gunarsa (2020) divides the form of parenting between parents and children into 3 ways, namely:

#### 1. Permissive Parenting

In this form of parenting, parents let their children seek and find their own ways of giving boundaries to their behavior. In this way, parental supervision of children becomes loose.

#### 2. Authoritarian Parenting

Parents' authoritarian parenting determines the rules and boundaries that absolutely must be obeyed by the child. Children must submit, and there is no other choice according to their own will or opinion.

#### 3. Democratic Parenting

In democratic parenting, parents pay attention to and respect children's freedom, but that freedom is not absolute and with understanding guidance between the two parties, the child and the parents.

Children who commit deviant actions generally occur in families that are broken or commonly called Broken Home or families that apply permissive parenting to children. In this parenting, there is neglect from parents in educating children. In this parenting style, parents are only facilitators in fulfilling children's needs without providing direction or responsibility for

their children. One of them is by letting children use motorbikes on the highway.

### Peer Group Conformity

Conformity is a change in behavior or belief to be the same as other people (Myers, 2005). Conformity, according to Baron & Byrne (Andriyani, 2015), is a type of social influence in which adolescents change their attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, and behavior to suit other people or society. Conformity can be influenced by cohesiveness (degree of individual interest in a group, group size, and social norms (Santrock, in Sofia, 2013)

According to Myers (2005) there are two types of conformity: compliance and acceptance. Compliance is conformity that makes individuals behave in accordance with the pressure given by the group, even though personally, the individual does not approve of the behavior. Usually this type of conformity is done when the individual wants to get praise or avoid punishment from the group. While acceptance is the behavior and beliefs of the individual in accordance with the group pressure it receives. Acceptance conformity sometimes follows conformity compliance.

### Research Framework

Based on the review above, this article employs the framework employed to analyze the research problem. The research framework is built for ensuring that the objectives are explained in more systematic and specific manners. The framework consists of four variables, which are:

- Form of Parenting Style : Independent variable
- Peer group conformity : Intervening variable
- Traffic discipline : Intervening variable
- Motorbike users under age : Dependent variable

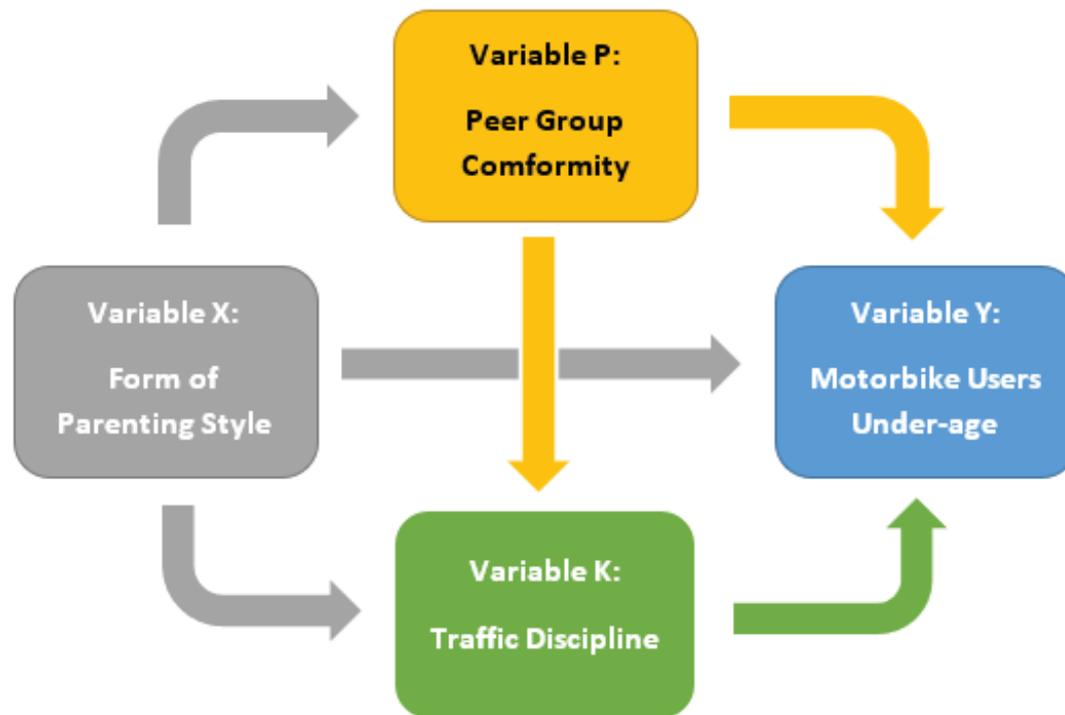


Figure 1 Research Framework

## RESULTS & DISCUSSION

### Juvenile Delinquency in the Modern Era

According to its form, juvenile delinquency is divided into several types. According to Sunarwiyati (Unayah and Muslim, 2015) divides juvenile delinquency into three levels, namely;

1. Ordinary delinquency, this delinquency is common among adolescents and is generally tolerable such as fighting, wandering, skipping school, running away,
2. Delinquency that leads to violations and crimes, some of these types of delinquency can be categorized as criminal acts such as driving without a driver's license, taking belongings of parents or other people without permission,
3. Special delinquency, this type of delinquency is classified as serious and some of it can be categorized as a crime and is a serious crime if committed by adults. Some examples of specific delinquency include drug abuse, casual sex, theft.

Juvenile delinquency in the modern era has various forms, ranging from brawls, motorbike gangs, drug use, and underage motorbike riders. This behavior occurs because of the weak social control of adolescents who are in the process of forming behavior. Since at that age the emotional condition of adolescents is still unstable and can change. As explained by Kartini Kartono, 1998), juvenile delinquency is the result of: a. Mass education that does not emphasize the character and personality education of children; b. Lack of efforts by parents and adults to instill morality and religious belief in young children; and c. Less social responsibility is grown in adolescents.

During this development period, adolescents need extra supervision and education, especially by their parents. Parents parenting styles are immensely important in instilling values, social norms and morality, hence children have a sense of responsibility for everything they do. As explained by Kartini, social and cultural influences play a big role in the occurrence of delinquent behavior in adolescents, because juvenile delinquency is an event of lack of conformity by adolescents with the prevailing social rules and norms (Kartono, 1998). Deviant behavior or known as Juvenile Delinquency is delinquency and crime

committed by adolescents, which is a social disease that exists in adolescents by performing deviant actions that are not in accordance with existing social rules and norms.

The phenomenon of underage motorbike riders is a juvenile delinquency that escapes the supervision and attention of parents and society. As we know, many students who are still in junior high or elementary school uniforms have ridden motorbikes to go to school. This behavior arises because the condition of adolescents who are easily influenced and like to follow current trends makes them want to try something new, such as riding a motorbike to do their daily activities. At first, they only saw through soap operas or peers riding motorbikes, after that it comes the feeling of wanting to follow the trend and start trying. When you can ride a motorbike there is a feeling of pride in the rider. As the following statement:

*"Happy, Bro, many of my friends can't ride motorbike, but I can already use motorbike for riding"* Interview with DF, Date 14 April 2016.

The feeling of pride for the riders makes them more confident when riding a motorbike, even though the action they are doing is against the law. Apart from being proud of the factor of weak supervision from parents or the community, it is also the cause of underage motorcyclists as revealed by one of the informants.

*"Usually, no one will tell me, bro, if the three of your pillions, then if the three of you don't poke it, you have to bother going back and forth between friends"* Interview with MA, Date 26 April 2016.

Driving activities by minors, because they are common in these areas, are probably considered normal and lead to neglect and no reprimand for these actions. Moreover, with a strong argument for the need to gain knowledge, it seems to be natural.

### **Variation of Parenting Patterns in the Research Area**

Every life in a society has a social institution that has their respective roles and functions in overseeing all the actions of the members. In general, social institutions have a function as regulator and supervisor for social life. According to Purwanto, social institutions have

the following benefits (Purwanto, 2007);

- a. Become a guide for all members to follow the rules they have agreed on in behaving, behaving and solving the various problems they face,
- b. To be the guardian of togetherness and integration in the life of the community concerned,
- c. Become a benchmark in *social control* so that all members behave according to the group.

There are several types of social institutions in society, namely family institutions, religious institutions, educational institutions, economic institutions, and political / state institutions. These institutions have their respective roles to maintain the integrity and security of a society. The family is an institution with the smallest unit in society. In the process of shaping children's behavior, the family is the place for early learning for children in understanding social values and norms, before engaging in a wider social environment. One of the six family functions, namely the socialization function. According to Zanden in Purwanto, the socialization function of children is born in an "empty" state. The black and white of the children's behavior will be determined later in the period of growth and development. In this period children begin to learn to recognize what is considered suitable for him. Most of their time in the family sphere is devoted to obtaining the basics of his personality for himself before being influenced by other sources. He obtained all the values and norms from the atmosphere of family life. In this socialization process, parents act as an ideal form of children's behavior, actions and emotional responses (Purwanto, 2007).

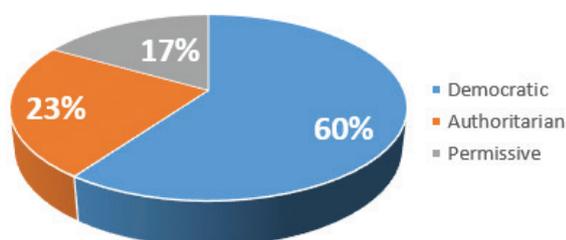
Agreeing with the statement made by Zanden, William explained that philosophers and social analysis have seen that society is a structure consisting of a family, and that the peculiarities of a particular society can be described by explaining the kinship relationship that takes place in it (Goode J, 1995) . William also added that the main position of each family is the function of delivery to the wider

community, as a personal link with the larger social structure (Goode J, 1995). Parents have a higher role and status than children. Therefore, the process of shaping children's behavior depends on how parents educate their children. If parents apply good parenting, the child's behavior will tend to be a good person.

Parenting is the action or treatment of parents given to children in educating when they are at home. Parenting patterns of parents to children can be seen from how parents provide rules, rewards, and punishments, and how parents pay attention to their children.

As explained before, there are three kinds of parenting styles (Democratic, Authoritarian & Permissive) that parents can apply to their children in the process of forming behavior. The best parenting style to give to children is democratic parenting because in this parenting style parents not only prohibit children from doing negative things, but also provide excuses for good or bad actions. Permissive parenting is a bad way of educating children because parents tend to free all negative and positive actions by children. One of the objectives of this researcher is to see what form of parenting style parents give to students of SMPN 1 Bambanglipuro and SMPN 2 Sanden who are the respondents. Following are the data obtained from the results of the questionnaire processing.

Based on Figure 2, parents tend to provide democratic parenting to their children, with a percentage of 59.90%. The number of parents applying democratic parenting indicates that they want to have children with good



**Figure 2** Forms of Parenting Style

Source: Primary Data Analysis

behavior and can be accepted by the wider social environment. There are also parents who provide permissive parenting to their children with a percentage of 16.75%, this usually occurs in broken home families and both parents of respondents are busy working. According to Kartini, a messy household is caused by the death of the father or mother, parent's divorce, living separately, polygamy, the father has an affair, and a family that is plagued by conflict. All of these are fertile sources for delinquency of youth (Kartono, 1998). As many as 16.75% of parents apply authoritarian parenting. Parents who apply this parenting style, generally because they do not want their children to be carried away by promiscuity that is happening at this time which will be bad for behavior. The researcher tries to examine the relationship between parenting styles and gender, as the data are as follows.

**Table 3** Form of Parenting Based on Gender (Percent)

Gender	Form of Parenting			Percentage
	Democratic	Authoritarian	Permissive	
Boys	60.43	19.13	20.43	100
Girls	59.15	29.27	11.59	100
Amount	59.90	23.35	16.75	100

Source: Primary Data Analysis

Democratic parenting styles for both boys and girls have a high percentage. Authoritarian parenting, the percentage of girls who get this parenting tends to be higher than boys. These results indicate that parents are more concerned about the association of girls. When girls enter promiscuity, their parents will get a lot of negative impacts. Meanwhile, boys are more dominated by permissive parenting.

### Parenting Patterns and Peer Group Conformity

The cultivation of good parenting styles by parents will have a positive impact on the development of children's behavior, both outside and inside the house. When children are accustomed to understanding positive values and taking good actions, then when they are outside the house they can distinguish between good friends and bad friends. In

general, every parent will be strictly careful about their children's association outside the home, because one of the external factors that can influence children's behavior is peers. The more often these children meet and play with friends who have deviant traits, they will gradually follow all the actions of these friends, hence they can be accepted and become friends. In figure 3 the forms of parenting that parents give to children tend to be positive, such as democratic and authoritarian parenting, where in both parenting styles parents teach children to choose and mix with friends who have good behavior. To see whether there is a link between the two variables, the researcher tries to cross tabulate the data information as follows;

**Table 4** Form of Parenting Style and Peer Group Conformity (Percent)

Form of Parenting Style	Peer group conformity			Amount
	High	Moderate	Low	
Democratic	0.25	9.39	50.25	59.90
Authoritarian	0.76	4.31	18.27	23.35
Permissive	0.76	7.11	8.88	16.75
Amount	1.78	20.81	77.41	100

**Source:** Primary Data Analysis

As the researchers explained in the previous sub-chapter, the role of parenting has an effect on peer group conformity. It can be seen from the results of processing table 3.2, as many as 50.25% of the 59.90% respondents who received democratic parenting tended to have low peer group conformity, indicating that there was an influence of parenting styles and peer group conformity. The tendency for low conformity also occurs in authoritarian parenting, because this parenting style of parents indeed limits the association of children with peers.

### Parenting Patterns and Traffic Discipline

Understanding and knowledge of children about the rules and social norms that apply in the external environment is greatly important to be socialized by parents, thus children are able to mingle and be accepted in society. One understanding and knowledge that is important for children to know is traffic rules and signs, so that children do not violate these rules. The use of motorbikes is one of the violations

that are often committed by teenagers today. Traffic information and understanding given to children is important to reduce violations. The rise of motorbike gangs and traffic accidents due to underage motorbike riders should make parents more alert and careful in keeping their children from being a part of this behavior.

Many cases of accidents are caused by underage motorbike users. One of them happened in Bantul Regency, in an article in the Jogja Daily "Most of the accidents occurred in Bantul. Bantul Police recorded 14 children under the age of 17 who died in traffic accidents from 2015 to the beginning of this year. Dozens of children died driving a motorized vehicle without a driver's license (SIM) (Suryani, 2016). With this news, parents should understand the negative impact of underage motorbike users. Based on the results of the data presented in the previous sub-chapter, parents tend to apply positive parenting in the sense that they don't want their children to do things that are deviant and violate the rules. When parents have implemented positive parenting styles for their children, their understanding and knowledge of traffic rules should be high. The following is information on data that researchers have analyzed the connection between parenting styles and traffic discipline.

**Table 5** Form of Parenting Style and Traffic Discipline (Percent)

Form of Parenting Style	Traffic discipline			Amount
	Low	Moderate	High	
Democratic	0.51	11.93	47.46	59.90
Authoritarian	0.51	4.31	18.53	23.35
Permissive	0.25	5.33	11.17	16.75
Amount	1.27	21.57	77.16	100

**Source:** Primary Data Analysis

The results of Table 5 show that the high traffic discipline that includes understanding and traffic information is found in democratic parenting. The relationship between the two variables shows that, the better the parenting style of the parents, the higher the understanding and traffic information the children will get. The tendency of high traffic discipline by

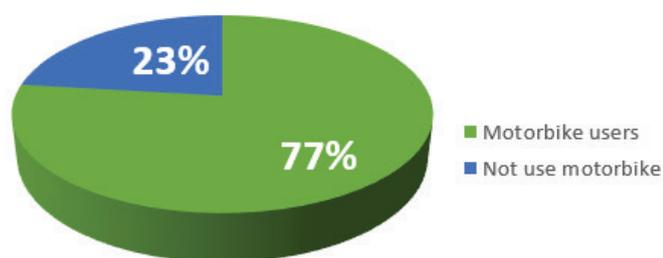
respondents indicates the success of parents in instilling traffic rules and signs in children. It is expected that the understanding and information given by parents to their children about traffic rules can discourage high-school students from using motorbikes.

### Parenting Patterns and Implications for Motorbike Riders

The use of an underage motorbike is one of the acts of violation of the law as stated in article 281 of Law number 22 of 2009 concerning road traffic and transportation. The criminal sanctions imposed on motorbike users who do not have a driving license (SIM) are imprisonment for a maximum of four times or a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000. The phenomenon of motorbike users is a violation that escapes the supervision and attention of parents, as well as the school environment. In reality, many students use motorbikes to go to school, because the journey from home to their school is quite far. As the following statement:

*"I ride a motorbike because my house is far away, bro, if I don't ride a motorbike, I'll come to school late"* AG, Interview date 21 April 2016.

Whatever reason given by the motorbike riders, this action is a violation of the law and must be subject to appropriate sanctions for the perpetrator. To find out which students use motorbikes in this study, the following data are related to the use of motorbikes by respondents:



**Figure 3** The Use of Motorbikes by Respondents

**Source** : Primary Data

The large number of respondents who use motorbikes to go to school and in their daily activities, shows that there are gaps in the supervision and attention of parents or from the school environment. Traffic rules, good parenting, and prohibitions from schools not to ride motorbikes for students who do not have a driver's license, do not seem to make respondents afraid to keep riding motorbikes. The researcher tries to examine further through cross tabulation between the two variables, as illustrated in the following table.

**Table 6** The Use of Motorbikes is Based on Parenting Styles (Percent)

Form of Parenting Style	Ride the motorbike		Amount
	No	Yes	
Democratic	15.99	43.91	59.90
Authoritarian	5.58	17.77	23,35
Permissive	1.52	15.23	16.75
Amount	23.10	76.90	100

**Source:** Primary Data Analysis

Of the three kinds of parenting styles, democratic, authoritarian, and permissive, both tend to ride motorbikes. The existence of a ban from parents on democratic and authoritarian parenting does not seem to have a strong enough effect to minimize the use of underage motorbikes. Basically, democratic and authoritarian parenting prohibits their children from riding motorbikes, because parents understand the negative impact of riding motorbikes under age. Many cases such as the emergence of motorbike gangs, road speeding, and accidents caused by underage riders, plus those who are not old enough with unstable emotional conditions will have a bad impact while driving.

Bantul Regency is one of the cities with a high rate of traffic accidents due to minors. As explained by the Head of the Traffic Unit for Bantul Police, AKP Supriantoro in the Jogja daily, "The number of traffic accidents involving children is actually far more than the number of victims killed. Last year, there were 290 accidents with material losses of Rp. 92,000,000. Most of the victims were seriously injured as many as 277 people, the rest suffered minor

injuries to death. Most cases occurred in Bantul City with 46 incidents” (Suryani, 2016). These are things that parents don’t want to happen to their children. To find out how much influence the parenting style of parents has on underage motorbike riders, the following are the results of data processing using a regression test;

**Table 7** Parenting Style for Parents and Motorbike Riders

Model	R	R Square
1	-0,140	0,020

**Source:** Primary Data Analysis

Based on the results of the regression test in Table 3.5, the magnitude of the correlation value ( $r$ ) is  $-0.140$ . The value of  $r$  square or the coefficient of determination which is the result of squaring  $r$  is  $2\%$  which can be interpreted that the variable parenting style has an effect of  $2\%$  on the variable of underage motorbike users in this study.

### Underage Motorbike Users: A Critical Review of Social Control

Most of the respondents in this study,  $76.9\%$  were underage motorbike users. Motorbike riders usually ride their motorbikes to go to school, go to markets, and to play with their friends. Basically, the use of an underage motorbike is an act of traffic violation, because it is already stated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2009 concerning road traffic and transportation, it is a traffic violation. For violators, a fine of one million rupiah will be imposed. This was not a problem for the respondents. The proof, there are still many of them who still use motorbikes in carrying out their daily activities, even some of the motorbike users do not use a helmet while driving.

In the social control theory put forward by Travis in Romli, it is stated that basically a person or individual has freedom over the behavior they want to do even though the action they take is deviant (Romli Atmasasmita, 2007). For example, the use of motorbikes under age, even though the riders know that their action is a violation, the respondents still use the motorbike. In addition, Travis also emphasized that

the behavior carried out by these individuals is a result of the lack of individual moral respect for the norms that exist in the society. The lack of moral respect by respondents in this study occurs for several reasons:

1. Lack of close supervision from the authorities makes them feel safe to carry out these actions.
2. Actions by parents who allow their children to ride motorbikes as long as they do not pass through major roads.
3. Those who are still adolescents have an unstable condition in determining attitudes, as well as a preference for imitating the actions of others, both positive and negative.

Social Control Theory is based on the assumption that every individual in society has the same autonomous right to be a good or a bad person. This autonomy right can be seen from the presence of respondents who still ride motorbikes, even though their parents forbid them, and this action is a violation of the law. In authoritarian parenting, for example, respondents who are prohibited from using motorbikes by their parents try to use other methods to keep using motorbikes, such as borrowing a friend’s motorbike. Meanwhile, children with democratic parenting continue to use motorbikes on the grounds that they do not pass through a road guarded by traffic police, even though the parents have provided an understanding of the impact of this action.

Good or bad behavior of a person depends entirely on the social environment around the individual. If the environment around the individual is good, the behavior and self-concept will also be good. In fact, the respondents also knew that the action they had committed was a violation, but because of the weak social control that existed in the area, they felt safe to carry out the action.

Quantitatively, the results of this study do not have a strong argument that parenting style affects motorbike use among minors. Regarding this, there is literature explaining why this happens. It is possible that parenting styles may apply not only to types but to combinations. As

the results of the research by Listyaningsih, et al (2019) on parenting styles for children aged 10-14 years in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, there was no relationship between parenting styles and children's delinquency in most districts / cities in Yogyakarta. According to Listyaningsih, in her survey, almost no families apply only one parenting style, but there is a combination of parenting styles. However, there is generally a tendency for one type of parenting to be more dominant.

The limitation in exposing the phenomenon of underage motorcyclists quantitatively in this study is one of them because not all variables that affect the existence of underage motorcyclists are studied. In addition, there are other possibilities (besides parenting style) that could have an effect, as a study conducted by Budiarti & Khusna (2019) found that the average length of school & the percentage of internet users had a positive effect on the delinquency level of children in Indonesia. Complementing these shortcomings, the researcher added the results of observations and interviews with several respondents as a basis for facts (some have been explained). There are other factors that are missing from statistical calculations, such as the presence of illegal parking bags, road conditions that do not pass through police posts and so on.

## CONCLUSION

In this study, it was found that most respondents were underage motorcyclists with a percentage of 76.9 percent. In terms of parenting styles, democratic parenting is the most dominant type (59.9 percent) compared to the other two types of parenting (authoritarian and permissive). In terms of quantity, the type of democratic parenting is relatively the same among men and women. Most children who get democratic parenting tend to have low peer group conformity (50.25 percent) and have high traffic discipline (47.6 percent). Even so, this parenting style has not had a insignificant impact (2 percent) on the tendency to ride motorbikes among minors.

The use of motorbikes in this research area is something students usually do. This can be

seen from the indifference of the surrounding community towards students who ride motorbikes. In addition, residents providing parking lots for students who bring motorbikes also show the residents' indifference to this behavior.

In this study, underage motorbike riders committed several violations, namely, not having a driver's license, not using a helmet when driving, and carrying a load that exceeds the load capacity. The habits of breaking traffic rules that were carried out by students in the study were caused by several things, such as (1) The large number of adults who do not use helmets when riding in carrying out their daily activities, this makes underage motorbike riders also affected by this behavior, and (2) The distance from the traffic security posts in the area makes motorbike riders feel safe not to use helmets while driving, because even though they do violations, the users are not ticketed by the traffic police.

The existence of prohibitions or raids carried out by teachers or traffic safety officials did not deter underage motorbike users. In some cases, students riding motorbikes knew when there was going to be a raid. As for the reasons for the increasing number of motorbike riders in the study area are: (1) Weak social control given by parents to children. It can be seen from the attitude of parents who provide motorbikes to children to go to school or to use them in daily activities, (2) Lack of supervision from traffic security personnel in the area. This is because there are very few police personnel and traffic security posts in the area, (3) the attitude of ignorance of local residents to violations committed by students.

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