

## The Influence of Self-Control and Emotional Empathy on Moral Judgment on Juvenile Inmates

Rifdha Wahyuni<sup>1\*</sup>, Latipun<sup>2</sup>

### ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to measure the effect of self-control and emotional empathy on the moral judgment of juvenile inmates. This study used a sample of 147 children. The sampling technique used was nonprobability sampling with simple random sampling. The data analysis used is Multiple Regression Analysis at a significance level of 0.05. The results showed that there was a significant joint effect of self-control, emotional empathy and demographic factors on the moral judgment of juvenile inmates. The proportion of variance from moral judgment on juvenile inmates explained by all independent variables is 21.6% while the remaining 78.4% is influenced by other variables outside of this study. The results of the minor hypothesis test show that the dimensions of self-control namely informational control and education have a significant influence on the moral judgment of juvenile inmates.

**Keywords:** *Moral Judgement, Self-Control, Emotional Empathy*

Today, criminality among adolescents has increased very rapidly. Based on data reported by the National Commission for Child Protection (Komnas PA) from January to October 2009, there was an increase in criminal cases by 35% in general from the previous year. This increase was evidenced by the increase in the number of cases from the original 713 to 1,150 cases (Wardania, 2011). In 2011, the National Commission for Children received 1,880 cases which showed an increase from 2010 as many as 730 cases. Nearly 52% of these figures are theft cases followed by cases of violence, rape, drugs, gambling, and persecution (National Commission for Child Protection, 2011).

By law, a bad boy is a child who is 12 (twelve) years old but who is not 18 (eighteen) years old who is suspected of committing a crime or committing an act that is declared prohibited for children (Prakoso, 2013). This shows that children who are faced with the law are children who are in adolescence according to their age category. According to Papalia (2008), it was explained that adolescence is full of opportunities as well as risks so that during the transition period there are possibilities that can lead to a period of crisis, which is characterized by a tendency to appear deviant behaviors. Under certain conditions, these deviant behaviors will be disruptive behaviors and even violate established legal rules.

<sup>1</sup> Dept. of Psychology, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup> Dept. of Psychology, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

\*Responding Author

Received: March 22, 2019; Revision Received: April 6, 2019; Accepted: April 20, 2019

## **The Influence of Self-Control and Emotional Empathy on Moral Judgment on Juvenile Inmates**

In general, children who are involved in problems with rules, norms and laws are children who have the courage to violate the norms, rules and rules that apply in the social environment. This is related to the moral concept put forward by Rogers (1985, in Ali & Asrori, 2012) which is a good-bad standard determined for individuals as social members. Moral behavior in adolescents is formed because of the interaction with the social environment so that he is compelled to fulfill the expectations of his social environment. But in reality, the control and social sanctions on adolescents are getting weaker so that the teenagers tend to be brave to conduct behaviors that refer to law and crime (Kartono, 2011).

In accordance with the stages of moral judgment proposed by Kohlberg (1995), adolescents have a more mature level of moral judgment compared to children. Adolescents have begun to recognize the concepts of morality such as honesty, justice, politeness, discipline and so on. Even though adolescents do not always follow their own moral principles, the research states that these principles describe the true beliefs of the moral judgment they have.

Some studies on the moral judgment of adolescents, show that in general adolescents are in the conventional level. The results of the study show that the stages of moral reasoning in adolescents in Indonesia generally range between stages 3 and 4, even more are just reaching stage 3. This indicates that the moral development of Indonesian teenagers' judgments in general is not optimal. This is evidenced by the number of adolescents who experience moral decadence (Desmita, 2007).

Stams et al. (1999) conducted a study to see how the moral influence of judgment on delinquent behavior in homeless adolescents. His results show that homeless adolescents have a higher tendency to conduct delinquent behavior and can even be classified as criminal behavior. The reason is the lack of stable social relationships that are formed, as well as by a lack of internal internalization that influences cognition (thinking style), giving rise to the integration of one another.

According to Kartono (2011) it was explained that in general criminal acts in adolescents occur because of a failure in the self-control system, which is failing to supervise and regulate instinctive actions. So, it is a product of adolescents' inability to control their primitive emotions which are then channeled into actions that oppose applicable laws and regulations (crime). Antonio and Tittle (2009) conducted a study of juvenile delinquents to see how the relationship between morality, self-control and crime. The results of the study show that self-control is the most important thing that shapes a person's behavior. Whereas morality is a variable that can identify and understand the location of errors after committing a violation to the perpetrators of crime. Between self-control and morality have a relationship, but they have their respective functions in the emergence of criminal behavior.

In adolescents self-control ability develops along with emotional maturity. Teenagers are said to have reached emotional maturity if at the end of their teenage years they do not explode in front of other people, but wait for a more appropriate time and place to express their emotions in more acceptable ways (Hurlock, 1980). This is also based on Piaget's theory, where adolescents have reached the formal implementation stage in cognitive abilities so that adolescents are able to consider the desire to solve a problem and account for it.

Another factor that affects the moral judgment in adolescents is emotional empathy. Based on the research conducted by Palucka (1997) on murder inmates get the results that emotional empathy is not well developed. Emotional empathy plays an important role in moral

## **The Influence of Self-Control and Emotional Empathy on Moral Judgment on Juvenile Inmates**

development so that if the emotional empathy is not well developed, then the moral judgment will not develop well. This is what affects prisoners who are able to carry out deviant behaviors and even lead to criminal behavior.

The combination of affection and empathy in emotional empathy with perceptions of situations that are not expected is the basis of motives for the development of moral or political ideology for adolescents (Kartono, 2011). Emotional empathy in adolescents develops with the appearance of guilt and shame when committing behavior that violates social rules and norms (Hurlock, 1980). In the process, empathy is related to moral judgment when a teenager is faced with a pressing situation and is asked to choose, so they must be able to consider all the consequences that will be faced when making choices. Therefore, adolescents are required to be able to provide judgments about good and bad, right and wrong and how they impact on themselves and others.

Based on a series of studies conducted by Marian Radke-Yarrow and Carolyn Zahn-Waxler (Goleman, 2005), it shows that most of the differences in empathy sensitivity have to do with how parents apply discipline to children. Children become more empathetic when discipline also includes paying close attention to the consequences caused by their delinquency so that guilt will arise for the actions that have been done.

Some studies show that people will be more likely and want empathy for people who are most like themselves. Empathy increases with the existence of cultural equations and living conditions (Hoffman, 2000). Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research that aims to measure the effect of self-control and emotional empathy on moral judgment with the subject of juvenile inmates.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### ***Sample***

This study used a sample of 147 juvenile prisoners in accordance with the characteristics set by the researcher. The characteristics are: prisoners who are inmates in Blitar's Class II Class A Prison, East Java, with an age range of 12-21 years, at this age, individuals are in the early stages of adolescence (12-15 years), intermediate / mid (16-18 years) and late adolescents (19-21 years); the minimum education level is Elementary School (SD), where respondents are expected to be able to read, write and have the ability to think abstractly in accordance with the stages of Piaget's cognitive development. Adolescents are at the formal operational stage; not under the influence of drugs and the like; have good health both physically and mentally.

### ***Instruments***

Data collection techniques in this study used the questionnaire method which consisted of three parts, namely:

1. The first part contains the Moral scale of judgment by modifying the measuring tool Defining Issue Test (DIT) developed by James Rest (Palucka, 1997) based on six sub stages of Kohlberg's moral development into 4 sub stages of Kohlberg's moral development, namely punishment and obedience orientation, individualism and goals, interpersonal norms and social system morality.
2. The second part contains a self-control scale taken using the Likert model scale with aspects based on the 1973 Averill concept (in Sarafino, 1990), namely: cognitive control, decisional control and informational control.
3. The third part contains the emotional empathy scale taken using The Questionnaire Measure of Emotional Empathy (Mehrabian & Eipsten, 1971).

## The Influence of Self-Control and Emotional Empathy on Moral Judgment on Juvenile Inmates

In this study, researchers used a data collection instrument in the form of a Likert model scale. According to Ryff (1989, in Sevilla et al., 1993) that is the form of a statement with several alternative answers that have been determined in advance by the researcher, so the respondent only chooses the answer that best fits his opinion. On this scale there are five alternative answers, namely Strongly Agree (SS), Agree (S), Disagree (TS), and Strongly Disagree (STS). Statements in this scale are favorable, namely statements that support object attitudes with the weight of SS = 4, S = 3, TS = 2 and STS = 1, and unfavorable, namely statements that do not support the attitude object with the weight of the SS value = 1, S = 2, TS = 3 and STS = 4.

### *Procedure*

After setting the sample in the study, the researcher then tries out the measuring instrument to determine the validity of the tool. The researcher distributed the questionnaire to the trial respondents. After the data is collected, the researcher processes the data that has been collected so that the items are reliable and valid to be used in the research. In this study the sample was taken using probability sampling, that is, all members or research subjects had the same opportunity to be selected as samples (Sevilla, 1993). The technique used is a simple random sampling technique, where researchers provide equal opportunities to all members of the population to be assigned as sample members by randomly selecting them. The selection is done by raffling from the total population that meets the characteristics that the researcher has determined. The researcher will carry out data retrieval by distributing questionnaires to respondents according to predetermined sample criteria. After distributing the data / questionnaire, the researcher will score the results of the scale that has been filled in by the respondent, calculate and record the tabulation of the data obtained, then make a table. Then, the researcher will do data analysis. The data analysis technique used is multiple regression analysis. The researcher used the technique because he wanted to find the influence of the Independent Variable on self-control and emotional empathy on the Dependent Variable Moral Judgment. In analyzing, researchers used IBM software 21.0.

## **RESULTS**

The results of the regression analysis found that the R square value was 0.216 or 21.6%. This means that the proportion of variance from moral judgment on juvenile inmates explained by all independent variables is 21.6% while the remaining 78.4% is influenced by other variables outside of this study. Then the researcher conducted the F test to analyze the influence of the whole IV on the moral judgment of juvenile inmates.

From the results of the F test analysis it is known that the value of  $p < 0.05$ , then the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant effect of overall IV on the moral judgment of juvenile prisoners is rejected, that is, there is a significant effect of self-control (cognitive control, decisional control, informational control), emotional empathy, age, case / criminal offense, education level, sentence period and parental marital status against the moral judgment of juvenile inmates.

The next step is to look at the regression coefficients of each IV. To find out whether the regression coefficient is significant or not, it can be seen through the column value t (column 5) or column sig value (column 6). If  $t > 1.96$  or  $\text{sig} < 0.05$ , the regression coefficient produced has a significant effect on the moral judgment of juvenile inmates, and vice versa. Based on the regression coefficient it can be seen that:

1. IV which has a positive and significant direction is informational control and education level, while the other IV is not significant.

## The Influence of Self-Control and Emotional Empathy on Moral Judgment on Juvenile Inmates

2. IV which has a positive and non-significant relationship is cognitive control (CC), decisional control (DC) and emotional empathy (EE).
3. IV which has a negative and non-significant relationship direction is age, crime / case, parental marital status and sentence period.

In accordance with this, it can also be known the significance of each IV to DV, this is to answer various hypotheses in this study, namely: *First*, the Cognitive Control variable obtains a regression coefficient of 0.146 with a value of  $t = 1.431$  ( $t < 1.96$ ) and  $p$  value = 0.155 ( $p > 0.05$ ), because the value of  $t < 1.96$  and the value of  $p > 0.05$ ,  $H_a$ , which says "there is a significant influence of cognitive control on the moral judgment of juvenile inmates" is not accepted. So it can be concluded that cognitive control positively influences the moral judgment of juvenile prisoners but is not significant. This means that the higher the cognitive control of a person, the higher the moral judgment even though it is not statistically significant.

*Second*, Decisional Control variables obtain a regression coefficient of 0.000 with a value of  $t = -0.003$  ( $t < 1.96$ ) and  $p$  value = 0.998 ( $p > 0.05$ ), because the value of  $t < 1.96$  and the value of  $p > 0.05$ ,  $H_a$  which says "there is influence Significant control of the moral judgment of juvenile inmates is not accepted. So it can be concluded that decisional control negatively affects the moral judgment of juvenile prisoners but is not significant. This means that the higher the decisional control of a person, the lower the moral judgment and vice versa, even though it is not statistically significant.

*Third*, the Informational Control variable obtained a regression coefficient of 0.200 with a value of  $t = 2.142$  ( $t > 1.96$ ) and a value of  $p = 0.034$  ( $p < 0.05$ ), because the value of  $t > 1.96$  and  $p$  value  $< 0.05$ ,  $H_a$  which reads the significance of informational control on the moral judgment of juvenile inmates is accepted. So that it can be concluded that informational control positively and significantly influences the moral judgment of juvenile inmates. This means that the higher a person's informational control, the higher the moral judgment and statistically significant.

*Fourth*, the Emotional Empathy variable obtained a regression coefficient of 0.049 with a value of  $t = 0.574$  ( $t < 1.96$ ) and the value of  $p = 0.567$  ( $p > 0.05$ ), because the value of  $t < 1.96$  and the value of  $p > 0.05$ ,  $H_a$  which said significant from empathy emotional to moral judgment juvenile inmates "are not accepted. So that it can be concluded that emotional empathy positively and not significantly affects the moral judgment of juvenile inmates. This means that the higher a person's emotional empathy, the lower his moral judgment, and vice versa, even though it is not statistically significant.

*Fifth*, the age variable obtains a regression coefficient of -0.347 with the value  $t = -0.735$  ( $t < 1.96$ ) and the value of  $p = 0.463$  ( $p > 0.05$ ), because the value of  $t < 1.96$  and the value of  $p > 0.05$ ,  $H_a$  which says "there is influence the significant age of the moral judgment of juvenile inmates is not accepted. So it can be concluded that age negatively affects the moral judgment of juvenile inmates and is not significant. This means that the higher the age of a person has a low moral judgment and vice versa even though it is not statistically significant.

*Sixth*, the variable crime / case obtains a regression coefficient of -0.201 with a value of  $t = -0.358$  ( $t < 1.96$ ) and a value of  $p = 0.721$  ( $p > 0.05$ ), because the value of  $t < 1.96$  and the value of  $p > 0.05$ . "There is a significant effect of criminal acts / cases on the moral judgment of juvenile inmates" not accepted. So that it can be concluded that criminal acts / cases

## The Influence of Self-Control and Emotional Empathy on Moral Judgment on Juvenile Inmates

negatively affect the moral judgment of juvenile inmates and are not significant. This means that the higher the number of violations committed by a person, the lower the moral judgment and vice versa, even though it is not statistically significant.

*Seventh*, the education level variable obtains a regression coefficient of 0.989 with a value of  $t = 3.402$  ( $t > 1.96$ ) and a value of  $p = 0.001$  ( $p < 0.05$ ), because the value of  $t > 1.96$  and  $p$  value  $< 0.05$ ,  $H_a$  which says "there is influence significant level of education towards the moral judgment of juvenile inmates" is accepted. So it can be concluded that the level of education positively and significantly influences the moral judgment of juvenile inmates. This means that the higher the education level of a person, the higher the moral judgment and statistically significant.

*Eighth*, the parent marriage status variable obtained a regression coefficient of -0.480 with a value of  $t = -1.388$  ( $t < 1.96$ ) and  $p$  value = 0.167 ( $p > 0.05$ ), because the value of  $t < 1.96$  and the value of  $p > 0.05$ ,  $H_a$  reads "there is a significant effect of parental marital status on the moral judgment of juvenile inmates" not accepted. So it can be concluded that the marital status of parents negatively affects the moral judgment of juvenile inmates and is not significant. This means that the higher the disharmony of the family, the lower the moral judgment and vice versa, although not statistically significant.

*Ninth*, the penalty period variable obtained a regression coefficient of -0.013 with the value  $t = -0.327$  ( $t < 1.96$ ) and the value of  $p = 0.744$  ( $p > 0.05$ ), because the value of  $t < 1.96$  and the value of  $p > 0.05$ ,  $H_a$  which reads significant influence of the sentence period on the moral judgment of juvenile inmates "is not accepted. So it can be concluded that the sentence period positively affects the moral judgment of juvenile prisoners but is not significant. This means that the higher the person's sentence, the lower the moral judgment, even if it is not statistically significant.

Based on the results of the regression coefficients above, there are two IVs that have a significant effect on DV so that it can be seen that the IV has a greater influence than the others. To see a comparison of the size of the effect between each IV on DV, it can be seen in two ways, namely to see the significance value and see standardized coefficients. Then from the table above can be known the comparison or sequence IV which has the biggest influence as follows:

**Table No.1 Order IV which has an influence on DV from the largest to the smallest**

No.	Independent Variable	Standardized Coefficients (Beta)
1.	Educational	0.295*
2.	Informational Control	0.192*
3.	Cognitive Control	0.135
4.	Emotional Empathy	0.046
5.	Decisional Control	0.000
6.	Penalty Period	-0.030
7.	Cases	-0.033
8.	Age	-0.085
9.	Parent's Marriage Status	-0.148

The conclusion is that of the nine IVs studied, namely self-control (cognitive control, decisional control and informational control), emotional empathy, and demographic factors

## The Influence of Self-Control and Emotional Empathy on Moral Judgment on Juvenile Inmates

(age, crime / case, education, sentence period, and parental marital status) based on R2 increase produced from each IV addition made (contribution of proportion of variance given) only cognitive control, informational control and education variables that have a significant influence on the moral judgment of juvenile inmates. While the other six variables do not have a significant effect on the moral judgment of juvenile inmates.

### DISCUSSION

From the results of this study, it was found that self-control, emotional empathy, and demographic factors (age, crime / case, parental marital status, and sentence period) had a significant joint influence on the moral judgment of juvenile prisoners despite their small influence. Some possibilities that cause the small influence are the existence of other variables that influence the moral judgment of juvenile inmates such as culture or culture, parenting, parental socio-economic status, interaction with peers and groups and other variables not examined in this study.

This result is in line with the meta-analysis conducted by Stams et al. (2006) who found that moral judgment has a strong relationship with the emergence of juvenile delinquency behavior in adolescents, especially in middle adolescence and late adolescence. In addition, the study also suggested controlling the social and economic status variables, gender, age and level of intelligence of children.

Another study conducted by Antonaccio and Tittle (2009) found that when criminal behavior emerged it found an interaction between moral and self-control that was low. This is what then triggers a teenager to deviate even to breaking the law. Whereas to bring out a moral behavior, it is necessary to have self-control and good empathy. Mischel (2004) argues that self-control is strongly influenced by cognitive factors. Research shows that children can order themselves to be more patient and in the process show self-control. While empathy is a manifestation of positive feelings that contribute to moral development because empathy means that children learn to react according to the feelings and emotional responses shown by others. Empathizing is more than sympathizing with others; empathy is emotionally putting yourself in the position of others (Santrock, 2007). For the demographic factors of age, crime / case, the marital status of the parents and the sentence period did not significantly have a negative influence in this study.

Self-control has a positive effect on the moral judgment of juvenile inmates. However, from the three aspects of self-control there is one aspect that has a significant effect, namely informational control has a positive influence on the moral judgment of juvenile prisoners significantly. That is, the higher the moral judgment of juvenile inmates, the higher the ability to know well what pressures are faced, what actually happened, why and what consequences. This is in line with what is presented by Bandura (in Santrock, 2007) that in developing "moral self", individuals adopt standards regarding what is right and wrong which becomes a reference and behavior limit. They try to refrain from committing behavior that violates moral standards because they know that if they commit a violation, they will accept the consequences of self-punishment.

Nevertheless, John Locke (in Sarwono, 2012) revealed that a child would be good or bad depending on experience. If the child gets a good experience, he will be a good child, but if the experience he gets is the opposite, he will become a bad child. This experience becomes important information for children, especially adolescents, in developing themselves, considering that adolescence is a period of problems as described by Erikson (in Sarwono,

## **The Influence of Self-Control and Emotional Empathy on Moral Judgment on Juvenile Inmates**

2012) that in adolescence what happens is called identity versus role diffusion, where the individual at this stage has wanted to accentuate his identity, but is still trapped by the obscurity of his role in his native environment.

The process of change because experience and age in adolescents is a thing that must happen because in the process of maturing his personality, adolescents gradually appear to the surface of the actual traits that must clash with stimuli from outside. In line with what Richmond and Sklansky (1984) suggest that the essence of one's developmental tasks in the early and middle adolescence period is to fight for freedom.

This is also confirmed by Hurlock (1980) which states that there are two important reasons that state that adolescence is a time of trouble. First, throughout childhood, children's problems are partly resolved by parents and teachers, so most teens are not experienced in dealing with problems. Second, because teens feel self-sufficient, so they want to overcome their own problems, refuse help from their parents and teachers. Therefore, very much needed guidance and direction for adolescents to be able to understand the various situations he faced. One of them is through education, where at adolescence, children will spend most of their time outside the home and away from the views of their parents.

In this study also found that education has a positive influence on the moral judgment of juvenile prisoners significantly. That is, the higher the level of education of a person, the higher the moral judgment. This is in line with research that states that to be able to think abstractly like when making a judgment on something good or bad in a moral situation requires high emotional intelligence and good education, this has been shown to influence the increase in moral judgment (Stams et al. , 2006).

However, hoping for high school achievement by educating children to obey their parents turns out to be an inappropriate action, because according to A. Achir and Ellydar Din (1978), high-achieving children in school actually get training to be independent and take care himself at an earlier age (on average, starting at 1.6 years old) than children with lower school performance. This is supported by Plato (in Sarwono, 2012) who advocates education that frees the ratio (reason) to develop optimally, among others, by allowing curiosity and great enthusiasm in adolescents. Even allowing teens to criticize their parents, because the need to argue and argue is very large in adolescents in the framework of adolescence that develops the ratio and thinking power of their spirituality.

Fulfillment of children's needs in education is expected to get a lot of information needed about various situations and how to deal with it so that he is able to be independent. The child can choose his own way and he will develop more steadily because he knows exactly the dangerous times where he must return to consult with his parents or with other adults who know better than themselves.

In this study, cognitive control had a positive influence on the moral judgment of juvenile prisoners but was not statistically significant. That is, the higher the moral judgment of juvenile inmates, the tendency of cognitive control abilities will also be higher in terms of using processes and strategies that have been prepared to change the effect of stressors, but this data cannot be trusted because it has statistical ineptitude.

The decisional control variable has a positive influence on the moral judgment of juvenile prisoners but is not statistically significant. That is, the higher the moral judgment, the

## The Influence of Self-Control and Emotional Empathy on Moral Judgment on Juvenile Inmates

tendency for decisional control abilities will be higher in terms of setting choices in accordance with what they believe and approve. However, this data cannot be trusted because it is not statistically significant or does not support theoretical research.

Emotional empathy has a positive influence on the moral judgment of juvenile prisoners but is not statistically significant. That is, the higher the moral judgment, the higher the tendency of emotional empathy will be in terms of knowing, identifying and understanding feelings and becoming emotionally awakened to situations faced by others. However, this data is not statistically significant or cannot be trusted because it does not support theoretical research.

The next study is expected *first*, to be able to review other factors that influence the moral judgment of juvenile inmates such as parents' socio-economic, parenting, background culture, interaction with peers, family background and those not examined in this study so as to enrich research results. *Second*, it can use two research approaches, namely quantitative approach and qualitative approach, considering that the research was conducted to measure the moral judgment of juvenile inmates where the assessment is based on the answers expressed by respondents so that much information is needed to deepen the research. *Third*, it is expected that further research can develop the moral judgment tool used by researchers in this study and are expected to use homogeneous research cases. *Fourth*, it is expected to conduct an assessment of the tendency of conduct disorder or conduct problem before measuring moral judgment on juvenile inmates. *Fifth*, it is expected that further research measures the moral effectiveness of judgment on the behavior raised by juvenile inmates in their daily lives. *Sixth*, in order to deepen the results of the study, it is expected to be able to develop a measuring instrument by paying attention to and considering the socio-cultural environmental factors of the study population given the limited moral judgment measures especially for juvenile inmates.

## REFERENCES

- Adelson, J. (1980). Handbook of adolescent psychology. New York: John Willey & Sons, Inc.
- Ali, M., & Asrori, M.(2012). Psikologi remaja perkembangan peserta didik. Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara
- Antonaccio, O., & Tittle, C.R. (2009). Morality, self-control and crime. Ser.Social, 3,1, 84-101.
- Azti, D. (2011).”Pengaruh penalaran moral dan religiusitas terhadap self-control dalam pencegahan penyalahgunaan narkoba pada remaja.” Skripsi Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta
- Bartens, K. (1993). Etika. Jakarta: Gramedia Utama
- Berk, L.A. (2005). Infants, children, and adolescents fifth edition. United States of America: Pearson Education, Inc.
- Basyiruddin, F. (2010). “Hubungan antara penalaran moral dengan perilaku bullying para santri madrasah aliyah pondok pesantren assa’adah serang banten”. Skripsi UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta
- Blackburn, R. (1988). On moral judgement and personality disorders; the myth of psychopathic personality revisited. British Journal of Psychiatry, 153, 505-512
- Burton, V.S., Cullen, J.F.T., Evans, T.D., Alarid, L.F., & Dunaway, R.G. (1998). Gender, self-control, and crime. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, 35 (2), 123-147
- Calhoun, J.F., & Acocella, J.R. (1990). Psychology of adjustment and human relationship, edisi ketiga (terjemahan). Semarang: IKIP Semarang Press.
- Chaplin, J.P. (2006). Kamus lengkap psikologi. Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo Persada

## The Influence of Self-Control and Emotional Empathy on Moral Judgment on Juvenile Inmates

- Dariyo, A. (2004). Psikologi perkembangan remaja. Bogor Selatan: Ghalia Indonesia
- Deswita. (2005). Psikologi perkembangan. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya
- Direktorat Jenderal Pemasyarakatan. (2013). Data penyebaran kasus pidana anak dari direktorat jenderal pemasyarakatan tahun 2012-2013. DKI Jakarta
- Gadd, D., & Jefferson, T. (2013). Kriminologi psikososial suatu pengantar. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar
- Ghufron. (2004). Hubungan kontrol diri dan persepsi remaja terhadap penerapan disiplin orang tua dengan prokrastinasi akademik. *Tabula Rasa*, No.1, Vol.2, April 2004.
- Ghufron, M.N., & Risnawati R.S. (2010). Teori-teori psikologi. Jogjakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media
- Gleen, A.L., Koleva, S., Iyer, R., Graham, J., & Ditto, H.P. (2010). Moral identity in psychopathy; judgement and decision making, 5 (7), 497-505
- Goldfried, M.R., & Merbaum, M. (1973). Behavior change through self-control. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
- Goleman, D. (1999). Kecerdasan emosi. Jakarta: PT Gramedia
- Goleman, D. (2006). Emotional intelligence. New York: Bantam Dell
- Gunarsa, S.D. (2011). Dasar dan teori perkembangan anak. Jakarta: BPK Gunung Mulia
- Gunarsa, Y.S.D., & Gunarsa, S.D. (2012). Psikologi remaja. Jakarta: BPK Gunung Mulia
- Gunarsa, Y.S.D., & Gunarsa, S.D. (2011). Psikologi praktis anak, remaja, dan keluarga. Jakarta: BPK Gunung Mulia
- Haidt, J. (2008). Morality; perspectives on psychological science, 3, 1, 65-72
- Hofmann, M.L. (2000). Empathy and moral development, implications for caring and justice. United States of America: Cambridge University Press.
- Hurlock, E.B. (1973). Adolescent development. Tokyo:McGraw Hill Inc.
- Hurlock, E.B. (1980). Psikologi perkembangan suatu pendekatan sepanjang rentang kehidupan (Terjemahan). Jakarta: Erlangga
- Hurlock, E.B. (1989). Child development sixth edition. Jakarta: Erlangga
- Joreskog, K.G., & Sorbom, D. (1993). Lisrel 8 user's reference guide. Chicago: Scientific Software International, Inc.
- Jackson, A.L. (2009). The impact of restorative justice on the development of guilt, shame, and empathy among offenders. *Southwest Journal of Criminal Justice*, 5 (3), pp, 184-206
- Kartono, K. (2011). Patologi sosial 2 kenakalan remaja. Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo Persada.
- Kementerian Hukum dan HAM. (2013). Kitab undang-undang hukum pidana (kuhp) & kitab undang-undang acara pidana (KUHAP). Jakarta: Bhafana Publishing
- Kerlinger, F.N. (2006). Asas-asas penelitian behavioral. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Kohlberg, L. (1995). Tahap-tahap perkembangan moral. Yogyakarta: Kanisius
- Kohlberg, L. (1927). The psychology of moral development. New York: Harper&Row Publisher
- Komisi Perlindungan Anak. (2011). Data-data tingkat kenakalan remaja sepanjang tahun 2010. <http://komnasp.wordpress.com> diakses tanggal 5 November 2012
- Krebs, D.L., & Denton, K. (2006). Explanatory limitations of cognitive-developmental approaches to morality. *Psychological Review*, 113 (3), 672-675
- Kurtines, W.M., & Jacob, L.G. (1984). Morality, moral behaviour, and moral development. New York: A Willey – Interscience Publication John Willey & Son
- Lind, G. (2008). The meaning and measurement of moral judgement competence. a dual-aspect model. In: Daniel Fasko, Jr. & Wayne Willis, eds: Contemporary Philosophical and Psychological Perspective on Moral Development and Education, pp. 185-220. Creskill: Hampton Press

## The Influence of Self-Control and Emotional Empathy on Moral Judgment on Juvenile Inmates

- Mehrabian, A., & Eipstein, N. (1972). A measure of emotional empathy. *Journal of Personality*, 40 (4), 525-543
- McDaniel, B.L. (2004). "Predicting moral judgement competence from developmental building blocks and moral emotions: a structural equation model". Tesis Science of Psychology University of Arkansas
- Miller, P.A., Eisenberg, N., Fabes, R.A., & Shell, R. (1996). Relations of moral reasoning and vicarious emotion to young children's prosocial behavior toward peers and adults. *Journal of Developmental Psychology*, 32 (2), 210-219
- Keller, M. (1984). Resolving conflicts in friendship: the development of moral understanding in everyday life. *Journal Of Morality, Moral Behavior, And Moral Development*, pp. 140-158. New York: John Wileys & Sons
- Nurihsan, A.J., & Mubiar, A. (2011). *Dinamika perkembangan anak dan remaja*. Bandung: PT. Refika Aditama
- Olson, M.H., & Hergenhahn, B.R. (2013). *Pengantar teori kepribadian edisi-8*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar
- Palucka, A.M. (1997). "Moral judgement, emotional empathy and impulsivity to criminal behavior in young and adult offenders". Tesis Phylosophy Department of Human Behavior and Applied Psychology Ontario Instutide For Studies In Education of The University of Toronto.
- Papalia, D.E., Old, S.W., & Feldman, R.D. (2008). *Human development (psikologi perkembangan)*. Jakarta: Kencana
- Papalia, D.E., Old, S.W., & Feldman, R.D. (2009). *Human development (perkembangan manusia)*. Jakarta: Salemba Humanika
- Prakoso, A. (2013). *Pembaruan sistem peradilan pidana anak*. Yogyakarta: Laksbang Grafika
- Roeckelein, J.E. (2013). *Kamus psikologi. teori, hukum dan konsep (terjemahan)*. Jakarta: Kencana
- Santrock, J.W. (2002). *Life span development, edisi kelima*. Jakarta: Erlangga
- Santrock, J.W. (2007). *Remaja (terjemahan) jilid I*. Jakarta: Erlangga
- Santrock, J.W. (2007). *Remaja (terjemahan) jilid II*. Jakarta: Erlangga
- Santrock, J.W. (2007). *Perkembangan anak jilid I. edisi kesebelas*. Jakarta: Erlangga
- Santrock, J.W. (2007). *Perkembangan anak jilid II. edisi kesebelas*. Jakarta: Erlangga
- Sarafino, E.P. (1994). *Health psychology: biopsychosocial interactions, second edition*. New York: John Willey & Sons, Inc.
- Sarwono, S.(2012). *Psikologi remaja*. Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo Persada
- Sevilla, G.C., Ochave, A.J., Punsalan, T.G., Regala, & B.P., Uriarte, G.G. (1993). *Pengantar metode penelitian*. Jakarta: Pedomam Ilmu Jaya
- Simon, B.C., & S. Wheelwright. (2004). The empathy quotient: an investigation of adults with asperger syndrome and high functioning autism and normal sex differences. *Journal of Autism and Development Disorder*, 34,2, 163-175
- Smith, A. (2006). Cognitive empathy and emotional empathy in human behavior and evolution. *The Psychological Record*, 56, 3-21
- Soerodibroto, R.S. (2011). *KUHP dan KUHP dilengkapi yurisprudensi mahkamah agung dan hoge raad*. Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada
- Stams, J.G.,Brugman, D., Dekovic, M., Rosmalen, L.v., Laan, P.v.d., & Gibbs, J.C. (2006). The moral judgement of juvenile delinquents: a meta-analysis. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, 34, 697 – 713
- Taufik. (2012). *Empati pendekatan psikologi sosial*. Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo Persada
- Tevecchio, L.W.C., Stams, G.J.J.M., Brugman, D., & Thomeer-Bouwens, M.A.E. (1999). Moral judgement and delinquency in homeless youth. *Journal of Moral Education*, 28, 1

## The Influence of Self-Control and Emotional Empathy on Moral Judgment on Juvenile Inmates

- Thomas, M.R. (2005). Comparing theories of child development, sixth edition. USA: Thomson Wadsworth
- Upton, P. (2012). Psikologi perkembangan. Jakarta: Erlangga
- Wardania, H. (2011). Bobroknya mental generasi muda, salah siapa?. <http://sosbud.kompasiana.com> diakses tanggal 5 November 2012
- Wijanto, S.H. (2008). Structural equation modeling dengan lisrel 8.8 konsep dan tutorial. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu
- Yusuf, S. (2011). Psikologi perkembangan anak dan remaja. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya Bandung

### **Acknowledgements**

The author appreciates all those two participated in the study and helped to facilitate the research process.

### **Conflict of Interest**

The author declared no conflict of interests.

**How to cite this article:** R Wahyuni & Latipun (2019). The Influence of Self-Control and Emotional Empathy on Moral Judgment on Juvenile Inmates. *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 7(2), 107-118. DIP:18.01.014/20190702, DOI:10.25215/0702.014