

THE IMPACT OF PARENTING ON ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR DEVIATION

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Abstract

Adolescence is a process marked by the search for identity. A person who transitions from childhood to adolescence will experience an identity crisis. In this case, support and attention from parents and the surrounding environment is needed. Parenting patterns have an important role in shaping the characteristics of children, therefore it is very important for parents to be able to direct their children to be good individuals. One of the negative impacts of inappropriate parenting is that it can form negative characteristics in children, one of which is behavioral deviation. Behavioral deviations, especially during adolescence, are closely related to parenting patterns. Some examples of deviant behavior in adolescence are children experiencing same-sex behavior, using illegal drugs, destroying public places, fighting, killing, stealing and so on.

Keyword: behavior deviation, parenting, adolescent

Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. This period is a period where children are considered as trouble makers and tend to rebel against the rules that apply in society. At this time the role of parents is needed in directing children to behave well, because if they are not responded to, adolescents can commit moral and ethical deviations that can damage themselves. Adolescence according to WHO is a period in which individuals develop from the time they first show secondary sexual signs until they reach sexual maturity, individuals experience psychological development and identification patterns from childhood to adulthood. There is a transition from full socio-economic dependence to a relatively more independent state (Soekanto, 2000).

In their teens they want to be recognized by the people around them, and often this creates a commotion. The approach to the youth must be right, otherwise they will go the wrong way. This is where the role of parents is needed to be able to monitor and assist their teenage children. For what reason? If they don't get this in their home environment, then they will look outside the house who they can talk to who understands their existence. Not infrequently teenagers think of their peers as the people they trust the most compared to their parents.

At this time teenagers need parental supervision and must be further improved, because at this time teenagers tend to want to do whatever they want, want to feel free from all applicable rules which they think are very binding. For that we need parental control. Parental control can be done with an approach to teenagers, therefore the parenting style for teenagers is very different (Santrock, 2012).

Parenting patterns greatly affect how children behave, with good parenting it is hoped that this will not cause negative effects on children. Parents should try to educate their children properly. We can learn from Luqman's parents which Allah describes in Surah Luqman verse 13, which means: And (remember) when Luqman said to his son, when he taught him: "O my son, do not associate partners with Allah, indeed partnering with (Allah) is a great injustice indeed." <https://tafsirq.com/31-luqman/ayat-13>.

Parenting is a way of parenting and educating their children according to what they want. Parenting itself is a form of parental treatment or interaction with children, (Dwinita Viandari & Pande Ary Susilawati, 2019), the parenting needed by children from their parents

is the ability of parents to carry out their obligations or duties as caregivers who can help children have basic -moral basis, self-control, psychological atmosphere and socializing. If the parenting applied by authoritarian parents is not directed, only imposes the will of the parents and even leads to rudeness, then the child will become an aggressive and selfish child, on the contrary if the parents treat their child in a democratic and gentle manner with praise, the child will can respect others. (Gunawan & Muhabbatillah, 2019).

Literature Review

Parenting

Parenting is an interaction between children and parents during parenting activities which means parents educate, guide and discipline and protect children so as to enable children to achieve their developmental tasks. Parenting is a process of parent-child interaction in which parents reflect their attitudes and behavior in guiding and directing children's development and being an example in instilling behavior (Santrock, 2012).

According to Baumrind (Santrock, 2012) there are four kinds of parenting styles, they are as follows: first, authoritarian parenting is a form of parenting that demands that children obey and obey all orders and rules made by parents without any freedom to ask questions or express opinions. alone. The second is permissive parenting, where parents tend to leave their children without behavioral control. Third, democratic parenting. Parents offer intimacy and accept the child's assertive behavior regarding rules, norms and values. Parents with this parenting style are willing to listen to their children's opinions, explain the rules in the family, and explain the norms and values that are adopted. In addition, parents can also negotiate with children. The fourth pattern of parenting appearse, namely parenting that tends to ignore and seem not to care about what the child is doing.

Meanwhile, according to M. Sochib, parenting is the efforts of parents (kyai) that are actualized to the arrangement of the physical environment, internal and external social environment, internal and external education, dialogue with their children, psychological atmosphere, behavior displayed at the time of meeting with their children. children, control over children's behavior, determine moral values as the basis for behavior that is sought for children. (Shochib, 2000).

Deviant Behavior

Definition of Deviant Behavior

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, deviant behavior is defined as a person's behavior, change, or response to the environment that is contrary to the norms and laws that apply in society. In public life, all human actions are limited by rules to act and behave in accordance with something that is considered good by society. However, in today's society, we often find the actions or behavior of teenagers that are contrary to legal norms and do not even hesitate to violate the rule of law. For example, a teenager smokes, steals, gets drunk, lies, cheats on tests, annoys other students, plays truant, and so on (Sukanto, 2000).

Deviations from societal norms or values are increasingly concerning. Sociologically, teenagers in general are very vulnerable to external influences, because of the process of searching for their identity, they are easily swayed, still find it difficult to determine their role models. They are also easily influenced by the lifestyle of the people around them. Because their mental condition is still unstable, teenagers are easily influenced by environmental conditions so that it has an impact on their personality (Sukanto, 2000).

Types of deviant behavior:

- a. Deviations in the Use of Consumer Goods

An example of this deviation is the abuse of illegal drugs. This form of deviation often occurs in adolescents. This is due to several factors such as unstable emotional development, a tendency to want to try, and the wrong choice of friends to play with.

b. Sexual Deviance

Sexual behavior that is not commonly carried out by the community is classified as a social deviation. For example, pedophilia, homosexuality, and adultery. These behaviors are considered deviant because they are contrary to social and religious norms.

c. Crime

Crime is any act that violates the laws that apply in society. For example, killing, raping, and robbing. This form of deviant behavior generally results in harm to others, such as material losses to loss of life.

Adolescent Behavior Deviation Data

Data from the World Health Organization (WHO) recorded that 91 million people were injured due to alcohol use in 2002, 41 percent of whom alcohol users were teenagers, and the main cause of accidents and crime in the world. . Data compiled by BNN (National Narcotics Agency) until 2006 illustrates a significant pattern of increasing substance abuse including alcohol, in 2006 there were 28,118 cases of narcotics abuse, 21,318 cases of psychotropic abuse and 4,639 cases of addictive substance abuse, from the previous year in 2005 there were 8,171 cases of abuse. narcotics, 6,733 cases of psychotropic abuse, and 1,348 cases of addictive substance abuse. Alcohol abuse is grouped based on formal education in 2006, junior and senior high schools ranked first with 73,253 cases, elementary school with 8,449 cases, and PT with 3,987 cases (Nendra and Pratama, 2013).

Forms of Deviant Behavior

The forms of deviation are as follows:

a. Individual Deviation (Individual Deviation).

This deviation is usually carried out by people who have ignored and rejected the norms that apply in society. People like this usually have a disorder or have a mental illness so they can't control themselves. For example, a child who wants to control the inheritance or inheritance of his parents. He neglected his other brothers. He rejects the norms of inheritance distribution according to community customs and according to religious norms. He sold all the inheritance of his master's property for his own sake.

b. Group Deviation

Group deviation is a deviation committed by a group of people who are subject to group norms that are contrary to the prevailing norms. For example, a group of people smuggling illegal drugs, They have rules that must be obeyed by other members.

Teenagers

Definition of Teenagers

Adolescence is a dynamic phase of development in the life of an individual. This period is a transition from childhood to adulthood which is marked by accelerated physical, mental, emotional and social development and takes place in the second decade of life (Nendra, Pratama, 2013).

Santrock (2012) states that adolescence is a period in which an individual develops from the time he first shows secondary sexual signs until he reaches sexual maturity. Individuals experience psychological development and identification patterns from children to adults, and there is a transition from full socio-economic dependence to a relatively independent state.

Adolescent Developmental Tasks

As for the tasks of adolescent development according to Hurlock 1999, namely:

- a. Physical development
- b. Cognitive development
- c. Moral development
- d. Psychological development
- e. Social development

Related Research:

- Analysis of Factors Affecting Deviant Behavior in SMA Negeri 1 Padang Students by Dewi Palupi Harjatiningsih Sociology Study Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta in 2015.
- This study wants to identify and classify the forms of student deviant behavior, and explore the factors that cause it. Pornography and porno-action that thrive in our country provoke teenagers to indulge their lust, both in street vendors and in cyberspace. Sexual behavior survey 2011, showed 64 percent of young people in big cities learn about sex through pornographic films or pirated DVDs.
- The results in this study there are two variables, namely the influencing factors consisting of friendship factors, relations between neighbors, family factors and mass media factors as independent variables (X) and deviant behavior as dependent variables (Y). The conclusion that can be drawn from the analysis of the factors that influence deviant behavior in SMA Negeri 1 Parung students is deviant behavior seen from the profile of students at SMA Negeri 1 Parung mostly done by women with a percentage of (32.1%) and This deviation is mostly done by third grade students (75%) compared to grades one and two. In addition to class, it can be seen that deviant behavior is mostly carried out by 17 year old students with a percentage (78.1%). And this deviation (42.5%) is dominated by students whose parents' income is middle or lower class.

Conclusions and Suggestions

In raising children, especially teenagers, it takes an extra approach for parents. Considering that adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood, parents cannot just treat teenagers like small children. If the care provided by parents to adolescents is considered appropriate, then adolescents will be easily directed, but on the contrary if the approach or parenting style is not appropriate for adolescents, then what is feared is the emergence of deviant behavior in adolescents.

Deviant behavior has various types, including drugs, drinking, gambling, free sex, damaging public facilities, fighting and so on. For this reason, parents must be able to approach teenagers so that children avoid deviant behavior. Educating teenagers in particular is not an easy thing, but parents must keep trying to educate and make their children become good people in the future. In addition, it must be able to equip children with religious values, because with an understanding of religious values children will still be on the right path. (Nurzannah & Akrim, 2015).

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