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## **The Effect of Parenting Styles Based on Teenager Approaches to Prevention of Free Association in Teenager in Padangsidimpuan**

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### **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Free association is a form of association that isn't bound by social rules and norms caused by a person's inability to sort out information that must be applied in everyday life. Promiscuity is synonymous with teenagers**Objective:** This research aims to analyze the influence of parenting styles based on adolescent approaches to preventing promiscuity**Method:** This research is quantitative type with the method used retrospective research, because the researcher will explore teenagers' experiences related to parenting patterns carried out by parents in everyday life, and without any treatment. The sample size was 120 respondents.**Result:** The results found that the majority of respondents had an authoritative parenting style, 107 people (89.2%). Based on preventing promiscuity, the majority were able to prevent 112 people (93.3%). The bivariate results for both variables show that the p-value is 0.011, which can be interpreted as having an influence on parental parenting on preventing juvenile delinquency ( $0.011 < 0.05$ )**Conclusion:** Actions to prevent promiscuity according to teenagers are closely related to the parenting patterns used by parents. Authoritative parenting is the best parenting style compared to other parenting styles in caring for teenagers. This is because this parenting style provides teaching in the form of a sense of responsibility and explanation in every action, so that teenagers will understand the reasons for what actions they can and cannot take.**Keywords:** Parenting; Prevention of promiscuity; Teenager

## INTRODUCTION

Free association is a form of association that is not bound by social rules and norms caused by a person's inability to sort out information that must be applied in everyday life. Promiscuity is still a problem that the Indonesian government must pay attention to, because it is increasingly common in social circles. Promiscuity is synonymous with teenagers. This is because adolescence is a developmental age in the stage of searching for identity, the desire to be free and independent. The developmental age at this stage makes teenagers actively search from various points of view. If this search is not accompanied by supervision and assistance, it will cause teenagers to engage in negative actions.

Examples of promiscuous behavior in teenagers, such as free sex, smoking, drinking, brawling, gambling, and drug consumption [1,9]. The cause of promiscuity in teenagers is due to a cultural shift from the increasingly widespread use of unhealthy social media by teenagers, lack of parental attention, disharmonious family environment, lack of family and adolescent education, influence from friends, low self-control and awareness. self, lack of religious values, lifestyle, thought and feeling factors, personal references, resources and culture, risk behavior trends, and socio-economics [10]. The impact of promiscuity on teenagers if not handled properly will result in several impacts such as accidents, decreased academic achievement, dropping out of school, and pregnancy out of wedlock [1,11].

The number of incidents of promiscuity in Indonesia by teenagers in 2020 was 46 cases, this figure is in the medium category. This incidence rate has decreased from the previous year, namely in 2019 there were 344 cases, this figure is in the very high category [2,3]. Promiscuity in teenagers can be overcome with internal and external approaches. The internal approach relates to family, and the external approach relates to peers. Previous research results stated that parents and friends must be figures who can provide good examples and role models [1]. The results of other research also found that apart from poor knowledge, good family role factors can also cause teenagers not to engage in promiscuity [4].

Based on this explanation, the formulation of the problem that will be studied is how is the effect of parenting styles based on teenager approaches to prevention of free association in teenager in Padangsidempuan? A problem-solving approach that fully involves teenagers. This approach is carried out by involving teenagers in examining the parenting patterns used by parents, the impact of the parenting patterns used on teenagers' attitudes, examining whether teenagers have ever engaged in promiscuity, and whether the parenting patterns used can prevent teenagers from engaging in promiscuity. By using this problem-solving approach, it is hoped that the answer to this research question can be found, namely what is the appropriate parenting style in preventing promiscuity based on a teenage approach.

## METHOD

This type of research is quantitative with the method used, namely retrospective research. The reason the researcher used this method was that the researcher explored teenagers' experiences related to the parenting patterns carried out by their parents in everyday life, and without any treatment. Researchers examine the parenting patterns used by parents in educating teenagers so that teenagers are able to prevent them from committing acts of promiscuity. This research looks at how parenting styles influence the prevention of promiscuity in teenagers based on a youth approach.

This research will be conducted at Aufa Royhan University, Padangsidempuan City, with a sample size of 120 people. Sampling was carried out using a purposive sampling method, with the sample criteria used being adolescents aged  $\geq 19$  years. Data collection is carried out using a questionnaire which will be distributed to all samples. The questionnaire consists of three types, namely the adolescent demographic questionnaire which consists of gender, age, and social relationships with friends. The second questionnaire is the Parenting Styles and Dimension Questionnaire (PSDQ) to examine the family parenting styles used. The questionnaire used is in Indonesian and has been tested as valid. The third questionnaire is a questionnaire related to juvenile delinquency. Data analysis includes univariate analysis to see nominal values and percentages for demographic data, family parenting patterns, and promiscuity. Next, bivariate analysis was carried out to see the influence of parental parenting on the prevention of promiscuity in adolescents. The statistical test used was the Mann-Whitney test. The next step is drawing up conclusions from the results found.

## RESULTS

### Demographic Data

Based on table 1, data was obtained that the majority of respondents were 19 years old, 56 people (46.7%). Based on gender, the majority of respondents were women, 82 people (68.3%)

**Table 1.** Respondent demographic data (n=120)

Respondent characteristics		F	%
<b>Age</b>			
18 years		12	10
19 years		56	46.7
20 years		45	37.5
21 years		4	3.3
22 years		3	2.5
<b>Gender</b>			
Man		38	31.7
Woman		82	68.3

### Univariat Results

Based on table 2, data shows that the majority of respondents have an authoritative parenting style, 107 people (89.2%). Based on preventing promiscuity, the majority of respondents were able to prevent 112 people (93.3%)

**Table 2.** Univariate analysis of variables (n=120)

Respondent characteristics		F	%
<b>Parenting Styles</b>			
Authoritative		107	89.2
Authoritarian		10	8.3
Permissive		3	2.5
<b>Prevention of Free Association</b>			
Capable		112	93.3
Unable		8	6.7

### Bivariate Results

Based on table 3, the data found that the p-value for two variables is 0.011 which can be interpreted as an influence of parental parenting on preventing delinquency in adolescents ( $0.011 < 0.05$ ). Based on the table above, it shows that the Authoritative parenting style is the parenting style with the highest ability to prevent promiscuity, namely 102 people (99.9%) and the parenting style that has the highest inability to prevent promiscuity is Authoritative, namely 5 people (7.1%)

**Table 3.** The effect of parenting styles on prevention of free association

Pola Asuh Orangtua	Pergaulan Bebas				P-Value
	Mampu		Tidak Mampu		
	n	%	n	%	
Authoritative	102	99.9	5	7.1	0.011
Authoritarian	8	9.3	2	0.7	
Permissive	2	2.8	1	0.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	

## DISCUSSION

The results of this study show that there is an influence between parenting styles on preventing delinquency in adolescents with a p-value of 0.011 ( $< 0.05$ ). The results of this study are in line with previous research which stated that parenting styles have a significant relationship with promiscuity in adolescents ( $r = 0.272$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ) [16]. The results of other research also show that parental parenting style has a positive and significant influence on child development (p value 0.000) [17].

Parenting style is an indicator of parents' success in raising children. This is because parents are the first individuals who will interact with children. The family is seen as a semi-closed system that maintains boundaries and control over exchanges between the family system and other social systems [19]. Research conducted by Umanhonlen (2023) states that parenting patterns, peer influence, and socio-economic status contribute 8, 4% in promiscuity predictions.

Research conducted by Adewuyi and Muraina (2019) states that children will grow well and ideally when both parents live at home. This indicates that a good mother and father relationship will also influence the parenting style provided. This is in line with the theory developed by Mercer which states that the relationship between mother, father and baby will influence a child's development, so that apart from the mother-child and father-child relationship, the relationship between these three variables also needs to be taken into account [19].

Apart from external factors such as socio-economics and the mother-father relationship influencing parents' parenting patterns, the type of parenting provided also influences parents' success in raising children. Parents who have an authoritative parenting style will have a lower level of risky sexual behavior than those with other parenting styles, namely 55% [12]. The results of other studies also state that authoritative parenting (AOR = 0.74; 95% CI 0.61-0.92) is associated with risky sexual behavior in adolescents who are less likely to be involved [13]. The results of this research are in line with the results of previous research where the majority of parenting styles given in this study were Authoritative, totaling 107 people, of which 102 children with Authoritative parenting were declared able to prevent promiscuity.

Parenting patterns consist of 4 types, namely authoritative, authoritarian, neglectful, and permissive. The characteristics of authoritative parenting are providing support, firm boundaries, good communication, and high levels of supervision. Characteristics of authoritarian parenting are demandingness, lack of support, firm and inflexible boundaries, and one-way communication. The characteristics of permissive parenting are high support, but few boundaries and poor supervision. This parenting style tends to give children freedom [14].

Authoritative parenting is the best parenting style compared to other parenting styles in raising children. This is because this parenting style provides teaching in the form of a sense of responsibility and explanation in every action, so that children will understand the reasons for what actions they can and cannot take. Children who are raised using an authoritative parenting style will have good mental health, and the risk of committing negative actions such as using alcohol and drugs is less [14,15]. The results of this study are in accordance with the theory above, that the majority of parenting styles used by respondents in this study were authoritative at 89.2%, and were able to prevent promiscuity at 99.9%.

## CONCLUSION

This research concludes that there is a relationship between parenting styles and the prevention of juvenile delinquency. According to teenagers, measures to prevent promiscuity are closely related to the parenting patterns used by parents. Authoritative parenting is the best parenting style compared to other parenting styles in raising children. This is because this parenting style provides teaching in the form of a sense of responsibility and explanation in every action, so that children will understand the reasons for what actions they can and cannot take.

This research recommends that parents always pay attention to their children's interactions, especially their peers. Parents are also expected to get closer to their children, because this will give the child a feeling of guilt if the child makes a mistake without parental supervision

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