The Effect of Permissive Parenting on The Degradation of Children's Character on The 4.0 Industry Revolution Era (A Quantitative Descriptive Study of Teenagers In Pasar Baru Environment of Padang Masiang Barus Tapanuli Tengah)

Elizon Nainggolan[1], Sani Susanti[2] Laurensia Masri Perangin Angin[3]

[1,2]Universitas Negeri Medan, Medan, Indonesia
(*)✉ elizonnaingg06@gmail.com[2]

Abstract

The Stengthening of Character Education Program is one program that can anticipate the rapid development of technology and information in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0. One of the spearheads of the formation of children's character is parenting parents towards children, in the initial analysis that we have done we see the problem of character degradation in teenage in Padang Masiang Barus Village due to parenting parents who are less concerned with their children, they tend to give more freedom. This study aims to determine how much influence the permissive parenting parents have on the degradation of adolescent characters aged 10-18 years. This research used a quantitative descriptive with correlational design. Based on data processing with simple linear regression the linear regression equation is Y = 11.49 + 0.961x. The results of hypothesis testing with t test obtained value (3.08)> (1.688). This means that there is the influence of parental permissive parenting on the degradation of teenage characters in Padang Masiang Barus Tapanuli Tenggah Sub-District.

Keyword: Permissive parenting, Children character

Introduction

The era of industrial revolution 4.0 is in sight. This era is characterized by the use of digital technology that is the automation and exchange of data in manufacturing technology. This era often raises concerns for many parties about human work that will be replaced by the latest technology

The development of an increasingly modernized world requires the younger generation to further develop their knowledge of new things and develop identity. The development of this industrial revolution must be a serious concern of all parties giving because it can have a positive or negative impact, of course this needs to be anticipated, especially for the development of children's character as the next generation of the nation.

Based on that, many countries focus on creating quality human resources by equipping the young generation they have. In fact, the young generation who are expected to be the stick holders of the nation's future often creates a sense of disappointment. In society, adult moral deterioration is common. Moral deterioration, behavior and actions of adults who are not good examples or models for children and adolescents have an impact on the emergence of juvenile delinquency (Suamara, Humaedi, S., and Santoso, MB., 2017) Currently Indonesia is experiencing a teenage crisis who have a less strong character, this is evidenced by the slowing down of the country's development and the high level of juvenile delinquency as a manifestation of teenagers' failure to exploit their potential. While on the other hand, adolescents as young people are expected to be in control of the state in the future, so that young people (youth) can determine the direction of nation building. As the nation's successor, character education for adolescents is very important both for creating a generation of quality. Teenagers who have strong character tend to prevent juvenile delinquency. The degradation of a child's character is due to various factors. One of them is parenting parents at home.

A study in the United States shows a bleak picture of disconnection in the family. A number of families claimed that their time for families was diminishing due to busy accessing the internet nearly tripled from 11 percent in 2006 to 28 percent in 2011. For the same reason that being busy surfing the time allocated for families also decreased dramatically from 26 hours a month to only 18 hour a month. Family members who feel neglected by busy parents with gadget devices up to 40 percent (Steiner-Adair & Barker, 2013). Parents have an important role in forming children's character. Etymologically, patterns can be interpreted as forms, ways while foster care can be interpreted as keeping caring for and educating. The theory of parenting that is still used today is the one issued by Baumrid. He stated that parenting consisted of three types, namely, authoritarian, permissive, and authoritative parenting. Of the three, only authoritative parenting can be effectively used to raise physically and mentally healthy children.

Unfortunately, not all parents know this theory. This causes parents to tend to choose parenting as he experienced in the past. What is dangerous is, if the parenting inherited is too strict (authoritarian) or too loose (permissive) upbringing. The above also happened in Padang Masiang Barus village, North Sumatra, from the results of a preliminary study that we conducted parenting parents who were less concerned with their children, they tended to over-give freedom, which caused children to show less discipline in learning and morals. Their learning conditions are not effective, can be seen from the value of their achievements, and their attitudes in the learning process. Their moral discipline decreases, this can be seen from their attitude in speaking which often says irreverent words, also how to dress less neatly. This is more due to parents who are too busy working so that they do not have time to pay attention to their children's growth and relationships. This is due to parenting parents who apply permissive parenting in educating their children where their parents assume that what their children do is the best for their children's lives. They believe that giving everything the child asks for is the right way to care. This is a serious problem because it involves the discipline of children's learning, which has an impact on children's lives in the future.

Based on the above thoughts, the researchers are interested in discussing the Effects of Permissive Parenting Patterns on the Degradation of Child Character in the Age of Revolutionary Industry 4.0. This study aims to determine how much influence the

permissive parenting parents have on the decline in the character of adolescents aged 10-18 years.

Theoretical Review

Parental Permissive Parenting

Parenting is an active effort of parents in educating, teaching, fostering and directing attitudes, behaviors, actions and actions of children to fit the values, ethics and social norms of society (Dariyo: 137). Permissive parenting has the characteristics of dominance in children, loose attitude or freedom from parents, no guidance and direction from parents, control, attention to lack of parents is very lacking. In this permissive pattern the child's control is entirely in the child itself. Permissive upbringing tends to give freedom to children to do anything and turns out to be very not conducive to the formation of children's character (Fathi, 2011). The application of permissive parenting can cause teenage children not to have good self-control or act at will and feel that it is not an important part of their parents (Habibi, 2015).

Character Degradation

The word character comes from Greek which means "to mark" (mark) and focuses on how to apply good value in the form of action or behavior (Wynne in Noor, 2012: 34). In the study of psychology the character means a combination of all psychological traits that distinguish a person from others. In addition, psychologically character is also seen as a unity of all traits that show the nature of a person. While character is a sign or characteristic that distinguishes someone from others (Manser in Syarbini, 2014: 9).

Based on the opinions above, it can be concluded that the element of character is the basic part that underlies the formation of a person's character or behavior. Character is formed through the development of the elements of dignity and human dignity (HMM) which as a whole corresponds to the values of the ancestors of the Pancasila. More detailed human dignity and values (HMM) according to Prayitno and Manulang (2010: 38-39) include three basic components namely human nature, humanitarian dimensions and humanitarianism.

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, degradation means setbacks, deterioration, decline and so on. Character is a basis for thoughts, feelings, attitudes and behaviors that are displayed by someone. So character degradation is a phenomenon of a decrease or deterioration in the behavior or attitude of a person or group of people. Characters are living gems that differentiate humans from other living things. People who have strong character and both individually and socially are those who have good character, morals and character.

Conceptual Framework

From the description of the theoretical framework that has been described, it can be seen that parenting has an influence on the formation of children's character, so parents must use appropriate parenting practices to improve children's character.
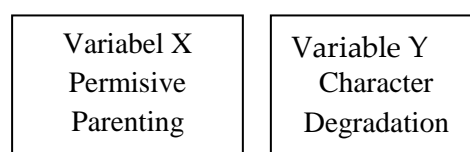
Variabel X Permisive Parenting	Variable Y Character Degradation

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

Method

In the research used in this study is descriptive quantitative research using correlational design. As for the population of this study were adolescents aged 11-18 years in the environment I (one) and Environment II (two) in the Pasar Baru neighborhood of Padang Masiang Barus Tapanuli Tenggah Because the subject is more than 100, so the researcher took a sample of 25% of the total population that is as many as 37 adolescents aged 11-18. Research location in the Pasar Baru Environment, Padang Masiang Barus Tapanuli Tengah.

Result And Discussion

The questionnaire in this study consisted of 20 questions addressed to respondents totaling 37 people, namely adolescents aged 11-18 years in the Pasar Baru Environment Padang Masiang Barus Tapanuli Tengah.

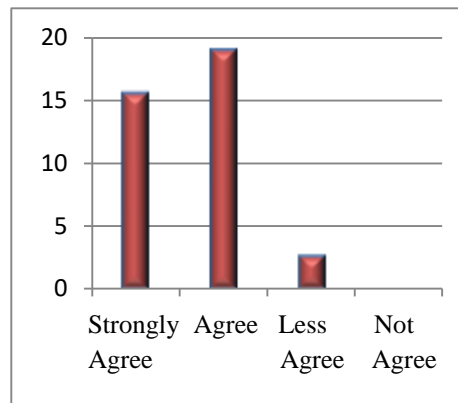Recapitulation of Variable Aspects of Permissive Parenting

Figure 2 Diagram of the Aspect of Permissive Parenting Variables

From the picture above, it can be seen that the assessment of each aspect variable using permissive parenting is divided into 4 parts, which are Strongly Agree (ST), Agree (S), Disagree (KS), and Disagree (TS). The highest value graph is the "Agree" answer option with an average value of 18.9, then the "Strongly Agree" option with an average value of 15.5. The "Less Agree" answer option has an average value of 2.6 and the lowest average value is the "Disagree" answer option with an average value of 0. From the diagram above it can be explained that parents who use permissive parenting have an average value 18.9 (51%) included in the high category.

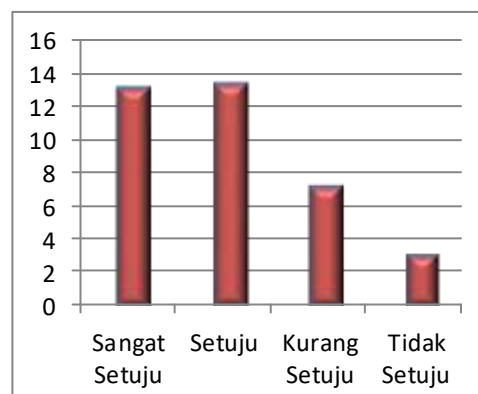Recapitulation of Aspects of Character Degradation

Figure 3 Diagram of Aspects of Character Degradation Variables

From the picture above, it can be seen that the assessment of each aspect variable of character degradation is divided into 4 parts, which are Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, and Disagree. The chart with the highest score is the "Agree" answer option with an average value of 13.4, then the "Strongly Agree" option with an average value of 13.2. The "Less Agree" answer option has an average value of 7.2 and the lowest average value is the "Disagree" answer option with an average value of 3.1. From the diagram above it can be explained that 13.4 (36%) adolescents experienced degradation of characters included in the category.

Conclusion and Recommendations
Conclusion
1. Based on the results of a single table calculation with the percentage formula for each variable aspect. Variables using permissive parenting by having a percentage of 51% are included in the high category where adolescents use permissive parenting and the degradation variables of adolescent characters have a percentage of 36% included in the medium category where adolescents experience character declines such as forgetting prayers class, playing / checking gadgets during learning activities, ignoring the other person, rarely interacting with others, forgetting to do school work, playing truant, being addicted, prioritizing opinions.
2. The linear regression equation obtained is $Y = 11.49 + 0.961x$, meaning that there is an influence of the use of permissive parenting on the degradation of adolescent characters in the New Market Environment Padang Masiang Barus Tapanuli Tenggah The correlation coefficients on the use of permissive parenting to the degradation of adolescent characters are ($r = 0.462$) means there is a relationship but the level of relationship is being. However, if the lower use of permissive parenting among adolescents, the teenage character will be good.
3. From the correlation coefficient values tested using the t test at a significant level of 0.05 with dk = n-2, then obtained. Thus, that is 3.08> 1.68. This shows that there is an influence of the use of permissive parenting with the degradation of adolescent characters in the New Market Environment Padang Masiang Barus Tapanuli Tenggah To see how much influence the use of permissive parenting on adolescent character degradation is evidenced by the results of determination test which is 21.34%, meaning degradation of character adolescents in adolescents in the New Market Environment Padang Masiang Barus Tapanuli Tenggah as Variable (Y) of 21.34% are influenced by the use of permissive parenting as a variable (X) and the rest are influenced by other variables outside of the study.

Recommendations
Based on the results of the research and discussion presented in the previous chapter, on this occasion several suggestions were presented which were expected to be useful for adolescents, other parents and researchers:

1. Parents should realize that family is the first institution in a child's life, where children learn and declare themselves to be social beings. The family provides the basis for character building. The experience of interaction within the family will determine the pattern of children's behavior in the community.

2. To other researchers, it is also recommended to do further research with different independent variables to find out other factors that cause degradation of adolescent characters, so that it can be used as a comparison material and become a guide to finding solutions to these problems.

Referrences

Ali, M & Asrori. (2014). *Psikologi Remaja Perkembangan Peserta Didik.* Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.

Arikunto, S. (2006). *Prosedur Penelitian, Suatu Pendekatan Praktik.* Jakarta: Rinneka Cipta.

Dariyo, Agoes. (2013). *Dasar-dasar Pedagogi Modern.* Jakarta: Indeks.

Fathi. (2011). *Mendidik Anak dengan Al-Qur'an Sejak Janin*. Jakarta : Coasis

Habibi, M. M. (2015). *Analisis Kebutuhan Anak Usia Dini (Buku Ajar S1 PAUD).* Yogyakarta : Deepublish.

Herlanti, Y. *Tanya Jawab Seputar Penelitian Pendidikan Sains*. Jakarta: Universitas Syarif Hidayatullah.

Kartono, Kartini. (2005). *Teori Kepribadian*. Bandung: Mandar Maju.

Narwanti, S. (2011). *Pendidikan Karakter*. Yogyakarta: Familia.

Noor, R, M. (2012). *Mengembangkan Karakter Anak Secara Efektif di Sekolah dan di Rumah.* Yogyakarta: Pustaka Insan Madani.

Notoatmodjo, S. (2002). *Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Prayitno & Manullang, B. (2010).*Pendidikan Karakter Dalam Membangun Bangsa.*Medan : Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Medan.

Sugiyono. (2009). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R & D.* Bandung: Alpabeta.

Sumara, D., Humaedi, S. dan Santoso, M. B., (2017). *Kenakalan Remaja dan Penanganannya.Jurnal Penelitian dan PPM*, 4(2), hal. 129–389.Tersedia dalam : http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/prosiding/article/view/14393. Diakses pada tanggal 8 september 2018.

Steiner-Adair, C. & Barker, T.H. (2013). *The big disconnect: protecting childhood and family relationships in the digital age.* Harper Business

Syarbini, A. (4).*Model Pendidikan Karakter dalam Keluarga (Revitalisasi Peran Keluarga dalam Membentuk Karakter Anak Menurut Perspektif Islam)*. Jakarta: Gramedia.