

Strengthening Internal Responsibilities of Good Parenting Skill in Process of Child Protection from Dangers of Drug Abuse: An Phenomenology Social Life in North Kalimantan

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Abstract

The family is a household that is related by blood or marriage or provides the implementation of basic instrumental functions and expressive functions of the family for its members who are in a network. For this reason, the research wants to know the Strengthening of the Functions and Responsibilities of Parents, Families and Society in the Process of Parenting and Protection of Children from the dangers of drugs in North Kalimantan Province (Good Parenting Skill). The theory used in this research is Grand Theory (Umbrella Theory); it is any attempted theory of the overall explanation of social life, history, or human experience. Broadly speaking, trying to explain a problem or case. Middle-range theory as a theory that lies between minors but requires hypotheses that develop in abundance. Applied Theory, namely the Theory of Child Protection. The research method used is normative social studies research or has similarities with doctrinal research (doctrinal research). The data collection technique used is library research or document study. The results of this study, namely they cannot effectively control children's behavior in terms of keeping children away from the dangers of drugs in the province of North Sumatra. So that parents are indifferent or not interested and pay less attention to the behavior of their children so that they are permissive.

Keywords

parents; family; parenting; child protection; dangers of drugs



I. Introduction

The family is the smallest community unit which is the core of the joints of society. The family is the place where children first get care, education, and protection. So all aspects of personality can be formed in the nurturing environment in the family. Therefore, child care is a series of obligations that must be carried out by parents. If child care cannot be fulfilled properly and correctly, it will often lead to problems and conflicts, both within the child itself and between the child and his parents, as well as the environment.

One of the most important aspects of the family above, is the role of parents. The role of parents in the life of a child is very important. The behavior or treatment of parents towards children is a very influential factor in the development of children. Children will see and accept the attitude of their parents and pay attention to a reaction in their behavior that is accustomed to by their parents. So that finally the family has an important role as the foundation for the pattern of personality formation in children. Narcotics (narcotics and drugs containing addictive/dangerous and prohibited substances) have recently become very popular among teenagers and the younger generation of Indonesia, because this abuse has spread to all environments, not only among naughty children and thugs but has enter the campus environment. Nowadays, we find a lot of drugs among teenagers and young people in the form of capsules, tablets and flour such as ecstasy, koplo pills and shabu-

shabu, even in very simple forms such as marijuana leaves which are sold in envelopes. Most drug abuse begins or occurs in adolescence, because adolescents who are undergoing rapid biological, psychological and social changes are individuals who are vulnerable to abusing drugs. Children or adolescents with certain characteristics have a greater risk of becoming drug abusers. Most drug abuse begins or occurs in adolescence, because adolescents who are undergoing rapid biological, psychological and social changes are individuals who are vulnerable to abusing drugs. Children or adolescents with certain characteristics have a greater risk of becoming drug abusers. Most drug abuse begins or occurs in adolescence, because adolescents who are undergoing rapid biological, psychological and social changes are individuals who are vulnerable to abusing drugs. Children or adolescents with certain characteristics have a greater risk of becoming drug abusers.

Then other factors in social life that can lead to uncontrolled drug abuse for children include: Environmental factors connected to the poor parent-child communication model. Relationships in the family are less harmonious/dysfunction in the family Parents are divorced, having an affair or remarrying, Parents are too busy or indifferent, Parents are authoritarian or totally forbid, Parents are all-permissive. The misuse of narcotics and illegal drugs among the younger generation today is increasing the prevalence of deviations in the behavior of the younger generation, which can endanger the survival of this nation in the future. Because youth as a generation that is expected to become the nation's successor, are increasingly vulnerable to being attacked by nerve-destroying addictive substances. So that the young man can not think clearly. As a result, the hopeful generation of a strong and intelligent nation will only be a memory. Drug dependence can be interpreted as a condition that encourages a person to consume illegal drugs repeatedly or continuously.

Articles 45 and 49 of Law Number 1 of 1974 explain that the provisions regarding the care and upbringing of children do not only apply to Indonesian citizens who are Muslim, but also apply to non-Muslim citizens. Ali Yafie stated that the issue of child care is a national problem in this country. Current and ongoing development programs, including areas related to family welfare issues (especially child care), need to be supported by fertilization and fostering awareness about the responsibilities of parents and society towards children. And parents' attention to their children is a barometer of the sense of responsibility that is in him for a child.

In addition, Dadang Hawari stated that the psychological growth and development of children (mental intellectual and mental emotional), namely IQ and EQ, is strongly influenced by the attitudes, ways and personalities of parents in nurturing, nurturing and educating their children. Because, in the period of growth and development of children, there is a process of imitation and identification of children with their parents. Therefore, it is proper for parents to know some aspects of basic knowledge that are important in relation to the growth and development of children. Children's growth and development requires two types of nutritious food and needs, namely birth food and mental food, in the form of: affection, attention, education, and mental (non-physical) guidance that parents can provide in everyday life.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Theoretical framework

a. Grand Theory

Grand Theory (Umbrella Theory); It is any attempted theory of the overall explanation of social life, history, or human experience. Broadly speaking, trying to explain a problem or case. According to C. Wright Mills in "The Sociological Imagination" (1959) regarding the highest abstract form of a theory composed of concepts that are prioritized over being able to understand the social world. The main function of grand theory is as the main source which will be further developed by middle-range theory. For example; Indonesia as a State of Social Studies, social studies should be the Commander in Chief, so that all actions are always based on the applicable provisions of social studies, as contained in the 1945 Constitution, The fourth amendment which was ratified on August 10, 2002, Chapter I Article 1 paragraph (3) states explicitly that "the State of Indonesia is a State of Social Studies" (Rechstaat, not machstaat). Furthermore, the Utilitarian School of Jeremy-Bentham is used, where the flow puts forward the principle of benefit (happiness) for as many people as possible and specific protection can only be accepted if it gives hope for the prevention of a greater crime.

In the Grand Theory (Umbrella Theory) and the Protection of Social Studies, the term social studies is defined in Indonesian. According to the KBBI, regulations or customs are officially considered binding, which are confirmed by the authorities or the government, laws, regulations, and so on to regulate people's life relationships, standards or rules regarding certain natural events, decisions or considerations determined by judges in court. or verdict.

b. Middle Range Theory

Middle-range theory proposed by the American sociologist Robert Merton in 'Social theory and social Structure' (1957) to connect the divide between the limited hypotheses of empiricist studies and the abstract grand theories created by Talcott Parson. He described middle-range theory as a theory that lied between the minors but required hypotheses that developed in such a state of abundance of research over the days that systematic efforts were needed to develop a composite theory that would explain all uniform studies of social behavior, organizational and social change. Many concepts developed from mid-range theories have become part of the basic vocabulary of sociology: retreatism, ritualism, manifest and latent functions, opportunity structures, paradigms, reference groups, role-sets, self-fulfilling prophecy and unintended consequences. Middle-range theory thinkers directly or indirectly influence sociologists' views of their work. This theory is used as a hypothesis that deserves to be tested, not as a regulatory tool for the study of international relations. Objects that are explored are far beyond the area of attention of traditional groups, further attention is directed to international social studies, international organizations, and ongoing events.

Some mid-range theories are based on grand theories. This is confirmed by the statement of Smith (1994), that the main function of grand theories is as the main source which will then be developed by middle-range theories. It can be concluded that, Middle-range theory itself is a more focused and detailed discussion of a grand theory. Some of the researchers of this theory have proven that the main purpose of scientific analysis is not only to explain the problem, but to be able to predict or predict something. They state that reliable predictions can be made if the main variables influencing political behavior have been identified and the relationships between other variables have been established. In

other words they predict a group of events based on the variables that have been identified and assigned;

Mid-range theory agreed as a relatively broad field of a phenomenon, but does not discuss the whole phenomenon and pays great attention to discipline *Middle-Range Theory* (Supporting Theory) is a more focused and detailed discussion of a grand theory in which Pancasila is the Basic and Philosophy of Life for the Indonesian people which he describes in the second principle, namely just and civilized humanity aimed at social justice for all Indonesian people.

c. Applied Theory

Applied Theory is the theory applied in the making of this thesis is the Theory of Protection for Social Studies from Philipus M. Harjo in which the theory of Protection for Social Studies for the people is mentioned as a preventive and repressive government action. Preventive aims to prevent the occurrence of disputes that direct action, the government is careful in making decisions based on discretion, and Repressive protection aims to resolve disputes, including handling in the judiciary.

The objective of social studies that are close to realistic is the certainty of social studies and the benefits of social studies. The positivism emphasizes more on the certainty of social studies, while the Functionalists prioritize the benefits of social studies and if it can be argued that "*Summon ius, Summa Injuria, summa lex, summa crux*" which means that harsh social studies can hurt, except for justice which can help them, even though justice is not the only goal of social studies, but the goal of substantive social studies is justice.

The principle of protection in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 37 of 2004 concerning Bankruptcy and Suspension of Debt Payment Obligations Article 1 paragraph 1 Bankruptcy is a general confiscation of all assets of the Bankrupt Debtor whose management and settlement is carried out by the Curator under the supervision of the Supervisory Judge as regulated in this Law.

2.2 Conceptual framework

Analysis is the activity of summarizing a large amount of raw data and then grouping or separating the relevant components and parts to then link the collected data to answer the problem. Analysis is an attempt to describe patterns consistently in the data so that the results of the analysis can be studied and interpreted as meaningful data.

While juridical is something that is recognized by social studies, based on social studies and things that form regularity and have an effect on violations, juridical is a rule that is considered a social study or in the eyes of social studies justified its enforcement, whether in the form of regulations. , habits, ethics and even morals that form the basis of his judgment.

In this study, what is meant by the author as juridical analysis is an activity to find and solve the components of a problem to be studied more deeply and then connect them. With social studies, the rules of social studies and the norms of social studies that apply as a solution to the problem. The activity of juridical analysis is to collect social studies and other relevant bases to then draw conclusions as solutions or answers to problems.

III. Research Methods

Research on social studies is a scientific activity, which is based on certain methods, systematics and thoughts, which aims to study one or several symptoms of certain social studies, by analyzing them, and conducting an in-depth examination of the facts of the social studies. seek a solution to the problems that arise in the symptom in question. To obtain the truth that can be trusted its validity, a research must use an appropriate method with the objectives to be achieved beforehand. The methodology essentially provides guidelines, on the ways in which a person learns, analyzes and understands the environments he faces.

The approach method used in this study is an empirical juridical approach. The empirical facts will be carried out methodically, systematically arranged, and described logically and analytically. The focus of research is always directed at discovering new things or developing existing knowledge. The approach in this study will use the statute approach, which is a problem approach that is carried out by identifying and discussing the applicable laws and regulations, in connection with the material discussed. The collection and processing of social studies materials is carried out by means of inventory, classification, and systematization. Social studies materials that have been collected, Based on the foregoing, the authors in this study used the following writing methods:

3.1 Types of Research

In this study, the author uses normative social studies research, namely social studies research conducted by examining library materials or secondary data, consisting of primary social studies materials, secondary social studies materials, and tertiary social studies materials. The materials for social studies are arranged systematically, studied and then drawn a conclusion in relation to the problem under study. According to Soerjono Soekanto and Sri Mamudji, normative or literary social studies research includes:

- a. Research on the principles of social studies.
- b. Research on systematic social studies.
- c. Research on the level of vertical and horizontal synchronization.
- d. Comparison of social studies.
- e. History of social studies.

In this research, the author focuses on research on systematic social studies.

3.2 Nature of Research

According to the field, this research includes descriptive research. Descriptive research according to Soerjono Soekanto is a research that is intended to provide data that is as accurate as possible about humans, circumstances, and other symptoms. The intent is primarily to reinforce hypotheses, in order to help strengthen old theories, or within the framework of constructing new theories.

3.3 Data Types and Sources

This research includes normative social studies research, so the type of data used is secondary data. The secondary data studied are as follows:

- a. Primary social study materials are binding social studies materials.
- b. Secondary social study materials, namely materials that provide an explanation of primary social studies materials; namely in the form of documents or minutes per the invitation.

- c. Tertiary social study materials that provide a more in-depth explanation of primary social studies and secondary social studies materials include:
1. Indonesian Encyclopedia;
 2. Social Studies Dictionary;
 3. English-Indonesian Dictionary;
 4. Various magazines and journals of social studies.

3.4 Research Sites

This research was conducted in North Kalimantan Province.

3.5 Data Collection Technique

The data collection technique used in this research is library research or document study, which is a data collection tool that is carried out through written data using content analysis. In this study, the authors study documents or library materials by visiting the library, reading, reviewing and studying books, literatures, laws and regulations, research journals, papers, the internet, and so on to collect and support research. In accordance with the use of secondary data in this study, data collection was carried out by collecting, reviewing and systematically processing library materials and related documents. Good secondary data concerning primary, secondary and tertiary social study materials are obtained from library materials, taking into account the principles of updating and relevance. Furthermore, in this research the literature, principles, conceptions, views,

- a. General in nature, consisting of books, texts, encyclopedias.
- b. Specifically, it consists of reports on research results, reports from the North Kalimantan provincial government, magazines and journals.

Considering that this research focuses on secondary data, data collection is carried out by conducting library research and document studies.

3.6 Data Analysis

Data analysis is the processing of data obtained from both library research and field research. Data analysis in this study was carried out qualitatively, namely by studying, interviewing and observing the participation of the pastor. Data analysis in the field in this research is inductive and deductive, namely "concept development based on existing data, following a flexible research design according to the context.

IV. Results and Discussion

Some forms of expression (parenting) of parents in North Kalimantan Province in nurturing or nurturing their children can be in the form of verbal or non-verbal attitudes or actions that substantially affect the child's self-potential in avoiding drug abuse, social development and other psychological aspects. All parents want their children to be in accordance with the wishes of their parents, for that a number of expressions or a number of forms of upbringing, upbringing and guidance are carried out by parents as much as possible so that their children will be in accordance with their expectations. Consciously or not, in practice, various expressions (parenting patterns) often occur deviations or even contradictions between expectations and reality so that they can have an impact on the development of the child's personality, both positive and negative.

As Hurlock pointed out, the attitudes of parents affect the way they treat their children, their treatment of their children in turn affects the children's attitudes towards them and their behavior; If the attitude of parents is favorable, the relationship between

parents and children is much better than if the attitude of parents is not positive. Personality will develop into character when a person learns his weaknesses and strengths. From this personality will form the character. Parenting that is done by each parent will naturally shape a person's personality, so that there is a psychological development in the individual to form a personality with character. Because character is not genetic like personality, but character needs to be nurtured, built and developed consciously through a process that is not instant so that the concept of character building or character education appears in an effort to perfect the parenting pattern that every parent does. Education is a very important human need because education has a duty to prepare Human Resources (HR) for the development of the nation and state (Pradana et al, 2020). According to Astuti et al (2019) Education is an obligation of every human being that must be pursued to hold responsibilities and try to produce progress in knowledge and experience for the lives of every individual. Education is one of the efforts to improve the ability of human intelligence, thus he is able to improve the quality of his life (Saleh and Mujahiddin, 2020). Based on the results of research on parenting conducted by Diana Baumrind that the results of this study propose to classify parenting or care provided by parents,

Thus Baumrind identifies and labels the following forms of parenting:

“Three of the most prominent caregiving styles are described in the next section, including the behavior of the parent and the behavior of the child experiencing this type of caregiving”

The three parenting styles are Authoritarian style (authoritarian style), Permissive style (allowing style), and Authoritative style (ruling style). Authoritarian parenting (authoritarian) is a type of parenting in which parents are too demanding and very less responsive and respond to the wishes of children. In the book Santrock argues that authoritarian parenting is a style that limits, punishes and requires children to follow other people's orders and does not give children the opportunity to speak. The characteristics of the parenting pattern are as follows:

- a. Parents try to shape, control and evaluate the attitudes and behavior of their children absolutely in accordance with the rules of the parents.
- b. Parents apply obedience/obedience to the best values demanding orders, working and keeping traditions.
- c. Parents like to give verbal pressure and pay less attention to the problem of receiving and giving between parents and children.
- d. Parents suppress the independence (independent) or independence (autonomy) individually to the child.

Second, permissive parenting, according to Santrock, is a style in which parents are not very involved in their children's lives. The characteristics are:

1. Parents allow or allow their children to regulate the behavior they want and make their own decisions at any time
2. Parents have few rules at home
3. Parents demand little behavioral maturity, such as showing good manners or to complete tasks
4. Parents avoid a control or restriction at any time and apply less punishment
5. Parents are tolerant, their attitude is accepting of the desires and encouragements that their children want

According to Baumrind, this parenting style will find warmth compared to authoritarian parenting. Parents with permissive parenting are also cold, not much involved in children's activities and indifferent. In its development, permissive parenting developed into two patterns, According to Sears, Macoby and Levin, the first permissive parenting is

parents assume and feel confident that their children have the right not to be interfered by parents. If parents do not demand too much from children, parents maintain warmth and are willing to respond to children (responsive). The second permissive parenting pattern is that parents do not have convictions about children's rights, but rather are based because they cannot effectively control the child's behavior. So that parents are indifferent or not interested and pay less attention to the behavior of their children so that they are permissive.

Third, authoritative parenting, namely parenting that encourages children to be independent but still sets limits and controls over their actions. There is deliberation, showing warmth or affection. So authoritative parenting is one of the best parenting styles, which is a combination of demand (demandness) and allow or allow (responsiveness) and has a good influence on child development. The characteristics of this authoritative parenting are:

- 1) Parents apply standard rules clearly and expect mature behavior from children
- 2) Parents emphasize the rules by using sanctions when necessary
- 3) Parents encourage children to be free and encourage individually
- 4) Parents listen to the child's opinion, review his opinion and then provide views or suggestions. There is a mutual give and take in the conversation between the two and communicate openly
- 5) The rights of both parents and children are recognized.

Parents with authoritative parenting, according to Comstock, believe that children will agree and want to accept demands that are appropriate or appropriate and firm, make demands and give or burden the child's abilities.

V. Conclusion

1. From the previous explanations, we can conclude that although the function in the pattern. Parenting consists of several components, but in everyday life parents sometimes use the function of varied parenting that is multidimensional. This is caused by the situation and condition of parents when educating their children. For example, authoritative parents may show their emotions, threaten, punish, etc., permissive parents can also show a restrictive attitude, not giving permission or allowing their children to make choices as they please, as well as authoritarian parents can sometimes be gentle, warm, friendly, allowed to make their own choices. However, with the function of this multidimensional parenting pattern, there is a tendency towards the dominant dimension,
2. From the explanation of the function of parenting in society, it can be concluded that there is a negative effect on children's social and cognitive abilities in social life. So the effect is that children are not able to get along with peers, are always aloof, feel anxious and restless and worried when hanging out with peers and are more worried that they will have a low conscience.
3. In its development, the responsibility of permissive parenting developed into two patterns, the first permissive parenting is that parents and society assume and feel confident that their children have the right not to be interfered by parents or society. If parents and society do not demand too much from children, parents and society maintain warmth and are willing to respond to children (responsive). The second responsibility of permissive parenting is that parents and society do not have convictions about children's rights, but rather are based because they cannot effectively

control children's behavior. So that parents are indifferent or not interested and pay less attention to the behavior of their children so that they are permissive.

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