



DEVELOPMENT OF ADOLESCENT PSYCHOSOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN FACTORY WORKER FAMILIES IN SEMARANG

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: February 8th 2023 Accepted: March 7th 2023 Published: March 10th 2023</p>	<p>Adolescence is a transitional stage that causes many problems that occur in his life. Developments that occur in him require sufficient attention to avoid juvenile delinquency.</p> <p>This study aims to describe the psychosocial development of adolescents and the efforts of parents in adolescent psychosocial development.</p> <p>This research was conducted with a qualitative approach using the case study method. There were 11 research participants who had the same criteria as the research, namely 4 (four) factory workers, 4 (four) teenagers, 1 (one) village official, and 2 (two) youth groups or peers.</p> <p>The result is that the psychosocial development of adolescents is already at the stage of seeking self-identity by developing self-understanding and identity, developing relationships with parents, developing with peers, and developing morals. Efforts made by parents, especially factory workers, are doing modelling by being a good example and role model, become mentoring so that an emotional relationship is formed between the two that has an impact on openness, honesty and trust, meeting children's needs or organizing, as well as teaching by applying parenting styles that are appropriate to the values in the order of life.</p> <p>The conclusion of this study is that adolescents are already in the stage of searching for their identity with the problems that occur in this development. Parents also play an important role in the psychosocial development of adolescents by making efforts to make children become moral teenagers. Contributions to this research provide understanding and alternative solutions in enhancing adolescent psychosocial development and provide understanding in overcoming problems in the process of psychosocial development.</p>

Keywords: behavioral development, adolescent psychosocial, factory worker families

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is one of the defining phases where children feel changes in their minds and bodies. The existence of a psychic transition will cause mistakes in adolescents, adolescents will feel emotional turmoil and trauma resulting in deviations from the social order and rules imposed by society. In the growth of psychological and biological maturity, they often feel the crunch, confusion, and anxiety. Therefore curiosity will arise and want to try new things in emotional instability that is easily aroused (Yuristia, 2018). Identity tracking is an interest in adolescents. Adolescents begin to enter a problem-prone phase, the adolescent phase where there is a lot of tempest and turmoil within them, there will be a big shift in terms of body, cognitive, and sentimental towards other people which causes problems in their bodies and causes problems in their surroundings (Mochtar, 2019). Approximately 50 million people or around 20% of the total population in Indonesia are teenagers ranging from 10 to 19 years old. This population will have problems to address (Dwimawati et al., 2018).

According to (Erikson, 1989), the psychosocial development experienced by adolescents is the development of self-identity or the search for identity. Teenagers will adapt to their roles as children become adults. Teenagers will prove this transitional role by trying to be close to a group, interact, and take the values of the order of life in society. Confidence in identity and identity is found when there is satisfaction from external factors, namely parents or the

surrounding community. It is different if the problems it faces are not able to be resolved properly, it will trigger a chaotic role in the course of its development (Utami et al., 2019). The existence of education will help encourage the improvement of a person's quality such as improving cognitive, affective, and psychomotor skills. From this education, individuals can more easily adapt to their environment, and anticipate the many possibilities that can occur (Mutiah & RC, 2014).

The first education that a person will experience is informal education. Guidance and education through informal channels within this family will make children grow and develop according to what has been received and equipped. Parenting style will affect a person's development. In the transitional stages of adolescent development there are several changes that occur in him, such as cognitive, physical, or also psychosocial changes. The main role in forming children's characteristics is parents who are formed in family education (Ilyas, 2016). Parenting is a way of approaching and interacting with their children in managing informal education. According to Dagon (2002: 27) suggests that parenting is a communication relationship between parents and children by carrying out education, guidance, and discipline as well as protecting children in an effort to achieve maturity in accordance with the rules in the community environment (Loretha et al., 2017).

The problem that occurs, currently children need enough time from their parents, but there is a responsibility to work. Working parents certainly cannot spend all their time guiding their children. Even though the role of earning a living is the duty of a father, the growing need makes the wife have to take part in supporting the family. Job offers with decent income make the decision to take a job, even though working with *shift*, such as factory workers whose working hours cannot be estimated. This situation is common in industrial areas that require a large number of workers, for example Semarang Regency.

The same thing happened in Jatijajar Village, Bergas District, most of the adults, especially women who have children, work as factory workers. According to population recapitulation data based on work in Jatijajar Village, it is noted that there are 450 women who are factory workers. The children of factory workers' mothers are usually entrusted to relatives or just left at home to play with friends so that control from parents is minimal. Moreover, the role of the mother which is quite minimal due to job demands makes teenagers confused about which role to make role model on progress. Guiding and directing children is a problem that is not trivial for parents, especially those who work. Of course they cannot set aside much time for their family because of the demands of work to meet their daily needs. This condition is felt by factory employees in Jatijajar Village, Bergas District. Mothers who work as factory workers are not all aware of the main thing in managing their family besides the obligations of the company where they work. It makes her care and guidance less for her children.

Besides that, there are still many who are able to manage their households well. Realizing her obligation to be a mother, by managing her time well to be able to educate and guide her child. Often when they have free time or are on vacation, they will set aside time to just interact or help with their child's school work. A good relationship between the child and the mother can lead to good communication so that the mother can understand the problems her child is feeling. Moreover, children in their teens are still very unstable and need adult opinions to get out of their problems (Agustina, 2018).

The problems that occur make research important to do because there needs to be a good effort from parenting parents so that they can develop their psychosocial development well so that there are preventive and repressive efforts in overcoming juvenile delinquency that often occur lately so that the problems that will be disclosed are formulated, namely the development adolescent psychosocial and parents' efforts in adolescent psychosocial development.

METHOD

The design of this study uses a qualitative approach, due to the fact that the subject matter under study contains the meaning, methods, causes, and also the mission contained in the logical thinking of the factory workers' families. The thoughts of the family of factory workers (mothers) regarding the psychosocial development of adolescents is an internal fact that is strengthened by a qualitative approach. The type in this study was to use the case study method. The participants in this study were 4 (four) factory workers, 4 (four) teenagers, 1 (one) village official, and 2 (two) youth groups or peers in Jatijajar Village.

Data collection techniques using interviews and qualitative observation. The interview was conducted by visiting the informant at his house and then scheduling the interview according to the informant's spare time. This interview was conducted in a semi-structured manner using language that was not too standardized so that the interviewees could better understand and more easily answer the questions asked. Then the observation was carried out by mingling with the surrounding community. The observation model is participatory where the researcher is directly involved in the location and makes observations of the research object. Do not forget to also conduct an open review of research participants or resource persons in their daily lives both within the family and also in the surrounding community.

The technique used in this study is using triangulation techniques which have various kinds such as triangulation of sources, and techniques. Source triangulation was obtained from the process of collecting data on adolescents and families of factory workers in particular parents of teenage daughters. Then data collection will also be carried out on the surrounding community, youth organizations, and local village officials. Technical triangulation is the collection of data from several related sources but using different methods, such as interviews and observations.

Data analysis techniques in this study include data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing

conclusions as shown in Figure 1.

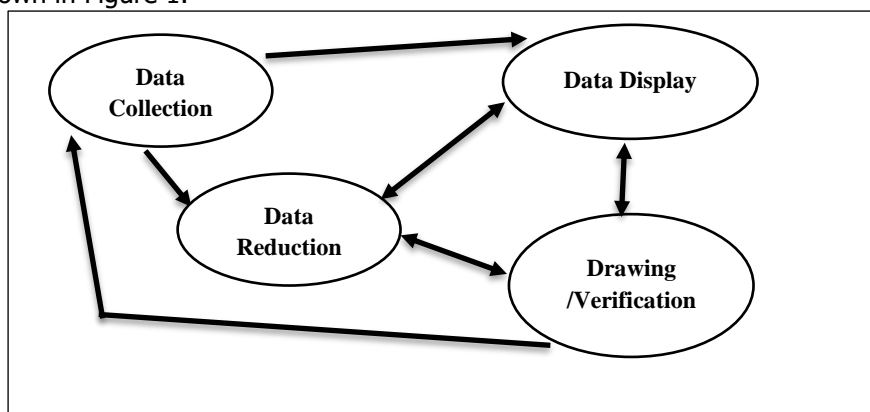


Figure 1. Miles and Huberman Model Data Analysis

Source: Miles & Huberman, (1992:20)

From the picture above it can be explained that the first stage in data analysis is data collection, researchers use techniques in data collection such as interviews and observations of informants regarding the background in research. The second stage of data reduction. Data reduction in this study includes the results of interviews, as well as selected observations for drawing conclusions. The third stage, the presentation of data which will be in the form of narrative text from the results of the research conducted. The fourth stage, drawing conclusions that will be carried out when the data on adolescent psychosocial development owned by researchers is in accordance with actual events.

DISCUSSION

Psychosocial Development

According to (Erikson, 1989), the psychosocial development experienced by adolescents is the development of self-identity or the search for identity. Teenagers will adapt to their roles as children become adults. Psychosocial development is defined as a way of growing individual skills to adapt to the social environment in depth. (Soetjningsih, 2014) in (Latifah et al., 2018). Social psychology is closely related to social conditions or processes of social interaction and is primarily in the form of social behavior. With that there are various kinds of developments regarding psychosocial behavior, namely, developments in self-understanding and identity, development of relationships with parents, development of relationships with peers, and also moral development (Nurhayati, 2016).

First, the development of self-understanding and identity

Teenagers are someone who is in the stage of searching for identity and identity. This is in accordance with the theory of development put forward by Erikson, where adolescents aged 12-18 years are someone who is in the stage of identity versus role confusion. Changes will occur in the body, hormones, also with age maturity. At this stage the child will show his identity more and listen to other people's opinions about him. (Suharto et al., 2018). Similar to what happens to adolescents, adolescent children have begun to have an understanding of themselves or self-concept and begin to search for identity or identity.

The physical condition of teenagers can also influence the development of self-concept, if someone experiences conditions that are not like others, then there will be feelings of lack of self-confidence, worthlessness, and things like that (Syahraeni, 2020). Teenagers have started to experience physical and hormonal changes such as acne, height gain, weight gain, or other physical problems. However, 2 teenage girls out of 4 teenagers experience a lack of self-confidence and are embarrassed to be seen by others because according to them the physical changes are a deficiency in themselves. On the other hand, 2 male teenagers feel no problem with physical changes from being thin to being fat or being short to being tall and so on.

Second, the Development of Relations with Parents

Communication between adolescents and mothers is a process of giving and responding to messages that occur directly and with a purpose between the two, where both parties speak and listen alternately, causing responses and feedback (Fajri & Khairani, 2016). Teenagers and mothers who are factory workers always communicate and interact intensely, where the interaction process is carried out with various activities such as doing homework together, going out together, taking time to eat together in between busy schedules, and telling each other about activities. or problems that are happening, so there is a response and feedback between both.

Open communication between parents and children is one aspect of a good parent-child relationship which plays an important role in maintaining the healthy functioning of the family system and the development of children. In addition, communication is very important for maintaining and supporting family relationships so that they are close and provide an affective quality for the relationship between parents and children (Bireda & Pillay, 2018). Mothers and teenagers also instill a sense of mutual trust that starts with advice, then applies it properly, honestly and openly to each other. They continue to establish communication wherever and whenever so everyone knows what to do. If teenagers always comply with these things, the mother will definitely continue to believe, but if they break the trust, it

will fade and be replaced with worry. Because of the lack of trust, the communication between the child and the mother is distant. Mothers who lead to a tough attitude will make teenagers forget their identity and sometimes fight (Firmansyah, 2020). In line with the problems of mothers and adolescents where mothers always scold them at home so that teenagers choose to leave home by doing activities with their peers. The home atmosphere that is not so good because of the behavior of the mother makes the teenager have a relationship that is not close enough to his mother.

Third, Development of Relationships with Peers

Peers have a key position in the development of a teenager's character, where the presence of peers creates a new place for socializing with conditions according to their own character. (Farida & Friani, 2018). As is done by teenagers at the age of growing up, they have started to go through many new environments. Teenagers begin to join several organizations or a group of associations in the village or at their school which can refer to their interests and potential for development. Peers are not too influential in personality, but rather in the expression of a problem, outpouring, or certain conditions that cannot be conveyed to parents or other family members. As they get older, adolescents begin to keep a lot of their own privacy which is often told to their peers such as being attracted to the opposite sex, or even selecting schools and school extracurriculars that they always want to be compared to their peers.

Fourth, Moral Development

Adolescent morals are first formed from the upbringing of their parents. Adolescence is an age when humans have many problems and processes in finding identity so that teenagers want more freedom without any rules that are bound. For this reason, efforts from the immediate environment are needed to overcome juvenile delinquency (Rahmi & Januar, 2019). Moral development does not develop by itself. Moral intelligence can be taught (Sugiyo Pranoto, 2020). Moral education is taught from a young age, where parents, especially mothers, teach good behaviors such as being polite to others, worshipping, and respecting others.

These good things are instilled in children so that after teenagers are involved in the community, the hope of teenage mothers is to become children who have good morals and are accepted in their environment. The benefits of mother's upbringing from childhood make children more disciplined, open, and develop well. Moral cultivation from a young age makes children more focused and well-equipped, in line with the opinion expressed (Nisa et al., 2020) the success of instilling morals from an early age will determine whether moral development will be good or not in the future.

As they get older, teenagers become acquainted with new environments and encounter many influences. Especially when the atmosphere at home is also not conducive, teenagers become rebellious children, always answer when advised, and lack closeness with their mothers. Teenagers always feel wrong and are not given the space to express their opinions. There are also teenagers who are released by their parents because they have strong trust between the two but are underestimated and make them lie. As stated (Lado et al., 2019), teenagers who are already at the correct stage of moral development but still tend to fight the rules because some teenagers are still at the conventional stage where their behavior is based on expectations from others. Teenagers must be selective in choosing friends who lead them to positive behavior. The process of socialization carried out by adolescents will directly affect their personality where if they make friends with peers who have problems, it is very likely that they will become the same as their peers (Cutrín et al., 2017).

Parents' Efforts in Adolescent Psychosocial Development

Adolescent development, especially psychosocial development, requires the role of adults or parents in order to remain in the order of good values. Adolescence in the adolescent phase requires parents to make several efforts in the adolescent development process to do good education and upbringing so that the adolescent can develop properly and have good morals. Covey in (Lestari, 2021) says there are 4 principles of the role of parents in the development of a teenage child.

First, Modeling

Parents in adolescent development must be good role models, because what will be seen or imitated by children in their daily lives starts from their family (Kamalah et al., 2022). Parents must set good examples to make their children learn better (Putrie, 2013). Factory worker mothers also try to be good role models for their children, by continuing to work hard for their family, following the rules and regulations that apply, and being disciplined. The good behavior that is done by the mother is not solely for self-interest for her hard work but so that her child can see the goodness in her mother and participate in implementing it in her life too. Because parenting behavior that is not based on affection and interaction will cause lack of development of personal abilities and regulation in children (Malaspina & Garcia Ampudia, 2022).

Sometimes children feel restrained because according to them, parents are too mindful of their affairs even though teenagers already feel they can take good care of themselves. For this reason, parents must understand and understand adolescent development so that they can determine attitudes in dealing with their children. As is the opinion (Nely & Rabung, 2022) that parents really need to understand the characteristics and behavior of adolescents and understand the development of adolescents who experience many problems in their lives. The educational process in the family carried out by parents and children will lead to some of the results obtained, namely the process of self-mastery such as time management and critical thinking and social roles.

Teenagers have not been able to use their time properly. They have not been able to implement time management in their daily lives from waking up to going to bed again. As a result, there are often obstacles in doing homework, or study time. Teenagers often stay up late to do homework that will be collected at school tomorrow or

some even do homework at school before learning starts because when it's time to study they are still busy with gadget each one. In line with the opinion of Mandaku and Aloysius (2017) revealed that someone who is heavy on prioritizing activities and is unable to work on work according to the tempo that is required often resigns and is late for the completion of his work (Kristy, 2019).

There are still many teenagers who do not understand the importance of critical thinking skills, so when there is a problem they still cannot deal with it well, such as when they experience problems at school or even with their parents so they prefer to run away from a problem or keep it to themselves. But with the existence of several activities carried out such as joining organizations can develop critical thinking so that they can contribute in channeling constructive opinions. It can also develop its identity from being still gray to being more visible. Because the benefits of critical thinking itself are also explained by (Novianti, 2020), namely when developing a way of thinking critically can support one's own abilities, so that one can overcome the problems that must be overcome.

Teenagers play a lot of social roles for their environment, because there is indeed encouragement from the village who always carry out social activities, also because of the good will of their own youth. The youth who were formed into youth organizations helped a lot with social activities in their village as an effort to advance the village. In line with the view (Julianto, 2019) explains that activities carried out by youth actually have many uses such as actively participating in organizations and communities that can provide informal and non-formal knowledge. Social relations are a very important informal learning strategy. Adolescents will turn to their peers and family for help with various problems (Pereira et al., 2019).

Second, Mentoring

Do mentoring to adolescents will form an emotional relationship between one another or with other people. The closeness of adolescents with mothers will last until adolescence. In this case the closeness that is carried out by the mother is a start in forming self-confidence in children (Fajri & Khairani, 2016). This also happened to factory worker mothers who approached their children by inviting them to tell each other stories, so that openness emerged between the two parties. From this openness, they do not hesitate to express their feelings to each other, and make the trust that is built stronger.

This closeness also makes it easier for mothers to convey advice and suggestions to adolescents in dealing with their development. As suggested to continue to be confident, there is no need to be inferior to people who are above, because motivation from mothers is very important to strengthen the mentality of teenagers. That's why teenagers can deal with all problems well and minimize any delinquency that occurs. In line with the opinion (Kusdemawati, 2021) explains that good closeness is closeness that creates feelings of calm and peace, closeness that can increase self-confidence, has good self-adjustment, is disciplined, and is able to develop oneself in its development.

Third, Organizing

Family members must work together and support each other in fulfilling their respective needs and duties so that there will be a sense of mutual understanding. The majority of mothers in Jatijajar Village work as factory workers who have time to work using shifts. Many of the mothers who work as factory workers have been doing this job for decades. The work of being a factory worker is indeed done by the mother to continue to be able to meet the daily needs needed so that the mother continues to work to make a living. Even though this work is required to have strong energy and mentality, it is still done in fulfilling the needs of his family. With erratic working hours due to shifts, the intensity of meeting children also becomes erratic, sometimes only at night, or in the morning before children go to school. There needs to be a great understanding between mothers and adolescents so that they support each other for their respective interests.

Academic needs such as learning in schools also require moral motivation and assistance. The presence of mothers in educating their children with supportive education will better understand changes in their child's development and make good parenting patterns (Utami et al., 2019). The education level of factory worker mothers is from junior high school to the D3 level. The level of education definitely influences the mother's pattern and way of educating, where the knowledge she has has an influence on the development of adolescents. But the fact is that mothers with low levels of education are also able to educate their children well, even though in academic terms it tends to be difficult because the knowledge that mothers have is limited, but for education other than academics such as morals and behavior better than mothers who have a high level of education i.e. up to D3 level. For this reason, it goes back to a mother's intention or intention in educating her child, the level of education is secondary in this condition to form a child into a good person.

Fourth, Teaching

The form of care that is carried out by parents properly and correctly will make children feel useful and increase their self-confidence. Even though parents are busy at work, they must continue to guide their children in their development, and advise them if their children make mistakes (Vega et al., 2019). Mothers also need to apply good parenting to children. The majority of factory workers in Jatijajar Village still prioritize paying attention to their children during their very busy jobs. Most of the mothers adopt a pattern of caring for children that does not match what they felt when they were teenagers because they feel sorry and don't have the heart. Many mothers provide democratic parenting styles to their children, although there are still a number of orders and provisions that apply where democratic parenting styles are parenting styles that always prioritize agreement between mother and child. Parents who do not always demand will from children but also do not release children without supervision Gunarsa D. Singgih (2010: 280) in (Nababan, 2020). This is done by the mother because she wants her child to remain happy without being constrained

but still on the right path according to the expectations of her parents. A factory worker mother always supports what her child is doing if the activity is positive and always communicates with her mother. As is the opinion (Santrock, 2007), namely parents with a democratic upbringing pattern will also support each achievement of adolescent identity (Silitonga, 2019).

But there is one mother who pays less attention to her child, many of her teenage problems are revealed to her father. Because the mother's attitude is too strict at home, it makes teenagers uncomfortable to just tell stories or express their feelings to his mother. Make the child answer more if advised by his mother, be outside the house more often with his peers, and be closed including by telling the potential that is in him. In line with the opinion (Subqi, 2019) explains the parenting pattern that should be applied by parents adapted to the child's condition so as to maximize his ability. Parenting behavior that is not based on love and interaction will cause a lack of development of personal abilities and arrangements in children (Malaspina & Garcia Ampudia, 2022).

CONCLUSION

The psychosocial development of adolescents has reached the stage of seeking self-identity such as developing potential, having idols, and accepting themselves. Relations with mothers by giving news to each other, and telling each other daily activities. Adolescents are also able to sort out peers who have good or bad influences in the process of their development, so that they can determine behavior in the process of moral development which of course remains under parental supervision. Parents' efforts are to set a good example and model good behavior, take an approach to create honesty, openness, and also trust each other, meet the needs of adolescents, and also provide the best parenting style and make their children become moral teenagers.

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