ABSTRACT

Backgrounds: Children or teenagers, as is known, are greatly influenced by their social environment, so that crimes or deviations that occur are not only influenced by the educational style of parents, but also by social environmental conditions and irregular norm behavior in community life. This is caused by various factors such as societal conditions, relationships, political economy, culture, lifestyle, family conditions, and changes in norms, which indirectly contribute to high crime rates.

Objective: Analyzing parenting patterns applied by parents to teenagers, the influence of family structure on parenting patterns and deviations, analyzing forms of social deviations in teenagers and the impact of parenting patterns on social deviations in teenagers on society.

Methods: This research method uses a qualitative approach with a case study method, adopting the technique of deliberately selecting informants to select teenagers under the age of 21 who often commit social deviations, their parents, community leaders, religious leaders, and residents of Malaku Village, North Seram District, Central Maluku Regency, with a data collection process through observation, interviews and data analysis using the Mode/Miles and Huberman approach, involving a total of 20 informants consisting of teenagers, parents, community leaders, the community and local officials.

Results: The parenting patterns applied by parents to teenage children in Malaku Village can be divided into two, namely permissive parenting and democratic parenting. However, in cases of social deviance, the influence of the social environment, especially friendship, is often more dominant than the parenting style applied by parents. Social deviations committed by teenagers in Malaku Village can be divided into two, namely ordinary delinquency and criminal delinquency.

Conclusion: The impact of wrong parenting patterns and a bad social environment on social deviance among teenagers in Malaku Village includes the growth of teenagers who lack quality, are apathetic and have an aggressive nature. This is caused by minimal education and a lack of moral values instilled by parents and the surrounding environment.

Keywords: Parenting, Mischief, Teenager.
pel las condiciones socioambientales e las normas irregulares de comportamiento en la vida comunitaria. Isto é causado por varios factores, tais como condiciones sociales, relacionamientos, economía política, cultura, estilo de vida, condiciones familiares y mudanzas nas normas, que contribuem indirectamente para elevadas taxas de criminalidade.

Objetivo: Analizar os padrões parentais aplicados pelos pais aos adolescentes, a influencia da estrutura familiar nos padrões e desvios parentais, analizar as formas de desvios sociales nos adolescentes e o impacto dos padrões parentais nos desvios sociais dos adolescentes na sociedade.

Métodos: Este método de pesquisa utiliza abordagem qualitativa com método de estudio de caso, adotando a técnica de seleção deliberada de informantes para seleccionar adolescentes menores de 21 anos que frequentemente cometem desvios sociais, seus pais, líderes comunitários, líderes religiosos e moradores da Aldeia Malaku, Distrito de North Seram, Regência Central de Maluku, com um processo de coleta de dados por meio de observação, entrevistas e análise de dados usando a abordagem Mode/Miles e Huberman, envolvendo um total de 20 informantes, consistindo de adolescentes, pais, líderes comunitários, comunidade e autoridades locais.

Resultados: Os padrões parentais aplicados pelos pais aos filhos adolescentes na aldeia de Malaku podem ser divididos em dois, nomeadamente a parentalidade permissiva e a parentalidade democrática. No entanto, em casos de desvio social, a influência da ambiente social, especialmente da amizade, é muitas vezes mais dominante do que o estilo parental aplicado pelos pais. Os desvios sociais cometidos por adolescentes na aldeia de Malaku podem ser divididos em dois, nomeadamente delinquência ordinária e delinquência criminal.

Conclusão: O impacto dos padrões parentais errados e de um mau ambiente social no desvio social entre os adolescentes da Aldeia Malaku inclui o crescimento de adolescentes que carecem de qualid, são apáticos e têm uma natureza agressiva. Isto é causado pela educação mínima e pela falta de valores morais inculcados pelos pais e pelo ambiente circundante.


PATRONES DE CRIANZA Y DESVIAZONES SOCIALES DE ADOLESCENTES DESDE UNA PERSPECTIVA ESTRUCTURAL (ESTUDIO DE CASO EN LA COMUNIDAD DE LA ALDEA DE MALAKU, DISTRITO DE UTARA SERAM, DISTRITO CENTRAL DE MALUKU)

RESUMEN

Antecedentes: Los niños o adolescentes, como es sabido, están muy influenciados por su entorno social, por lo que los delitos o desviaciones que ocurren no sólo están influenciados por el estilo educativo de los padres, sino también por las condiciones sociales ambientales y el comportamiento normativo irregular en la vida comunitaria. Esto se debe a diversos factores, como las condiciones sociales, las relaciones, la economía política, la cultura, el estilo de vida, las condiciones familiares y los cambios en las normas, que contribuyen indirectamente a las altas tasas de criminalidad.

Objetivo: Analizar los patrones de crianza aplicados por los padres a los adolescentes, la influencia de la estructura familiar en los patrones y desviaciones de la crianza, analizar las formas de desviaciones sociales en los adolescentes y el impacto de los patrones de crianza en las desviaciones sociales de los adolescentes en la sociedad.

Métodos: Este método de investigación utiliza un enfoque cualitativo con un método de estudio de casos, adoptando la técnica de selección deliberada de informantes para seleccionar a adolescentes menores de 21 años que suelen cometer desviaciones sociales, a sus padres, líderes comunitarios, líderes religiosos y residentes de Malaku Village. Distrito de North Seram, Central Maluku Regency, con un proceso de recolección de datos a través de observación, entrevistas y análisis de datos utilizando el enfoque Mode/Miles y Huberman, involucrando a un total de 20 informantes integrados por adolescentes, padres, líderes comunitarios, la comunidad y funcionarios locales.

Resultados: Los patrones de crianza aplicados por los padres a sus hijos adolescentes en Malaku Village se pueden dividir en dos, a saber, crianza permissiva y crianza democrática. Sin embargo, en casos de desviación social, la influencia del entorno social, especialmente la amistad, suele ser más dominante que el estilo de crianza aplicado por los padres. Las desviaciones sociales cometidas por los adolescentes en la aldea de Malaku se pueden dividir en dos: delincuencia ordinaria y delincuencia criminal.

Conclusión: El impacto de los patrones de crianza incorrectos y un mal entorno social en la desviación social entre los adolescentes de Malaku Village incluye el crecimiento de adolescentes que carecen de calidad, son
INTRODUCTION

The social environment is life outside the nuclear family which is usually referred to as the social environment. The environment in the narrow sense is one's own family, such as parents, siblings, peers, neighbors and other relatives, while the environment in the broad sense is political life, government environment, small town life environment, village life environment and so on (1). It is known that children or teenagers are very close to their social environment, so it does not rule out the possibility that crimes or deviations that occur not only originate from the educational style given by parents to their children but also due to the conditions of the social environment and irregular behavior norms in society, this This is due to the condition of society, relationships in society, political economic conditions, culture, lifestyle, family conditions, changes in norms, so that the views of those people in society automatically change, so that they indirectly show symptoms of quite high levels of crime and of course this gives and shapes children's negative character which sometimes includes social deviations or what is called juvenile delinquency (2).

Juvenile delinquency or what is called Juvenile delinquency is the behavior or crime/delinquency of young people or teenagers which is caused by a form of social neglect, so that they develop a form of deviant behavior. Young people who are delinquent or evil are also called socially disabled children. They suffer from mental disabilities caused by social influences that exist in society (3). Delinquency has the connotation of attacks, violations, crimes and violence committed by young people under the age of 22 years, social and cultural influences play a big role in the formation or conditioning of criminal behavior of teenagers so that the behavior of these teenagers shows signs of -a sign of lack or absence of conformity to social norms, for example caused by the influence of deviative social structures, group pressure, social roles, social status or by wrong symbolic internalization, then these cultural and social factors greatly influence, even dominate structure of social institutions and the social role of each individual in society, so that the causes of juvenile crime do not only lie in the familial...
and neighborhood environment, but are caused by the cultural context in the social environment, so indirectly juvenile crime it is influenced by the bad and evil surrounding environment (4).

Nowadays, juvenile delinquency is not only a local problem in big cities, but is also growing in various cities throughout Indonesia, this can be seen from Agency dataStatistics Center (BPS). According to BPS data for 2016, in 2013 cases of juvenile delinquency reached 6325 cases, in 2014mencapai 7007 cases, and in 2015 it reached 7762 cases, and in 2016 it reached 8597. In other words the rate of juvenile delinquency increased by 10.7 percent in the 2013-2016 period (5). According to KPAI, in the 2016-2022 period, there were 2,883 cases of children who became perpetrators of delinquency and faced the law. In 2016 the number was 539 and then became 622 the following year (6). Cases of juvenile delinquency include brawls, skipping school, theft, murder, promiscuity and drugs which was originally only committed by children from weak economic groups for forms of delinquency or crime with an economic background, but is now carried out by children from various economic groups, both weak, middle and strong from various remote areas, both big cities and small towns. in certain areas, such as several rural areas (7).

Talking about rural areas in today's village society, many children have different behavior, because their parents experience life's unsteadiness. This is caused by the many changing rules of behavior patterns in a family, which indirectly triggers delinquency experienced and carried out by today's teenagers, especially in rural areas where the environment and social structure are not yet regular (8). Talking about juvenile delinquency and social deviations that occur in the lives of village communities, as has happened to teenagers in the area, Malaku village, North Seram District, Central Maluku Regency. Based on the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), North Seram District (2022) Malaku village has The population is 1426 residents or 6.91% (fourth place) from other villages, with the majority of the population being the Buton tribe, while the other residents who live in the area are residents who have migrated (immigrants) either by marriage or by marriage earn a living. This community whose livelihood is fishing and gardening can indeed be said to be advanced, this can be seen from the progress of facilities and infrastructure which are already quite adequate, as well as their changing social lifestyle. However, the progress experienced by the Malaku village community has influenced the pattern of their social life, especially the style of educating children and relationships among teenagers (9).

Malaku village has a social life where teenagers often commit mischief or social deviations from those aged 13-21 years and above in the form of personal and peer group
(group/gang) delinquency. The delinquency committed by the teenagers of Malaku village itself consists of non-criminal and criminal delinquency, namely non-criminal nature, including: liking smoking, wandering around at night, liking to bully and not respecting their elders, while acts of delinquency committed by teenagers in Malaku village of a criminal nature, according to the results of interviews with the head of the Wahai Police, North Seram, Central Maluku Regency (2023) that The number of juvenile delinquents in Malaku village include: 30 teenagers drinking alcohol, 27 teenage boys and girls being reckless, 6 teenagers committing acts of violence with their peers between the villages (personal), 6 thefts.20 teenagers (10). This is also in accordance with the absorption of community aspirations and complaints regarding social security in the jurisdiction of the Sector Police. The complaints and aspirations received from the Malaku village community include alcoholism and other juvenile delinquency. Malaku Village is one of the developed villages and the life of the people there is considered modern, however the deviation that occurs among teenagers is still an obstacle that is worried by some of the people who live in the area. The social deviance that occurs among the teenagers of Maluku village has become a habit and a concern for the people who live in the area, especially among the migrant communities who live in the area itself.

2 PARTICIPANTS & METHODS

This research adopts a qualitative approach using the case study method. The researcher used a purposive informant selection technique to select informants who were in accordance with the research objectives. Research informants include teenagers under the age of 21 who often commit social deviance, parents of teenagers who are involved in delinquency, community leaders, religious leaders, and several residents from Malaku Village, North Seram District, Central Maluku Regency. The data collection process involves observation and interview techniques to obtain comprehensive information. Data analysis was carried out using the mode/Miles and Huberman approach. The informants in this study were several teenagers who often committed deviance or mischief among the community aged from 14 to 18 years old, totaling 5 children, along with their parents, apart from that, there were community members, community leaders and officials on duty in the local village who were used as supporting informants in cases of delinquency that occurred in Malaku village, North Seram District, Central Maluku Regency. For more details, the informant data will be presented in table 2 below. Researchers took as many teenage informants as possible 6 teenagers who are still of productive age, namely 14-18 years with their parents of the same number, namely 6 people, also
supported by other informants, namely community leaders, the community and a number of local officials, which means the total number of informants in this study was 20 people consisting of children, parents, the community, community leaders and local officials in providing information regarding deviation or juvenile delinquency committed by teenagers in Malaku Village, North Seram District, Central Maluku Regency.

3 FINDINGS

3.1 DESCRIPTION PSI MALAKU VILLAGE, NORTH SERAM DISTRICT, CENTRAL MALUKU REGENCY

Malaku Village, located in North Seram District, Central Maluku Regency, has a population of around 1977 people and 529 heads of families spread across 10 RT. However, there is significant variation in the number of people in each RT, with a range between 69 and 255 people. The majority of the population of Malaku Village comes from the Buton tribe (Southeast Sulawesi), although there are also immigrants from other tribes such as Javanese, Nagri and Gunung, who live there because of marriage or to earn a living. The main livelihood of the Malaku people is as fishermen and farmers, with farmers dominating because their income is more stable. However, there are also a small number of people who work as civil servants, TNI/POLRI, entrepreneurs, drivers/ojek drivers, and others. Regarding education, the majority of individuals have a high school education, but there are also variations in education in each RT that can be explored further to understand the factors that influence the distribution of education and its implications for social and economic aspects.

Malaku Village, as a whole, does not have a distinctive or symbolic culture like other villages. This can be traced back to the early history of the village, where it was initially occupied by religiously unaffected mountain people and then settled by the majority Butonese tribe in the 1960s. Malaku Village is a meeting place for various tribes, such as Javanese, Nagri, and Gunung, who have ties through marriage and livelihood. The culture adopted by the Malaku people is huaulouw, a custom from the Nagri tribe which is used at weddings for people who are economically disadvantaged or face social problems. Even though it does not have a culture that is a unique symbol, Malaku Village still has activities and traditions that reflect community unity, such as mutual cooperation activities and celebrating Muslim holidays.
3.2 PARENTING PATTERNS IN THE MALAKU VILLAGE COMMUNITY

Parenting is an interaction between parents and children where parents provide encouragement for children by changing behavior, knowledge and values that are considered most appropriate for parents so that children can be independent, grow and develop healthily and optimally, have a sense of self-confident, eager, friendly and oriented to the social environment (11). The parenting style of parents and children will influence a child's development from childhood to adulthood. The main and first character for a child is the family environment. Within the family environment, a child will learn the basics of behavior that are important for later life. Parents' behavioral models, directly or indirectly, will be learned and imitated by children. Children imitate how parents behave, speak, express hopes, demands and criticism of each other, respond to and solve problems and express emotions (12).

From the results of research that has been carried out on 6(six) parents and 6(six) children who committed juvenile delinquency in Malaku Village, North Seram District, Central Maluku Regency, there were 5 of them parents who tend to a permissive parenting style while 1 parent uses a democratic parenting style.

Permissive parenting is a pattern of upbringing by parents who give freedom to their children, with loose supervision and no punishment given to children so that children are able to do whatever they want freely (13). Meanwhile, democratic parenting is a pattern of education given from parents to their children by balancing the relationship between the two, namely the attitude of parents who direct without forcing the child, but still guide the child not to take actions that exceed the limits that can harm both of them, while the child can do it. whatever they want, with full responsibility and independence and of course still under the supervision of their parents without coercion, so that the rights and obligations between the two are balanced. The following is a presentation of the results of interviews conducted with 5 parents who have children who behave deviantly or who commit juvenile delinquency in Malaku Village, North Seram District, Central Maluku Regency.

3.3 PERMISSIVE PARENTING STYLE

Permissive parenting is a pattern of raising parents towards children in order to shape the child's personality by providing very loose supervision and giving the child the opportunity to do things without sufficient supervision from him.
"I often give him advice but he is as usual, just ignoring my words and continuing to go, even though sometimes I scold him, but at most he just keeps quiet, he'll do it again tomorrow, as for his father, he doesn't pay much attention because he feels sorry for him and he has to go to the garden all the time so he doesn't have time give advice to the child, so I take care of it but he doesn't really listen to me so I just leave him with his other friends."

This is also similar to what was expressed by his son, Putra, that:

"I often get scolded when I go out with friends, but I don't really pay attention to it, maybe I just listen and then go out of the house and be with friends."

Family 2 also conveyed the same thing, he said that:

"This child is close to his mother, not to me, his father, more to his mother, and even though I have warned him not to go around and be friends with those thieves, he doesn't want to hear what I say because his mother always gives him freedom, he doesn't even want to I came home for 2 days and 2 nights, I didn't know where he was, until I got angry and wanted to hit him, instead my wife defended him, so the children weren't close to me."

This was also confirmed by a question from his son Agung, he said that:

"I'm closer to my mother, but not to my father because my father likes to get angry and forbids me from going out with my friends. Sometimes my father and mother even fight because my mother doesn't want me to be angry at my father all the time."

Based on the statement above, it can be seen how the attitude of children from family 1 is that they ignore their parents' advice until their parents choose to let or give freedom to their children, while family 2 has the same problem, the only difference is that the child's mother is more supportive of the child's freedom until indirectly, the child does not side with his father or ignores his father's advice and is more obedient to his mother who gives him freedom.

Permissive parenting is also evidenced by the lack of closeness between children and parents, as well as the complete trust of parents given to children to solve their own problems so that as parents they have indirectly given up responsibility for their children to bear. As stated by Family 3, he said that:

"If he has a problem, I as his mother just leave it all for him to solve it himself, because I once asked him about his problems with his friends, but he said I didn't need to worry
about it, he said he could handle it himself so I didn't force my child. I just trust him to solve his own problems.”

This was also confirmed by his son's statement, he said that:

"When I have a problem I solve it myself, I don't want my parents to interfere, if it's a big problem I'll handle it myself but if the problem is minor, I just leave it alone, I don't like it when they like to ask about my problems"

Based on statements from family 4 and family 6 regarding daily life with their children, it can be seen that these two families have their own busy activities outside the home so that they do not have time to carry out their obligations as parents, and that of course makes the children do not immediately have to teach themselves to take care of themselves independently. This is of course also strengthened by statements from several communities about their children's delinquent attitudes and how parents react when their children are reprimanded. This is also similar to what the community said, he also said that:

"The children here are very naughty, the freedom here is very irregular and bad, how can it not be bad that the parents are bad, let alone the children, right? We reprimand them the same because their parents don't scold them, instead we fight with them, so children "The children here are used to their mischief."

From the statement above, it can be seen how freedom, loose supervision and disregard are given by parents to their children, so that these children have unlimited space to carry out all their activities which often have a negative impact on themselves and do not acceptable to some local people.

3.4 DEMOCRATIC PARENTING STYLE

Democratic parenting means that the rights and obligations between children and parents are balanced, so that parents and children complement each other, parents train children to be responsible and determine their own behavior towards maturity. Always give reasons for acting even though parents tend to be firm but warm and attentive, and act freely but still within normative limits. As explained by family 5, he said that:

"I always teach and supervise my child's activities, especially with his friends, because I don't want to give him freedom like the parents here do for their children, the children
here are too free and I don't want my child to be that free, I often advise him and giving him punishment if he deliberately breaks my rules and of course sometimes he gets angry because he feels too controlled, but I think that's normal because he just wants freedom but I don't give him that."

This statement was confirmed by his son, he said that:

"I prefer to be outside the house with my friends because my mother likes to get angry at home, but when it comes to my father or mother, I am closer to my mother, because if there is a problem, I confide in my mother because my mother often gives me advice or helps me if there is anything problem"

This statement is of course the same as the statement explaining the problems his children face outside the home, he said that:

"I once went to his school before he was transferred to another school, there he was often bullied and insulted, and the teachers there just kept quiet and said it was a normal thing, until finally I threatened the teachers if something happened to my child, "I will look for problems with this school, as a teacher, I don't protect and care for my students, instead it is considered normal, luckily my husband quickly intervened otherwise I would have beaten up the teachers there."

Even though she is strict with other people and also her own children, in the family environment, Mrs. Intan and her children often spend time sitting together and sometimes joking around. From the statement above, it can be seen what kind of parenting style is applied by Mrs. Intan for her children. Her children not only provide full supervision regarding their children's social styles but also provide discipline and full responsibility in protecting and helping their children if they have problems in the community. Apart from that, Intan's mother also tries to provide comfort and happiness within their family with their children. although sometimes children still do not fully accept the rules applied by their own parents and prefer to spend time with their friends.

3.5 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN MALAKU VILLAGE

Juvenile delinquency is an act or behavior that violates criminal law norms and violates decency, order and norms that apply in society, committed by children under 21 years of age, in this connection children who often commit delinquency. As stated by the Head of Malaku Village:
"Here, delinquency often occurs and it is done by children who are generally still in their teens, but for those in their 20s and above, many of them are already aware of it."
"Most of the people who like to be naughty are teenagers, yes, they are still young and they often do mischief, maybe because they are still children."

Juvenile delinquency that occurs in Malaku village is delinquency committed by teenagers who are still in their teens with various mischief that they do in the community, as stated by the officer on duty in the area, he said that:

"I have worked here for 5 years and indeed here the children often do mischief and are all still in their teens, they often do mischief which makes me dizzy, especially if there is a party here, there are definitely many who are naughty with their drinking bottles and noisy motorbikes they are"
"Here, children often get into mischief and their naughtiness includes getting drunk, stealing, racing wildly and sometimes fighting, like in yesterday's case."

This statement is the same as the statement made by a migrant community who is one of the people who sells liquor in the village, he said that:

"I've been selling drinks here for a long time and the people who buy them are mostly teenagers here, even those who are still in junior high school have bought and drank here, so my house is often full of their motorbikes on Saturday nights and party nights."

With the statement above, is it true that one of the victims in the fight said that:

"At that time we had a fight at the party but I thought it was over, but it turned out that after the party, my friend and I were hacked with a machete by Iki, and luckily I was able to avoid it because I didn't drink much that night, so I was able to run even though it was my hand."

Based on the statement above, it can be seen that the forms of delinquency that occur in Malaku society are forms of delinquency committed by teenagers who are still in their teens (productive) with various forms of delinquency which not only provide inconvenience to some of the surrounding community but also have a negative impact on themselves.

3.6 FACTORS CAUSING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN MALAKU VILLAGE

Delinquency committed by teenagers and occurring in the social environment of society cannot be separated from the factors that cause this delinquency to arise, where the factors that cause teenage acquaintances to occur originate both internally and externally. As stated by
Willis, juvenile delinquency is caused by four factors, namely, factors within the child himself, factors in the household itself, factors in society and factors originating from the school. Based on research on juvenile delinquency that occurred in Malaku Village, North Seram District, Central Maluku Regency, several factors in the delinquency committed by teenagers not only come from the style of implementing parenting patterns given by parents to their children, but there are also several external factors that support the rise of juvenile delinquency that occurs in Malaku village.

"Mother often helps father in the garden to make copra all day, so if we want to eat, we just make it ourselves, normally we eat noodles if we don't have anything at home, then after we finish eating I go out and play with my friends."

"In the morning I work as usual, but if I pay attention to their food, sometimes I don't have time because I also have to help their father in the garden all day and come home in the afternoon so I'm tired, I cook it at night, if someone wants to eat, then eat, if there isn't, that's fine because sometimes they already cook and eat before I go home."

Based on the statement above, it can be seen that the Ridho family and the Akbar family both have a factor in the family that does not give them enough attention and affection from their parents so that their children feel free to live their own lives. There are other factors in society such as the lack of religious teachings as well as values and norms in the social environment which change due to the impact of external influences such as social media or social interactions. This has of course been conveyed by several people and officials who live and work in the area.

"Here you can't take children to the mosque, what is called religious teaching is very difficult, they don't have morals, whether they are old or young, how big or small they are equal, how can the children want to learn, their parents are at odds with each other, especially regarding religion and politics? even rioting with neighbors just because they have different opinions."

From the statement above, it can be seen how the religious teaching values found in Malaku villages, especially for teenagers, are in crisis, and of course this cannot be separated from the influence of their parents who have a negative effect and there is no support for their children to learn independently, especially in religious values and morals (attitude). Apart from the crisis of religious values among teenagers in Malaku village, which has resulted in bad attitudes within the community itself, there are other factors that influence changing values and norms among teenagers in Malaku village, namely social media and social media. social interactions which then had a significant influence on the teenagers of Malaku village.
"Here, relationships have been destroyed, whether young or old, everything has been destroyed. If children are destroyed, it's normal to follow their parents who are also equally destroyed. If promiscuity and pregnancy outside of marriage have happened a lot, but because they don't feel ashamed, they cover it up by immediately marrying off. we even use the houlouw custom if we don't have the money, but we can't really talk about it outside the village because it's a disgrace so we just keep quiet, but when it comes to social relations it's really bad here."

Apart from the influence of social interactions among teenagers which can have a negative impact on teenagers in Malaku village, there is also the influence of social media which has changed the life patterns of teenagers in Malaku village.

"Here, the children apart from liking to make noise on their motorbikes, they often play with their friends at hangouts, so it's just different, if in the past we saw children coming home from school straight to their respective homes, right? This doesn't exist. "Even before they get home they have already gathered with their friends playing games, some even skip class just to play, that's why we like to patrol and if they are caught they like to run and hide."

From several statements from the informants above, it can be seen that the factors of delinquency that occur or are committed by teenagers in Malaku village, are delinquency which is not only caused by the influence of conditions in the family that are not going well, but also a form of change. social conditions found in the community environment which greatly influence and support changes, attitudes and behavior which then have an impact on teenagers in Malaku village.

3.7 FORMS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ((JUVENILE DELINQUENCY))IN MALAKU VILLAGE

Juvenile delinquency is an attitude or behavior carried out by teenagers which then has negative effects and impacts both on themselves and on the social environment of society. Juvenile delinquency itself is divided into two parts, namely ordinary or non-criminal delinquency and criminal delinquency (14). Non-criminal delinquency itself is delinquency that is not related to criminal acts, usually consisting of several delinquencies such as lying, going out of the house without saying goodbye to their parents, wandering around, fighting with friends, throwing rubbish carelessly, skipping school and so on. Meanwhile, criminal delinquency namely a form of delinquency that leads to criminal acts, such as stealing, pickpocketing, mugging, abortion, rape, murder, gambling, watching and distributing pornographic films and so on (15).
Based on the research above regarding juvenile delinquency that occurred in Malaku village, there were several delinquencies committed by teenagers as stated by several informants consisting of teenagers, parents, the community and local officials.

"There are a lot of mischief that children here usually do, such as drinking alcohol, getting drunk, likes racing on their motorbikes on the streets, winning parties, if you smoke, don't say it's a habit here, and stealing people's coconuts. ".
"Right now, Malaku village is the village where we are currently handling a criminal case regarding a fight between teenagers and taking the victim yesterday. Apart from that, they also like to do other mischief such as illegal racing, skipping classes during their school hours, which I said earlier because they like hanging out together and play games."
"Yesterday we had a fight at a party and maybe my friend was too drunk because I also saw that his eyes were very red when we were told to disperse by other friends but it turned out that after the party was over, my friend and I were almost killed by him, luckily I "protect myself, even though I was seriously injured, I was still able to survive to the hospital."

From the statements made by local officials and one of the children who experienced delinquency, it can be seen that the delinquency that occurred in Malaku village included delinquency that led to criminal acts.

"When it comes to manners, the children here don't have any, even if we talk a little, we can get into a fight with them, and if we wander around with girls or boys until midnight, that's normal, sometimes they don't come home, that's why many of them get pregnant out of wedlock, but people Their parents don't know themselves because they cover up their children's disgrace by just getting married without any warning or anything so that they can become discouraged, this doesn't exist."

Based on the statements above, it can be seen that the forms of juvenile delinquency that occur in Malaku village, North Seram District, Central Maluku Regency are forms of ordinary (non-criminal) delinquency and criminal delinquency, namely leading to criminal acts. These forms of delinquency are of course inseparable from factors influenced by parents (family) and factors outside the family environment which of course have the same role in providing quite a big influence on teenagers in Malaku village.

Forms of juvenile delinquency, both criminal and non-criminal, carried out by teenagers in Malaku Village, North Seram District, Maluku Regency, show that various behaviors that harm themselves and others occur in this community. Starting from lighter actions such as reckless behavior, wandering around at night, to more serious behavior such as drinking alcohol, getting pregnant out of wedlock, and stealing. This phenomenon shows a form of delinquency
which is divided into two parts, namely non-criminal delinquency and criminal delinquency. Criminal delinquency includes stealing and fighting which results in fatalities, while non-criminal delinquency includes drinking alcohol, illegal racing, partying, smoking, bullying, wandering around, not leaving the house, dating, truancy, bad attitude, leaving, leaving the house, insulting partying and so on.

3.8 IMPACT PARENTING PATTERNS AGAINST SOCIAL DEVIANCE IN ADOLESCENTS IN MALAKU VILLAGE

Deviant behavior is defined as an action carried out by a person or several members of society consciously or unconsciously which is contrary to mutually agreed norms and rules, which results in victims or non-victims (16). Social deviance is very widespread in life social communities, both urban and rural, with various motives for delinquency committed by both adults and teenagers. As happened in Malaku Village, North Seram District, Central Maluku Regency. Based on the results of research in Malaku village, there are several social deviations which are not only carried out by teenagers but also by the local community. This is based on information or data submitted by several informants regarding the prevalence of delinquency or social deviation that occurs in Malaku village.

"Kids here now really like to make fun because of politics, so if you want to ask anything, what do you choose? Those who choose this here are the ones who don't stay away, just follow their parents. Right now we are divided because of the election and this has happened. This usually happens every time there is an election, there are bound to be differences, but unfortunately here it has divided us, not only to the point of fighting between our neighbors or relatives but it has also become a business area here, so because of this, the children children like to join in".

"If I look at the past and present, it's better than before, before we became a village (hamlet), we were full of tolerance and respect for each other, but since we became a village, everything has changed, even the community here has become divided when it comes to politics and religion, so if we say we are united there is no longer any unity between us."

"There is a difference here, if it's not politics, it's religion, like yesterday they had a fight because of the replacement of the new imam with the old imam, so that because of that fight they didn't pray in the prayer room, and when it comes to politics, it's getting hotter now, so there are a lot of people who have strongholds themselves."

From the statement above, it can be seen how there is no unity between communities in dealing with differences caused by different views, differences that are factored into two problems, namely religion and politics, which then causes divisions among society and has
negative effects and impacts for the social environment of the community in Malaku village. Apart from the differences in views that occur in Malaku village, there is an explanation of what social life is like in this village.

"Here it's not just the children who like to drink, the parents also often drink and gamble and that every day, in their place it's usually in copra and in the klostor."
"Don't ask about drinking, let alone the young people here, even their young heads drink, if their heads are already damaged, let alone the others, so it's the same as wanting to blame the young people but the old ones still don't know themselves."

A similar thing was also conveyed by one of the local residents, namely the parent of a child who committed mischief, namely Mrs. Intan, she also said that:

"It's all the same here, even the children here are not afraid of the authorities here, because they also like to drink with them, but that's at a party, so if they don't respect it, that's normal, let alone gambling, whether it's regular gambling or online gambling everything is in here".

Apart from the habits that are often carried out by Malaku people, such as drinking alcohol and gambling, there are also those that are conveyed by the local community. As stated by Mr. Udin, he said that:

"Here the freedom of teenagers often happens and we cannot blame the children completely because the freedom they get is the freedom given by their own parents, for example, last year there was a case of sexual abuse that occurred by a junior high school student, but they closed the case What makes me angry is that there is no punishment for the perpetrator, he is free to live his life as usual, so it is not surprising that many young people here are pregnant out of wedlock and are free in their relationships, I think they no longer have Embarrassed."

Based on the statements of several informants above, it can be seen that the mischief committed by teenagers in Malaku village, are delinquents who cannot be separated from social deviations committed by the Malaku community itself. Social deviance or delinquency committed by Malaku village teenagers is certainly a form of delinquency caused by the influence of the social environment and interactions between peers which then influence or form attitudes, behavior or actions that lead to negative activities and have negative impacts bad for yourself or others. As has been explained, deviant behavior itself is a mental illness that can occur due to the influence of society and on the other hand, deviant behavior also has a lot
of influence on people's lives. Therefore, if in the socialization process a person accepts or is influenced by deviant subcultural values, deviant behavior will form (17).

4 DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH RESULTS

4.1 PARENTING PATTERNS IN THE MALAKU VILLAGE COMMUNITY

The dominant parenting style applied in Malaku Village, regardless of economic background or social status, tends towards a democratic parenting style. The concept of parenting includes the way parents educate, develop, supervise and treat children. Permissive parenting, which gives complete freedom to children without sufficient supervision, is widely applied in this village (18). This is reflected in the lack of parental control and attention towards children, which can have a negative impact on children's behavior, such as impulsivity, aggression and lack of achievement. Families in Malaku Village who apply a permissive parenting style tend not to provide adequate punishment or supervision to their children. They often provide unlimited freedom, so children feel they can act according to their own wishes without considering the consequences. This can result in children being unable to differentiate between good and bad behavior, as well as a lack of sense of responsibility. Permissive parenting also reflects a dysfunctional family structure, where roles and functions in the family are not well regulated.

On the other hand, democratic parenting emphasizes a balance between the child's authority and freedom. Parents who apply a democratic parenting style tend to provide a rational view and give responsibility to children in making decisions. However, democratic parenting is also not completely free from challenges. Parents who implement it still have to face pressure from a less supportive social environment, which can influence children's behavior and make it difficult for them to differentiate between what is right and wrong. From the results of research in Malaku Village, it appears that children who receive democratic parenting can also be affected by a bad social environment. Despite this, democratic parenting still provides a stronger foundation for children to learn to make better decisions and consider the impact of their behavior. Therefore, it is important for parents and local communities to work together to create an environment that supports the positive development of children, regardless of the parenting style they adopt.
4.2 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN MALAKU VILLAGE

Juvenile delinquency found in Malaku Village, North Seram District, Central Maluku Regency is delinquency committed by teenagers who are still of productive age with attitudes or behavior that are contrary to the norms that exist in the society in which they live or an act that anti-social which contains anti-normative elements. Based on the results of research among teenagers in Malaku Village, North Seram District, Central Maluku Regency, there were 6 (six) teenage children from 6 (six) teenage informants who were children who experienced or committed delinquency or juvenile delinquency aged 21 years and under in the form of delinquency whether ordinary or criminal. Juvenile delinquency itself is a type of social deviant behavior that contains criminal behavior, both ordinary and criminal, which can disrupt the peace and stability of society's social life and violate existing values and norms.

Deviant behavior itself is behavior that departs from social norms or rules that already exist in the order of social life. Delinquency committed by teenagers is considered to have committed a violation of existing norms in society (19). Based on research results, juvenile delinquency in Malaku village is a form of delinquency that is both ordinary and criminal in nature, this can be seen from the forms of delinquency that have occurred in the social environment of the Malaku village community. Juvenile delinquency that occurs in the social environment of the Malaku village community cannot be separated from the factors of delinquency that arise as a result of parenting patterns from parents and the influence of the social environment.

4.3 FACTORS CAUSING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN MALAKU VILLAGE

The delinquency that often occurs in Malaku Village, North Seram District, Central Maluku Regency, is not only ordinary but also includes criminal behavior that affects the social environment. Research shows that internal and external factors influence the behavior of teenagers who tend to commit delinquency. Internal factors such as lack of self-control and being easily influenced by the external environment make teenagers vulnerable to detrimental behavior. Meanwhile, external factors such as family dysfunction, where parents fail to carry out their roles and responsibilities, also contribute to juvenile delinquent behavior. The family has an important role in shaping adolescent behavior, but an imbalance in family function can cause structural dysfunction. Lack of supervision, control and attention from parents can make children vulnerable to delinquent behavior (20). Family dysfunction can also give rise to bad
attitudes in family members, which have a negative impact on children's development. Apart from internal and family factors, the social environment also plays a big role in juvenile delinquent behavior. According to Edwin H. Sutherland, deviant behavior is learned through social interaction and the influence of the surrounding environment. Intimate and gradual communication in a social environment can shape adolescent attitudes and behavior. These factors, both internal, family and environmental, contribute to the occurrence of juvenile delinquency in Malaku Village, North Seram District, Central Maluku Regency, which shows the complexity in understanding and handling this problem.

4.4 FORMS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY (JUVENILE DELINQUENCY) IN MALAKU VILLAGE

Juvenile delinquency is an attitude or behavior carried out by teenagers which then has negative effects and impacts both on themselves and on the social environment of society. (21). Based on the results of research on delinquency or deviance committed by teenagers in Malaku village, they commit criminal mischief, namely stealing and fighting which leads to victims while 4(four) out of 6 (six) teenagers who commit ordinary or non-criminal delinquency. As juvenile delinquency itself is divided into two parts, namely ordinary or non-criminal delinquency and criminal delinquency. Non-criminal delinquency itself is delinquency that is not related to criminal acts, usually consisting of several delinquencies such as lying, going out of the house without saying goodbye to their parents, wandering around, fighting with friends, throwing rubbish carelessly, skipping school and so on. Meanwhile, criminal delinquency namely a form of delinquency that leads to criminal acts, such as stealing, fighting which results in victims, pickpocketing, murder, gambling, watching and distributing pornographic films and so on.

The form of delinquency or deviance committed by teenagers in Malaku village cannot be separated from the factors that encourage someone to commit delinquency or deviance. In the case of delinquency that occurs among teenagers in Malaku village, it is delinquency that puts more pressure on relationships and communication that run well, intensively and periodically, so that it is manifested in a deviant attitude or behavior which of course has a negative impact that is not only felt by oneself, but also for the surrounding environment (22).

Delinquency or social deviance committed by teenagers in Malaku village is delinquency that has been implemented as a result of social relations and communication that occurs so that from these things deviant behavior or actions emerge which are implemented in
the social environment. As stated in the Different Association proposition, where delinquency or deviation is committed is the result of a communication process in a group relationship that is so close that it is possible from this relationship and communication that deviation occurs or what is referred to as The principal part of the learning of criminal behavior occurs with intimate personal groups, which means that a teenager can commit deviations as a result of the process of learning about deviant behavior and changing behavior patterns intensively and periodically.

The delinquency or deviance that occurs in Malaku village is not only about the pattern of relationships in the social environment that makes teenagers able to commit delinquency easily, but there are other factors that support the occurrence of delinquency or deviance which can even persist for a long time now. This is based on the results of research on the people who live in the Malaku village area, based on statements from several people who became informants in seeing juvenile delinquency which is rampant in the community's social environment. The factor in which delinquency or social deviation occurs in the Malaku village community and can persist until now, this is caused by one of the community structures which cannot carry out its functions and roles in carrying out social control and social change which has the impact of deviation in the Malaku village community environment, so that juvenile delinquency that occurs in Malaku village still exists and persists until now (23).

Based on the research results, there are dysfunctional roles and functions in carrying out obligations, one of the members of the community leaders commits deviations and it has become a habit, this is certainly an opportunity for Malaku village teenagers to commit mischief or deviation without having to be afraid or feel will be judged, this is of course based on assumptions that have become a fact in the environment that there is dysfunction in roles and responsibilities in society so that these deviations can easily occur and even persist to this day in Malaku village.

4.5 IMPACT

PARENTING PATTERNS AGAINST SOCIAL DEVIANCE IN ADOLESCENTS IN MALAKU VILLAGE

Parenting is an interaction between parents and children which includes influence on behavior, knowledge and values that are considered important for the child's development. According to Marsiyanti and Harahap, parenting styles include educational styles, coaching, supervision, and the relationship between parents and children. Baumrind groups parenting styles into three types: authoritarian, democratic, and permissive (24). In Malaku Village, the parenting style generally applied is permissive and democratic. Permissive parenting is
characterized by loose supervision and minimal guidance from parents, which can have an impact on children's negative behavior such as lack of self-control and unwillingness to take responsibility. A family structure that is not in accordance with its proper roles and functions can cause structural dysfunction, which leads to a lack of balance and instability in the family. Lack of rules and poor communication in the family can have negative impacts on children's development, such as lack of creativity and unhappiness. A permissive parenting style that gives children complete freedom without control can cause children's character to become less good, with impulsive and aggressive behavior and low self-confidence.

The results of the research show that permissive parenting is generally applied by parents in Malaku Village, which can be the main factor causing social deviation in teenagers. Unsupportive social environmental factors also play a role in forming a child's character. Adolescents learn deviant behavior through social interactions with other people, and a less positive environment can strengthen this negative behavior. A democratic parenting style, which is responsive to the child's needs but still provides control, can be a better alternative for forming a more positive child's character. However, implementing a democratic parenting style is also not free from challenges, especially in responding to pressure from a bad social environment. Children can feel burdened by the rules imposed by their parents, and want more freedom in socializing with peers. This shows that negative social environmental influences can still influence children's behavior, even though the parenting style applied by parents tends to be more responsive and open. Therefore, it is important for parents and society to work together to create an environment that supports positive child growth and development.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Wa Ode Ratna Sarni, Buhari Mengge, Ria Renita Abbas: Study concept and design. Wa Ode Ratna Sarni: Collect and process research data. All authors: creation of publication manuscript.
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