Parenting Of Parents Work In Instilling Religious Attitudes And Respectful Attitudes In Adolescents

Fauziyah Fatmawati [1*],

Rifqi Aulia Erlangga [2],

[1,2] Postgraduate Program, Salatiga State Islamic Institute, Salatiga, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	Parents, especially mothers are responsible for instilling the value of religious and social life in children, including adolescents through proper parenting. However, many parents choose to entrust the child completely to the school because it is busy with their work. This study aims to explain the parenting of working parents in instilling religious attitudes and respectful attitudes in adolescents, explain the factors that influence parenting, and explain the obstacles and solutions parents work in foster care. This study is a qualitative descriptive field study involving ten working parents. This research data is obtained through observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of this study found that the parenting used by sources is democratic parenting. Trust factors, comparison of parenting models, child gender, parental behavior, and character of children are factors that influence parenting in instilling religious attitudes and respectful attitudes in adolescents. In addition, there are obstacles in applying parenting, such as limited time together between parents and children because parents are busy working, child characters, mobile phones, child association, and social media. The solution in overcoming these obstacles is to be a good role model, make the best use of time to get to know the child's friendship environment, not only be a parent but can be a good friend and listener, and have to check the child's phone.

Introduction

Parents play a central role in a teenager's personal development. Proper parenting in educating teenagers about the value of religious and social life is important (Djamarah, 2004). Likewise, the interaction of parents and adolescents is also important. However, in the case of working parents, they are less likely to be able to provide maximum education due to time constraints. Nevertheless, they still have a responsibility in educating, including instilling religious attitudes (Amaliyah, 2020). Research conducted by (Isnaini Martuti, 2021), provides results that in cultivating the character of religious children parents carry out strategies of transparency, habituation, and create conducive conditions. In addition, socioeconomic, personality, and parental education have an impact on parenting styles. While

research by (Horwath & Lees, 2010), resulted in that religious beliefs and practices have the potential to influence many aspects of life including approaches in parenting.

Parental communication, both the way they talk to adolescents and the parenting style model has a huge effect on adolescent religiosity (King et al., 2002). Research conducted by (Dollahite & Thatcher, 2008), yielded that 86% of parents and teens showed an interest in adolescent-centered religious conversations and adolescent involvement in those conversations. The level of parental religiosity greatly affects adolescent religiosity. Because of intensive parental care through love, care, appreciation, and understanding, teens will become easier to understand their parents (Lee & Kang, 2018). Teenagers describe parents as wiser people, who decide what is in their best interests (Giuliani et al., 2017).

Adolescence describes a person's transition to adulthood. Adolescents also have social challenges that must be faced, so they have a task in adapting to their social environment. For example, in a family environment, adolescents are expected to maintain good relationships with family members, receive parental authority, obey and be responsible for the limits of family norms, and try to help family members (Utaminingsih & Maharani, 2018). Teenagers want freedom of expression, need a sense of security, gain compassion, and want to be more valued (Ali & Asrori, 2019). Many cases of juvenile delinquency often occur due to lack of parental attention or improper parenting. Cases of juvenile delinquency such as fighting, ditching, leaving the house without permission, taking parental belongings without permission, rape, casual sex, drug abuse, and theft (Unayah & Sabarisman, 2015).

However, based on the observations of researchers involving six working parents and the Head of Hamlet in Karangpawon Hamlet, Candirejo Village, Tuntang, Semarang, Central Java, researchers found that teenagers in this hamlet tend to have a religious attitude and good respect even though they have a limited time with their parents, because their parents work and average return home in the evening. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research in this location because amid the rise of juvenile delinquency cases, in this location there are teenagers who have a religious attitude and a good attitude of respect even though their parents are busy working. An example of the religious attitude of teenagers in this hamlet is to perform mandatory Salat at the local mosque or musala and go to read Al-Qur'an after Asar or Magrib. Another example that researchers get from interviews with the head of the local hamlet is when teenagers are instructed to represent their parents in certain activities such as community social activities, nurturing their siblings, helping

work in rice fields or in store, they always carry it out. Even the teenagers in this village spoke polite language to show respect to their parents.

Amid the bad news about juvenile delinquency, this study becomes important because it can provide inspiration and ideas to parents about proper and good parenting in adolescents, especially in instilling religious attitudes and respectful attitudes.

Literature Review

Parenting Of Parents Work

Parents are responsible for fostering, nurturing, raising, protecting, and educating (Mahmud & Yulianingsih, 2013) cognitively, affectively, and psychomotor (Novasari, 2016). Working parents are parents who have professions other than their responsibilities in managing their households. Parents' professions, strategies, and types of educational patterns for family life become things that can have an impact on the emergence of family problems, along with solutions to overcome these problems. Parenting is a way parents educate children, which plays an important role in shaping and controlling their child's behavior in community life. There are some kinds of parenting applied by parents, such as authoritarian parenting, democratic parenting, and permissive parenting (Lestari, 2016).

Authoritarian parenting is parenting by applying strict rules to their children and limiting their freedom of behavior. In this case, parents have a standard of controlling and evaluating all forms of their child's behavior. Parents who use this parenting have the view that the child is their responsibility, so the rules made are absolute for the good of their child. While the democratic parenting is a form of parenting where children are given the freedom of opinion to choose or decide things openly. However, parents still do guidance and direction, as well as flexible supervision (Lestari, 2016). While permissive parenting, this parenting is centered on the child, where whatever the child does is considered right. In this case, parents are considered lacking in controlling and guiding the child even though they are basically the ones who hold full authority over their own children (Helmawati, 2016).

Parental parenting is influenced by several factors, including parental character factors such as the degree of patience, knowledge, and behavior in carrying out their duties as parents. In addition, there is also a religious belief or experience factor where religious teachings and spiritual experiences obtained by parents will be the parent's handle in parenting. The comparison factor of parenting models also affects parental parenting, where parents will compare the parenting model they received

when they were young with the parenting that will be applied. Parenting is also influenced by adaptation factors where parents tend to observe the parenting style of others because they are less experienced in parenting. The age of parents is also a factor in parenting, where more open thinking is owned by young parents than those who have aged. Another factor that affects parenting is the training or course factor, where parents with experience of the course or experience of parenting activities, have more knowledge related to the right and good way of parenting. Parents will also better understand the needs of children that must be met and adjusted to the child's development. In parenting, economic circumstances also affect it, where parents whose economic are less circumstances likely to be strict and less appreciative of children in their care compared to parents whose economy is sufficient. Not only that, the child's gender factor also affects parental parenting, which in general parents' attitudes towards their daughters are stricter than their sons. Parental behavior is also a factor in parenting, where children tend to imitate any form of parental behavior that they intentionally or not see. The last factor that affects parental parenting is the character of different children, so parents are expected to adjust parenting according to the child's development and character. (Adnan, 2019).

Parental barriers in applying parenting are internal barriers or obstacles that come from within the family environment. Examples of internal barriers are busy working parents, lack of communication between parent and child, and lack of parental supervision and control over the child's activities. There are also other obstacles, namely external barriers or obstacles that come from outside, such as the influence of globalization, TV, online games, social media, and mobile phones (Nisak, 2012).

Religious Attitudes and Respect Attitudes

Religion is how a person implements religious teachings that are believed, appreciates the worship of followers of other religions, and tolerant of followers of other religions (Amin & Alimni, 2019). Religion can also be defined as how far a person understands the teachings believed. The essence of religious attitude in the form of deeds, words, thoughts, and sincerity in worship (Subyantoro, 2010). Some religious attitudes aspects in Islam consist of aspects of faith, containing the faith of the individual and his relationship with God, angels, and prophets; aspects of Islam, contains about the persistence of worship, especially mandatory worship such as Salat, Ramadan fasting, and zakat; Ihsan aspect, contains about the feelings and experiences of the individual towards the existence of God, obeying the commandments and staying away from the prohibitions that have been set; aspects

of Science, containing about the insight of the individual in understanding the teachings of religion that he studied; charitable aspects contain behavior in social activities of society, such as helping others, protecting the weak, and working (Jalaluddin, 2012).

Respect means being tolerant, open, accepting differences, being polite, and kind (Prasetya, 2020). Respect is a good thing that underlies manners by respecting, being kind, and polite to others (Zubaedi, 2015). The essence of respect is a form of appreciation, attention, and glorifying (Eliasa, 2011). Some forms of respect for parents include obeying all the orders of parents who are not against religion; sincere in serving and fulfilling all parents' needs; with all the heart, expression was always cheerful; be humble in words and actions; frequent interactions with parents such as asking about their health and desires; always pray for the safety of parents, pray for forgiveness for the mistakes of parents; and pray that parents will be happy in the world and after; stay in touch with their close friends by visiting them (Halimah, 2019).

Adolescent

Adolescents have another name, adolescence, which was originally from the Latin adolescere which means growth or development toward maturity (Desmita, 2006). Adolescence is defined as the period of individual development in reaching sexual maturity, and in this period adolescents also experience psychological development and tend to be independent (Sarlito Wirawan Sarwono, 2005). Adolescence is categorized into two parts, namely early adolescence and late adolescence. Early teens aged 12 or 13 years-17 or 18 years. While the late teens are aged 17 or 18 years-21 or 22 years. For women who are categorized as teenagers are women aged 12 years-21 years. While the age of teenage boys is 13 years-22 years. Adolescence has two phases, where the first phase of adolescence undergoes physical and sexual changes that will affect psychosocial symptoms, and in the second phase, there is a development of moral values, outlook on life, and social relations of society (Ali & Asrori, 2019).

Method

This research uses a qualitative approach that has natural properties as a direct, descriptive data source, and prioritizes the research process. For this type of research, this study includes qualitative descriptive research that aims to obtain all forms of information about the current circumstances, and see the relationship between one variable and another variable. This qualitative descriptive does not test or use a

hypothesis but uses a description of what information is obtained in the field in accordance with the variables researched (Moleong, 2010).

This research was conducted in Karangpawon Hamlet, Candirejo Village, Tuntang, Semarang, Central Java Province. The selection of this location is due to amid the rise of cases of juvenile delinquency, in this location, there are teenagers who have a religious attitude and a good attitude of respect even though their parents are busy working. This location also has a match with the variables to be researched. The study involved ten parents working as respondents. The results of the live interviews with respondents' are the primary data source of this study. While secondary data sources include books, journals, observation data, notes, and relevant documentation as a booster of primary data sources.

The data collection technique in this study through interviews to ten parents worked in Karangpawon Hamlet, Candirejo Village which has adolescent children aged 13-19 years. In addition, researchers also use observation techniques and documentation in data collection. The data will be tested for the validity of the data using data triangulation. The data obtained from the interview results will be matched with observation data and documentation. The study used a triangulation of sources and techniques, to ascertain the correctness of the data. The data is obtained from interviews, observations, and analysis of documents. This is done to ensure the correct data from the relevant data source (Sugiyono, 2011).

The data analysis techniques used in this study include reducing data by the process of limiting, selecting, and focusing on things that are considered important. Data reduction makes it easy for researchers to collect new data clearly and analyze it as needed; display data wherein the presentation of data in the form of narrative text both in the form of summaries, charts, and correlations between categories; And the last is the conclusion, which contains new discoveries from previously unclear informational data. So that with the research, the description of the data or information becomes clearer (Sugiyono, 2011).

Result and Discussion

Parenting Of Parents Work In Instilling Religious Attitudes And Respectful Attitudes In Adolescents

Working parents are parents who have professions other than their responsibilities in managing their households (Amaliyah, 2020). Parents have complete control in the parenting of the child, especially being the main educator for the child (Malik, 2005).

The parenting model generally has three models, namely authoritarian parenting, democratic parenting, and permissive parenting (Lestari, 2016). The actions of parents in applying parenting are through self-transparency, the togetherness of parents with children in realizing moral values, logical consequences about rules, control over children's behavior, and the cultivation of moral values based on religious values (Shochib, 2000). Models of parenting and parental actions in applying such parenting can be used in instilling religious attitudes and respectful attitudes in adolescents. The essence of religious attitude here is in the form of deeds, words, thoughts, and sincerity in worship (Subyantoro, 2010). While the attitude of respect here has the meaning of tolerance, openness, accepting differences, being polite, and kind (Prasetya, 2020).

Parenting Of Parents Work in Karangpawon Hamlet, Candirejo Village, Tuntang, Semarang, Central Java is democratic parenting. This is evidenced by parents who provide freedom of opinion for their children, so that in making decisions related to children always involve children and be open to each other. Despite work, parents continue to exercise supervision, control and create rules that are flexible to the child's activities. The actions taken by parents in instilling religious attitudes and respect attitudes in adolescents are to be good models for children in terms of Salat, read Al-Qur'an, and in daily behavior. Speaking subtly when giving advice to their children both in terms of worship and about respect for parents. In this way, their children tend to be able to manage their time well. It is time to Salat or read the Qur'an without parents telling, the child has done it. Likewise related to respect, his daily life becomes good and when advised once directly obedient and carry out what his parents ordered.

Parents working in Karangpawon Hamlet on average have certain rules against their children. The rule becomes part of one of the guidance and directions of parents. The rules given by parents working in this hamlet are rules in terms of the timeliness of worship and restrictions on the association of their teenage children. If break the rules, the child is not punished but given advice in a good way. As good parents, parents working in this hamlet also provide opportunities for children to opine, so that between parents and children open to each other.

Supervision and control over children's activities are also still carried out by parents working in this hamlet even though their time together with the child tends to be limited due to busy work. The way that parents work in this hamlet in supervising and controlling the activities of their adolescents is to check the contents of the child's cell phone periodically both photos and videos watched, take the time to talk to

children so that children are more open with parents, know their social environment, so that in addition to knowing the character of his friends also know how his child's behavior outside through his friends. Another way that is done is to ask relatives who are in one house or who live around the house.

Factors That Influence Parenting Parents Work In Instilling Religious Attitudes And Respectful Attitudes In Adolescents

Factors that affect parental parenting are factors of parental character, trust, comparison of parenting models, adaptation, parental age, course or training, economic circumstances, child gender, parental behavior, and child character (Adnan, 2019). However, based on the findings in the field, researchers found only seven factors, namely trust factors, comparison of parenting models, child gender, economic circumstances, parental behavior and character, and child character. This eliminates two other factors, namely adaptation, and age of parents.

Religious belief or teachings factors turned out to influence the parenting of working parents in instilling religious attitudes and respectful attitudes in their adolescents. Religious teachings and their religious experiences have been important and affect their parenting including instilling religious attitudes and respectful attitudes in their adolescents. In addition, the parenting comparison model is also a factor in parenting. Almost all of the respondents adapted their parents' parenting in the past and applied it to their children. However, there are also some parents who have their own way of parenting.

Regarding child gender factors, some choose to distinguish parenting between adolescent girls and boys. They argue that between women and men it is different. So that teenage girls are given more supervision, control, and attention than teenage boys. For working parents who do not mind the gender of the child in the application of parenting, they have the opinion that all children, Both girls and boys in terms of parenting including the way supervision, control, and education get the same portion, there is no distinction.

Related to economic conditions, from the results of interviews, researchers found information that both when economic conditions are up and down, parental parenting towards their adolescents in instilling religious attitudes and respectful attitudes is the same. Older people prefer to hide their economic conditions when their economy is down. This they do so that their children do not need to think about the economic condition of their parents, most importantly the child's basic needs are met, the child feels grateful and enough. In addition, in terms of course factors or

parenting activities, especially in instilling religious attitudes and respectful attitudes in their adolescent children, some parents working in this hamlet get the learning insert from the study activities of mothers (*PKK*), parenting activities in schools, nor from the routine study, it's called *An-Nisa'*.

Behavioral factors and the character of parents, as well as the character of children also affect the parenting of parents working in this hamlet. Parents pay attention to the character of their teenage children first before applying parenting. So, the parenting applied is adjusted to the character of the teenager. In terms of behavioral factors and character of parents, parents working in this hamlet revealed in applying parenting, they become role models first for the child, give advice and control properly against children, is also necessary for their parenting. Parents also take time out of their busy work to gather, talk, and exchange thoughts with their children. This is done to establish a good relationship between parents and children, and so that children can be more open in any case to their parents.

Obstacles Parenting of Parents Work In Instilling Religious Attitudes And Respectful Attitudes In Adolescents

Obstacles in parenting are divided into two, namely internal barriers and external barriers. Where internal barriers are obstacles that come from within the family environment, such as busy working parents, lack of communication between parents and children, and lack of parental supervision and control over the child's activities. While external barriers are obstacles that come from outside, such as the influence of globalization, TV, online games, social media, and mobile phones (Nisak, 2012). Barriers to parents working in Karangpawon Hamlet in implementing their parenting include the limited times together between parents and children because parents are busy working, child characters, cell phones, child association, and social media. Because of the busyness of work, parents working in this hamlet have limited time together with their teenage children. Not only that, the character of his teenage son with all forms of changing mood conditions is also a challenge for parents.

Other obstacles facing parents working are cell phones, teen associations, and social media. Due to the increasingly advanced flow of globalization and technology, the average teenager already has a mobile phone both as a means of communication and to search for all forms of information needed. However, what is worried is if they access bad information such as information that smells of porn. Likewise with social media that if not used wisely will plunge teenagers in a negative direction. Not only that, the wrong social environment teenage association that can lead to juvenile delinquency is also an obstacle to the parenting of parents working in this hamlet.

Overcoming the obstacles above, parents working in this hamlet have a solution in overcoming them. In the interview results, although their time together with their teenage children is limited, they make the most of that time to gather, talk, discuss, joke, and exchange thoughts with each other. This is done so that children can be more open to their parents and do not consider their parents as strangers. Another solution is to get to know the friendship environment well, Not only be a parent but can be like a friend to his child and as a good listener. If the child makes a mistake, he is advised and educated in a good way, prayed for, and given rules that do not burden the child.

Working parents in this hamlet also provide solutions to think more positively about their teenage children. The child's cell phone can be checked periodically accordingly with the child's permission. In addition, parents as much as possible do not blame their teenage children or others for the mistakes made by their children. Because it could be the impact of how to educate and parenting parents who are not right. So parents should be more introspective about parenting and how to educate them. Before acting must be carefully thought out so that the child's response is also good, and the last solution is to be a good role model for their adolescents.

Conclusion

The parenting used by the respondents is democratic parenting. This is evidenced by parents who provide freedom of opinion for their adolescents such as regarding the rules applied by parents, the child's future career, and the child's social environment. However, children are only involved in the opportunity to opine and discuss with parents related to matters related to the child. Children are not involved in decision-making regarding parents' personal problems, because parents tend to cover their problems in front of the child. The democratic parenting of parents is also done by being open with each other, maintaining supervision, control, and creating rules that are flexible to the child's activities.

Factors that influence the parenting of working parents in instilling religious attitudes and respectful attitudes in adolescents are belief factors where parents adhere to the teachings of religion and spiritual experiences that they learn in applying parenting, comparison of parenting models that parents receive when they are young, the gender of children both women and men who are the reference of parents in applying parenting, parental behavior that is directly or indirectly seen by adolescents, and the character of children who vary according to their development period.

Obstacles parenting of parents works in instilling religious attitudes and respectful attitudes in adolescents such as the limited time together between parents and children because parents are busy working, child character, cell phones, child association, and social media. While the solution to overcome these obstacles is to be a good role model, make the most of the time to gather, talk, discuss, joke, exchange ideas with each other, get to know the child's friendship environment well, not only be a parent but can be a good friend and listener for his child. Another solution is to think positively of the child and should check the child's cell phone.

Parents should be responsible for educating, guiding, and directing their child teenage to be someone who has a religious and moral attitude as busy as their work. In this case, parents can apply parenting that is in accordance with the character and development period of their child. Related to this, the limitations in this study did not discuss the supporting factors and factors inhibiting parenting parents' works in instilling religious attitudes and respectful attitudes in adolescents. The factors discussed in this study in the form of factors that are general in nature have not been grouped specifically into categories of supporting factors or inhibitory factors. So, researchers can further deepen by using different types of research.

Acknowledgment

References

Adnan, M. (2019). Mengenal Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dalam Pembentukan Akhlak Anak. *CENDEKIA: Jurnal Studi Keislaman*, 5(2), 199–218. https://doi.org/10.37348/cendekia.v5i2.72

Ali, M., & Asrori, M. (2019). *Psikologi Remaja: Perkembangan Peserta Didik*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara. http://r2kn.litbang.kemkes.go.id:8080/handle/123456789/75581

Amaliyah, A. (2020). Peran Orang Tua Karir dalam Mengembangkan Karakter Religiusitas Anak. *Jurnal Hawa : Studi Pengarus Utamaan Gender dan Anak*, 2(1), 54–63. https://doi.org/10.29300/hawapsga.v2i1.2832

Amin, A., & Alimni, A. (2019). *Implementasi Bahan Ajar PAI Berbasis Sinektik Dalam Percepatan Konsep Abstrak Dan Peningkatan Karakter Siswa SMP Kota Bengkulu*. 270–283. http://repository.iainbengkulu.ac.id/2940/

Desmita. (2006). *Psikologi perkembangan*. PT Remaja Rosdakarya.

Djamarah, S. B. (2004). *Pola komunikasi orang tua dan anak dalam keluarga (sebuah perspektif pendidikan Islam)*. Rineka Cipta.

Dollahite, D., & Thatcher, J. (2008). Talking About Religion How Highly Religious Youth and Parents Discuss Their Faith. *Journal of Adolescent Research*, 23. https://doi.org/10.1177/0743558408322141

Eliasa, E. I. (2011). Pentingnya Sikap Respek Bagi Pendidik Dalam Pembelajaran. *MAJALAH ILMIAH PEMBELAJARAN*, 7(1), Article 1. https://journal.uny.ac.id/index.php/mip/article/view/3209

Giuliani, C., Olivari, M. G., & Alfieri, S. (2017). Being a "Good" Son and a "Good" Daughter: Voices of Muslim Immigrant Adolescents. *Social Sciences*, 6(4), 142. https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci6040142

Halimah, I. (2019). *Pendidikan agama Islam dan budi pekerti untuk SMK kelas XI kurikulum 2013 edisi revisi 2018*. Erlangga.

Helmawati. (2016). *Pendidikan Keluarga: Teoritis dan Praktis*. PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.

Horwath, J., & Lees, J. (2010). Assessing the Influence of Religious Beliefs and Practices on Parenting Capacity: The Challenges for Social Work Practitioners. *The British Journal of Social Work*, 40(1), 82–99. https://doi.org/10.1093/bjsw/bcn116

Isnaini Martuti, I. (2021). *Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dalam Membentuk Karakter Religius Peserta Didik Kelas XI SMAN 09 Di Kecamatan Pino Raya Kabupaten Bengkulu Selatan*. [Masters, IAIN BENGKULU]. http://repository.iainbengkulu.ac.id/5785/

Jalaluddin. (2012). *Psikologi agama: Memahami perilaku dengan mengaplikasikan prinsip-prinsip psikologi*. Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada.

King, P., Furrow, J., & Roth, N. (2002). The influence of families and peers on adolescent religiousness. *Journal of Psychology and Christianity*, 21, 109–120.

Lee, J., & Kang, S. (2018). Perceived Helicopter Parenting and Korean Emerging Adults' Psychological Adjustment: The Mediational Role of Parent–Child Affection and Pressure from Parental Career Expectations. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 27(11), 3672–3686. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-018-1193-2

Lestari, S. (2016). *Psikologi Keluarga: Penanaman Nilai dan Penanaman Konflik Dalam Keluarga*. Prenada Media.

Mahmud, H. G., & Yulianingsih, Y. (2013). *Pendidikan Agama Islam Dalam Keluarga*. Jakarta: Akademia Permata.

Malik, I. (2005). *Psikologi umum (sebuah pengantar)*. Penerbit eLKAF.

Moleong, L. J. (2010). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif* (ed. rev, cet. ke 27). Remaja Rosdakarya.

Nisak, H. K. (2012). Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dalam Menanamkan Kedisiplinan Anak (Studi Kaus Pada Keluarga Buruh Pabrik Di Kelurahan Patemon Kecamatan Gunungpati Kota Semarang). *Journal of Nonformal Education and Community Empowerment*, *1*(1), Article 1. https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/jnfc/article/view/2788

Novasari, T. (2016). Pengaruh Pola Asuh Orang Tua Terhadap Perilaku Sosial (Studi Pada Siswa Kelas X SMKN 5 Surabaya). *Kajian Moral dan Kewarganegaraan*, *4*(3), Article 3. https://jurnalmahasiswa.unesa.ac.id/index.php/jurnal-pendidikan-kewarganegaraa/article/view/17221

Prasetya, A. E. (2020). Implementasi Sikap Hormat Pada Sekolah Berbasis Humanistik, SD Sanggar Alam. *NATURALISTIC : Jurnal Kajian Penelitian Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran*, *4*(2a), 489–499. https://doi.org/10.35568/naturalistic.v4i2a.635

Sarlito Wirawan Sarwono, 1944-. (2005). *Psikologi remaja* (Ed. rev. 9). RajaGrafindo Persada.

Shochib;, M. (2000). *Pola Asuh Orang Tua: Dalam Membantu Anak Mengembangkan Disiplin Diri* (Jakarta) . Rineka Cipta. http://library.fip.uny.ac.id/opac/index.php?p=show_detail&id=3569

Subyantoro. (2010). *Pelaksanaan pendidikan Agama (studi komperatif perilaku keagamaan peserta didik SMA Swasta di jawa)*. Balai Litbang Agama Semarang.

Sugiyono, P. (2011). *Metodologi penelitian kuantitatif kualitatif dan R&D*. Alpabeta, Bandung.

Unayah, N., & Sabarisman, M. (2015). Fenomena Kenakalan Remaja Dan Kriminalitas. *Sosio Informa*, *1*(2), Article 2. https://doi.org/10.33007/inf.v1i2.142

Utaminingsih, D., & Maharani, C. A. (2018). *Bimbingan dan Konseling Perkembangan Remaja*. Psikosain. http://repository.lppm.unila.ac.id/7819/

Zubaedi. (2015). *Desain Pendidikan Karakter*. Prenada Media.