

**STUDY ON ADOLESCENT'S RELATION WITH PARENT AND ITS
CORRELATION WITH IDENTITY IN THE DOMAIN OF WORK**

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ABSTRACT

In this study we wanted to know about how if a western origin effect model of parent adolescent relationship toward identity in the domain of work applied in a sample of University Padjadjaran's student aged 18-22. There were 2 effect models of parent-adolescent relationships that significantly fit with Bandung's data, but only one effect model of father-adolescent relationship that had significant influence toward identity in the domain of work.

INTRODUCTION

The amount of jobless people that was always rising since the monetary crisis of 1998 in Indonesia as a collectivistic society, motivate 2 investigations that is, (1) to find other dimensions beside exploration and commitment that support identity achievement in the domain of work in a collectivistic society, and (2) how is the effect of parent-adolescent relationship in the family toward identity achievement especially in the domain of work. Conceptual base of this research about parents-adolescent's relation was proposed by Grotevant-Cooper (1986, 1998) while conceptual base about identity was adapted from Marcia (1993). The first research revealed a result that, self evaluation dimension need to be added as new dimension to support identity achievement. This report want to present the second research that is, how parent-adolescent relation in the family influence identity achievement especially in the domain of work.

Parent-adolescence relationship refers to how Individuality and Connectedness was expressed during parent communicate with their adolescent in the family.

Individuality refers to processes that effect the distinctiveness of self. Specifically, Individuality is comprised of 2 dimension that is, Self assertion displaying one's own point of view and taking responsibility for communicating it clearly; and separateness, expression of the distinctiveness of oneself from others.

Connectedness involves processes that link the self to other. While identity in the domain of work refers to, how the individual perceive “who am I” and how he or she perceive his or her position in the domain of work. Status identity depend on exploration and commitment.

1. exploration refers to a period of struggling or active questioning in arriving at decision about goals, values and beliefs in late adolescence, exploration is both cognitive and behavioral.
2. Commitment involves making a relatively firm choice about identity element and engaging in significant activity directed toward implementation of that choice.
3. in addition to concept exploration and commitment, researcher find a new dimension that is **self evaluation** (Sutji 2003) as a dimension for achieving identity . Self Evaluation is “an action(evaluation) that must be done” when he or she facing a new situation or problem . This self evaluation dimension, was added as a result of our precious research, that model of identity of work that fit with Indonesian Student consist of 3 dimension (commitment, self evaluation and exploration) instead of only 2 dimension.

HYPOTHESIS

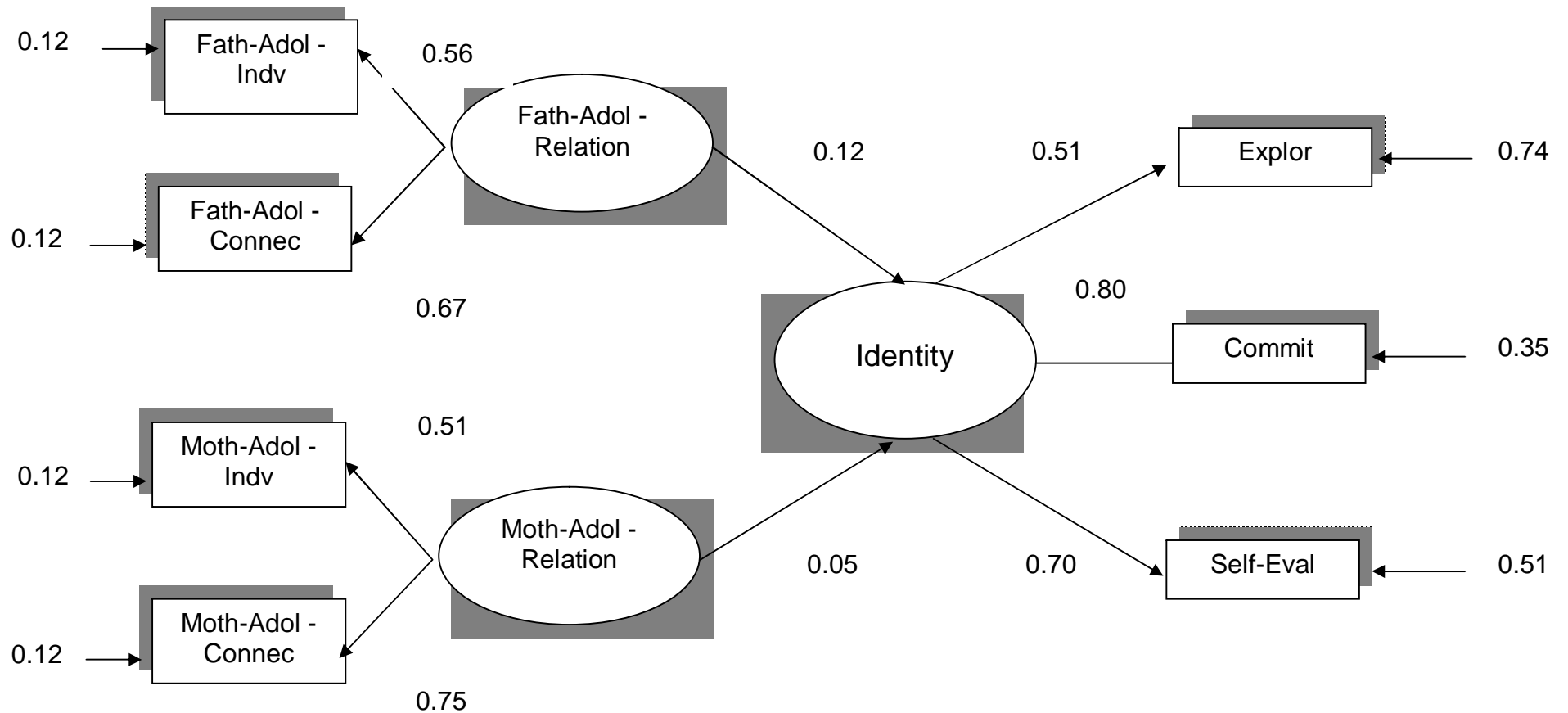
Effect model of parent-adolescent relation toward identity in the domain of work, fit for Bnadung’s sample.

METHOD

Data collected from 329 student of University Padjadjaran, aged 18-22, who lived with both of their parents in Bandung and Jatinagor area. Measured by Parent Adolescent Relations Questionair adapted from Grotevant and Coper (1985, 1986) that consist of individuality and connectedness, and Identity Achievement Questionair in the Domain of Work, adapted from Marcia, especially in addition of Self evaluation dimension beside exploration and

commitment. SEM (Structural Equation Model) was used for analysing the data by means of LISREL program.

RESULT

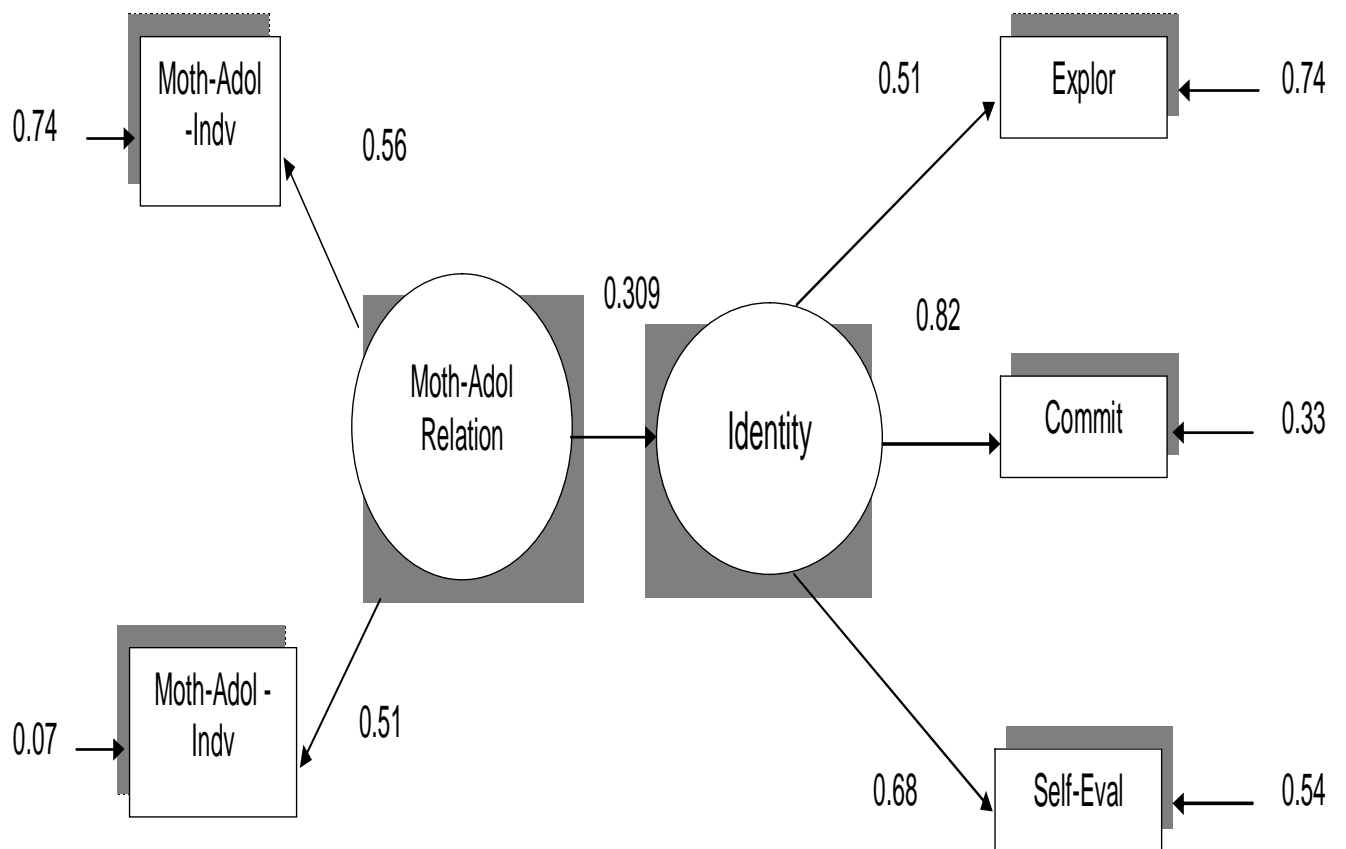


Chi-square = 14.18, df = 9, p-value = 0.11596; RMSEA = 0.042 GFI = 0.99

Goodness of Fit the model is significant but there are no influence from father-mother simultaneously adolescence relation toward identity in the domain of work

RESULT

Figure 2

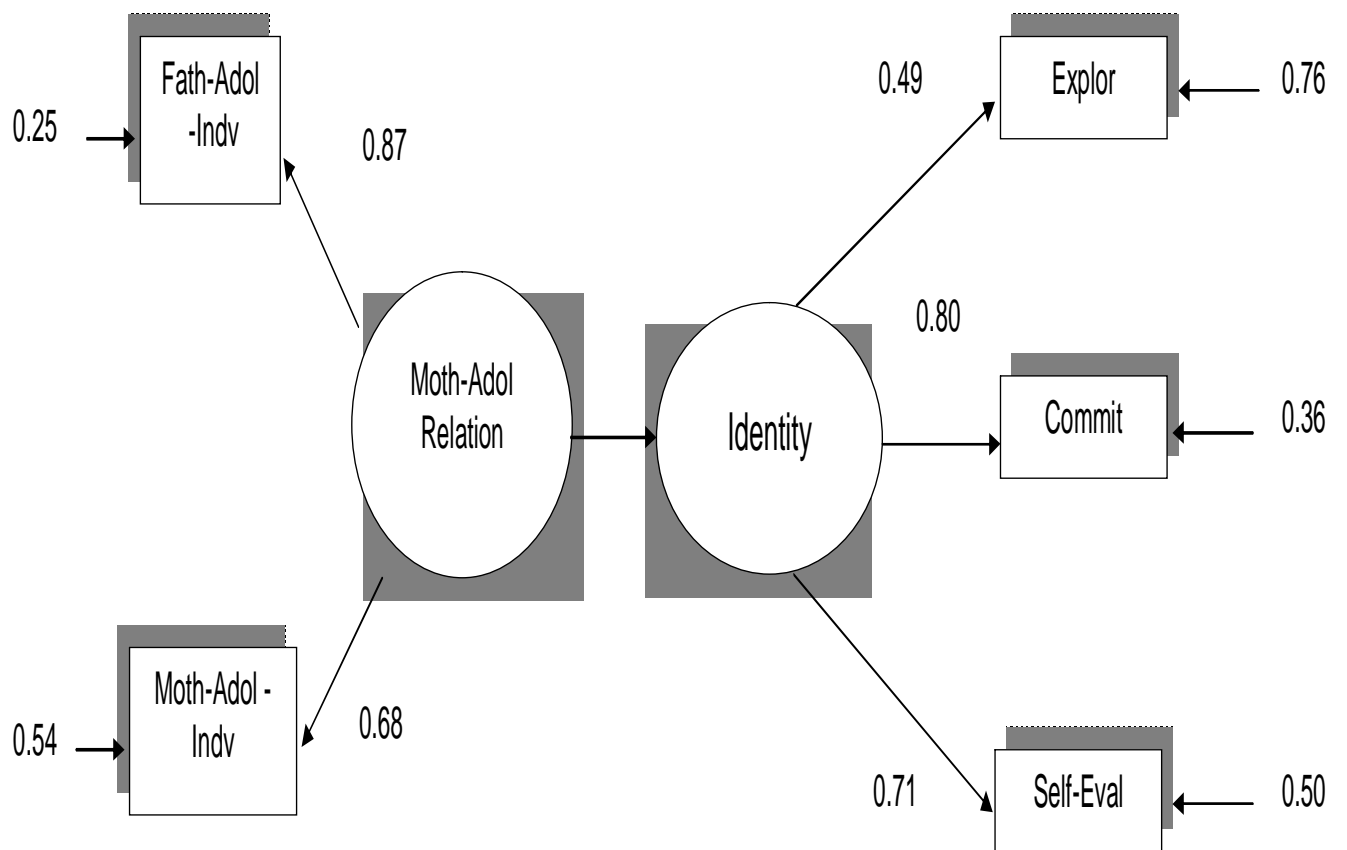


Chi-square = 3.98, df = 4, p-value = 0.40831; RMSEA = 0.000 GFI = 1

Goodness of Fit the model is significant but there are no influence from father-mother simultaneously adolescence relation toward identity in the domain of work

RESULT

Figure 3



Chi-square = 6.38, df = 2, p-value = 0.04107; RMSEA = 0.082 GFI = 0.99
Goodness of Fit the model is significant

DISCUSSION

1. Effect model of parent-adolescent relation toward identity in the domain of work that fit with sampel of Bandung was effect model father –adolescent relation toward identity. ($\beta = 0.32$)
2. These effect contributed from individuality dimension in the father-adolescent relation ($\lambda_{X1} = 0.87$). This was in accordance with USA's data (Grotevant-Cooper, 1986). It means that, giving adolescent opportunity to express or to express one's own point of view and taking responsibility for communicating it clearly, in father adolescent relation will influence the achievement of identity in the domain of work. But, different from data obtained in USA, Bandung's data showed that beside individuality dimension the influence on identity also contributed by connectedness dimension ($\lambda_{X2} = 0.68$).
3. Identity in the domain of work was marked by high Commitment ($\lambda_{Y2} = 0.80$). Self evaluation ($\lambda_{Y3} = 0.71$) and Exploration ($\lambda_{Y1} = 0.40$)
4. In Bandung's case, self evaluation became important dimension to identity in the domain of work.
5. the 2 uninfluenced model of parent-adolescent relation, both showed that connectedness always contribute toward the relationship $\{\lambda_{X2} \text{ moth} = 0.75, \lambda_{X2} \text{ fath} = 0.87\}$ ($\lambda_{X2} \text{ moth} = 0.97$).

CONCLUSION

- In order to achieve identity in the domain of work, father-adolescent relation must be considered as an important attitude.
- In Bandung's case, self evaluation was an important dimension to be considered as a factor for achieving identity.
- Different from Western data of identity achievement, which showed that high score in individuality dimension (X1) was a compulsory (Grotevant, 1986), the Bandung's case showed that achieving identity beside individuality dimension, adolescent always considering others perspectives and coordinating it into their own. It means that the concept of identity in Bandung's case was in accordance with the concept of self, concluded by Kagitcibasi (1996) that is – the autonomous relational self.

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