

ABSTRAK

Fenomena pola asuh beracun yang ditandai dengan kontrol berlebihan, kritik destruktif, dan pengabaian emosional diduga menjadi faktor penghambat kesejahteraan di lingkungan pedesaan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif dengan desain korelasional. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* terhadap 229 responden remaja berusia 12-18 tahun. Data dikumpulkan melalui skala *Toxic Parenting*, skala Perkembangan Psikososial, dan skala Kesehatan Mental yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *Toxic Parenting* memiliki pengaruh negatif terhadap Perkembangan Psikososial dan Kesehatan Mental secara simultan. Semakin tinggi tingkat *Toxic Parenting* yang diterima, maka semakin rendah kualitas Perkembangan Psikososial dan semakin buruk tingkat Kesehatan Mental remaja. Tujuan penelitian yaitu untuk mengetahui pengaruh *Toxic Parenting* terhadap Perkembangan Psikososial dan Kesehatan Mental remaja di Desa Cijeler. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan perlunya edukasi pola asuh (*parenting*) bagi masyarakat Desa Cijeler untuk memutus mata rantai pengasuhan negatif demi masa depan generasi muda yang lebih sehat secara psikologis. Kata Kunci : *Toxic Parenting*, Perkembangan Psikososial, Kesehatan Mental, Remaja, Desa Cijeler

ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of toxic parenting, characterized by excessive control, destructive criticism, and emotional neglect, is suspected to be a factor that hinders adolescents' well-being in rural communities. This study employed a quantitative research approach with a correlational design. The sample consisted of 229 adolescents aged 12–18 years, selected using a purposive sampling technique. Data were collected using the Toxic Parenting Scale, the Psychosocial Development Scale, and the Mental Health Scale, all of which had been tested for validity and reliability. The results indicated that toxic parenting has a significant negative effect on psychosocial development and mental health simultaneously. The higher the level of toxic parenting experienced by adolescents, the lower their psychosocial development and the poorer their mental health. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of toxic parenting on the psychosocial development and mental health of adolescents in Cijeler Village. The findings suggest the need for parenting education programs for the community of Cijeler Village to break the cycle of negative parenting practices and promote a psychologically healthier future generation. **Keywords:** Toxic Parenting, Psychosocial Development, Mental Health, Adolescents, Cijeler Village.