

Determinant Factors of Adolescent Conflict with Mother

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ABSTRACT

The period of adolescence is prone to the conflict with parents, especially with mothers. Conflict between adolescent and their mothers tends to increase, which will have an impact on adolescent problems of psychology such as increased aggressive behavior, depression and even suicide. This study aimed to identify the determinants of adolescent conflict with mothers. Analytical research is designed with cross sectional. The population consisted of students in Padang City with 384 students of samples by purposive sampling. The study used demographic, parenting style and conflict behavior questionnaire. The study was analyzed using the chi-square and logistic regression. The results show there is a significant correlation between gender, number of children, parental income, and parenting style with conflicts. The factor that most influences the rate of conflict with mothers is authoritarian parenting. It is recommended to provide education to parents about parenting that is appropriate for adolescent development.

Keywords: adolescent, authoritarian, conflict, factors, mother

1. INTRODUCTION

Adolescent mental health is one of the focuses of achieving world health, which is stated in the 2013-2020 Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan [1]. In Indonesia, adolescent health treatment through the Youth Health Service (PKPR) [2]. Based on the Lancet Commission's (2016) report, the current generation of teenagers is recorded as the largest generation in history, amounting to 1.8 billion people. In Indonesia, the number of adolescents according to the Indonesian health profile is 45 million people [3].

The growing number of adolescents will increase the problems that will need to be confronted with adolescents, including social problems [4]. According to Faradiba (2015), the conflict is one of the social things that must be confronted with adolescents [5]. Reports over the last 20 years, violence and interpersonal conflicts in adolescents are almost experienced in 43% of adolescent boys, and 10% of adolescent girls who are also accompanied by sexual violence [6]. In Indonesia, the number of conflicts accompanied by violence against adolescents in Indonesia is 9,243 cases handled by the Indonesian Child Protection Commission [7].

Conflict is a social event that contains conflict or disagreement [8]. Conflict between adolescents and parents can be understood as arguments, differences of opinion that are communicated ineffectively, arguments and verbal communication disorders that arise between adolescents and parents [9]. Conflicts can be shown by the verbal, physical or emotional exchange [10]. Conflict between adolescents and parents is often caused by the parents' limited understanding of the developmental patterns of adolescence and the normative nature of individual development. Development of adolescents significant changes biologically, psychologically, cognitively, emotionally, and psychosocially. Biological changes with brain and hormonal development will cause extreme emotional responses that trigger frequent conflicts [11]. Emotional changes in adolescents with the formation of negative emotions are the main cause of impaired interaction between adolescents and parents, triggering conflict [10]. A family environment with high expectations of academic achievements of children, strict rules of choosing friends and requires family moral values friends and requires family moral plus ineffective communication between parents and adolescents causing conflict [12]

The conflicts between adolescents and their parents which are too frequent, severe, and bad management conflict will cause problems of externalization and internalization of adolescents [13]. These impacts include running away from home, juvenile delinquency, skipping school, pregnancy and early marriage, drug use [14], decreased in academic [15], anxiety, aggressiveness [16], low of self-esteem, depression [17], impaired relations, also try ending their life [18].

Constitutional factors that can be reflected in characteristics such as age, gender [19], amount children [20], parents' marital status [8] and economic status [21]. The conflict is one things that has attracted attention of researchers. Christine et al (2016) stated that parenting that does not consider the development and independence of adolescents, unilateral decision making will trigger conflicts between adolescents and parents [22]. In addition, Park, Chiang, & Ju (2014) stated that parenting plays a very important role in the cultural relationship of parents related to parenting, and ultimately related to the parent-child conflict [23].

Parenting is a process of education, guidance and discipline, and protection of children in accordance with the social norms [14]. The type of parenting in the family is influenced by the experience of parents with children and the cultural values held by parents regarding the best way to educate children, whether authoritarian, democratic, or permissive [24]. Effective parenting implies that there are parents who are knowledgeable, and know the choices of teenagers, and help organize and guide their children appropriately [25]. Based on this, the researchers wanted to know the determinants of conflict between adolescents and mothers.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is analytical research with a cross-sectional study method. The independent variables were the characteristics of adolescents, parenting patterns, and dependent variable is conflicts between adolescents and mothers. The population is all students in Lubuk Begalung District. The samples are 384 adolescents with purposive sampling technique. All questionnaire measuring instruments used in this study had previously passed the Normality and Reliability Test. The measure instrument are Demographics Questionnaire, the Parental Care Style Questionnaire to measure parenting with a validity and reliability value of 0.829, and the Conflict Behavior Questionnaire (CBQ) to measure conflict with mothers with validity and reliability values 0.869. This research has been carried out after receiving the purpose of conducting research and

was tested by an ethical testing process of the Ethical Committee of the Medical Faculty of Andalas University. The research analysis using the Chi-square and logistic regression.

3. RESULTS

The results of this study discuss the characteristics of adolescence, parenting patterns, conflict. The bivariate analysis of the correlation between conflict with characteristics and parenting patterns and multivariate modelling analysis of determinants factors with conflict between adolescents and their parents.

Table 1. Respondents' Characteristics

Variable	Category	f	%
Age	Early Adolescence	174	45,4
	Middle Adolescence	210	54,6
Gender	Male	198	51,5
	Female	186	48,5
Number of Children In The Family	Many	146	38,1
	A few	238	61,9
Parent's Marital Status	Widower/Widow	30	7,7
	Married	354	92,3
Parent's Income Levels	Low	269	70,1
	High	115	29,9

From Table 1, 54.6% respondents are in middle age, 51.5% are male, 61.9% come from families with few children, and most of the respondents (92, 3%) whose parents' marital status is married and 70.1% with low parental income.

Table 2. Parenting pattern

Parenting Pattern	f	%
Authoritative	63	16,5%
Democratic	313	81,4%
Permissive	8	2,1%

Table 2 shows that most respondents were raised by democratic parenting with a total of 313 (81.4%) respondents. In addition, small proportions of respondents (16.5%) were raised by authoritarian parenting and 2.1% were raised with permissive parenting.

Table 3. The Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Conflicts Between Adolescents and Mothers

Conflicts Between Adolescents and Mothers	f	%
Conflicts	184	47,9
No Conflicts	200	52,1

Table 3 shows that 184 respondents (47.9%) often experience conflict with their mothers.

Table 4. The correlation Adolescent Characteristics and Conflict

Respondent's Characteris tics	Conflicts Between Adolescents and Mothers				p valu e	OR 95% CI		
	No Conflicts		Conflicts					
	f	%	f	%				
Age								
Early Adolescence	95	54, 6	79	45, 4	0,42 7	0,832 (0,55 6 – 1,244)		
Middle Adolescence	10 5	50	10 5	50				
Gender								
Male	89	44, 7	11 0	55, 3	0,00 4	1,854 (1,23 6 – 2,782)		
Female	11 1	60	74	40				
Number of Children								
Many	64	43, 5	83	56, 5	0,01 1	1,746 (1,15 3 – 2,646)		
A Few	13 6	57, 4	10 1	42, 6				
Parent's Marital Status								
Widower/Wid ow	13	50	13	50	0,98 6	1,094 (0,49 3 – 2,425)		
Married	18 7	52, 2	17 1	47, 8				
Parental Income Levels								
Low	12 9	48	14 0	52	0,01 8	1,751 (1,12 1 – 2,735)		
High	71	61, 7	44	38, 3				

In view of Table 4, it very well may be seen that there is a correlation between gender (0.004), the number of children (0.011), and parental income (0.018) on conflicts. However, there is no relationship between age, and parent's marital status with the conflict with mothers with the p-values of each variable is 0.427 and 0.986.

Table 5. The Correlation between Parenting Patterns and Conflicts

Parenti ng Patterns	Conflicts Between Adolescents and Parents (Mother)	p valu e	OR 95%CI

	No Conflicts		Conflicts			
	f	%	f	%		
Authorita tive	11	17,5	52	82,5	0,000	0,127 (0,026 – 0,611)
Democra tic	184	58,8	129	41,2		0,856 (0,201 – 3,645)
Permissi ve	5	62,5	3	37,5		1

Table 5 shows that there is a significant correlation between authoritarian, democratic, and permissive parenting with conflicts with mothers, and the p value is 0.000.

Table 6. The Multivariate Modeling of Adolescent Characteristics and Parenting Patterns with Conflict Between Adolescents and Mothers

Variables	B	P valu e	OR	95% CI
Gender				
Male	0,548	0,013	1,731	1,121 – 2,671
Female	1	1	1	1
Number of Children In The Family				
Many	0,500	0,027	1,648	1,059 – 2,565
A Few	1	1	1	1
Parental Income Levels				
Low	0,469	0,053	1,599	0,994 – 2,572
High	1	1	1	1
Parenting Patterns				
Authoritative	1,901	0,020	6,692	1,348 – 33,232
Democratic	0,038	0,960	1,039	0,236 – 4,564
Permissive	1	1	1	1
Constant	- 1,197	0,121	0,302	

Table 6 shows that the variables that are significantly related to the conflicts with mothers are gender, number of children in the family, parental income and parenting patterns. Authoritarian parenting has the largest OR value, so it tends to be closed that has the most influence on the adolescents conflict with their mother.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Conflicts Between Adolescents and Mothers

The results showed that adolescents experienced conflict with their mothers by 47.9%. The description of these results is the same as the results of the research conducted by Nanglu (2014) in India where the incidence of conflict between adolescents and parents is 52% [26]. Likewise, the results of the research conducted by Skinner & McHale (2016), on a sample of African American families where there is a low level of adolescent's and parent's conflict [27].

A conflict is a social event that arises from a conflict or disagreement [8]. According to Januarti (2013), adolescent and parental conflict arises as a form of verbal communication disorders, disputes, differences of opinion, and quarrels [9]. According to Kumar (2014) disputes and differences in decision-making arise between adolescents and parents because adolescents begin to think about decisions for themselves in everyday life, but parents begin to design decisions for adolescents about preparing for the future of adolescents [28].

The difference in values between adolescents and parents triggers a conflict both of them. Teenagers tend to have more modern values, while parents still use traditional values. The difference in values makes it difficult for both parties to integrate value adjustments so that there is tension between adolescents and parents (Onongha, 2015). According to Garcia-Ruiz et al (2013), adolescents often receive criticism and experience disagreements with their mothers [29]. This is because the role of mothers in the family is very prominent, seen from mothers spending more time with children so that the frequency of conflicts with adolescents is more frequent. Marceau, Zaan, Shircliff, Scareiber, and Hastings (2015) also stated that the gender difference of parents in dealing with conflicts where conflicts with mothers tend to occur more often due to lack of problem-solving [30].

4.2 Adolescent's Characteristics

The information found demonstrate that there are correlation between gender, number of children and parental income on conflicts incidence with mother. This finding is in line with other studies which stated that adolescent had conflict with their mother because of they are boys, stay in large number of children, and with low parental income [19], [32], [33].

Male adolescents who often experience conflict with their parents [19]. They are more difficult to communicate their feelings and problems at home [20]. Angry responses are often shown in relationships with parents [30]. Families with a large number of children have possibility of

conflict, neglect, and lack of care. In a family with a large number of children will affect the harmony in the family. Family harmony is seen from the interaction of parents and children and also between siblings. Parental attention must be adjusted to the development of each child so that effective interaction occurs [32]. Low family incomes quite often had conflicts with parents [21]. Families with low economic status will cause stress in terms of family economy. Economic stress that occurs will cause symptoms of depression and the emergence of conflict [35]. The economy will be a new stressor for the family, while the fulfillment of the demands of adolescent development in the family is a complex stressor that will be faced by the family.

Another result of this study found that there are no correlation between age and marital parental status on conflict. This finding is different with other studies that age is more powerful variable affect to conflict [31]. A person's maturity to solve problems does not depend on his age. Teenagers who are able to sharpen their way of thinking are able to build hypothesis for troubleshooting and systematically the best way to solve problems [14]. An incomplete family shows a lack of closeness, togetherness, and commitment to the family [33]. Parents perceive children as burdens and blame for their failures. For adolescents, this kind of life will cause great frustration and trigger conflicts by rejecting their parents.

4.3 Parenting Patterns

The results of statistical tests show that there is a significant relationship between parenting (authoritarian, democratic, permissive) with conflicts with mothers. In line with the results of Zhai (2017) regarding Asian American adolescents in New York showing that parental care has a relationship with the conflict between parents and children [36]. Similar to what was stated by Park, Chiang & Ju (2014) in their research that parenting plays an important role in parental cultural relationships related to parenting, and ultimately related to adolescent and parental conflicts. Likewise with the research conducted by Sorkhabi & Midgaugh (2014) states that adolescents who have authoritative/democratic parents reported experiencing less conflict with their parents compared to authoritarian parents and high frequency of conflicts between adolescents and authoritarian parents.

Authoritarian parenting is a parenting pattern that is coercive, hard, and rigid where parents will make various rules that must be obeyed by children without wanting to know the child's feelings (Nurmaghupta, 2014)[37]. Parents will be

emotional if children do things that are not following what their parents want. This can be seen from the questionnaire analysis where more than half of the teenagers stated that their parents did not want to accept their opinion, parents were angry if they did not listen to their parents' orders, their parents always accompanied them wherever they went, and parents always wanted to know what each money they used was for.

Parents with authoritarian parenting will cause children to be afraid of their parents so that the relationship between the two is not good which will have an impact on conflict. This result is in accordance with the research by Sorkhabi & Midgaugh (2014) which found reports from adolescents regarding authoritarian parenting such as humiliating, mocking, interrogating, demanding without explanation, and threatening adolescents related to frequent conflicts between adolescents and their parents.

The results of the study using multivariate statistical tests found that the variable that most influenced the occurrence of conflict between adolescents and mothers was authoritarian parenting. This is in accordance with the research conducted by Batool (2013) which found a relationship between authoritarian parenting and an increase in the strength of aggression in adolescents [38]. Teenagers feel the need for autonomy and independence in finding their identity, but if parents give a strong influence, it will usually increase adolescent aggressiveness and conflicting attitudes. Teenagers' reactions to these situations are strongly influenced by the form of relationships created by the parenting provided by their parents. Authoritarian parenting will emphasize parental control which can stimulate rejection and misconceptions by adolescents. Teenagers believe that parents do have a monitoring role on adolescent social behavior but do not play a full role in determining adolescent decisions. This leads to the aggressive attitude of adolescents which will end in conflicts between adolescents and their parents.

Smetana (2011) states that parents with authoritarian parenting have the characteristics of harsh discipline, yelling or scolding, and humiliating teenagers. This parenting pattern will lead to a lack of warmth and a lack of positive attitude from parents. Authoritarian parenting is considered a negative parenting pattern that emphasizes the power of parents in dominating adolescent behavior which can also be turned around as a negative response to children by giving resistance to parents. This is reinforced by the results of research conducted by Bush, Peterson & Chung (2014) where the use of punitive behavior

by parents reflected in authoritarian parenting is a strong predictor of conflict between adolescents and parents from all cultural and ethnic groups [39].

5. CONCLUSION

1. Most of the respondents are middle age, male, large number of children with their parents were generally married and low incomes.
2. Gender, number of children, parental income has significant correlation on adolescent conflict with mothers
3. Parenting pattern has significant correlation on adolescent conflict with mothers
4. The most influential factor on conflict is the authoritarian parenting style variable

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