



Parenting Patterns of Young Family and Impact on the Behavior of Children

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Abstract. Parenting generally refers to the way parents treat their children in various ways such as in communicating, disciplining, monitoring, encouraging, and educating. Parenting patterns play a very important role in the development, quality of education, and personality of children. It can be seen that parenting by young families has an impact on children's behavior, especially on children's physical, mental-psychological and social development. The purpose of this research analyzes the type of parenting applied to young families to children, the implications for children's behavior if young families apply this parenting pattern. The method used is qualitative to obtain research information, the second stage is a quantitative method (experiment). Democratic parenting (Authoritative Parenting) data found that 88.15% of parents have often stimulated the independence of children. Efforts to stimulate parental independence to children in the form of giving, limits, and flexible control are carried out by parents on children's behavior. Authoritarian Parenting 77.3% of parents immediately scolded their children and only 11.9% of them never scolded them. 32.3% of instructions or orders, 32% are always given to children and 59.2% of parents never give physical punishment to children. of parents are also not interested in the opinions, ideas, and activities of children.

Keywords: Parenting · Role of Parents

1 Introduction

One way to describe culture is by dividing it into individual and social ones. In group parenting, every culture has parenting behavior crossing individual and social cross-cultures reminds us that even when parenting behavior is similar across cultures, changes in children and child development may differ.

To say that child development outcomes are determined by the parenting received, we must understand the influence on children in all cultures, we need to understand the role of child development nurturing; we need to understand the role of culture in parenting, and we need to understand the interaction of style and culture of parenting.

Parenting generally refers to the way parents treat children in various ways, both in communicating, disciplining, monitoring, encouraging, and educating. According to Gunarsah (Rosidah, 2018), parenting is the attitude and way of parents in preparing young family members including children so that they can make decisions and act independently as result they change into independent individuals. Young families, as seen through a multi-generational lens, provide an environment within which children can be nurtured and socialized (Szabó, 2014). The family, in this case, the parents, is the first and foremost educator in the educational process. Parenting patterns according to Atmosiswoyo and Subyakto explain that parenting is a parenting pattern that applies in the family, namely how the family shapes the behavior of the next generation under good norms and values and following community life (Roslan, 2019). Families that are at the level of success in educating are families who pay attention to parenting patterns and apply them wisely to their children so that they become generations that have a beneficial influence on the world in the future.

Parenting patterns play a very important role in the development, quality of education, and personality of children. According to Baumrind in (Roslan, 2019) parenting patterns are divided into four types, namely, authoritative, indulgent, authoritarian, and neglectful. The young family is viewed from a multi-generational perspective, as part of a larger family system that includes grandparents or other significant family members who engage with family youth daily. All family members look whole with body, mind, and soul dimensions that function in an integrated, interactive way with their environment (Rahmat, 2018).

According to research data conducted by (Riati, 2016) that the parenting style carried out by young families on children's behavior is, (1) authoritarian parenting is carried out by giving strict rules to children (2) democratic parenting is carried out by giving freedom in terms of doing any activity, (3) permissive parenting where parents tend not to care about children's needs and their daily social activities so that the three parenting patterns have an impact on children's physical, mental-psychological and social development. So it can be seen that parenting by young families has an impact on children's behavior, especially on children's physical, mental-psychological and social development. Some of the causes of young families doing permissive parenting according to (Elfianti, 2017) are due to the lack of parental experience, feeling that they are not ready to become parents and it is difficult to control emotions by each partner.

2 Methods

To solve the problem that has been formulated, the research uses a quantitative descriptive design. The research was conducted by using 2 stages that are qualitative methods to obtain research information and quantitative methods (experiments) with an explanatory sequential approach. According to (Cresswell, 2016) the explanatory sequential mixed method is to design the researcher first to explore and analyze qualitative data, and then, start utilizing the findings at the quantitative stage.

The research procedure of this qualitative approach study is to propose qualitative design assumptions, define a special type of design, describe the role of the researcher, discuss data collection, determine data recording procedures, identify data analysis

procedures, mention the steps of proof, and describe the results of research narratives (Creswell, 2002), p. 135). The method used in this research is the descriptive cross-sectional research method. Descriptive research aims to describe what is currently happening. According to Sugiyono (2013), descriptive research is research that is used to describe or describe data that has been collected into information. Regarding cross-sectional descriptive research, Sukmadinata (2013, p. 54) said that cross-sectional descriptive research seeks to examine the development of abilities at each stage (time slice). Likewise, in this study, researchers attempted to describe the parenting patterns of young families and their impact on children's behavior.

The aim is to describe measurements better using a population-specific sample and to see if data from multiple individuals (in the qualitative phase) generalize to a larger sample of the population (in the quantitative phase). The study used a random sampling technique on parents (fathers or mothers) of young working-age having early childhood. The instrument used in this study used a standardized questionnaire on Parenting Parenting in Preschool-Age Children which was adapted from the theory of Maccoby & Martin (1983) and developed by Pramono (2020). This questionnaire consists of 40 statements regarding 4 forms of parenting with a validity value of 0.768 and a reliability value of 0.739. Analysis of the data used in this study is to obtain results and categorization of parenting patterns of young parents seen from each dimension of all respondents. The steps taken to analyze the data in this study are to calculate the maximum and minimum scores for each dimension, then calculate the median or middle value of each control dimension, and determine the high or low score of each respondent's control dimension. The results of the data analysis will be categorized according to the measurement results of 4 forms of parenting with the percentage.

Instruments are tools used by researchers to collect data in the field. While the research technique is the method used by researchers when collecting data in the field. The instrument used is a parenting style questionnaire. The questionnaire instrument was used to collect data about the parenting style of young families and the impact on children's behavior. So, the data collected in this study were in the form of answers to a questionnaire about parenting styles. The technique used in data collection is a questionnaire. The questionnaire was used to provide input on young family parenting and its impact on children's behavior. Testing this questionnaire instrument was carried out with expert judgment.

3 Results and Discussion

The questionnaire consisting of 260 responses/informants from various educational backgrounds of which 61% were parents with S-1 (bachelor) and 22.3% were senior high school, 11.5% were junior high school consisting of four parenting groups, namely:

Respondents found data that 88.15% of parents have often stimulated the independence of their children. Some efforts to stimulate parental independence for children are in the form of giving. 71.5% of parents have flexible limits and controls on their children's behavior. 93.5% of parents have provided support/encouragement to increase the potential or abilities of children. Attention and praise if children do the right activities are always done by 91.2% of parents, Spend time discussing with children 72.7%, and Praise if your child does or carries out discipline/rules 86.2%.

The impact that appears on child development due to democratic parenting is that children appear happy and cheerful (71.9%), 48% have self-confidence and self-control, 69% have an explorative soul, 51% of children's behavior shows purpose and perseverance, 74.2% always try to build relationships with peers, 68.5% always help friends and want to be invited to cooperate, only 5.4% are afraid when meeting strangers, and 75.4% parents always show a sense of pleasure and enthusiasm and support for child behavior.

63.8% of children who are raised using permissive parenting are confident and open. Parents sometimes 66.9% let their children play or be quiet, and also 59.2% let their children cry to silence by themselves. Conditions that arise as a result of a negative parenting style are (1) sometimes 67.3% of children get angry when their wishes are rejected, (2) 58.1% of children are unable to follow the rules when playing, (3) 51.9% never break things around them, (4) 53.1% of children know the time limit when playing, and (4) 74.6% fight with friends because of incompatibility.

Demands of parental control 75% are sometimes given to children. 60.8% of Parents are also not interested in the opinions, ideas, and activities of children. Based on the field data obtained, children with this parenting pattern: (1) 72.3% tend to develop both cognitive, emotional, and social skills. (2) never get angry if they don't get what they want, (3) 36.9% of children have good emotional control, (4) 39.6% of children are never confident, (5) 89.6% of children never feel isolated in the family, and (6) the child also never shows a lack of attention.

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77.3% of parents immediately scolded their children and only 11.9% never scolded them. 32.3% of instructions or orders, 32% are always given to children and 59.2% of parents never give physical punishment to children. The behavioral impact that arises in children from the authoritarian parenting pattern is 55.4% of children acting against their will, 46.9% of aggressive behavior.

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4 Conclusions

Based on the discussion in the previous chapters, answering the problem formulation, research objectives, and referring to the process and results of data analysis in the parenting pattern of young families on the expected behavior of children such as (1) the type of parenting applied by young families to children, (2) implications for children's behavior if young families apply the parenting pattern, (3) the right and best type of parenting to be applied by young families to children, it can be concluded that. Based on these conclusions, some basic suggestions can be put forward as follows: Parents can apply democratic parenting by stimulating children's independence. Some efforts to stimulate parental independence for children are in the form of giving. Flexible limits and controls are carried out by parents on children's behavior.

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