

HASIL CEK_Parent's Perception on Authoritative Parenting at Modern Life in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

by Alif Muarifah Cek_parent's Perception On Authoritative Parenting

Submission date: 13-Nov-2020 10:05AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1444561077

File name: oritative_Parenting_at_Modern_Life_in_Yogyakarta,_Indonesia.docx (41.25K)

Word count: 3231

Character count: 18403

Parent's Perception on Authoritative Parenting at Modern Life in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Avanti Vera Risti Pramudyani*, Merriendi Siringo-Ringo & Alif Muarifah
Early Childhood Program, Ahmad Dahlan University
*avanti.pramudyani@pgpau.uad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study aims to know about the parent's perception of authoritative parenting based on knowledge, understanding, and implementation. Most of the parents have the perception that the authoritative parenting is ideal parenting for nurture their children, this parenting style emphasizes to give children freedom and opportunity but still under control, becoming the children to independent and discipline. This study used a qualitative descriptive approach with the subject is 12 parent's who used the authoritative parenting style as a respondent. The collecting data comes from the interview, observation, and documentation. Validation data using triangulation method and to analyse data based on Miles and Huberman which is consideration data, display data, drawing and verifying the conclusion. The result of this study is the perception of parents about authoritative parenting in higher, middle, and level qualification lead to in positive ways. Furthermore, most of the respondents in the middle level in the perception of authoritative parenting. The knowledge of authoritative parents is they can explain clearly to describe the authoritative parenting, in the understanding, the parents can analysis parenting style from the did at home, and in the implementation, the parent's response to their children only when they needed.

Key Words: parent, perception, authoritative parenting, modern life

1. INTRODUCTION

Modern life is characterized by the use of technology in daily activities with the aim to facilitate the completion of various things. Besides in the field of technology, the change in traditional society into modern life is a change of thinking patterns toward countries that have advanced. As the opinion Moore (1965), modernization of a society is done by changing the entire area of life together including technology, social organisations from traditional or pre modern to economic and political patterns that correspond to More stable Western-country characteristics. These changes are not only structurally but also function in the Community system is no exception in the family.

Families as the smallest unit of society gain influence as a result of modernization especially in the mindset of thinking. The form of change that occurs in the family is open thinking, opting for more independent, mobility and high ambitions, having long-term plans, and more actively involved in the field of politics. This is reinforced by the opinion (Khairuddin, 1997), Modern Family prefer a lot of activities outside the home so that the traditional function of family life is decreasing. One of the family functions experiencing the change in communication pattern.

Changes in the communication patterns in the family will give indirect influence on the child's development. As the results of the study (Sari, Hubeis, Mangkuprawira, & Saleh, 2010), showed that the pattern of communication in the family was positive for the ability of language verbal communicational, proximity to verbal and non-verbal communication and words. It shows that changes in family communication patterns should remain in mind despite modernization. The changing communication patterns in modern life are more visible than communicating. On the traditional family life of family members will use time together by chatting with each other about daily activities, but with the rapid technology it begins to decrease and replaced with smartphones.

The way of communicating in modern life is much assisted by smartphones, as the most effective means of communication. Although the main function of smartphones as a means of communication, its use is increasingly expanding in line with developed applications. Even smartphone users are not only adults or teenagers but have penetrated to early childhood. Based on the data uploaded by UNICEF in

2017 in *Children in Digital World* is divided into 3 sections based on the yearly income, namely high, medium, and low. High and low-income countries start using digital devices connected to the internet since the age of 3. While in the country with the average income level began to connect with the Internet since the age of 5 years. For the level of its uses in high-income countries such as Japan more than 80% of children at the age of 6 years have been connected to the Internet. In a country with moderate income that is Thailand, at the same age, 6 years of internet usage rate reaches almost 60%, while low-income countries like Egypt the number of children at the same age reaches 30% in accessing the Internet (Division of Communication, UNICEF, 2017).

The high access of children connected to the Internet early on is the impact of changing the mindset of parents modernizing. The pattern of thinking is internalized in a parenting pattern to the child. Child behaviour that often uses gadgets and connected to the Internet is a reflection of the parenting pattern. In modern times the intensity of parents in using gadgets is very high, the behaviour without realizing it makes the child replicate it. As the results of the research (Zuquette, et al., 2019), the non-authoritative parenting style of parents who love to feast on drinks has a significant influence on his child as an adult in consuming liquor. Based on the research, the form of parenting style the characteristics of children even on behaviour that is customary.

Baumrind (in Santrock, 2012), describes the form of parenting that parents do consist of authoritarian, authoritative, neglect, and permissive. This four parenting have different characteristics and objectives with each other. But many parents assume that authoritative parenting is able to schedule more successful children in all areas especially the future work. It is strengthened by the results of Steinberg research, Lamborn, Dornbusch, & Darling (1992), authoritative parenting with high acceptance, supervision, and the granting of freedom from parents can make the performance of children in the with higher schools. Even when the child has grown authoritative parenting giving a positive influence in the achievement of children in the school, although it is also influenced by the existence of parents with authoritative parenting involved in parenting in schools.

The authoritative parenting believes that this parenting emphasizes providing freedom to the child to determine everything in the child's life, not imposing parental desires, but freedom given in supervision. The understanding of the giving of children freedom is in accordance with the characteristics of modern society that open-minded with new things and always connected with technology in everyday life. But although it is open to change, parents always want the child to obey. The granting of freedom in the democratic foster pattern must be in line with the supervision and rules applicable in the family. With this pattern, the community changes from traditional to modern retaining values in the social functioning of a family. As the Baumrind Explanation (1966), the authoritative parenting emphasizes the child to follow the rules by providing rational reasons, giving the child the opportunity to convey his or her opinion, and the parents convey his views when the child rejects something. The purpose of this foster pattern is to cultivate self-reliance control behaviour and discipline within the child.

Implementation of authoritative parenting can look different, it is because of the perception of parents who are not equal. Based on the type there is 2 perception of good perception and bad perception. Perception is well characterized by the approval of all knowledge and feedback on things and there is an attempt to follow up. While the bad perception is the opposite, there is no purpose and there is rejection and in all respects to the effort to be perceived (Walgito, 2004). Any perception that is formed either positively or negatively is influenced by several factors.

According to Toha (2003), the factors that complicit the perception of someone divided into 2 namely, internal and external. On internal factors, perception is influenced by feelings, attitudes and individual personality, prejudice, desire or hope, attention, learning process, physical state, psychiatric disorders, values and needs, and interests. On the other hand, the external factors consist of; Family background, information obtained, knowledge and needs, intensity, size, inequality, new things, and unfamiliar things.

Parents who belong to modern society face the challenge of a child's ease to access all information through various technologies such as smartphones. Applying a democratic foster pattern with all the rules when the child is too pressuring, the parent unknowingly has been using an authoritarian foster pattern. Likewise, the reverse means giving freedom without rules tends to use permissive acid patterns. The perception of parenting related to parenting style is very important to be understood to be a nurturing style that is done according to the purpose and condition of modern society today. Researchers are attracted to the knowledge, affection, and the implementation of the foster pattern that parents perceive as a democratic foster pattern.

2. METHOD

This research is a type of research with a qualitative descriptive approach aimed at describing the perception of parents with a authoritative parenting. The subject of this study is 12 parents with a authoritative that has children from 3 – 5 years old in the area of Sleman, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Research data sources are obtained from interviews, observations, and documentation. The data instruments in this study are interview guidelines, observation sheets, and a list of documentation related to authoritative parenting. The validation of data in this study will use the triangulation of data collection techniques through confirming the results of interviews with observations and documentation.

Data instruments with interview guidelines are related to parental perception with authoritative parenting covering the aspect of knowledge, understanding, and implementation. For an observation sheet, the democratic foster pattern is based on a child engagement indicator, a warm interaction, giving freedom, awarding, sensitivity to child needs, and implementing rules. The documentation is a photo related to implementing a democratic foster pattern applied by parents.

Technical analysis of data in this study uses considerations data, display data, drawing and verifying the conclusion. In accordance with the opinions of data analysis in the first phase is the consideration of data by conducting data selection, focusing the data needed according to the formulation, simplifying data, conducting traction, and analyzing data. Furthermore, the result data is performed data presentation through organizing data by summarizing data based on information in accordance with reflection analysis and action. The last stage is describing the results and drawing conclusions (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2020).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Perception of the respondents regarding Democratic goal is obtained by the interview through interviews using the guide. Based on the results of the interviews, observation, and documentation from 12 respondents can be grouped into three tiers, which are parents who have a perception of authoritative parenting with high, middle, and low level. The following table 1 shows a description of the parent's perception of the authoritative parenting. Based on table 1. The categorizes comes from the collecting data such as, interview, observation, and documentation. The researcher never used data from characteristic responden to analysis and classification their level perception. From the data most of responden on the middle level, which is that they state about authorative parenting about the construe, point out the content, the aims, the merits, the instance, and the terminology of parenting on bahasa. The parents also can comparasion their afection to the children as part authoritative parenting. Besides that, parents gives the clasification and discuss about parenting style, otherwise they can not evaluate their act as a good parenting to nurture the children. From the conasi, parents shows the relationship between the children and them only their child need.

Parents with authoritative pareting in each level both high, moderate, and low lead to a positive authoritative of parenting perception. A very basic difference in each level is seen in the way that parents explain the knowledge and understanding based on what they know is clear and thorough, clear, and simple. But all three demonstrate good interperatation of authoritative parenting. It is in line with the opinion of Walgito (2004), a positive perception preceded by knowledge and good understanding and followed up with action to demonstrate the approval of such knowledge and understanding

Perception of parent's with authoritative parenting at high levels is they can describing and indicating the meaning, the purpose, the advantages, give the examples, and the terminology in English and Bahasa. The explanation given by the parents at a high level is that parents mention indicators authoritative parenting in the form of freeing, listening, prioritizing children's interests, training independence, giving boundaries, and appreciating opinions Children. Respondents are also able to provide examples that refer to these distinctive traits. It is in accordance with the explanation Baumrind (1966), that authoritative parenting attempts to providing freedom to the child to determine everything in the child's life, not imposing parental desires, but freedom given in supervision. While on the aspect of understanding parents can categorize, discussing, compare, and evaluate their parenting. It shows that parents are not only in the level of knowing but have done analysis of the knowledge. Likewise in the implementation of knowledge and understanding of authoritative parenting, the interaction given to parents emphasizes on the formation of self-reliance and discipline attitudes. Both attitudes are the goals or the end result will be authoritative parenting presented (Baumrind, 1966).

Tabel 1. Level of Perception Parent's on Authoritative Parenting

[1] Aspect	[2] Higher	[3] Middle	[4] Lower
[5] Knowledge	[6] The parents can describe and indicate the meaning, the purpose, the advantages, give the examples, and the terminology in English and Bahasa about authoritative parenting clearly and comprehensive.	[7] The parents can describe and indicate the meaning, the purpose, the advantages, give the simple examples, and the terminology in Bahasa about authoritative parenting clearly.	[8] The parents can describe and indicate the meaning, the purpose, the advantages based on the examples, and they do not know the terminology in English and Bahasa about authoritative parenting.
[9] Understanding	[10] The parents can categorize, discussing, compare, and evaluate their parenting clearly and comprehensive.	[11] The parents can categorize, discussing, and compare from they do , but they can not evaluate their parenting clearly.	[12] The parents can categorize, discussing, and compare with simple ways , but the can not evaluate their parenting.
[13] Implementation	[14] The interaction between parents and children: they give freedom, consequences, teach independence and discipline. The parents also response the children appropriately and give eye contact, hugging, listening, and give advice.	[15] The interaction between parents and children: they give freedom, consequences, teach independence and discipline <i>occasionally</i> . The parents give the response when children needed. They listening to their children when they speak.	[16] The interaction between parents and children: they just give freedom with consequences. The parents give the response by listening when the children speak with still doing something at the same time.

Even though the parents with moderate and lower level have different ways to explain the authoritative parenting, they still, point out the main characteristic of parenting. The parents explain such as freedom, independence, and give consequences when the children try to deal with. With this parenting style, the parents can learn how to reduces whines the children when they desire to play gadget. The parents have the same thought that the characteristic of authoritative parenting is becoming the children to independent and discipline in different ways, based on the activity that **the daily**. According to that, the argument of parents synchronize with Larzelere, Morris, & Harrist (2013), **authoritative parenting is related to emotion socialization, adolescent negotiations for increasing autonomy, cognitive development, and treatments to reduce aggression.**

The differences of interpretation of authoritative parenting according to each level, it because of every parent has not the same source information, learning process, knowledge, need, values, hope, prejudice, family background, and experiences about authoritative parenting. This is line with opinion from Toha (2003), The factor that make the everyone have the own interpretation is the external and the internal for example feelings and individual personality, family background and information obtained, or something that unfamiliar to them.

Based on Sari, Hubeis, Mangkuprawira, & Saleh (2010) At the modern life, the pattern of communication has changed from traditional to modern ways. Back then the member of the family used to talking to each other directly but nowadays they use smartphone as media to communicate. To facing this condition parents with authoritative parenting can negotiations with the children how to organize their gadget. From this opinion, the authoritative parenting suitable for modern life with a family that usually communicated with modern ways using their gadget without worries to the children get the negative aside.

The authoritative parenting for some parents is the good one parenting style, however it does not seem means that the other parenting can not be used to nurture the children. Parent choose the parenting style based on their perception that constructed from the knowledge, understanding the parents. From this

research, parents can learn that whatever parenting style that they use to nurture the children the parent have to point out that they do not take the children right to feel free and developing the potential that they have. For the parents do not hesitate to gain information about parenting, because when the world- changing and they can not escaping this, the parents have to adapt to nurture the children and it will be the best method to facing any situation. It also can help the children to survive with every condition and struggling in the future.

4. CONCLUSION

The perception of everyone can be different based on how they can absorb the information. In this study, the perception based on the knowledge, the understanding and the implementation. The result of the study is the perception of authoritative parenting shows in positive ways and the most respondent on the middle level. Parents in the high level of perception about authoritative parenting, they can explain the parenting style with clear and comprehensive on the knowledge, understanding, and implementation. However, in the middle level the parents state about the authoritative parenting in clearly, and the lower level the parents can describe authoritative parenting use the example and keywords.

REFERECES

- Baumrind, D. (1966, May 26). *Effects of Authoritative Parental Control on Child Behaviour*. Diambil kembali dari http://www.arowe.pbworks.com/http://www.arowe.pbworks.com/f/baurmind_1966_parenting.pdf
Division of Communication, UNICEF. (2017). *Children In A Digital World The State of The World's Children 2017*. New York: UNICEF.
- Khairuddin. (1997). *Sosiologi Keluarga*. Yogyakarta: Liberty.
- Larzelere, R. E., Morris, A. S., & Harrist, A. W. (2013, July 12). *Authoritative parenting: Synthesizing nurturance and discipline for optimal child development*. Washington DC: American Psychological Association. Diambil kembali dari <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2012-15622-0>
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, M. A., & Saldana, J. (2020). *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Method Sourcebook* (Fourth Edition ed.). (H. Salmon, Penyunt.) New York, USA: SAGE Publication.
- Moore, W. E. (1965). *Social Veranding dalam Social Change*. (A. Basoski, & P. Boeken, Penerj.) Utrecht, Utrecht: Antwerpen.
- Santrock, J. W. (2012). *Life-Span Development Perkembangan Masa Hidup Edisi 13 Jilid 1*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Sari, A., Hubeis, S. V., Mangkuprawira, S., & Saleh, A. (2010, Juli 20). Pengaruh Pola Komunikasi Keluarga dallam Fungsi Sosialisasi Keluarga terhadap Perkembangan Anak. *Jurnal Komunikasi Pembangunan*, 08(02), 36.
- Steinberg, L., Lamborn, S. D., Dornbusch, S. M., & Darling, N. (1992, October). Impact of PARENTING Practise on Adolscent Achievement: Authoritative Parenting, School Involvement, and Encouragement to Suced. *Child Development*, 63(5), 1266 - 1281.
- Zuquette, C. R., Opaleye, E. S., Feijo, M. R., Amato, T. C., Ferri, C. P., & Noto, A. R. (2019). Contributions of Parenting Styles and Parental Drunkennessto Adolescent Drinking. *Brazilian Journal of Psychiatry*, 1.

HASIL CEK_Parent's Perception on Authoritative Parenting at Modern Life in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

ORIGINALITY REPORT

1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	psycnet.apa.org Internet Source	1 %
2	Nur Anisyah Rachmaningtyas, Jailani Jailani, Harina Fitriyani. "Classification of mathematical reasoning competencies based on mathematical problem solving in elementary school", AIP Publishing, 2020 Publication	<1 %

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On