

PARENTING STYLE AND ITS IMPACT ON CHILDREN PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Parenting style is important in raising children, especially in childhood age level. Parenting style can give effects on the children future, since it deals with the communication between parents and children in their daily lives. This research is aimed to find out the parenting style used by parents in SD Ngadirejan grade 4-6 academic year 2017-2018. The researcher uses descriptive quantitative research design. The data are collected through questionnaire and observation. There are 42 list of questions related to parenting style. There are 118 respondents involved in this research. The research shows that there are three parenting style used by the parents: authoritarian parenting style (16.95%), democratic parenting style (72.03%) and permissive parenting style (11.02%).

Keywords: Parenting Style, Psychological Development, Authoritarian, Democratic, Permissive

INTRODUCTION

Communication is the most important thing in this world. It can make the relationship run well or not. It is not only important in wide aspect of society, but also in micro term called family. Good communication among family members can make warm relationship in a home. Sometimes, the problems happen between parents. However, they can solve it easily because they can understand the words and meaning in their language. However, if the problems arise between parents and children, it needs to be wise in choosing the word expression. In addition, the intonation and gesture are also important in communication between parents and children. The children see the way the parents in speaking rather than the content of their speaking. Therefore, the combination between good manner in speaking and good word choice will lead to effective communication between parents and children.

Talking about communication, the parents' communication pattern to their children has close relationship with their parenting style. Parenting is a multiskilling covered by parents in rearing their children. It needs efforts, creativity as well as patience. According to Danielle (2004:87), Parenting is a complicated occupation that requires many different skills that work in concert to influence a child's behavior. Actually, parenting styles among parents will be different because it depends on the children psychological, characteristics, even their environment. Besides, parents' parenting style will be influenced by many aspects, like their psychological condition, economical status, education, age, culture, society, even their family and their parents. There are two sides of parenting style, as mentioned in this following picture:

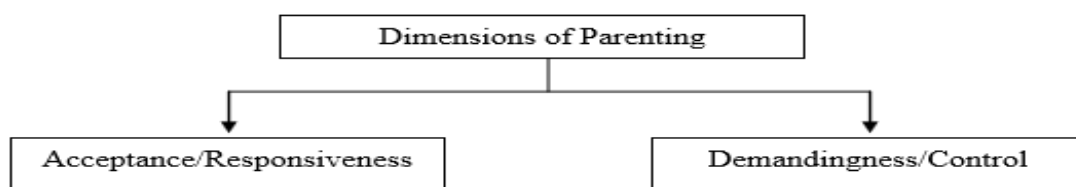


Figure 1. Dimensions of Parenting (Sigelman, 1999)

Baumrind (in Bibi, et.al, 2013) classifies three styles: authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive with these concepts of responsiveness and demandingness in mind. Later, by crossing two dimensions above, Ballantine (2001) classifies the parenting styles into four as figured out in this following chart:

Authoritarian Parenting	Authoritative parenting	Permissive parenting	Uninvolved parenting
High demandingness/ control and low acceptance/ responsiveness. Engagement is strictly adult-centred. These parents often fear losing control over children, and they discourage open communication.	Moderate demanding/ control, and acceptance/ responsiveness. Open communication, trust and acceptance and encouragement of psychological autonomy are typical to this pattern.	High acceptance/ responsiveness, but non-demanding. These parents lack parental control.	Neither responsive nor demanding. These parents often fail to monitor or supervise the child's behaviour. They are uninvolved.

Authoritarian parenting and permissive parenting are the conventional and traditional parenting method. According to Turner, et.al (2009:337) Authoritarian parenting is characterized by high levels of nurturance, involvement, sensitivity, reasoning, and encouragement of autonomy. In addition, Authoritarian parents are inclined to set high standards and guidelines and obedience is required. Authoritarian parents connect love with success and are not as nurturing as the other two styles of parenting (Berg, 2011).

Authoritarian parenting pushes the children to do and behave as the parents want. The parents make the rule and regulations for the children during their daily activities. Sometimes, the parents make the list about “do and don’t” for their children. The children are not allowed to do whatever they want to do.

In opposite, permissive parenting allows the children to do whatever they want to do. According to Bibi (2013:61) permissive parenting, expose an overly tolerant approach for socialization with responsive and undemanding parenting behavior. In addition, Leylabadi in Shayesteh (2014:52) defines that parents tend to give more freedom and there is little control or punishment or direction. They prefer to be indifferent. They spend little time with their children. On the other words, they give children a high level of freedom and do not restrain their behaviors unless physical harm is involved (Rossman & Rea, 2005). Permissive parenting exposes an overly tolerant approach for socialization with responsive and undemanding parenting behavior.

The modern parenting style is called democratic style. Democratic style is the combination between the demandingness and responsiveness. Democratic parents are firm but fair. They set limits and allow their children to make choices within those limits (Munro, 2013). She adds that the parents are respectful of their children’s developmental level, personality and efforts. In addition, according to Shayesteh (2014), some characteristics of these parents include introducing regulations and limitations and presenting their children the right to choose.

All of the parenting styles above have effects toward children development, as mentioned in this following table (Munro, 2013):

Authoritarian	Permissive	Democratic
Children raised by authoritarian parents may have difficulty learning to think independently,	Children brought up in a permissive home could have trouble getting along with others, as they are	When children are raised in this manner, they are able to feel secure within the routines and limits set

relying instead on direction from others. They might lack the self-confidence and initiative to try new things if they feel they would not be successful.	accustomed to getting their own way. They may struggle with authority. It is possible they will be lacking in empathy and unable to see another person's point of view.	at home. This helps develop their self-confidence and independence. They come to know that they are responsible for their own actions, but that they have parental support to guide them in their choices.
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METHOD

The researcher uses descriptive quantitative research design. The data are collected through implementing questionnaire and observation. The respondents are the students of SDN Ngadirejan that consists of 118 students. The data are analyzed by using Miles and Huberman data analysis.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data, the result of this research is presented in this following table:

Table 1: Parenting Style

Parenting Style		
Authoritarian	Democratic	Permissive
20	85	13
16.95%	72.03%	11.02%

This result on the table is presented in the chart below:

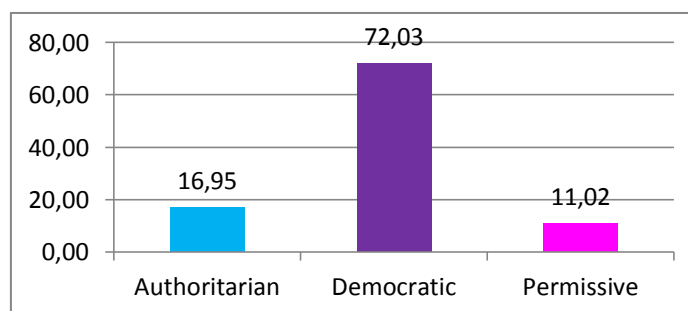


Figure 2. Chart of Parenting Style

From the chart above, it is clear that the most dominant parenting style is democratic parenting style (72.03%), the second is authoritarian (16.95%) and the third is permissive (11.02%). The further explanation will be presented below:

1. Authoritarian Parenting Style

Authoritarian parenting style is the tight style that used by parents to control the children. This parenting style is marked by the parents' high demands and low responsiveness. The parents have high expectations of their children and they do not allow their children to make mistakes. Based on the result, there are 20 respondents who have authoritarian parenting style, or 16.95%. These are marked by some indicators on questionnaire. The indicators are as follow:

- a) The parents create strict rules

In this case, the parents create the rules related to the children daily activities. The parents arrange the time for playing even for learning. The parents create the timetable for the children's activities in 24 hours. The children are not allowed to play out of their schedule, even the time for learning.

b) The children are not allowed to raise their ideas and opinions

This indicator can be seen from the statement from the respondent that their parents get angry when the children do not come back home on time without asking the reason. In addition, the parents do not allow the children to buy things they want to buy. Besides, the parents also refuse all of the reasons spoken by the children if they were making some faults. The parents keep their principle that they are the best decision maker for the children. The parents also do not allow the children to raise children's opinion. Here, the parents believe that they know the best for their children.

c) The children have to obey all of the parents' rule

This indicator is illustrated by some questions in questionnaire, such as the parents ask the children to come back home on time, the parents ask the children to study hard even though they have no tasks or examination. Besides, the parents do not allow the children to play at their rest time with friends. The parents believe that all of their regulations are the best for their children. Often, they do not receive any responses or complaints from children. The main point here is making the children believe toward the parents' rule and they have to obey it.

d) The parents give verbal and physical punishments

Giving verbal and physical punishments are not recommended for children development, even though they do mistakes. This will make the children have bad and sad memory in their childhood. This is also supported from the tenth question on the questionnaire that states, "The parents give physical punishment when the children do mistakes without asking their opinion and reason". Here, they will pinch the children leg or hand or blow the children's body. Besides, the parents also do verbal abuses for children. Sometimes, the parents also give "brand" for children, like "fat", "lazy", "naughty", etc. this is absolutely break the children's feeling. This will reduce the children's self-confidence. Later, they will feel that their self are unworthy.

e) The parents do not give rewards or compliments for the children's achievements

Giving rewards and compliments will raise the children's motivation. They will believe that their parents respect their results in doing anything. They also will feel that their parents know their best and their parents will accompany their efforts. Hopefully, in the following day, they will do the best again.

2. Democratic Parenting Style

Democratic parenting style gives priority on the children's need and interest. However, the parents still control the children's behavior and attitude. This parenting style focuses on children's involvement in making the regulation. Besides, the parents allow the children to choose and make decision for their life. Even though, the parents still control and give suggestion. Based on the research result, there are 85 respondents or

72.03% of respondents who belongs to democratic parenting style. This is supported by these following indicators:

The first indicator is giving the children right to raise their opinion. This indicator can be seen from the statement that the parents ask (without blaming the children) when the children cannot do the task. It can be school task or the housework task. Besides, the parents listen the children's opinion. Both of the statements above indicate that there is an effective communication between parents and children. By listening the children's opinion or story, they will believe that their parents can be trusted. The children will find their parents first when they got problems. It is good for children psychological development. Since, sharing problems with friends actually can be dangerous if they met the wrong friend.

The second indicator is giving rewards and compliments for good attitude. This indicator can be seen from the list of question on the questionnaire that mention that the parents give compliments because the children do the house words, and the parents give the compliments toward the children's' good attitude. By doing so, the children can believe the parents' love and respect for children. Therefore, they feel respected.

The third indicator indicates that the parents give advice and direction without pushing the children to be their wish. This indicator can be seen from the questionnaire. The parents help and lead the children if the children got difficulties of the school's task. This has good effect for the effective communication between parents and children. The children feel free to share their feeling and ideas by parents' control. The idea of "helping" here does not mean that the parents do the entire task, but they do together.

The fourth indicator states that the parents give the rational and logical opinion and suggestion if the children's opinion is different from the parents' opinion. This is important in building good communication between parents and children. The first thing is giving the children understanding about economical and simple life. The children will learn how to manage money based on the priority and need. Besides, it gives the children understanding about living sincerity. One of the real examples is making a rule "buy one and only" in a shop. It means that the children will be allowed to buy only one thing. If they want to buy another thing, they will put back the previous thing.

In addition, the parents give the children understanding to do the housework. This can build children's responsibility, the children will have habit to do their duty based on their age level, such as make their bed neat in the morning or they are not allowed to play or watch television in the morning. This is aimed to make the children independent. The other proof for supporting the above indicator is giving the children understanding about their faults in order to make them not to do it again. This is important to give the understanding about the values for children, between the good and bad, between wrong and right.

The fifth indicator tells that the parents have bright vision for the children future. The parents allow the children to join the courses or extracurricular based on their ability and passion. The parents must know their children passion, so they can give suggestion on the children activities. It is not recommended to push the children joining courses based on the parents' ego. Besides, the parents and children discuss the children's next

school after graduating. Thus, the children will be respected. Besides, they have freedom to choose.

3. Permissive Parenting Style

Permissive parenting style means neglectful parenting style. This parenting style allows the children to do whatever they want to do. The parents give less control to the children. Otherwise, the parents give freedom to the children in order to make them in quiet and calm condition. However, this makes the children lazy and spoiled. From the research result, there are 13 respondents or 11.02% of the respondents answer that their parents do permissive parenting style. This result can be explained based on some indicators below:

The first indicator tells that the parents give full freedom without any limits and requirements. The statement that the parents free their children to make friendship or relationship to everyone supports this indicator. This is too dangerous, because the children have to be known about good and health relationship. Therefore, they can refuse the bad habits from their friend. They have self-independent and strong behavior. This does not mean that the children have to be too selective in making friendship. This means that the parents protect their children from the bad effects from other people. Another statement related to unlimited freedom is allowing the children to join the extracurricular and the parents allow the children to leave home without permission. This gives bad effects for their psychological development because they will not give respects to their parents asking permission when leaving their home and saying "*salam*" when entering their home will build the children's responsibility and discipline.

The second indicator states that the parents never give reward or compliments when the children get their best. By doing so, the children will feel that the parents do not care to them. However, the children will do anything (even bad behavior) to attract their parents' attention. Sometimes, they will do tantrum to get something they want. Actually, reward and compliment will give good impacts to the relationship between children and parents.

The third indicator tells that the parents do not give punishment to the children faults and bad behavior. When they are leaving their class, the parents do not give warning. This makes the children think that this leaving is allowed or this is not a problem for their parents. Another example is allowing the children to skip their task. In this case,

In another case, the parents do not give warning when the children make problems in school. By this weak control from the parents, the children will not respect their parents. Even though the parents should give freedom for children, but they must make the children as a kite. Sometimes, they have to pull the yarn and sometimes they have to extend the yarn. The parents should give warnings when the children have broken the rules, school rules or religion rules, even the family rules. This makes the children aware to their faults.

The other statement is explaining that the parents do not angry when the children get the bad result on their school exam or task. Actually, the parents do not allow to merely scolding the children without knowing the reason when they get the bad marks on their education. The parents have to know the causes and discuss it together with the

teachers and the children to find the causes and solution. It is fair for both parents and children.

The fourth indicator is stating that the parents do not give control toward children daily activities. The parents are careless to the children extracurricular even to the children's friends. Actually, this is too dangerous because the children can get bad effects from their relationship with friends. The children will feel comfort when they are with their friends. Day by day, they will deny their parents because their friends who are always accompany them in their daily lives.

Another statement supporting the above indicator is the parents do not warn the children when they leave their task or the children skip their study. For students, study at home is one of the compulsory tasks. Therefore, the parents have to remind them if they are never study or complete their task. The parents should control the children activities' inside their bedroom to make sure that they do the right activities. When the parents give too much freedom on this, the parents will not know when the children watch the porn film or do smoking cigarette, or others. Therefore, the parents can accompany their children in studying.

The last statement tells that the parents give much money to their children in order to make the happy. Besides, the parents fulfill all of the children's want without considering the need. This makes the children spoiled and weak. The children will be familiar with the wealth and prosperity. Later, when they are adults, they cannot survive to fulfill their needs. Besides, they cannot compete with others in gaining success. There is a wise word "When the rains drop, do not give the children umbrella. They will run". The "umbrella" means the facilities and luxury. Without facilities, the children will think what the things they can do are. Later, they will be mature and they can solve their problems wisely without depending on their parents.

CONCLUSION

The research shows that there are three parenting style used by the parents: authoritarian parenting style (16.95%), democratic parenting style (72.03%) and permissive parenting style (11.02%).

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