

The impact of family parenting on social relations in Buahbatu village

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KEYWORDS

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ABSTRACT The interaction process from parent to child from birth until age maturity often gives rise to problems. Parental parenting patterns greatly influence children's psychology and cognition of the relationship between children and adults. This further influences children's behaviour in the environment. This research aims to determine family parenting and describe social relations within the family. The method used is descriptive qualitative to systematically describe how the importance of the family contributes to children's social relations with their parents. In contrast, the research sampling technique used is purposive sampling with 15 informants consisting of 5 heads of families and five children and mothers each. The data collection techniques used were interviews with informants and other data sources such as children and their mothers, observation to observe children's relationships with their parents, and documentation study techniques from the sub-district office. This research shows that each type of parenting applied in the family contributes to social relations in dissociative and associative families. The democratic type tends to have associative relationships, while the authoritarian and permissive social relations tend to be dissociative. Even though the type of parenting carried out by each family is different or varied, authoritarian and permissive parenting have similarities regarding the impact on social relations within the family, namely relationships that tend to be dissociative.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Parenting is the process of parental interaction in educating children from birth until they enter adulthood (Cooper et al, 2021; Faircloth, 2023; Livingstone & Blum-Ross, 2020). The parenting style carried out by parents greatly influences the psychological and cognitive development of children. According to (Faircloth, 2023), parenting is a series of decisions regarding the socialization of children, which includes what parents must do so that children can be responsible and contribute as members of society. So, parenting is how parents must explain to children how children can have high responsibility for everything the family does (Dijk et al, 2020). The family must always support the child's activities if his behaviour is good. Parenting is how parents educate their children, directly or indirectly (Eyimaya Irmak, 2021). Parenting concerns all daily parental behaviour, whether directly related to children or not, which can be perceived or seen by their children with what expectations are given to children (Goodman, 2020). Suitable parenting has a positive impact on one's own life, especially on one's religion, nation and country. The main task of educating children remains with the parents even though the children have been channelled to pursue formal education at school (Hartini, 2022). The role of parents in educating and caring for children is significant in developing children's potential.

As we know, the most crucial primary education comes from the family. Children first receive their education in a family environment taught directly by their parents. Education in the family teaches about character and cultivating good attitudes in daily life because the primary influence on child development is the parents' parenting style (Assari, 2019). Therefore, in preschool and elementary school age, the role of parents is very much needed in education (Martinez et al, 2020). Parenting in the family plays a vital role in a child's mental, psychological and cognitive growth as an adult because a person's character, attitude and behaviour are greatly influenced by the parenting they received as a child (Cline Fay, 2006). One type of parenting that parents in Indonesia often apply is authoritarian parenting. Authoritarian parenting is a parenting style that forces children to obey restrictive rules that limit children from exploring the interests and abilities they have and like without communication (Bülow et al, 2021). Discussion between the child and the parents: if the child makes a mistake and acts that violates the rules which are not permitted, the child will be given punishment or quite harsh punishment, which is usually delivered verbally or physically, such as beatings, cursing and limiting the child's social interactions. According to (Juffer, 2023), "Authoritarian parenting, in this approach, parents apply more strict rules set by parents and expect children to obey them without much

discussion. Freedom to express opinions and act on one's behalf may be restricted.

The current authoritarian parenting style seems to have become part of a hereditary habit carried out by previous people, so it has become a culture applied by parents today, especially in rural areas, cities and remote areas. The influence of the environment and habits makes it difficult for parents to be open and open-minded, and makes the child have to obey all the parents' wishes using coercion and violence, such as being hit, shouted at, insulted and so on, without explanation and good two-way communication between parent and child. So, the closeness or chemistry between parents and children is not very harmonious.

Based on the results of observations made in Buahbatu Village, Bojongsoang District, Bandung Regency, children's activities in this environment are pretty diverse, ranging from positive and negative things, such as going to school, attending recitations at the mosque and playing traditional games with other children of the same age. Some children may be deviant, such as joining a gang or specific group and hanging out late at night. This happens because environmental conditions are not good, and parents do not pay enough attention. Most parents in Buahbatu Village still apply authoritarian parenting, which makes children feel restricted and unable to discuss and exchange opinions with parents and is dissociative. Many children feel too restrained and controlled in such a way. In the end, many children do not obey the rules and orders of their parents, are dominant in opposing their parents or have dissociative behaviour. Because of this, many children take it upon themselves to join gangster communities and hang out until late at night.

2. METHOD

Researchers used descriptive qualitative research methods to research the impact of family parenting on social relations in Buahbatu Village, Bojongsoang District, Bandung Regency. According to (Sukmadinata, 2015), qualitative descriptive research aims to describe existing phenomena, both natural and engineered—humans who pay more attention to the characteristics, quality, and interrelationships between activities. Using a qualitative descriptive research method, the researcher describes how parenting carried out by parents influences the social relations of children and their families in Buahbatu Village, Bojongsoang, Bandung Regency.

In carrying out this research, the unit of analysis used was parents or Head of Family with the husband's status working as a Civil Servant and the wife working as a Civil Servant or Private. In contrast, the sampling technique used was Purposive Sampling. According to (Chrastina, 2018), the purposive sampling technique is a sampling technique that is carried out by taking samples from a population based on specific criteria. Through this technique, informants are determined using the following criteria: 1) Family has children aged 15-18 years, 2) Family works as a civil servant, and his wife works as a civil servant or private team member, 3) Minimum stay of more than ten years.

With these criteria, the number of informants was five heads of families. Data sources were triangulated by interviewing 5 mothers and their children each to ensure that the data was valid. So a total of 15 people. During data collection, 15 people experienced boredom with the answers

given by the informants, meaning that the answers tended to be the same for each informant. Data collection techniques were carried out by 1) Interviews conducted to obtain data from the head of the family, mother and child; 2) observation, carried out to observe the relationship between children and their parents; and 3) Documentation studies by studying written data sources from the village office.

3. RESULT & DISCUSSION

3.1 Results

This research was conducted in Buahbatu Village, one of six villages in Bojongsoang District, Bandung Regency. This village is traversed by the Regency Road, which connects Bandung City with Bandung Regency. Buahbatu Village is one of six villages in Bojongsoang District. Bandung district. The border of Buahbatu village is south of the Wargamekar sub-district, west of Ds. Lengkong, Ds. Cipagalo & Ds. Bojongsari. Buahbatu Village consists of three (3) hamlets, including thirteen (13) RWs and ninety-one (91) RTs. A hamlet head leads each hamlet.

Based on previously explained criteria, the researchers determined 15 informants of 5 heads of families or father, mother and one child. The following is the identity data of informants obtained, namely residents who have lived and settled in Buahbatu Village, Bojongsoang District, Bandung Regency, for more than ten years. All informants are Muslim, and all informants' families, based on interview results, have a stable financial condition because the husband and wife work in government and private. So, it can be concluded that the economic condition of each family can fulfill the family's basic needs.

Based on the research results, researchers grouped each family based on the parenting applied by each family. Three parenting groups from five families were by its implementation and the impact of family parenting on social relations, namely:

3.1.1 Authoritarian parenting

Consisting of Families 1 and 2 based on research conducted in the field, the informant applies a communication system that tends to be unidirectional. Children must obey without opening much dialogue, or two-way communication is rarely carried out because parents find it difficult to accept and listen to explanations from children. When there is a violation or mistake by their child, their parents often punish the child with harsh words. When a child does something that is considered harmful and does not meet the parent's expectations, the child receives sanctions so that the child is afraid and does not repeat the thing, without any explanation from the parents about the positive and negative impacts that the child has because of this behaviour. The child's response is the opposite. The child becomes increasingly willing to be free and does not want to be controlled because he feels constrained—the condition of families who cannot understand their children and their feelings. The harsher and ruder the parents in the family are, the less likely this will be a good thing because the children will feel uncomfortable and have less respect for their parents. The inappropriate way parents convey educating their children results in poor communication due to dissociative interactions in the family, resulting in poor social relations that are not good or not functioning correctly and

a lack of chemistry or closeness between parents and children. Such parental behaviour is closer to the characteristics of authoritarian parenting. Therefore, the social relations in the family tend to be dissociative from the impact of authoritarian parenting. Authoritarian parenting styles that parents usually use:

1) Lack of discussion: Children are not encouraged to talk or discuss rules or decisions made by parents. Independent or critical thinking is often not encouraged or even suppressed. 2) Strict control: Parents usually control almost every aspect of their child's life, including small daily decisions. 3. Strict punishment: Harsh punishment is often used as a tool to enforce rules, and sometimes, the punishment can be excessive or disproportionate to the mistake committed by the child.

3.1.2 Permissive parenting

Permissive parenting tends to be carried out by families 3 and 4. Based on the research that has been conducted, it can be described that these families are too liberating to their children, so the children do not receive enough love and emotional attention. Even though children are always given more than adequate facilities and their material needs are always met, this is, of course, not the right step or choice, and children admit that they feel lonely and uncared. Parents and children rarely have good interactions because the parents are busy, which ultimately means the chemistry between the parents is not developed and does not exist in harmony. This makes children feel uncomfortable and spend much time with their social friends outside the home. The inappropriate way parents educate their children results in poor communication or creates dissociative relationships, poor quality relationships within the family, lack of chemistry, no cooperation and child obedience to their parents. From families 3 and 4 who apply a permissive pattern, parents and children often do not allocate particular time to interact and communicate with each other. They do not do many activities or talk to each other without interruption. Parents are not good at listening empathetically to their children. This means listening to what children say and understanding their feelings and perspectives. Often, parents feel comfortable talking about their problems or feelings. This means not judging or overly criticizing but asking questions and providing support. By implementing these steps, parents can improve their relationships with their children and build better chemistry and harmonious relationships within the family.

3.1.3 Democratic Parenting

Based on research that has been conducted, the fifth family is the most flexible and harmonious in maintaining communication between parents and children. In democratic parenting, everything that happens in the family, both positive and negative, will be resolved by communicating or sharing discussions to get a resolution to the problems that occur. Physical punishment and harsh words rarely occur in this family. Therefore, children will feel comfortable in the family, can express opinions, and can communicate well with their parents. In democratic parenting, parents can and try to listen to their children's opinions and complaints to help them solve their problems. Parents who implement democratic parenting consistently position themselves as friends for their children so that children feel comfortable, are not

awkward about exchanging stories, and are reluctant to talk to their parents. Recognition from their children Parents are a source of support and encouragement for their children. This means praising and appreciating their achievements, no matter how small. How parents educate their children is carried out appropriately and flexibly, ultimately creating two-way communication and mutual understanding between parents and children, which is very well established because of the associative interactions that occur in the family. This results in good social relations or functioning as they should because the chemistry or closeness between parents and children is established harmoniously. Conflict is a natural part of family relationships. However, for parents to resolve conflict healthily and constructively, the informants' children admitted that even if the parents were angry, it was still proportional to the child's fault and not violent.

3.2 Discussion

Children's behaviour can be influenced by external and internal factors, such as the child's playing environment and the parenting style applied by parents, because these two factors will undoubtedly influence the child's character and behaviour when they grow up. The role of parents is significant in guiding and directing children to grow and develop their potential through proper parenting (Assari, 2019)(Yuliani et al., 2019). If children receive inappropriate parenting or parenting patterns, children will do things that may not be good. The child feels that his existence or opinions are not heard and acknowledged, so he looks for an outlet by joining the community and doing deviant things. This is intended to seek attention and a place to escape to express himself more freely. The results of several other studies, such as (Istianti et al, 2023; Tamba, 2021), both studies illustrate what is different from this research, especially in the aspect of the independent variables. This research builds novelty in how children relate to their parents in different parenting models. In other words, researchers are interested in studying more deeply relationship behaviour built disassociatively or associatively from the impact of parenting applied by parents in Buahbatu Village, Bojongsong District, Bandung Regency. Based on the background of the problem, the researcher determined the problem formulation "How family parenting has an impact on family social relations in Buah Batu Village, Bojongsong District, Bandung Regency."

The pattern applied by parents tends to dominate the parenting style, whether authoritarian, permissive or democratic. The dominance here that the researchers found does not show that 100% of the parenting style is applied, but there are times when a mix of parenting patterns are used, for example, when parents feel irritated by their child's head because the child continues to fight or be stubborn, the parent will switch for a moment to a democratic parenting pattern or a permissive parenting pattern. Likewise, on the other hand, parents predominantly use democracy, but for things that are principles for parents, parents can also use authoritarian patterns, such as their children marrying different religions.

The impact of authoritarian and permissive parenting on social relations that occur in the family tends to be dissociative, has conditions that are not very good and harmonious, parents rarely have constructive interactions and strengthen the chemistry between parents and children so

that their closeness and social relationships in the family do not run well. and the way parents convey in educating their children is inappropriate and results in poor communication. Dissociative interactions that occur in the family, poor or dysfunctional social relations, lack of chemistry or no closeness between parents and children, while democratic parenting tends to produce associative relationships between children and their parents characterized by psychological closeness, quality positive and mutually fulfilling relationships.

As a result of tracing how parents use parenting patterns for their children, they carry out and apply the same parenting patterns as their previous parents to their children and in the end, this parenting pattern continues to be applied to their children until now. They are not open or open-minded in their development to face children according to the times and tend to be busy with their work. Parents where the father and mother work and are economically stable because when they were children, their parents tended to be treated strictly in terms of control, tended to be authoritarian by their parents, so the parenting style applied to their children today is also very strict in terms of control and decisions are dominated by the will of the person. Old. Parents do not want to fail to educate their children, especially in a big city like Bandung or, to be precise, at the research location. Authoritarian parenting is a common approach in which parents or guardians expect absolute obedience from their children without allowing much room for discussion or independent thought. The impact of authoritarian parenting can vary, from making children feel depressed losing self-confidence, to having difficulty developing the ability to make decisions and think critically. Instead, a more democratic or authoritative parenting style is often more effective in supporting children's holistic development. It is essential to use supportive and positive language when communicating with children. Avoid using blaming or degrading words. Good communication requires consistency. Parents must ensure they regularly communicate with their children, not just when there is a problem. Parents need to be flexible and open to change. This includes understanding that each child has different needs and personalities. Therefore, different treatment is needed.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, the researcher concluded that parenting patterns found in Buahbatu Village, Bojongsoang District, Bandung Regency are pretty diverse based on the determined informants' categorization. Many families apply different parenting patterns to their children with varying characteristics and applications, such as authoritarian, permissive, and democratic parenting. Based on the results of research that has been conducted, most families there apply authoritarian and permissive parenting patterns in educating their children compared to democratic parenting because these parents follow their previous parents in dealing with children and implementing parenting patterns. Permissive and authoritarian parenting tend to influence the same family's social relations and tend to be dissociative, whereas, with democratic parenting patterns, the relationship between parents and children tends to be associative.

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