THE IMPACT OF PARENTING PATTERNS ON SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL CHILDREN DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Parents in a family have a big responsibility in raising their children. An important part of building character is being a good parent. You can shape a person's character by teaching him values. Children learn religious and social values from the way their parents treat them. This goal can be achieved if parents use the right parenting style. This is because the parenting style experienced by children will affect their social and mental growth. Therefore, parents need to learn more about how children develop social and emotional skills so that these skills develop well and can be accepted by society. The purpose of this study is to describe how parents help their children learn social and mental skills. The type of research carried out was qualitative research. This study was attended by all parents who had children aged between 9 and 12 years. The research was conducted in Bangsalsari, Jember, East Java, Indonesia. Observations and conversations are used to collect data. The triangulation method and Milles and Huberman theory can be used to check the validity of the data. Research findings show that parents have formed a democratic pattern towards their children by listening to and supporting their ideas. Authoritarian and loose parenting styles are not widely applied by parents who have their own children.

INTRODUCTION

A child's parenting style is how they connect with their parents when they care for them. This parenting means parents teach, guide, punish and supervise their children. The goal is to create a personality that conforms to the rules of society. Parenting is largely formed when parents and children talk to each other every day, and the relationship is always changing. Parenting refers to the approach that parents adopt when interacting with their children. This parental attitude encompasses the manner in which parents establish rules, provide rewards and administer punishment, demonstrate their authority through parenting methods, and attend to and respond to their son. According to (Handayani et al., 2020) There are four distinct categories of parenting that can be identified: neglectful parenting, democratic parenting, authoritarian parenting, and permissive parenting.

Social-emotional development is a crucial component of early childhood development, as it
contributes to the formation of a child's character. If parents employ unwise and inauthentic parenting strategies, it can significantly impact the child's sense of self and their social-emotional growth. Therefore, social development refers to the process by which children acquire the ability to align themselves with societal norms, morals, and traditions within their surroundings. Progress Social and emotional factors are interconnected. Social development refers to the process of youngsters engaging in actions and interactions within their family, community, and school environments. This social connection will evolve into a social relationship and become firmly established. (Robbiyah, 2018) assert that social interaction is governed by a fundamental principle. The integrity of the learning curriculum encompasses the essential abilities of effective communication and cooperation, which facilitate harmonic interaction between an individual and their environment. These social interactions will be formed if the child have proficient socializing skills. While many youngsters have high social skills, some may lack social skills entirely. According to (Syahrul & Nurhafizah, 2021) the objective of children's social development during early childhood is to facilitate their learning and engagement in both school and non-school activities. Plato posits that humans possess the inherent capacity to be gregarious beings. The term "zoon politicon" refers to the concept of humans as political animals. From this scenario, it may be inferred that humans are beings that rely on one another for their needs. Emotions refer to an individual's subjective and personal response or reaction to stimuli in their surroundings, manifesting as various feelings such as happiness, smiles, laughter, fear, and so on. Research has demonstrated that emotions begin to develop at infancy and continue to evolve throughout childhood and beyond. (Dewi, 2020) define emotions as the subjective experiences that arise when an individual finds themselves in a significant situation or engaging in an engagement. Addressing individual requirements, objectives, interests, and challenges pertaining to one's aspirations. Early life remains a challenging period. Controlling emotions necessitates emotional training that is suitable for developing a resilient character capable of comprehending and managing emotions in accordance with the surrounding surroundings.

Early childhood encompasses various components of emotional development that must be cultivated to provide optimal emotional growth in children. First and first, it is crucial to possess a keen understanding of one's own astuteness. This self-awareness is closely linked to one's ability to be perceptive and responsive to their own emotions. Emotions experienced continuously. Between the ages of 0-6 months, infants begin to exhibit many emotions, including melancholy, happiness, and rage. Between the ages of 7 and 12 months, children are able to identify basic emotions such as fear, sadness, and rage. Between the ages of 1 and 3, children begin to develop an understanding of secondary emotions such as perplexity, hatred, humilation, and others. At the age of 3-6 years, children start comprehending the reasons and outcomes of emotions displayed in their surroundings. The second component is management acumen, which involves the ability to regulate one's own emotions in order to express them appropriately. Furthermore, the capacity to discern the emotions of others is based on self-awareness, meaning that we acknowledge that other individuals possess interests that extend beyond their own. The environment that influences individuals is unique to each person, and it is unnecessary to engage in conflict over these distinctions. It will occur. A significant number of individuals exhibit a willingness to be receptive and accepting towards one another. Children that possess a heightened sensitivity towards themselves will find it easier to comprehend the emotions of others. By providing youngsters with the necessary tools, they can effectively regulate their emotions. The fourth and ultimate component is the ability to manipulate and regulate the emotions of others. This astuteness can enhance a relationship by enabling individuals to develop themselves and garner the favor of others due to the heightened ease with which they manage their emotions. This effect originates from the individual themselves.

Finally, fostering positive social and emotional well-being in children relies on employing effective parenting techniques to serve as an internal mechanism for regulating their social and
emotional growth and development. A parenting style characterized by kindness and wisdom will result in children who exhibit strong social development and emotional well-being. Moreover, the duration allotted in this universe is quite limited. Each successive cohort exhibits distinct characteristics, including the millennial generation, which marks the inception. The rapid development of technology necessitates that parents possess awareness and comprehension of how to effectively respond to, nurture, train, stimulate, educate, and guide their children in this technologically advanced era. This is crucial to ensure that children do not encounter difficulties or obstacles in their overall development, particularly in the realm of social and emotional aspects.

METHOD

This study uses a literature review method to analyze data from several research sources on the parenting practices. Specifically, it focuses on the influence of these practices on the social and emotional development of young children. This text discusses barriers, various parenting methods, their practical implementation, the characteristics of living in the current generational era, and the remedies proposed by millennials. The research conducted by (Pitaloka et al., 2021) highlights the importance of literacy studies, specifically in terms of three key aspects: 1) the preparation of necessary research materials, 2) the collection of scientific sources, and 3) the scheduling of time. 4) Engage in the examination and evaluation of scientific sources, and 5) Conduct an in-depth analysis to derive logical conclusions. The selected analysis focuses on the behavior and actions of parents in relation to parenting patterns, which have an influence on various areas of a child's social and emotional development. This study, conducted by many researchers including (Dewi, 2020), examines Social Emotional Behavior of Early Children. It emphasizes the importance for parents of Infancy Children are impacted by several social and cultural environments, such as their family, school institution, community, and broader society. In the other researcher, (Suteja, 2017) had taken studied "The impact of parenting styles on social-emotional development," emphasize the importance of Parents employ three distinct parenting styles when it comes to training their children: democratic, authoritarian, and permissive. These three parenting styles have distinct effects on the social-emotional development of children. A study conducted by (Robbiyah, 2018), found that the mother's approach to parenting as it is provided to impart knowledge to the youth of Kenanga in the West Bandung Regency, kinder-garten is a parenting style that incorporates democratic and permissive parenting in order to foster the development of social intelligence in young children.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Parenting Pattern

The act of parenting is a means by which parents can educate, stimulate, care for, train, and assist in the development of various areas of development in order to enable their children to succeed in life in the world. As a result of the research that was carried out. According to (Muamanah, 2018), the parenting style that is provided to children encompasses morals and religion, physical motor, and social emotional development in order to ensure that they develop to their full potential. As stated by (Rahmat, 2018), parenting style refers to the relationship between parents and children, encompassing the fulfillment of bodily needs such as feeding and hydration, as well as the fulfillment of mental and psychological needs such as tenderness and a sense of safety. Love, among other things, serves as an introduction to the societal standards that govern our behavior and allows us to adjust our aims in response to our surroundings. It can be inferred that parents have a crucial role in facilitating the development and well-being of their children.

One of the aspects of a child's growth that must entail the guidance of a trained professional. The maturation of social and emotional behavior often occurs throughout old age. The majority of
parents are aware of it.

One might say that there is a strong connection between the social-emotional behavior of children and their level of success and happiness. Throughout youth and into adulthood. Parents should provide their children with opportunities to create social-emotional interaction with other children and should make an effort to urge their children to engage in social activities. This will ensure that children are able to make positive adjustments without difficulty. Parents spend a great deal of attention to the social and emotional behavior of their children because, in comparison to children who are not well received, children who are well received have a much greater number of opportunities to achieve something that is in accordance with their abilities.

The expectation that the period of time during which a child is developing will be more favorable than the child's youth is shared by every parent. The realization of that hope is feasible if parents are able to comprehend the nature of their child and guide him, because things are going to happen. Parents have a responsibility to do this. On the other hand, when the child has begun attending PAUD or Kindergarten, parents frequently have feelings of competitiveness with other parents if their child's development is still behind the development of other children. This is because their child is still behind the development of other children.

Social-Emotional development

According to (Azlina, 2018) development refers to the process of acquiring the skills necessary to behave in a manner that meets societal expectations. According to (Syahrul & Nurhafizah, 2021), social development refers to the attainment of internal maturity in social relationships. It can also be understood as a process of learning to adjust to the rules, morals, and traditions of a group, merging oneself into a collective oneness, and engaging in effective communication and collaboration. Social behavior refers to the actions and conduct of individuals that demonstrate, accept, recognize, endorse, and adhere to societal norms, regardless of their location (Handayani et al., 2020). As a result of the definition presented above, it is possible to draw the conclusion that social development is the process of acquiring the ability to behave appropriately in social relationships through the process of learning to conform to the norms, morals, and traditions of a community. In order for us to be able to communicate with one another and work together, we need to combine ourselves into a single entity.

Based on (Zalukhu & Th, 2023) said that whether they take the form of tumultuous thoughts, passions, mental and physical states, or any combination of these, emotions are a person's inner sensations. Emotions can arise or manifest in forms or symptoms such as fear, anxiety, wrath, despair, annoyance, envy, jealousy, happiness, affection, and curiosity. It is possible to draw the conclusion that a child's emotions are a state of feelings in a child that is accompanied by an emotive color, either in the form of upheaval. This conclusion can be reached based on the various definitions of emotion that have been presented above. emotions, feelings, and mental and bodily states that manifest themselves in the form of symptoms such as rage, happiness, melancholy, affection, curiosity, and envy are all examples of these.

The Impact of Parenting Styles on Children's Social-Emotional Development

According to (Singgih, 2008) the impact of people's parenting styles on child development are as follows:

1. **Authoritarian parenting style**
   a. Positive Impact
   
   There are more negative repercussions associated with this parenting style, but there are also beneficial impacts associated with this parenting style. One of the good effects is that children will be more disciplined as a result of their parents' stringent and authoritative behavior.
   b. Negative Impact
   
   The children who are brought up with this parenting style frequently exhibit signs
of dissatisfaction and anxiety around comparisons between themselves and other children. They also struggle with tasks that require initiative and have poor social communication skills.

2. **This parenting method is democratic**
   a. **Positive**
   Children that are brought up using this parenting style typically have a positive demeanor, possess self-control and self-confidence, are socially competent, have a focus on achievement, are able to establish pleasant connections, collaborate with adults, and have a good ability to manage themselves.

   b. **Negative**
   In spite of the fact that democratic parenting has a greater overall good influence, it can occasionally result in problems if either the children or the parents do not have sufficient time to speak with one another. Since this is the case, it is anticipated that parents will continue to make time for their children and continue to keep an eye on the activities that their children participate in. Additionally, when parents are in a difficult situation and are attempting to guide their children, the less stable emotions that youngsters have will also generate disagreements.

3. **The permissive parenting approaches.**
   a. **Positive**
   Parents will experience greater ease in caring for their children due to the absence of excessive control over them. If a child possesses the ability to effectively govern their ideas, attitudes, and actions, the freedom granted by their parents can be used to cultivate their creativity and abilities, resulting in their development into a mature, proactive, and innovative individual. The extent of the good influence is contingent upon the child’s reaction to permissive parental attitudes.

   b. **Negative**
   A liberal parenting style has the consequence of instilling in youngsters the perception that parents prioritize other parts of life over their children. Consequently, numerous youngsters have a deficiency in self-regulation and struggle to attain sufficient autonomy. They exhibit a lack of confidence in themselves, demonstrate immaturity, and potentially experience social isolation from their family. During adolescence, individuals often exhibit delinquent behavior. Children often struggle to develop respect for others and exhibit challenges in managing their conduct. They exhibit aggressive and domineering behavior.

   Children greatly value parental parenting, which involves inviting, assisting, guiding, and encouraging them to create their own individual character. This type of parenting allows parents to effectively exert their influence over their children. Parents that possess this ability consistently demonstrate congruity between their verbal communication and their behaviors, embrace their children unconditionally, and show reverence for their children’s possessions and activities. Parents who embrace their children’s individuality and accept them as they are might be considered to be actively fostering healthy character development. They do so by aligning their own actions and values with those of their children, therefore promoting positive behavior and moral consciousness. Possessing a favorable disposition will result in the manifestation of constructive conduct. (Haq, 2020).

**CONCLUSION**

a. From the aforementioned debate, it is possible to derive conclusions. The parental attitudes towards each other in raising children vary due to differing opinions on how to educate their children. While some parents believe that imposing strict demands on children is an effective means of fostering obedience, others argue
that this approach is not effective. Hence, a parenting approach that is well executed by one parent may not necessarily be effectively executed by the other parent.

b. Children raised by parents who practice democratic parenting tend to have positive social-emotional development, but children raised by permissive parents still exhibit inadequate social-emotional behavior. Similarly, the social-emotional behavior of children with authoritarian parents has not yet developed.

c. The influence of democratic parenting on children’s social-emotional development manifests in their ability to form friendships effortlessly, their inclination to collaborate, their self-reliance, and their desire to engage in sharing activities. Conversely, offspring of permissive parents have tendencies towards entitlement, quick temper, reluctance to contribute, and lack of self-reliance. Some children have parents who exhibit authoritarian tendencies, meaning they lack the courage to make decisions and rely on others’ directives.

REFERENCES