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The Influence of Parenting Patterns on the Development of Adolescent Social Relations

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Abstract: This study explores the influence of parenting patterns on the development of adolescent social relations. Adolescence is a critical period for social development, where interactions with peers and adults significantly shape social skills and behaviors. The research aims to identify which parenting styles—authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, or uninvolved—most effectively promote positive social relationships among adolescents. Using a mixed-methods approach, data was collected through surveys, interviews, and observations of adolescents and their parents. The findings indicate that authoritative parenting, characterized by high responsiveness and demandingness, is most conducive to fostering healthy social relationships. Adolescents raised in authoritative households exhibit higher levels of social competence, better conflict resolution skills, and greater empathy compared to those from authoritarian, permissive, or uninvolved backgrounds. The study underscores the importance of adopting parenting practices that balance support and discipline to optimize adolescents' social development.

Keywords: Parenting patterns, adolescent development, social relations, authoritative parenting

BACKGROUND

Adolescence is a period of transition between the childhood phase and the adult phase, this period is known as the period of identity search which is carried out by exploring their environment as widely as possible, including social relations.

Behind a teenager, there is a family that raised him from birth. Family is one of the most important things in parenting, because children are educated and raised by the family. Childcare is a series of obligations that must be carried out by parents. If childcare cannot be fulfilled properly and correctly, it can often cause problems and conflicts, both from within the child or between the child and his parents, even to his environment. Of course, each family has a different parenting pattern and has a different impact on each aspect of the growth and development of the adolescent. Every parenting pattern needs to provide a sense of comfort that is reinforced with the limits of norms that can prevent children from deviant behavior. Where the limits given are not to make children constrained, but to make children feel protected.

Therefore, we as authors will examine the influence of parenting patterns on the development of adolescent social relationships. By writing about this, we hope to find a parenting pattern that has a good impact on the development of social relations among adolescents. Thus, more and more adolescents can relate well in their social environment. So it is necessary to know whether parenting patterns affect children's development and how

social relations influence in children's development and what kind of parenting patterns can support and inhibit the development of children's social relationships?

The family, as the smallest unit in society that plays an important role in efforts to improve further community welfare, is expected to reduce the occurrence of social problems (Gunarsa, 1993). Hurlock (1996) said that the treatment of parents towards children will affect the child's attitude and behavior. Therefore, the family as the first institution in a child's life will provide patterns and patterns for different children's self-concepts according to their development. The experience of interaction in the family will determine the pattern of children's behavior towards others in society. In a family, the child gets the rules or norms, values and education that are indispensable to deal with the environment in which he or she will live. The care provided by the family can provide the basis for the formation of children's character, morals, and education. If in interaction, parents tend to be open to children, then the interaction that is established in the family will run harmoniously, dynamically which can give rise to a cooperation in the family. Harmonious interaction in the family can facilitate the socialization process of children. If the interaction process between parents and children is not harmonious, then the process of socialization of children will also be hampered and will have an impact on children's behavior patterns.

The parenting model for children is a continuous family treatment behavior that will form a pattern of family parenting. There are several styles or models of parenting according to some experts. Baumrind (1971) proposed four styles of family parenting for children, namely authoritarian, authoritative, ignorant, and obedient (Santrock, 2007).

- Authoritarian parenting is a parenting style that restricts and punishes children, where parents urge children to follow directions and respect their work and efforts. Authoritarian parents impose strict boundaries and control on children and minimize verbal arguments. Authoritarian parents are also likely to hit their children, impose rules by force without explaining them, and show their anger to their children. Children who are raised by authoritarian parents are often unhappy, feel scared, lack confidence, are unable to start activities, and have weak communication skills. Children who are raised by authoritarian parents can be likely to behave aggressively.
- Authoritative parenting is a parenting style in which parents encourage children to be independent, but still apply limits and control to their actions. Possibility of giving and receiving verbal actions. Parents who are warm and loving to their children. Parents with authoritative parenting are likely to embrace the child affectionately and show pleasure

and support in response to the child's constructive behavior. Parents expect their children to grow up to be mature, independent, and age-appropriate. Children who are raised by authoritative parents are often cheerful, able to control themselves and independent, and are achievement-oriented. Children will also tend to maintain friendly relationships with peers, cooperate with adults, and be able to cope with stress well.

- Neglectful parenting is a parenting pattern where parents are very uninvolved in the child's life. Children who are neglected by their parents feel that other aspects of their parents' lives are more important than themselves. They will tend to lack social skills. Some of them have poor self-control and are not independent, have low self-esteem, are immature, and may be alienated from their families, in adolescence they are likely to show truancy and mischief.
- Obedient parenting is a parenting pattern in which parents are very involved in their children's lives, but do not demand or control them too much. Parents with this parenting pattern will allow children to do what they want. So, children never learn to control their behavior and always hope to get their desires. There are some parents who deliberately raise children with this parenting style because they believe that the combination of warm engagement and few boundaries will make the child more creative and confident. In fact, children who are raised with this parenting pattern rarely learn to respect others and have difficulty controlling their behavior, they will be domineering, egocentric, disobey rules and have difficulty building relationships with peers.

According to Spradley and McCurdy (1975), social relations are relationships between individuals that last for a relatively long time so that they will form a pattern called relationships. In sociological terms, relationships are relationships between others. On the other hand, Psychology maps social relations into 3 domains, namely interpersonal domains, group dynamics, and intergroup relationships.

Interpersonal relationships are relationships between individuals and other individuals. Ruben and Stewart (2006) stated that interpersonal relationships are relationships that are based on the processing of reciprocal messages. Interpersonal relationships based on the number of individuals involved are divided into 2, namely diad and triad relationships. A diad relationship is a relationship between two individuals. Meanwhile, a triad relationship is a relationship between 3 people.

There is also a division of other interpersonal relationships, namely communal relations, colleague relations, and hierarchical relations. Communal relationships are

actually manifested in various types of interpersonal relationships, but the most familiar and prominent are friendship relationships. Psychologically gardening is built on the basis of sincerity. Every individual has the free will to choose friends without being limited by age, status, position, culture, or gender. Likewise with friendship, individuals have the freedom to help each other, trust each other, respect, or keep each other's secrets. According to Faturorachman (2014) the most prominent psychological aspects in friendship are compatibility, togetherness and support. The second interpersonal relationship is illegal. As the term implies, legal relations are built on the basis of horizontal relationships, such as relations between employees or workers. The relationship built in this form is different from the previous relationship, this relationship is built because of functional tasks due to the existence of interaction space between employees. Thus, it can be said that the purpose of establishing a co-legal relationship is to achieve productivity and achieve goals. The third form of interpersonal relations is hierarchical relations. This hierarchical relationship is a form of relationship between individuals who are in power or authority over other individuals, such as parents and their children.

Interpersonal relationships in an individual according to Jalaluddin Rakhmat (1998) are influenced by three factors, namely trust, supportive attitude, and open attitude. The attitude of trust is familiar to the ears that in establishing relationships between individuals need to trust each other. Then, this *supportive* attitude is an attitude that aims to reduce defensive attitudes in communication between individuals. The defensive attitude in question is influenced by personal factors consisting of fear, anxiety, low self-esteem, and so on.

Group relations are relationships between members in a group. There are 2 types that need to be known, namely the relationship between members of a group and the concept of harmony. Relationships between group members focus on identifying relationship models. Strong relationships in relationships between members will foster a sense of belonging and commitment to the group. The concept of harmony not only talks about the model of relations between group members, but also talks about how each group member contributes and strives to create a harmonious atmosphere, which is not enough if only to avoid conflict. However, it is also necessary to maintain a balance in the relationship between group members.

Relationships or relationships between groups occur due to the existence of social identity. The rise of cases of inter-group conflicts that occur is caused by the diversity of groups in society, both on the basis of ethnicity, religion, state and so on. Conflicts occur because of negative stereotypes between groups, so that they can damage peace.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method we used this time was interviews with various methods, including asking directly to *the interviewee* through the Zoom, Google Meet, and WhatsApp applications. There were also interviews with several *interviewees* who were given a questionnaire and then answered.

We conducted research with an interview method so that we could listen directly and observe the behavior of the subjects in providing answers related to the questions asked. There is also a method of non-face-to-face interviews that are carried out when it is felt that the time they have is limited and they follow the willingness of the *interviewee*.

This research targets active student subjects, Makassar class 2020-2021 from various faculties. We used a total of 24 informants from various faculties and study programs in Makassar to provide diverse analysis data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the results of research conducted using the interview method, it can be said that the parenting pattern applied by parents has an influence on children's growth and development, both good and bad impacts. From the results of the interviews conducted, most of the respondents were cared for with a regulated parenting pattern but were also released, some were completely released, but there were also some respondents who were raised with authoritarian parenting patterns.

From the results of the interview, children who are raised with regulated but released parenting are independent individuals, but in some ways or something they still need to be guided by their parents. Children who are released also tend to be more adaptable to the new environment and have a wide range of relationships because they are trusted by their parents who support whatever decisions the child makes. Even so, parents still regulate and supervise the actions taken by their children. If it will have a negative impact on the child, then parents will prohibit it.

On average, children who are raised with authoritative parenting say that parenting with this parenting style is effective in their lives. They say that with this kind of parenting, they become individuals who can get along or adapt anywhere, can have friends anywhere, are independent, and become pleasant individuals. Children who are raised with this parenting pattern feel grateful and happy because they are not constrained in their lives and

feel free.

There are also children who say that they are given freedom in activities and activities, but after that it will be prohibited when there is a continuation of the previous activity (which has been allowed). Children who are raised with authoritative parenting tend to be more independent and can take responsibility for the choices they make, this parenting style also encourages children to have broader relationships and be everywhere because there are no limitations in getting along. Although they were given freedom, there were still restrictions imposed by their parents. This authoritative parenting pattern in children tends to minimize *the stress* experienced by children in the family environment. This certainly has a good influence on the child's personality, where they do not experience *stress* and can live a good life because there is no pressure from parents as people who apply parenting patterns to children.

When children are given freedom by parents and parents are reluctant to give rules to children, children can become individuals who tend to want to dominate in their group or become egocentric individuals. However, some children say that they are still able to control it so that it is not too much of a problem for children.

From the results of the interviews, ²¹ children who are raised with authoritarian parenting patterns ⁸ tend to have their own difficulties in growing and developing because parents are more protective and do not seem to trust children. This makes children tend to have difficulty adapting to the new environment and tend to experience difficulties in their social life. Some children ⁸ who are raised with this authoritarian parenting pattern feel pressured and not free to live their lives, some children also say that sometimes they lose the moment in getting along with friends because of restrictions or curfews and prohibitions from parents when children want to meet or gather with their friends. Because of the limitations and prohibitions made by parents, children need to obey these limits so that they become unconfident individuals, afraid to express their opinions, and even some children feel less close to their parents.

However, of course, there is a positive impact felt by children who are cared for with authoritarian parenting patterns. Children grow up to be simple individuals, children are awakened from promiscuity and various dangers that may occur outside, children feel very cared for, children's lives become directed, and become polite individuals when meeting older people.

Regarding the influence of authoritarian parenting on social relations in children, some respondents said that there is no particular influence because they can still get along

and have a fairly wide range of relationships. However, there are also some children who say that they feel that the parenting style applied by their parents is effective and is not too affected by the social relationships they are living.

DISCUSSION

Each parent has a different way of managing the parenting style given to their child. Parenting is an overview of the attitude and behavior of parents and children in interacting and communicating during parenting activities. In this parenting activity, parents will provide attention, rules, discipline, rewards, punishments, and responses to their children's wishes. Parents' attitudes, behaviors, and habits are always seen, assessed, and imitated by their children, which then all of them will be consciously or unconsciously infused and then become habits for their children. This will affect the child's development. (Ismira, 2018).

Parenting style greatly affects the development of children in the future (Djawandono, 2013). Parenting from parents themselves is very helpful for children in achieving or passing the growth and development they experience as they get older. Thus, the role of parenting is very important in children's development.

The parenting style provided by parents is a form of social agency for children. Thus, parents are the main role in the social relations owned by the child. Children will also get physical development and social development from their parents. Children as part of family members, in their growth and development will be inseparable from the environment that cares for and nurtures them (Wahini, 2012).

Proper parenting from parents is very important to be given to children. Children are still too easily influenced and do not have much experience, so it is necessary to guide their development because they cannot do it on their own. The direction and guidance provided by parents is the key to children's success in forming an independent and competent personality. The parenting style provided by parents is a description of the attitude of parents in interacting, guiding, fostering, and educating their children in daily life.

The behavior displayed by parents can be done by children to the surrounding environment. The form of parenting that parents provide to children can affect the social development of children. The results of research from Suharsono (2009) found that there is a positive relationship between parental parenting and early childhood socialization skills. The relationship between parents and children will affect the relationship between children and their friends.

In accordance with research conducted by Tricia K. Neppel in 2010, it was found that

authoritarian or harsh parenting will predict an aggressive or externalized behavior. This certainly makes the child disturbed in the problem of personality development that exists in him so that it will inhibit the interaction relationship between parents and children. In other words, a child's behavioral problems may result from getting severe punishment from parents. With the formation of behavior caused by punishment, it becomes a reaction to a behavior shown by their own parents. (Kerr and Stattin, 2003).

Each type of parenting provided by parents certainly has advantages and disadvantages so that not all parents feel comfortable in implementing a parenting style that in the view of others is good. According to Dewi (2008), children who are democratically cared for will tend to be active, initiative, and not afraid of failure because they are given the opportunity to discuss in making decisions in the family. Parents provide supervision, control, and positive encouragement to their children. However, this can also make children grow up with a destructive nature and are unable to adjust. According to Adek (2008), authoritarian parenting can produce **2** the characteristics of children who are timid, quiet, introverted, inactive, and have weak personalities. They will tend to withdraw and behave passively because the parental attitude given to children tends to be harsh and will hinder the child's initiative. Even so, children can grow up to have competencies and responsibilities like adults.

Children's socialization skills are certainly influenced by environmental factors, especially in the family environment regarding how the role and involvement of parents is reflected in the implementation of parenting. From the data obtained, some children feel that the parenting style provided by their parents affects the social relationships that children have. Some children will tend to show the same attitude to their group as their parents in raising them. Those who are raised with an authoritative parenting style where parents are open to the child and give positive encouragement or affirmation to the child, the child will show the same attitude to the environment and his friends. They will open up and give positive encouragement to their friends. In fact, authoritative parenting patterns can shape the trust of the child's friends. They become more open and the child's friends become closer to the child's parents.

This certainly has an influence on children's social relationships, where children become more liked by their environment because children are able to make the people around them feel comfortable. In children who are raised with authoritarian parenting styles, some say that their parents' parenting style has no significant influence on their social relationships, on average they still have a fairly wide range of relationships but on some

occasions they get banned. There are also those who say that their parenting style makes their relationship time less, so they tend to miss out on meaningful moments because they are limited in some ways. However, from this parenting pattern, they become more disciplined individuals, even though they lack confidence and feel afraid to express their opinions. Some respondents also said that she often quarreled or argued with her parents.

From the results of the study, parenting patterns that support and inhibit children's social relations are still contradictory. This is because it comes back to the person of each child, whether they are able to accept the parenting style of their parents or actually feel pressured and less effective with the parenting style they get. In the authoritative parenting pattern, respondents who were raised with this parenting style said that they were more grateful for being given parents who gave them freedom but still controlled them. Children are able to express themselves and become more cheerful and responsible individuals, although this parenting pattern can make children become rebellious and egocentric children.

In the authoritarian parenting pattern, some of those who were raised with this pattern said that they felt happy because they were cared for more because they were cared for in the smallest possible detail by the restrictions and prohibitions given by their parents, felt that their lives became more directed, and some of them also said that they still had a fairly wide relationship. However, there are also some children who are raised with authoritarian parenting patterns who feel constrained and less free because of the restrictions given by their parents, some of them also say that they are quite *stressed* about being raised with this parenting style.

There are also children who cannot identify the good and bad effects of parenting patterns on their social relationships. This can be caused by several factors, such as: parenting from parents never touches the child's social relationships, children do not recognize the impact of parenting on the development of their social relationships, or parents release children in social relationships but the child is not aware of it.

CONCLUSION

The parenting pattern applied in each family is different. There are those who use authoritarian parenting, authoritative parenting, liberated parenting, democratic parenting, and other parenting styles that have not been grouped. Each parenting style applied has a different influence on the growth and development of children. The parenting style applied

by parents is the way parents educate, direct, and guide their children. Because children are not yet able to guide themselves, they still need help from parents.

We cannot judge the parenting pattern applied by parents just like that. It could be that the parenting style applied by them is a good thing for children in their view. Even so, parents need to establish a good relationship with their children so that they can be more open to their parents. All parenting patterns given by parents to children certainly have a good and bad impact on the child, depending on how the child responds.

There are children who feel constrained when they get an authoritarian parenting pattern because they feel limited and lack confidence, but there are also those who feel grateful when they are raised authoritarily because their lives become directed. Then, there are also those who are raised with a free parenting pattern but there are still limits who feel grateful and happy to be taken care of like this, because they feel that their parents have believed in them. However, there are also those who feel a little afraid of feeling a negative impact in themselves.

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