
Parenting Style as a Key on the Asian Economic Community and Demography Surplus 2020

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ABSTRACT

Batam is a town city which is called ASEAN gate. Many companies have grown here what makes this city is busy all the time. Environment could influence society activities which increases life necessities. Elderly concepts had gone when father is head of family earn much money to give all the needs of his family. Nowadays, mother must assist her husband to raise family income. Changes of family pattern makes parenting style must be adapted. Miss understanding about parenting style raised of childhood and adolescent problem. It will be influence for demography surplus 2020. Main idea of this research is to develop exclusive parenting style that is relevant to implicate in borderline, busy city, surplus demography challenges and ASEAN economic community. Method of this research is narrative qualitative approach which collecting data used in-depth interview, non-participant observation, and document. Data analyses used triangulation, reduce and display. Subject of this research is one exclusive family when their parent worked more than eight hours nevertheless their children also have high achievement and motivation in the school. Summary of this research such as: they could not use one pattern of parenting style, parenting style could be adjust to new condition, parent collaboration must be balance when father must be as a mother in certain condition, analysis of demography of Riau Island related to individual and community behaviour, mixed parenting styles in the same case, and how to create independent's children.

Keywords: *Territorial, Parenting Style, Family Pattern, Life Necessities, High Achievement And Motivation*

Challenge of ASEAN Economic Community is opened to all Indonesian people. Preparation is a way to resist it. Many citizens have no recognized while it very concluded Indonesian's future. This issue was related to demography surplus 2020. Indonesia will achieve demography surplus

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while effective range age of Indonesian people will reach 70 %. On the other hand, it gives many beneficial however can be a warning and threat.

Developmental in many sectors must be increased. One of area that is important to establish is family. Family is a miniature of the country. Forming of brain, mind and habit of human is in their family. Family is valuable, substantial and advantageous to create a gold generation. Forming a gold generation need some tool and conducive environment.

Main tool to arrange human being is parenting styles. Parenting styles has been determined as a crucial condition and responsible to child caring. In many side of life, parenting styles hardly connected to children development(Huver, Otten, de Vries, & Engels, 2010).On the other hand, parenting styles had relationship with school children successes, attitudes, and understanding their lessons (Khan, Ahmad, Hamdan, & Mustaffa, 2014).

The parenting styles concept had been found by Baumrind. The few decade research of Baumrind found three styles of parenting such as authoritarian, authoritative and permissive. Recently research discovered last style is neglectful. Many researchers observed authoritative style had a lot of advantageous, beneficial and strong to develop children. Fundamental of authoritative parenting styles are warmth and control. Warmth is defined which parents considerate, sympathetic, humane and aware to their physiological and psychological needs. Control is described that parents concern and engage to manage their behaviour children and adjust to the family goal, normal attitude and have self-control(Baumrind, 1966; Salkind, 2005).The other research has been found mother that has authoritative style had the best way to manage conflict and begin to communicate a clash to their children (Williams & Wahler, 2010). On the other hand, many measured engaged in other parenting styles. A longitudinal measured found which adolescent psychological flexibility declined with authoritarian style(Killoren & Deutsch, 2014).Additional research noted depressive symptoms and childhood suicidal behaviour could be weakened by authoritarian style (Greening, Stoppelbein, & Luebbe, 2010).Authoritarian style almost discovered on lower social economic status (Friedson, 2016). One of research also wrote that adolescents among youth from 12-17 years of age had indicated depressive symptoms whose are involvement authoritarian parenting style (King, Vidourek, & Merianos, 2016). The other study had examined children and adolescents aggressiveness, effect of this research that autoritarian parenting styles had relationship of more aggressive and abrasive (De la Torre-Cruz, García-Linares, & Casanova-Arias, 2013)

Style of other parenting is permissive. Parent with this style have prevented clash with their children and implied more they rule as a peer(Williams & Wahler, 2010). Further permissive parents were not punitive performance, allowed children motive, longing, behavior and less of control. They acknowledged children to regulate their own activities and escaped much of

control and did not involve them adhere to standard family norm and value (Uji, Sakamoto, Adachi, & Kitamura, 2014).

Parenting styles have been determined as an attitude and behaviour that drew their communication, relationship and interaction with their children. All about parenting styles had substantial affects for children education. This issue had important role to develop children. Furthermore Indonesia is preparing demography surplus 2020 and doing ASEAN Economic Community. Education not only about school, teacher and peer, but also how did parent guide and educate their children in their house.

Many researches had been done. What is distinction with previous studies? Earlier examination had more inquired lack of each parenting styles, the appropriate and acceptable style in each culture, society and country. In this research will explain exclusive parenting style that is relevant to implicate in borderline, busy city, and coping surplus demography challenges and ASEAN economic community.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Subject of this study is a family according to father, mother, two daughters and son. This family have unique and creative daughters and son. However their parents are working in private company, daughter and son developed and grew up in their own life and achieved some great performances in academic and talented. However, participant and informant are neighbourhood, teachers, peer of the children, peer of the parents and other family member.

Analysis of this study used qualitative narrative approach which applied clear sequential order that relations in a meaningful way for a definite audience. Presume of narrative analysis constructs about the nature of social reality lie in the understanding. Basic question is how narrative analysis used. It is a stage that can give guidance to researcher to understanding the complexities of human selves, lives and relations. Narrative analysis had two approaches: naturalist and constructivist. Naturalist used a lot of explanation of people in their habitats and constructivist is how a sense of social order is built through communications and interactions(Frost, 2011).Then, step of analyse the data will begin setting up collection organization and management, label and archive the data, review and analyse contextual and demographic data, carefully read through the data and begin coding, identify and summarise themes, interpret findings, assess contributions to impact and summarise, Triangulate data sources, make conclusions and recommendation for draft report, communicate and discuss your findings with peers [12].

On the other hand, describing parenting style is used by participant took Baumrind's questionnaire which will assume and examine style of parenting (Baumrind, 1966). Participant is

taken as subject who filled in the questionnaire such as: parents, teachers of the children, caregiver etc.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to classification criteria, Baumrind's scale had three arrangements which it had been given to all subjects and informants. This is scale which gave to one child, parents, caregiver, and five teachers. It will be divided that style has been adopted authoritative. Scales were performed means 5.23-6. However permissive style had shown means 2.5-4. Despite authoritarian model had demonstrated means 1.5 – 3.61. On the other hand, data had illustrated parenting styles of the subjects 65 % authoritative, with additional 15 % permissive model and 25 % authoritarian style. Depend on the information it would be assumed that combining of parenting styles had been needed. Parents in this study are employee who did not have a lot of time with their children. Style of authoritarian could be done by mobile phone. Regularly, parents had asked the older daughter to manage her younger brother and sister.

(scale and interviewee 1)

The second founding in this examined was autonomous daughter. Self-autonomous has been created by her mother via calling and short message system (SMS). Mother asked frequently to her daughter about learning, what would her do, and what did her younger sister and brother do. This authoritarian style has been done by communication tool. However, the authoritative style has been built by discussion after working hours. Commonly, she would give advice and guiding about her daughter study after appraised her daughter student developmental book. The authoritative parenting style resulted in high quality communication. This issue cumulatively answered many problem about teacher-centred learning in Indonesia when student could not actively learn and expect teacher would teach by explaining something (Hasibuan, 2015).

(Interviewee 1-4)

The alike culture both the parents arose not many conflicts. This matter brought a lot a convenience, acceptability and appropriateness therefore, parenting styles easily to do. The previous investigation noted having a many identity (two cultures) in a parent cause a lack of consistency of behaviour and made more conflict than the same culture. A bitch of acculturation both parent could affect children and adolescent (Chang, 2007). On this study, both of parents were not attended perception disparity, variance of tradition and character contrast.

(Document 1 and Interviewee 3)

Acknowledgments

The author appreciates all those who participated in the study and helped to facilitate the research process.

Conflict of Interests

The author declared no conflict of interests.

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Parenting Style as a Key on the Asian Economic Community and Demography Surplus 2020

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How to cite this article: W Hasibuan, B Ekowati (2016), Parenting Style as a Key on the Asian Economic Community and Demography Surplus 2020, *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, Volume 3, Issue 4, No. 67, ISSN:2348-5396 (e), ISSN:2349-3429 (p), DIP:18.01.186/20160304, ISBN:978-1-365-39397-6