Early Childhood Parenting Behavior in the Revolutionary Era 4.0

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Abstract— This research was conducted to find out how the influence of the role of parenting on children in the 4.0 revolution era. The variable consist of parenting style and parental behavior. Indicators of parenting syle are authoritarian, democratic, permissive, and neglect. Indicators of parental behavior include imitation, suggestion, identification and sympathy. The analysis was performed using the SEM method with 100 respondens from early childhood teachers and parents. The results obtained are that authoritarian parenting has the greatest value (t-value = 5.40) compared to democratic (3.44), permissive (5.29), and neglect (3.63) parenting styles. The effect of imitation in parental behavior also has the greatest effect (t-value = 5.50) on child development compared to suggestion (3.67), identification (4.29), and sympathy (3.82). From pthways models, the value of all constructs used to form a model in the confirmatory factor analysis process has met the predetermined goodness of fit criteria. These results explain that the confirmatory testing model has a good goodness of fit, so the model deserves to be accepted.

Keywords- *childhood, parenting style, parental behavior, the role of parenting*

I. INTRODUCTION

Parents have an obligation to protect their children. Other than that, the obligation of parents to children is to provide education since small[1]. Parents expect nothing from their children. But doing good to parents is the right it deserves they thank them for the sacrifice and infinite love they have made they give to their children. In carrying out their duties as parents, parents have a pattern take care to shape the child as he expected[2]. Parenting style is generally defined as parental behavior in raising a son. Parenting patterns are patterns of behavior applied to the child and are relatively consistent over time[3]. The parenting styles for their children are as follows:1. Authoritarian Parenting, Authoritarian parenting tends to set absolute standards that must be to be followed are usually accompanied by threats and indicated by there are strict rules from parents. A great child's freedom is restricted and parents force the child to behave like that he wanted. This can cause the child to lose self-confidence and unable to make decisions as well as tend to find it difficult to trust the people around him. 2. Democratic Parenting, democratic parenting is a pattern of parenting characterized by rights and the obligations of parents and children are the same in the sense of complementing each other, children are trained to be responsible and determine their behavior alone to be disciplined. Parents who apply to parent democracy provides many opportunities for children to create decisions freely, communicate better, support children to have freedom so that children have the satisfaction few use corporal punishment to develop discipline. Parents use discussion, explanation, and reasons to help the child understand why he is being asked to comply with all the rules. 3. Permissive Parenting, permissive parenting is marked by the attitude of parents who let their children seek and find for themselves the procedures that provide the limits of their behavior. In permissive parenting, the child is given complete

freedom to do whatever he wants to where parents tend to support the child's actions and spoil him excessively. 4. Parenting neglect, The neglect parenting pattern has an indicator that the parents tend to pay less attention to their children, busy with each other's work, and consider the child as a burden within his life. This parenting pattern suggests not care for the child at all, where the parents are already at the level apathetic about their responsibilities as parents[4]. Factor underlying behavior in social interactions among experts yet some words stick together. Following are behavioral factors in social interaction: 1. Imitation factor, as pointed out the factor underlying the interaction social is imitation. Imitation is the urge to imitate other people. According to Tarde, this imitation factor is the only factor that underlies or underlie social interactions. 2.Suggestion Factors, it is meant by suggestion is a psychological influence, both coming from yourself, as well as those that come from others, who are generally accepted without criticism from the complained individual[5]. Therefore, suggestions can be distinguished, such as a.Auto-Suggestions, namely suggestions of yourself, suggestions that come from within the individual concerned;b. Hetero-suggestions, namely suggestions that come from other people. 3. Identification Factors, another factor that plays a role in social interaction is factor identification. Identification is a term coined by Freud, a figure in psychology, especially in psychoanalysis. In connection with this identification, Freud describes how the child is learning social norms from his parents[6]. In outline, This can be done in two ways, namely: a. Children learn and accept social norms because people's parents deliberately educated them. b. Awareness of social norms can also be obtained by children's way of identification, that is, children identify themselves to their parents, both the mother and the father. 4. The sympathy factor, apart from the aforementioned factors sympathy also takes hold a role in social interactions. Sympathy is a feeling of interest in others[7]. Therefore sympathy is a feeling, then sympathy arises not based on rational logic, but based on feelings or emotions. In sympathy one feels attracted to people other as if taking place by itself, why feel interested often unable to provide further explanation[8].
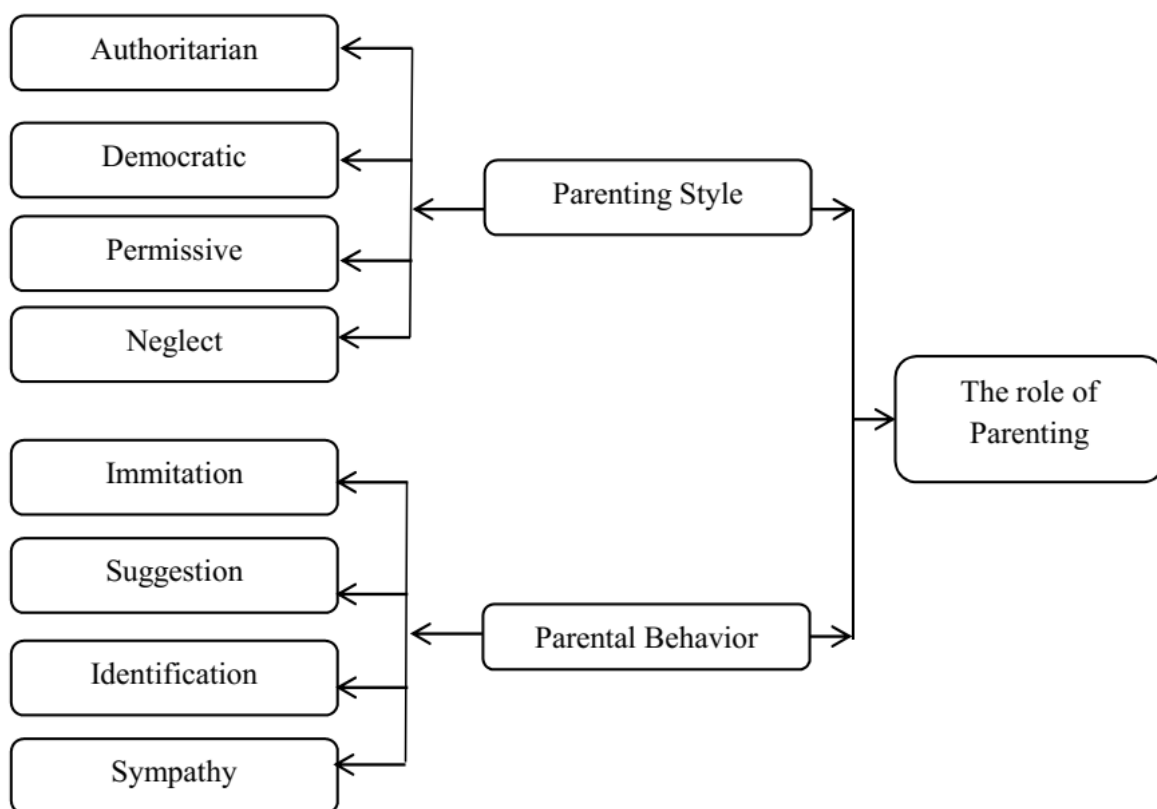
Figure 1. Research Framework

II. METHODOLOGY

The population in this study were 100 early childhood education teachers and parents of students aged 25 to 40 years spread across Semarang, Indonesia. The sample size based on the sample calculation according to the Krejcie-Morgan table is 5% (d = 0.05). Based on this table, with a population of 100, a sample of 95 respondents will be used. The sampling technique uses proportional random sampling technique with the distribution of the population and samples. Regarding the minimum sample size with SEM analysis, the model analyzed has 2 (two) constructs or less where each construct is measured at least by 4 (four) indicators, so a minimum sample size of 100 - 300 observations is required. The variables in this study include parenting style (X1), parental behavior (X2) and the role of parenting (Y1). Testing using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) with Lisrel 8.8. Data analysis used in this study is the full model of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) by first testing its dimensions with confirmatory factor analysis which is the first step in the SEM analysis process. These two analyzes consisted of seven steps to evaluate the goodness of fit criteria of the proposed research model. Furthermore, after it is known all the results of data processing, then it will be discussed and the last is to draw conclusions based on the results of the analysis of these results. Test the validity of the research data using the convergent validity test. Convergent validity test can be seen from SEM by paying attention to each indicator coefficient on each construct which has a value greater than twice the respective standard errors. Reliability test data obtained from the extract variance test so that it can explain each indicator in the construct used.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The first type of parenting is people old authoritarian (authoritarian). This type of parent prioritizing discipline and rules in educating a child. Any violation of a rule has consequences. Authoritarian parents were impatient in providing explanations regarding the rules of the game and the consequences of enforcement of family rules. Parents the authoritarian type is born out of parenting discipline experienced as a child frequently received a lot of physical punishment from parents and the teachers[9]. Authoritarian parenting has people characteristics parents make all decisions, children must submit, obey, may not ask. Parenting style an authoritarian one has the following characteristics : (a) parents have dominant power; (b) the child is not recognized as an individual; (c) control child behavior is very strict; (d) people parents punish children for not obeying[10]. The second type of parenting is the parent's permissive (permissive). Permissive type of parent often pamper the child, not very demanding child, rarely discipline and control the child low on children's behavior. Parents give full freedom to children to do something he wants. Parenting permissive parents have characteristics, namely: (a) the child becomes more dominant; (b) parents be loose by giving freedom full of children; (c) parents are not involved in guiding and directing children; (d) parents are very lacking in terms of control and pay attention to children's behavior and activities. The third type of parenting is the parents uninvolved. Uninvolved parents have fewer demands against children (such as permissive parents) and less responsive to children's needs. Besides, parents are less attached strong mind towards the child. Parents type This feels has done its job as the provider, providing living facilities, and the best education for children[3]. However, parents seldom exist psychologically to be a good listener for his child. It is already categorized as a form of neglect mental and psychological towards children. Parents not trying to be present to shape personality or child character[4, 9]. The fourth type of parenting is un-involved (neglect), this parenting is likely big results in undisciplined children,lack of self-control, and it is difficult comply with existing regulations. Even children experiencing this type of parenting tends to rebellious, have low self-worth and negative, as well as having high academic achievement low[11]. If you observe that

among the four types of parenting style, the un-involved type worst. This is because children do not have the figure of a loving parent and close emotionally. Children don't have the figure of parents who are role models and demands to give the best performance. Besides, children lacked figures close parents like friends and invite them to share and heart-to-heart discussions. Parenting like this often categorized as a form of neglect or the parent's disregard for the child (ignorant)[12].

**Table 1.** Reliability and Validity of Parenting Style

Variable	SLF ≥ 0.30	t-value	Error	Reliability CR ≥ 0.70	VE ≥ 0.50	Validity
Parenting style				0.78	0.51	Reliable
Authoritarian	0.43	5.40	0.76			Valid
Democratic	0.51	3.44	0.75			Valid
Permissive	0.53	5.29	0.69			Valid
Neglect	0.51	3.63	0.77			Valid

The imitation factor is described by Gabriel Tarde (1998) who believes that all social life is based on imitation factors only. Although This opinion tends to be tendentious, the role of imitation in social interactions not small. For example: in children who are learning a language, as it were they imitate themselves, repeat the sound of the words, rehearse the tongue and mouth functions for speech. Then he imitated other people, and indeed it is difficult for people to learn a language without imitating people other, even not only in language but also in certain behavior, ways give respect, how to give thanks, how to give gestures and others we learn at first, imitates[13]. Suggestion factor, what is meant by suggestion here is psychological influence, both of which come from himself as well as from others, generally accepted in the absence power of criticism. This suggestion factor can be divided into two, namely auto-suggestion, namely suggestion of self that comes from itself[14]. Hetero suggestion, namely suggestion coming from someone else. Both auto-suggestion and hetero suggestion in everyday life take hold an important role. Many days that are not expected by either individual because of autosuggestion or because of hetero suggestion. The meaning of suggestion and imitation concerning interaction is almost the same[15]. The difference is that the imitation of one person follows one of himself, meanwhile, on the suggestion, someone gives a view or attitude of himself, then accepted by others outside of it. Identification factor, identification in psychology means the urge to be identical (same) with other people, both outwardly and inwardly. For example, identification of a son to be like his father or a son woman to be equal to her mother. This identification process first takes place unconsciously (by itself) then irrational, that is based on his feelings or tendencies not accounted for rationally, and a third useful identification for complement the system of norms, ideals, and guidelines for the behavior of people that identifies it. At first, the child identifies himself with his parents, but slowly as he grows up in school, the identification can switching from his parents to people with noble character and so on[7, 15]. The difference between identification and imitation is that imitation can take place between people who do not know each other, while identification needs to start first carefully before they identified themselves. That mutually real The social relationship that takes place on identification is deeper than the relationship that takes place on the processes of suggestion and imitation. The sympathy factor, sympathy is the feeling of being attracted by one person to another. Sympathy arises not based on rational logic but based on judgment feelings as well as in the identification process. Even people can suddenly feel it attracted to other people naturally because the whole way of acting behavior attracts them.

Table 2. Reliability and Validity of Parental Behavior

Variable	SLF ≥ 0.30	t-value	Error	Reliability CR ≥ 0.70	VE ≥ 0.50	Validity
Parental Behavior				0.82	0.64	Reliable
Immitation	0.66	5.50	0.83			Valid
Suggestion	0.58	3.67	0.54			Valid
Identification	0.62	4.29	0.54			Valid
Sympathy	0.57	3.82	0.91			Valid

Table 1 and table 2 can be seen that the loading factor value for the authoritarian (X1.1), democratic (X1.2), permissive (X1.3), and neglect (X1.4) dimensions of the parenting style variable fulfills the standardized loading factors ≥ 0.3, so it can be stated that the dimensions and indicators that form the variables parenting style valid. The loading factor value for the imitation (X2.1), suggestion (X2.2), identification (X2.3), and sympathy (X2.4) dimensions of the parenting style variable fulfills the standardized loading factors ≥ 0.3, so it can be stated that the dimensions and indicators that form the variables parental behavior is valid. Indicators pass the validity test (SLF ≥ 0.50 and t-value ≥ 1.96) and all latent variables (CR≥ 0.70 and VR ≥ 0.50) so it can be said that the respondent's answer to the questions used to measure each construct or indicator is consistent and kosntruk reliable.
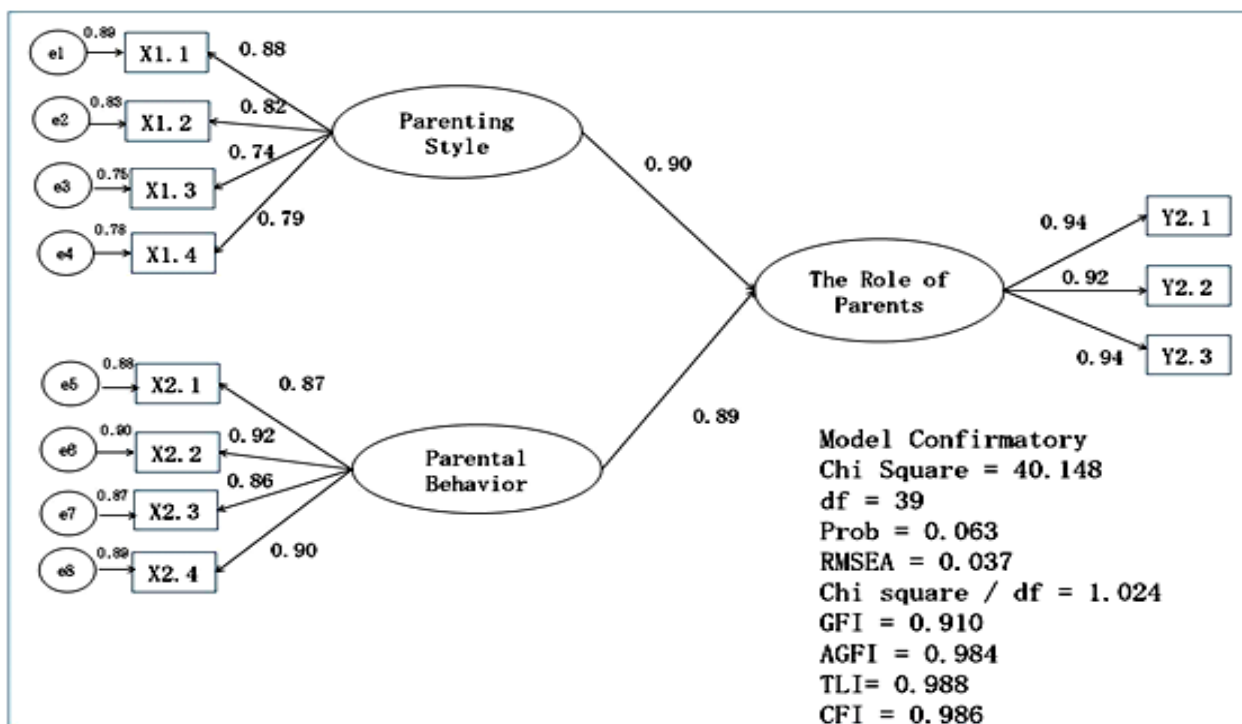
Figur 2. Path Confirmatory Model

In Figure 2, there are 4 indicators, namely authoritarian (X1.1), democratic (X1.2), permissive (X1.3), and neglect (X1.4) in the parenting style variable which has a regression value of 0.88, 0.82, 0.74 and 079 which means that these indicators have influence on parenting style variables where authoritarian has the greatest influence and permissive has the lowest effect.

Table 3. Confirmatory Analysis

Goodness of Fit	Indeks Cut-off Value	Result	Model Evaluation
Chi – Square	< 45.223	40.148	Good
Probability	≥ 0.05	0.063	Good
RMSEA	≤ 0.08	0.037	Good
GFI	≥ 0.90	0.910	Good
AGFI	≥ 0.90	0.984	Good
CMIN/DF	≤ 2.00	1.024	Good
TLI	≥ 0.95	0.986	Good
CFI	≥ 0.90	0.988	Good

It can be seen in table 3 that the probability value (p) = $0.063 \geq 0.05$, and the value of all constructs used to form a model in the confirmatory factor analysis process has met the predetermined goodness of fit criteria. These results explain that the confirmatory testing model has a good goodness of fit, so the model deserves to be accepted.

IV. CONCLUSION

Parenting patterns of children in the family include authoritarian, democratic, permissive, neglect. Old man greats should be involved in educating children by implementing wise, positive, effective, constructive, and transformative. Parents must educate children not by force, but persuaded, given freedom but still with control so that the growth and development of the child remain well controlled. Parenting people old like this is becoming increasingly urgent especially in today's digital era. Effective parenting in revolution era 4.0 is authoritative and parenting parental behavior in the form of imitation. Both of these parenting styles are not sterile children of the influence of the digital age, but endeavors strengthen children to be critical of the positive and negative influences of the digital era. Besides, parents must be able to understand a variety of applications that educate and guide a child so that the child uses it for a purpose good and positive. Parents have to watch or guide children in using media information so as not to deviate from true educational values.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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