ORICS

The Effect of Parenting Styles Using Athoritarian Methods on the Independence of 7-Year-Old Children during the Covid 19 Pandemic

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Abstract

 The Indonesian government has made policies in almost all fields. That is to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus, with one of them being the policy of workers to work from home and study from home which is often also called online or online learning. Early childhood education to tertiary institutions practice online learning policies so that children are at home for 24 hours. During the pandemic, children were accompanied by their parents studying at home online. Thus, parents must have the right parenting style in accompanying children while at home. Good behavior emerges from good parenting. To produce independence for children during a pandemic, they must also apply good parenting. state the problem One effective way to increase independence is to provide good parenting. purpose of your study to determine the effect of anoritarian parenting on the independence of children aged 7 years describe the research methods; the method used is by means of analytic observation tested using chi suare. results or outcomes of the work parenting style with authoritarian methods has an effect even if only partially on the independence of children aged 7 years. This research can make it easier for parents to educate their children in self-sufficient children, especially during the post- covid 19 pandemic. the method used is by means of analytic observation tested using chi suare. results or outcomes of the work parenting style with authoritarian methods has an effect even if only partially on the independence of children aged 7 years. This research can make it easier for parents to educate their children in self-sufficient children, especially during the post-covid 19 pandemic. the method used is by means of analytic observation tested using chi suare. results or outcomes of the work parenting style with authoritarian methods has an effect even if only partially on the independence of children aged 7 years. This research can make it easier for parents to educate their children in self-sufficient children, especially during the post-covid 19 pandemic.

Keywords: Parenting, Authoritarian, Covid 19.

1. Introduction

In December 2019 the world was shocked by the emergence of Corona Virus Disease 19, also known as COVID-19, in Wuhan City, China. Covid-19 has brought human life to a halt in various sectors, starting from the most important, namely the economic sector to the education sector. Covid-19 started to enter Indonesia since early 2020 and continued to spread in March 2020. Of the Covid-19 cases that emerged, the Indonesian government took many policies in an effort to break the chain of spread of COVID-19. The government issued a policy to carry out regional lockdowns, namely stopping all activities outside the home including the learning process at schools and or campuses. The Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, issued Circular Letter number 4 of 2020.

The policy issued forces teachers, lecturers and students to work and study from home starting from the early childhood education level to tertiary institutions. So changes in learning techniques like this affect patterns of interaction between students, students/students with teachers/lecturers and children with parents. Since this online learning policy was enacted, the role of parents has increased. Parents must apply good parenting in accompanying children 24 hours a day at home. Parenting is a method used in an effort to help children grow and develop by caring for, guiding and educating (Padjrin 2016). Care has been the focus of parents so far, basic guidance and skills, such as the attitude of obeying religious orders and the demands of good behavior according to prevailing customary norms. Meanwhile, academic responsibility for education is transferred to educational institutions (Rosdiana, 2006). Parents think that when children enter educational institutions, most parents tend to only focus on the completeness of learning facilities and feel that they are sufficient, so parents have fulfilled their responsibilities in educating children. In fact,

the implementation of education is not only the responsibility of the institution. However, it is the responsibility of parents and the surrounding community as well. In fact, the implementation of education is not only the responsibility of the institution. However, it is the responsibility of parents and the surrounding community as well. In fact, the implementation of education is not only the responsibility of the institution. However, it is the responsibility of parents and the surrounding community as well.

The Covid-19 pandemic situation has changed the role of parents to really become the main thing in creating the happiness and success of a child. The character of the child is influenced by various forms of parenting. All his behavior will be noticed and even imitated by the child himself because parents are basically the first and closest environment for a child. As stated by Hurlock (2000), the treatment of parents to children will affect the attitudes and behavior of children. If children often get criticism, children will learn how easy it is to blame others; if the child often gets insults, the child will grow up to be a shy person; if the child gets tolerance, the child learns to be a patient person; so also if the child lives with praise,children will develop respect for themselves and others (Kuswanti, Munadhil, Zainal & Oktarina, 2020).

One of the positive impacts of the study from home policy is that it provides a lot of time between children and parents to interact with each other and get to know family members better. Where indirectly, the policy of studying and working from home has restored the function of the family as the center of all activities and the main place for a child's first education. However, on the other hand, there is a negative impact, namely when accompanying children to study online, some parents experience difficulties in directing their children to study (Sabiq, 2020), so parents tend to experience stress, especially a housewife who suddenly has to accompany their child. His children study with all the difficulties. In addition, a child can also experience academic stress, due to the many pressures related to the various demands of school work (Muslim, 2020). If stressful situations both from parents and from children continue to occur, then it is very vulnerable to parenting stress, which eventually causes a decrease in the quality and effectiveness of parenting behavior, such as decreased warmth of parenting behavior and increased harsh discipline (Susilo 2020). Of course this will affect the increase in emotional and behavioral problems in children (Sarwar, 2016). The choice of parenting methods during the Covid-19 period is very important. such as decreasing the warmth of parenting behavior and increasing harsh discipline (Susilo 2020). Of course this will affect the increase in emotional and behavioral problems in children (Sarwar, 2016). The choice of parenting methods during the Covid-19 period is very important. such as decreasing the warmth of parenting behavior and increasing harsh discipline (Susilo 2020). Of course this will affect the increase in emotional and behavioral problems in children (Sarwar, 2016). The choice of parenting methods during the Covid-19 period is very important.

Applying parenting that is too harsh or authoritarian to children will make the child feel down and not feel valued. Authoritarian parenting tends to set absolute standards that must be followed, usually accompanied by threats. Parents of this type also tend to force, rule, punish (Sopiah, 2021). The characteristics of authoritarian parenting include parents emphasizing children to comply with parental rules and not being able to argue. Parents tend to give orders and prohibitions to children. If there are differences of opinion between parents and children, then the child is considered dissident. Parents tend to impose discipline. Parents tend to force everything for their children and only their children as executors. There is no communication between parents and children (Soetjiningsih, 2012).

The Indonesian government issued various policies in all fields to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus. One of them is the policy to work from home and study from home, so it is often called online. The online learning policy applies starting from early childhood education units to tertiary institutions, so that children are almost at home for 24 hours. During the pandemic, parents have a new task, which is to accompany their children to study 24 hours a day. and to carry out this assistance, good parenting is needed so that the goals for children are achieved.

2. Literature Review

Parenting consists of two words, namely pattern and foster. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, pattern means style, model, system, way of working, shape (structure) that is fixed. While the word foster can mean looking after (caring for and educating) young children, guiding (helping; training and so on), and leading (heading and organizing) an educational body or institution according to Senjaya 2022 is parenting, while education is educators guiding aware of the physical and spiritual development of students towards the formation of the main personality. Types of parenting: authoritarian parenting, permissive, democratic, neglectful (Sopiah, 2021).

According to Baumrind, who was quoted by Muallifah in his research, he said that parenting in principle is parenteral control, namely how parents control, guide, and accompany their children to carry out tasks in sync with their development towards the maturity process. Meanwhile, according to Hetheringson and Porke followed by Sanjiwani, parenting is how parents interact with children in a total way which includes the process of nurturing, protecting and pedagogy for children. Meanwhile, according to Herey and Blanchard followed by Garliah, parenting is a form of leadership. According to him, the definition of leadership itself is how to influence someone, whereas in this case, parents play the role of giving powerful emotions to their children.

Diana Baumrind (Sarwar, 2016) introduces parenting in 3 forms, namely authoritative, authoritative and permissive.

1. Authoritarian parents who practice authoritarian parenting tend to limit their children. Punish- oriented and rarely praise them. In authoritarian parenting, parents try to control and evaluate their children's actions according to the wishes of their parents. The consequence of authoritarian parenting is that children are emotionally unstable and tend to be passive, not independent, full of complications, lack of confidence, full of worries if they do not comply with the wishes of their parents and as a result lack of self-courage and avoid challenges (Smith and Visscher 2015).
2. Permissive parents with permissive parenting tend to give little orders and use power to achieve goals. In this parenting style, parents give freedom to children, pamper children, let children do everything without direction. As a result of parenting that excuses children tend to be aggressive and impulsive because they have too much freedom. And also children become anxious because they don't know what to do and whether they are doing something right or not (Smith and Visscher 2015).
3. Parents who practice authoritative parenting are called democratic parents. Parents still have standards of behavior in educating and also responsive to the needs of their children. This characteristic of democratic parenting is that parents listen to their child's views, guide and respect them, apply clear and consistent standards of behavior and continue to recognize their child's important needs. In the future, children who receive democratic parenting tend to be warm people, feel valued, can be trusted, and have good emotional and social maturity.

Mussen was quoted by Marcelina as arguing that Factors Influencing Parenting Style Apart from the role of the family in child rearing, there are also several factors which influence parenting style, namely:

1) The living environment is one of the actors that influences parenting styles. The difference between families living in big cities and families living in rural areas have different parenting styles.
2) Sub culture culture Sub culture culture is also included in the factors that influence parenting. In each culture the parenting style is different, for example when in one culture children are allowed to argue about the rules set by their parents, but this does not apply to all cultures.
3) Socio-economic status Families with different social statuses also apply different parenting styles.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1. Materials

Respondents in this study were mothers who had children aged 7 years, both girls and boys, who used authoritarian parenting during the Covid-19 pandemic.

3.2. Methods

The research method uses analytic observation with the chi square technique. Determine mothers who do use an athoritarian parenting style and then make a sample. Which will be observed using research instruments to measure the independence of children aged 7 years.

3.2.1. Structure

Research articles should be divided into the sections listed below. Principal sections should be numbered consecutively (1. Introduction, 2. Materials and methods, etc.) and subsections should be numbered 1.1., 1.2., etc. Do not number the Acknowledgements or References sections.

Manuscripts must be written in English. Contributors who are not native English speakers are strongly advised to ensure that a colleague fluent in the English language or a professional language editor has reviewed their manuscript. Concise English without jargon should be used. Repetitive use of long sentences and passive voice should be avoided. It is strongly recommended that the text be run through computer spelling and grammar programs. Either British or American spelling is acceptable but must be consistent throughout.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Results

This research was conducted to determine the effect of authoritarian parenting for 7-year-old children, both girls and boys, during the COVID-19 pandemic. After conducting research using a questionnaire, it was obtained as listed in the table below:

Table 1: Frequency distribution of authoritarian parenting styles during the Covid-19 pandemic

Authoritarian	Column A (t)	Column B (T)

Authoritarian	25	38.5
Not authority	40	61.5
Total	65	100.00

The results from the table above show that there are 38.5% of parents who use authoritarian parenting and 61.5% who do not. Only a small number use authoritarian parenting style. Thus 38.5% will be given back a questionnaire to examine child independence during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Table 2: Frequency distribution of independence for 7-year-old children during the Covid-19 pandemic

Independence	Column A (t)	Column B (T)
Independent	5	20 %
Less Independent	20	80 %
Total	25	100.00

The results of the table above show that of the 25 parents who adopted authoritarian parenting during the Covid- 19 pandemic, there were 20% of children aged 7 years who were independent and 80% who were less independent. This proves that authoritarian parenting has an effect on children's independence, even if only to a small extent.

Table 3: Frequency distribution of authoritarian parenting styles on the independence of children aged 7 years during the Covid-19 pandemic

Parenting	Independence				Total		P-value
	Independent		Less independent				
	F	%	F	%	Total	(%)	
Authoritarian	5	20	20	80	25	100	0.003
Amount	29	100	34	100	63	100	

The results of table 3 show that of the 25 parents who used authoritarian parenting, there were 5 parents of children aged 7 years who used authoritarian parenting and the result was that children became independent, while 20% of 25 parents used authoritarian parenting. children become less independent.

5. Discussion

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the role of parents and the parenting style used by parents in raising, caring for and providing educational assistance to children became very important. The family is the first school and the main place for a child's life. According to Dai and Wang (2015) family function consists of 2 dimensions, namely the soft index includes providing affectional support, involvement, behavior control, instilling values and rules; and regular index includes problem solving assistance, communication and division of tasks in each role of family members. This, in line with Zahrok and Suarmini (2018), states that in the family, children can understand and imitate all forms of habits, behavior, moral and religious values that have become family habits. Tremendous changes in everyday life ensued. With the existence of Covid-19, the study from home policy is intended to reduce the spread of Covid-19. However, this policy turned out to have an impact on children's lives both in terms of studies and their health.

The results of the study found that most of the authoritarian parenting styles given by parents to children aged 7 years old included 20 people (80%) who were not authoritarian, while 5 people (20%) had authoritarian parenting styles. Judging from these results, it can be argued that there are parents who apply parenting styles that tend to set standards that absolutely must be followed. The results of the questionnaire in this study found that parents who had more authoritarian parenting styles did not give freedom to children according to their wishes, parents often limited children in doing whatever they wanted. This is in accordance with Mulyana et al., 2022 theory Parents with authoritarian parenting tend to use an approach that imposes the will of parents on their children. Children must obey their parents. Parents' wishes must be obeyed, children may not express opinions. During this pandemic, authoritarian parenting styles can be applied in the form of maintaining children's health and accompanying children while studying.

During this Covid-19 pandemic, parents must maintain family hygiene, adopt a healthy life to ensure family health, especially children. According to Kurniati, Alfaeni and Andriani (2020), parents tend to feel worried about their child's health. So that parents can maintain the health of their children, parents teach their children to follow health protocols. When teaching the application of healthy living, parents need to set an example of a healthy, neat life and always maintain protocol as a form of educating children. Children tend to learn faster by imitating their environment, so it is important to implement healthy living in everyday life. Online or Online Study Policy or Study from Home,

indirectly requires that parents also act as teachers to assist children in learning. In assisting learning from home, it is hoped that teachers and parents will not only focus on improving children's cognitive development. However, it also needs to be balanced with increased affection and psychomotor so that children's development can still be stimulated during a pandemic (Kurniati, Alfaeni & Andriani, 2020). Activities accompanying children to learn, will be interpreted more for the child himself. Children will feel cared for and loved. Meanwhile, for parents accompanying activities can be used as a means of guiding children if children experience difficulties. To create fun learning activities at home, cooperation with various parties is necessary, of course. government and schools, it is necessary to design an online learning curriculum and a curriculum that is suitable for pandemic conditions. To create good behavior in maintaining health and learning at home in children, parents must apply a parenting style that can help shape this behavior. So authoritarian parenting can help change children's behavior during the Covid-19 pandemic.

6. Conclusion

In an effort to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus, the Government of Indonesia issued various policies in all fields. One of them is the policy to work from home and study from home so that it is often called online or online learning. The online learning policy applies starting from early childhood education units to tertiary institutions, so that children are almost at home for 24 hours. During the pandemic, parents have an extra role to play with their children studying at home online. In this case, of course, parents must have the right parenting style in accompanying children while at home. Good behavior emerges from good parenting, and vice versa to produce children's independence during the pandemic adaptation. The results of the study show that authoritarian parenting has an effect on children's independence during the Covid - 19 pandemic as a choice of parenting style used during this pandemic. As well as one of the efforts to maintain children's health during the Covid - 19 pandemic and guide online learning. With authoritarian parenting, children become obedient in carrying out their daily activities.

Acknowledgments

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