

The Role of Parenting Patterns in Developing Children's Leadership

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji pengaruh pola asuh orang tua terhadap perkembangan kepemimpinan pada anak. Kepemimpinan pada anak merupakan salah aspek yang penting dalam perkembangan individual anak yang dipengaruhi oleh berbagai macam faktor, salah satunya adalah dari pola asuh orang tua. Teori gaya pengasuhan Baumrind, Maccoby & Martin digunakan sebagai kerangka analisis. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam dengan anak dan orang tua. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pola asuh otoritatif memiliki korelasi positif dengan perkembangan kepemimpinan yang prososial pada anak, ditandai dengan kemampuan mengambil keputusan, komunikasi yang efektif, kerja sama, brekreasi dan berinovasi. Sebaliknya, pola asuh otoriter dan permisif cenderung menghambat perkembangan kepemimpinan yang optimal. Temuan ini mendukung teori Baumrind yang menyatakan bahwa pola asuh otoritatif merupakan gaya pengasuhan yang paling efektif dalam mendukung perkembangan sosial dan emosional anak. Implikasi dari penelitian ini adalah pentingnya bagi orang tua untuk menerapkan pola asuh yang konsisten, hangat, dan memberikan batasan yang jelas untuk mendukung perkembangan kepemimpinan anak.

Kata Kunci: kepemimpinan anak, orang tua, pola asuh

Abstract

This study aims to examine the influence of parenting patterns on leadership development in children. Leadership in children is an essential aspect in the development of individual children, which is influenced by various factors, one of which is parenting patterns. Baumrind, Maccoby & Martin's theory of parenting styles is used as an analytical framework. The research method used is qualitative with a case study approach. Data collection was carried out through in-depth interviews with children and parents. The study results showed that authoritative parenting patterns positively correlate with the development of prosocial leadership in children, characterized by the ability to make decisions, effective communication, cooperation, recreation, and innovation. Conversely, authoritarian and permissive parenting patterns tend to inhibit optimal leadership development. These findings support Baumrind's theory that authoritative parenting is the most effective parenting style in supporting children's social and emotional development. The implication of this study is that parents should apply consistent, warm parenting patterns and provide clear boundaries to support children's leadership development.

Keywords: *child leadership, parenting style, parents*

INTRODUCTION

Leadership is one of the important qualities in an individual's personal life. (Maulana, 2020). Individuals in leadership are called leaders. An effective leader must be able to inspire, motivate, and direct others in achieving their goals. (Muntatsiroh & Hendriani, 2024).

Leadership skills are not easily obtained, but can be formed through a very long process and are influenced by many factors, including parenting patterns. (Meila Weeke Alfulana et al., 2021). The central role of the family in the formation of character and personality of individuals, especially children, has become a concern for psychology, sociology, and education experts (Alfatia, 2023). As the smallest social unit, the family is the first and main environment for children's development in learning and interacting (Ayun, 2024). An important aspect in a child's development is the formation of his or her individual leadership (Maulana, 2022). Leadership is not just about leading others but also includes the ability to take initiative, make decisions, and inspire those around you (Dengah, 2022).

Parenting patterns are crucial in shaping children's leadership characteristics. Many studies have also shown that different parenting patterns produce different results in developing children's leadership. (Hendri, 2019) Children who grow up with an authoritative parenting style tend to have higher self-confidence and decision-making abilities than children raised with an authoritarian style. (Henny Sri Rantauwati, 2024). In today's era of globalization, the demand for innovative and adaptive leaders is increasing. (Jastisia Jasmin et al., 2023). Therefore, it is important to understand how parenting styles can contribute to shaping future leaders. (Anisah, 2021) According to Baumrind (1991), Authoritative parenting, which combines warmth, support, and clear boundaries, is the most effective way to develop independence and a sense of responsibility in children. (Makagingge et al., 2019) However, there is still a knowledge gap regarding how parenting patterns influence children's leadership development. (Munirah et al., 2023).

This study attempts to explore the relationship between parenting patterns applied by parents and the development of children's leadership. This study attempts to provide a new perspective on understanding that the role of parents in parenting patterns not only has an impact on the influence of children's emotional and social development, but also has a significant impact on the formation of their leadership character. (Rodiyanana & Puspitasari, 2019). Many previous studies have mostly emphasized the role of parenting patterns that emphasize external or internal factors in children's leadership development. Still, this study focuses on the influence of parents' roles in forming children's leadership character from their parenting patterns. (Wulan Dari et al., 2023). The novelty of this research lies in the specific approach to parenting patterns, which shows that differences in parenting patterns affect the quality of children's leadership in all aspects of life, starting from decision making, communication skills, empathy, collaboration, and life experiences. (Husen Waedoloh et al.,

2021). In this study, it is expected that a clear relationship will be found between parenting and support patterns and children's ability to adapt and lead in their social environment. (Takwil, 2020). Parental exploration that allows children to make decisions and learn to be responsible can increase their self-confidence. (Eka Sapti Cahyaningrum, 2023).

This study also opens up new and broad insights by examining contextual factors influencing parenting patterns, including socio-economic factors, education, and culture that shape parenting patterns in accompanying children. This study seeks to provide a deep understanding that differences in parental backgrounds can make an essential contribution to the development of children's leadership. (Tanjung et al., 2023) Overall, this research not only enriches the literature on parenting and leadership patterns but also provides practical contributions for parents, educators, and policymakers in preparing more supportive strategies to develop children's potential, especially regarding their leadership character. (Faridha, 2022). By knowing the parenting patterns in forming positive basic leadership, this research also has the potential to increase parental awareness in implementing more effective parenting patterns and supporting the needs of children's leadership character development. (Adi Hermawan et al., 2024) This study focuses on understanding parenting patterns as the main subject in child development patterns. It aims to identify and further analyse the relationship between parenting patterns and children's leadership character development. (Sundari et al., 2023) This research concerns leadership character and the influence parenting patterns have on children's ability to make decisions, communicate actively, and be collaborative, creative, and innovative. (Husen Waedoloh et al., 2021). This research aims to test the parenting style theory of Baumrind, Maccoby & Martin in the context of leadership development (Muntatsiroh & Hendriani, 2024). In addition, this study seeks to provide practical insight for parents and educators about the importance of implementing appropriate parenting patterns to support child development, namely leadership that is oriented towards shared interests. The results of this study are expected to provide significant contributions to the development of developmental and educational psychology, as well as provide guidance in striving for the quality of human resources through effective parenting patterns.

This study is expected to contribute significantly to expanding the crucial understanding of parenting patterns in preparing future generations of leaders. A multidisciplinary approach that integrates psychology, sociology, and neuroscience. This study discusses the development of children's leadership in a complex manner that previous studies may not have discussed. This study also contributes to the specific cultural and socio-economic context by exploring the

role of parenting patterns in different family backgrounds. A deep understanding of this study explains the factors that influence children's leadership development. The findings of this study can help develop more effective and relevant interventions in supporting children's leadership development from their growth and development, as well as from very varied backgrounds. Practically, this study provides valuable recommendations for parents, educators, and policymakers about the importance of appropriate parenting patterns in supporting children's leadership development. These findings can also be used to develop parents' awareness and skills in implementing more effective parenting patterns. In addition, this study can be used to develop public policies that support families and create a conducive social environment for the implementation of children's leadership development.

Parenting style is a pattern of behavior parents adopt when interacting with their children. Four parenting styles can be adopted when raising children: authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and uninvolved. (Lelo & Natalia Liutani, 2023). Authoritative parenting is considered the most beneficial parenting style for child development. Authoritative parents set clear expectations and boundaries for their children, but are also supportive and responsive to their needs. (Adpriyadi & Sudarto, 2020). This parenting style is associated with positive outcomes such as high self-esteem, good academic performance, and strong social skills. Authoritarian parents, on the other hand, are high in control but low in warmth. (Hendra Heng et al., 2020). They tend to be demanding and punitive and often use harsh discipline tactics. This parenting style can lead to negative outcomes such as low self-esteem, anxiety, and depression. (Lelo & Natalia Liutani, 2023)

Permissive parents are high in warmth but low in control. They are indulgent and lenient and often fail to set clear boundaries or enforce rules. (Holifatuz Zahro et al., 2022) This parenting style can lead to impulsive, immature, and unself-disciplined children. Uninvolved parents are low in warmth and control, neglectful, and unresponsive to their children's needs. (Ambariani & Rakimahwati, 2023). This parenting style can have the most severe negative consequences, including delinquency, substance abuse, and mental health problems.

Overall, the typology of parenting styles shows that they impact changes in character and different leadership patterns of children. The better the parenting style, the better the results in children's character education. However, the most important thing is that no perfect parenting style exists. Every parent must find the parenting style that best suits their children.

A. Child Development

Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development: Understanding How Children Think

Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development is one of the most influential theories in child developmental psychology. (Azzahra et al., 2021). This theory explains how children construct their understanding of the world as they grow. Jean Piaget, a Swiss psychologist, believed that children are not just passive recipients of information, but actively construct their knowledge through interaction with the environment. (Sumarni, 2022) A leading developmental psychologist, Jean Piaget, also divided the stages of children's cognitive development into four essential stages, which are marked by significant changes when children interact and understand their surroundings. (Ambariani & Rakimahwati, 2023). These stages are divided into four stages, namely the first stage, Sensorimotor (0-2 years), is a period when children learn through their senses and physical actions, developing an understanding of objects and showing essential signs such as eye or hand coordination and the ability to reach an object. The second stage, Preoperational (2-7 years), is a period when children can show recognition of language and symbols, but they are still egocentric and their thinking is still intuitive. The third stage, Concrete Operational (7-11 years), is a period when children can think logically and systematically, are at the stage of being able to understand the concept of conservation, and can develop the ability to perform simple mental operations. The last stage, Formal Operational (11 years and above), is a period when children can think abstractly, hypothetically, and carry out deductive reasoning, allowing them to plan the future, provide solutions to complex problems, and think scientifically. Each stage is an essential foundation for every child's cognitive development. Helping to stimulate children's thinking abilities is essential so that children can increasingly think complexly and abstractly as they grow. (Pradipta et al., 2021).

B. Leadership

Leadership theory, also called the Great Man Theory, is one of the oldest theories in leadership studies. (Meila Weeke Alfulana et al., 2021). This theory assumes that leaders are born, not made. This means that the ability to lead is innate, like a natural talent that someone has since birth and is inherited from family descent. (Wulan Dari et al., 2023)

1. Basic Assumptions of Leadership Theory

- a. Leaders have special qualities: People who become leaders have special qualities that set them apart from ordinary people. These qualities can be intelligence, charisma, courage, or other attributes essential to a leader.
- b. Leadership qualities are innate: These qualities are inherited genetically and cannot be learned or developed through training.
- c. Leaders are notable figures: Leaders are considered special and unique figures, who have the natural ability to influence and inspire others (Husen Waedoloh et al., 2021)

2. Advantages of Leadership Theory

- a. Easy to understand: The concept is simple and easy to understand.
- b. Has appeal: The idea that there are people who are born with extraordinary leadership abilities is very appealing. (Eka Sapti Cahyaningrum, 2023)

3. Limitations of Leadership Theory

- a. Oversimplifying: This theory oversimplifies the complexity of leadership. Leadership is not only determined by innate traits, but also by environmental factors, experience, and learning.
- b. Hard to test empirically: It is very difficult to identify with certainty the specific traits that all successful leaders have.
- c. Ignoring the role of the situation: This theory ignores the role of the situation in determining the success of a leader. Different situations require different leadership styles (Chomsatul Farida et al., 2024)

C. Leadership Behavior Theory: Understanding Effective Leadership Styles

Behavioral theories of leadership attempt to explain how a leader's behavior influences team members' performance and job satisfaction. (Takwil, 2020). This theory focuses on what a leader does, not on the personal traits he or she possesses. (Tanjung et al., 2023) This theory assumes that effective leaders are those who can demonstrate certain behaviors that motivate and direct team members to achieve organizational goals. (Faridha, 2022). In other words, the success of a leader is determined by their actions and leadership style. Some of the main dimensions in leadership behavior include (Maulana, 2022):

1. Task-Oriented:
 - a. Focus on the task to be completed.
 - b. Set clear and specific goals.
 - c. Monitor team member performance.
 - d. Provide constructive feedback.
2. Relationship-Oriented:
 - a. Focus on interpersonal relationships with team members.
 - b. Create a positive work atmosphere.
 - c. Listen and understand the needs of team members.
 - d. Provide emotional support.

D. Models of Leadership Behavior Theory

Some well-known models in leadership behavior theory include: (Sundari et al., 2023):

1. Managerial Grid Model (Blake & Mouton): This model combines the dimensions of task orientation and relationship orientation to identify five distinct leadership styles.
2. Ohio State Studies Model: This model identifies two primary dimensions of leadership: initiating structure (defining and organizing work) and consideration (showing concern for the social needs of team members).
3. University of Michigan Studies Model: This model also identifies two primary dimensions of leadership: employee-centered (focusing on employee needs) and production-centered (focusing on tasks and production).

E. Implications of Leadership Behavior Theory

1. The Importance of Flexibility: An effective leader must be able to adapt his or her leadership style to the situation and needs of the team.
2. Leadership Training: Behavioral theories of leadership can be used to develop effective leadership training programs.
3. Leader Performance Evaluation: Leader behavior can be evaluated based on the dimensions identified in the theory (Adi Hermawan et al., 2024)

F. Limitations of Behavioral Leadership Theory

Although behavioral leadership theory provides valuable insights into leadership, it has several limitations. (Rodiyana & Puspitasari, 2019):

1. Does Not Consider the Situation: This theory pays little attention to the influence of the situation on leadership effectiveness.
2. Does Not Consider the Traits of the Leader: This theory ignores the role of the leader's personal traits in his or her success.
3. Does Not Consider the Perception of Followers: This theory does not consider how followers perceive the leader's behavior.

METHODS

This study uses a case study approach to explore in depth the role of parenting patterns in developing children's leadership styles. (Saleh, 2017) By selecting several families as research subjects, researchers can directly observe the interactions between parents and children and analyze how the parenting patterns applied influence children's leadership behavior. (Novita et al., 2022) This research aims to produce rich and in-depth findings about this complex phenomenon through in-depth interviews, participant observation, and personal document analysis. (Fadli, 2021). The qualitative research method in this study involves data collection through in-depth interviews with parents and children and participant observation in the family environment. In-depth interviews aim to explore an in-depth understanding of parents' perceptions of the parenting patterns applied, as well as children's experiences in developing their leadership skills. Participatory observation allows researchers to directly observe interactions between family members and identify behavioral patterns that are relevant to the study. (Rijali, 2018).

Data analysis in this study will be carried out using a qualitative approach, namely through thematic analysis. (Dzofir, 2020). Researchers will identify themes that appear repeatedly in interview and observation data, such as the type of parenting pattern applied, the characteristics

of children's leadership, and factors that influence the development of leadership patterns. (Nofmiyati et al., 2023) This analysis aims to build a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between parenting styles (Siti Rohmah Kurniasih et al., 2023)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Thematic analysis of the qualitative data of this study revealed various parenting patterns applied by parents to their children. The results of the analysis showed a significant relationship between the type of parenting pattern and the development of leadership characteristics in children.. (Rony & Jariyah, 2020) **Authoritative Parenting:** Most participants in this study reported experiencing an authoritative parenting style, in which parents provide warmth, firmness, and provide reasons for the rules they implement. (Triyawan, 2023). Children who grow up in this kind of environment tend to have high self-confidence, good decision-making skills, and be able to work together with others. (Faizin et al., 2021). They also show high empathy towards others and have intrinsic motivation to achieve goals. (Budiana, 2021). **Authoritarian Parenting:** Although some participants reported experiencing authoritarian parenting, this parenting style was generally associated with the development of less adaptive leadership characteristics. (Munirah et al., 2023). Children who grow up in highly controlled and authoritarian environments often feel afraid to take risks and lack creativity. They may also have difficulty building healthy social relationships. (Rantesalu, 2020) **Permissive Parenting:** Some participants also reported permissive parenting. Children who grow up in a very permissive environment tend to have less self-discipline and difficulty following rules. (Fauziah & Insitut, 2021). They may also have difficulty regulating emotions and dealing with challenges.

Combination of Parenting Styles: The analysis results show that many parents not only apply one type of consistent parenting style, but also combine various parenting styles in different situations. (Fitria Hanaris, 2023). For example, a parent may be authoritative in terms of discipline, but permissive regarding entertainment choices. Informants not only reveal the dominant parenting style but also identify leadership characteristics that develop in children. These characteristics emerge as a result of the interaction between the parenting style implemented by the parent and the child's life experiences. (Lailatul et al., 2017). Leadership characteristics such as decision-making ability and cooperation appear quite frequently in the informants' narratives. This shows that the parenting style applied by parents, especially authoritative parenting, supports the development of positive leadership characteristics. (Dwi

et al., 2023). However, characteristics such as innovation tend to appear less frequently. This may be due to factors such as high parental expectations for academic achievement or a lack of opportunities for children to explore their interests and talents. (Lestari, 2019).

Tabel 1. Parenting Patterns and Dominant Leadership Characteristics in Children

Parenting	Frequency	Percentage	Characteristics of Dominant Leadership
Authoritative	37	74%	Decision making, communication
Authoritarian	5	10%	Obedience, discipline
Permissive	8	16%	Creativity, independent

The table above shows that authoritative parenting is the most dominant pattern among respondents. However, there are interesting variations related to the application of authoritarian and permissive parenting. Data collected from interviews, observations, and documentation shows that authoritative parenting is the parenting pattern most widely used by parents. This can be seen in the graph above: authoritative parenting dominates with a percentage of 74%. This shows that most parents know the importance of providing clear direction, but still support their children.

Based on the data collected and the analysis that has been carried out, the following is an explanation of the results of this study:

A. Authoritarian Parenting Style

Authoritarian parenting emphasizes children's absolute obedience to their parents' rules. Parents with this style tend to be rigid, have high control over their children, and rarely allow room for negotiation or discussion. (Rusdin, 2022). Physical or emotional punishment is often used to enforce rules. Although children raised with this parenting style tend to be obedient, they may also have difficulty developing independence, self-confidence, and social skills. (Sumarni, 2022).

1. Characteristics of Authoritarian Parenting

- a. Very strict rules: Parents strictly regulate every aspect of a child's life, from schedules to clothing to relationships.
- b. Physical or emotional punishment: Punishment is often used to enforce rules. It can be physical (for example, being hit) or emotional (for example, being ignored).
- c. Lack of two-way communication: Communication is one-way, from parent to child. Children's opinions and feelings are rarely heard.
- d. High expectations: Parents have very high expectations of their children and often demand perfection.
- e. Lack of affection: Although authoritarian parents may love their children, they

often have difficulty expressing affection openly and warmly (Rozalena & Muhammad Kristiawan, 2017).

2. Benefits of Authoritarian Parenting

Although authoritarian parenting is often associated with negative impacts, some views mention its potential benefits. (Harbeng Masni, 2017). However, it is essential to remember that these benefits are often temporary and may be offset by more serious long-term consequences. (Lailatul et al., 2017). Some of the benefits of authoritarian parenting are often cited as:

- a. High discipline: Children raised with authoritarian parenting tend to be more disciplined and obedient to rules. They find it easier to follow orders and schedules that have been set.
- b. Good academic achievement: In the short term, high pressure from authoritarian parents can encourage children to perform better in school.
- c. More controlled behavior: These children tend to have more controlled behavior in public, because they are afraid of punishment (Pradipta et al., 2021).

However, it is crucial to understand that the above benefits are often expensive. (Dwi et al., 2023):

- 1) Fear and anxiety: Children live in fear of punishment and loss of parental love. This can lead to prolonged anxiety.
- 2) Lack of self-confidence: Because they are always ordered and controlled, children have difficulty developing self-confidence and making their own decisions.
- 3) Difficulty socializing: Children who grow up in a highly controlled environment often have difficulty interacting with peers.
- 4) Delayed emotional development: Children may have difficulty managing emotions such as anger, sadness, or frustration.
- 5) Unhealthy relationships with parents: Children may feel alienated from their parents and find it difficult to open up.

3. Examples of Application in Daily Life

a. Stringent rules:

- 1) "You must go to bed at 8 PM every night, no matter the reason."
- 2) "You must not play with friends who live near your house, because they are not good."

3) "You must eat all your vegetables, not leaving any behind."

b. Physical or emotional punishment:

1) "If you don't do your homework, you won't be allowed to watch TV for a week."

2) "You're embarrassing your family! Go to your room now!"

3) "Don't expect me to take you to school again if you misbehave."

c. Lack of two-way communication:

1) "What I say, that's what you have to do. No objection!"

2) "You don't need to know the reason, you just need to obey."

d. High expectations:

1) "You should be the best in your class. There is no excuse for not getting perfect grades."

2) "All your friends' kids can play the piano. Why can't you?"

e. Excessive control:

1) "You can't choose your own clothes. Mom will choose them."

2) "You can't go anywhere without mom's permission."

B. Authoritative parenting

Authoritative parenting is considered one of the most effective parenting styles. In this parenting style, parents provide warmth, support, and also clear boundaries. (Muslimah, 2024) Children raised with this parenting style tend to be more independent, have high self-esteem, and be successful in many aspects of life. (Rony & Jariyah, 2020).

Characteristics of Authoritative Parenting:

1. Open communication: Parents listen to their children's opinions and encourage them to express their feelings.
2. Clear boundaries: There are firm and consistent rules, but with reasonable explanations.
3. Warmth and support: Parents provide unconditional love and support.
4. Fair discipline: Punishment is given as a consequence of actions, not as a form of punishment (Anwar, 2022)

Steps to Implement Authoritative Parenting (Muaz et al., 2023):

1. Build Open Communication:

- a. Listen actively: When your child talks, give him/her your full attention and do not

- interrupt.
- b. Show empathy: Try to understand how your child feels and let him/her know that you care.
 - c. Teach communication skills: Encourage your child to express his/her opinions politely and respectfully.
2. Set Clear Boundaries:
- a. Make clear rules: Explain the rules in language your child can easily understand.
 - b. Give reasons: Explain why the rules are essential and how they can protect them.
 - c. Be consistent: Apply the rules consistently every time.
3. Give Logical Consequences:
- a. Appropriate punishment: The punishment should be appropriate to the violation.
 - b. Explain the consequences: Before taking action, explain to the child the consequences if they break the rules.
 - c. Focus on behavior, not personality: Criticize the child's behavior, not their personality.
4. Grow Independence:
- a. Give responsibility: Give tasks according to the child's age and ability.
 - b. Encourage initiative: Let the child try new things and learn from experience.
 - c. Celebrate success: Give praise and appreciation for the child's achievements.
5. Be a Role Model:
- a. Demonstrate good behavior: Children learn by imitating their parents.
 - b. Be honest and open: Be an example of honesty and openness.
 - c. Show respect: Teach children to respect others.

Examples of the Application of Authoritative Parenting Patterns in Daily Life (Tsaniyatus Sa'diyah, 2022):

1. When your child refuses to sleep: "I know you want to play longer, but sleep is important so that you can grow healthy and strong. We can play again tomorrow after you wake up."
2. When your child doesn't want to do homework: "I know doing homework is boring, but studying is important so that you can be smart. Let's do homework together."
3. When your child fights with a friend: "I understand you are angry, but hitting a friend is not good. Let's find a way to solve this problem properly."

Benefits of Authoritative Parenting:

1. Children are more independent: Children learn to make their own decisions and take responsibility for their actions.
2. Children have high self-esteem: Children feel loved and appreciated.
3. Children succeed academically: Children are motivated to learn and achieve.
4. Children have good social relationships: Children get along better with their peers (Mulasi & Saputra, 2019).

Authoritative parenting requires patience and consistency. Every child is different, so you must tailor your approach to your child's needs and personality.

Implementation of Authoritative Parenting Patterns When Dealing with Problems in Children

Authoritative parenting is very effective in dealing with various problems that arise in children. The key is maintaining open communication, providing clear boundaries, and showing empathy. Here are some examples of situations and responses that are consistent with authoritative parenting:

Situation 1: Child Refuses to Do Homework

- Authoritative response: "I understand that you may be bored with homework, but studying is important for your future. How about we do our homework together? We can take a short break after each problem."

Situation 2: Child Fights with Friend

- Authoritative response: "I know you're upset because [reason]. But hitting your friend won't solve the problem. Let's find another way to solve this problem, such as talking it out."

Situation 3: Child Gets Bad Grades

- Authoritative response: "I know you feel bad because your grades aren't good enough. But don't give up. We can figure out what's causing you trouble and how to fix it together."

Situation 4: Child Wants to Buy Expensive Items

- Authoritative response: "I understand that you really want to have [item]. But it's quite expensive and we need to save up first. How about we make a wish list and work on saving together?"

Basic Principles of Authoritative Response:

1. Listening: Listen attentively to what the child wants to say.

2. Empathy: Show that you understand the child's feelings.
3. Limits: Set clear and consistent boundaries.
4. Consequences: Provide logical consequences if the child breaks the rules.
5. Solutions: Invite the child to find solutions together.
6. Praise: Give praise when the child shows good behavior (Ciptaning Tyas et al., 2022).

Authoritative Parenting Response Example:

When a child has a problem, parents with an authoritative parenting style respond in a way that shows they care but also expect the child to take responsibility for his or her actions.

For example:

Child: "I don't want to go to school today, I feel sick."

Parent (authoritative): "I understand you don't feel well. Let's take your temperature first. If you are sick, we will stay home. But if you are just lazy about going to school, we need to talk about the importance of school." In this example, the parent:

1. Recognizing your child's feelings: Parents acknowledge their child is unwell.
2. Finding solutions: Parents offer to check your child's temperature.
3. Setting boundaries: Parents explain that if their child is lazy, they need to talk about the importance of school.
4. Giving consequences: If your child is healthy but still refuses to go to school, parents can give repercussions such as not being allowed to watch TV or play games. (Arista, 2019).

C. Permissive Parenting

Permissive Parenting is a parenting style in which parents give their children a great deal of freedom. (Suryadarma & Haq, 2020). Parents with this parenting style tend not to provide clear boundaries, firm rules, or real consequences for their children's actions. They often spoil their children and prefer to be friends rather than authority figures. (Basuki, 2020).

Characteristics of Permissive Parenting Style

1. No boundaries: Children can do whatever they want without any clear rules or boundaries.
2. No consequences: When children make mistakes, parents tend not to give meaningful consequences or ignore them.
3. Very permissive: Parents are very likely to agree with their children's wishes and rarely say "no."

4. More of a friend: Parents act more as friends than as parents with authority.
5. Lack of discipline: Firm discipline is rarely applied, so that children have difficulty learning responsibility (Omeri, 2021).

Steps to Implement Permissive Parenting:

1. Set clear rules: Make a list of rules that are simple and easy for your child to understand. Involve your child in making these rules so that they feel responsible.
2. Provide logical explanations: When giving rules, explain their reasons. For example, "We have to go to bed early so that our bodies are healthy and we can study well tomorrow."
3. Be a good example: Children learn through imitation. Be an example of the behavior you want to see in your child.
4. Give praise and rewards: Don't hesitate to praise when your child does something good.
5. Acknowledge your child's feelings: When angry or sad, acknowledge their feelings. This will make them feel heard and understood.
6. Give logical consequences: If your child breaks the rules, give consequences that are appropriate to their actions. For example, if your child doesn't tidy up their toys, they may not play with them for a specific period.
7. Involve your child in decision-making: As they age, involve them in decisions that concern them. This will train them to be more independent. (Amri et al., 2021).

Benefits of Permissive Parenting:

There are no significant benefits to permissive parenting overall. (Yunof Candra, 2018). This parenting style is often associated with negative impacts on child development, such as difficulty adapting, lack of responsibility, and impulsiveness. Permissive parenting is less recommended because (Sahidin et al., 2022);

1. Lack of boundaries: Without clear boundaries, children have difficulty understanding what is right and wrong and controlling their impulses.
2. Difficulty adjusting: Children who are too spoiled will have difficulty dealing with situations that do not accord with their wishes.
3. Lack of responsibility: Children are not motivated to be independent and responsible because all their needs are always met.
4. Selfish: Children tend to be more self-centered and have difficulty empathizing with others (Binti & Chasanah, 2021).

However, there are some situations where flexibility (often associated with permissive parenting) can be beneficial.:

1. Building bonds: Flexibility in small things, like letting your child choose their clothes or watch their favorite shows, can help build a strong bond between parent and child.
2. Developing creativity: Giving your child space to explore their interests and talents can encourage creativity and innovation.
3. Boosting self-confidence: Letting your child make small decisions can boost their self-confidence (Hamdi et al., 2023).

However, it is essential to remember that flexibility must be balanced with discipline. Parents must provide clear and consistent boundaries so children can grow into healthy and happy individuals.

Examples of Implementing Permissive Parenting in Daily Life:

1. No sleep schedule: Children can determine their bedtime and wake-up time without clear time limits.
2. Free to choose food: Children always get what they want, without considering the nutritional value of the food.
3. No house rules: Children can play anywhere and anytime without any regulations or space limitations.
4. No consequences: When children make mistakes, parents tend to ignore them or provide justification.
5. Over-indulgence: Parents always try to fulfill all their children's desires, without considering the family's economic capabilities.
6. Becoming friends rather than parents: Parents are more often playmates than providing direction and guidance (Munadir, 2020).

Examples of Child Behavior Due to Permissive Parenting:

1. Difficult to manage: Children have difficulty following established rules and schedules.
2. Spoiled and selfish: Children always demand to get what they want and have difficulty sharing with others.
3. Irresponsible: Children are not used to doing their tasks and always rely on others.
4. Impulsive: Children often act without thinking and have difficulty controlling their emotions.
5. Difficulty getting along: Children have difficulty interacting with peers due to a lack

of social skills (Azzahra et al., 2021).

Implementing Permissive Parenting When Dealing with Problems in Children Situation 1: Child refuses to go to bed

- Permissive parenting: "Okay, if you want to stay up late, okay. Take a nap tomorrow."
- Better alternative: "Honey, it's time for bed. If you go to bed now, we can wake up early tomorrow and play together." (Stay consistent with the sleep schedule and provide an apparent reason.)

Situation 2: Child refuses to eat vegetables

- Permissive parenting: "It's okay if you don't like vegetables. Later we'll just eat fried chicken."
- Better alternative: "Vegetables are important for our bodies to be strong. Let's try a little, if you don't like it, we'll try other vegetables." (Explain the importance of healthy food and offer other options.)

Situation 3: Child lies

- Permissive parenting: "Ah, it's okay to lie occasionally. All children lie."
- Better alternative: "Lying is not good. We have to be honest. Let's find a way for you to be honest in the future." (Explain the importance of honesty and help the child understand the consequences of lying.)

Situation 4: The child does not want to do homework

- Permissive parenting: "Oh, I'm so lazy to do my homework. I'll do it later."
- Better alternative: "Doing homework is important so you can learn. Let's do it together. If there's something you don't understand, Mom/Dad will help." (Create a fun learning environment and help the child overcome his/her difficulties.)

Situation 5: The child fights with a friend

- Permissive parenting: "Come on, don't fight. You'll break your toys."
- Better alternative: "Let's talk about the problem. Why did you fight? How did you solve it?" (Encourage the child to find solutions and understand the other person's perspective.)

The Relationship between Parenting Styles and Leadership Characteristics:

1. Democratic Leadership: Children who grow up in democratic environments tend to develop a democratic leadership style, where they value the opinions of others, encourage participation, and focus on shared goals.
2. Authoritarian Leadership: In contrast, children who grow up in authoritarian environments tend to develop a more authoritarian leadership style, focusing more on command and control.
3. Laissez-faire Leadership: Children who grow up in permissive environments tend to develop a more laissez-faire leadership style, are less involved in decision-making, and avoid responsibility. (Muntatsiroh & Hendriani, 2024)

The Relationship Between Authoritative Parenting Styles and Democratic, Authoritarian, and Laissez-faire Leadership Characteristics

Authoritative parenting, which emphasizes a combination of warmth, support, and clear boundaries, has been shown to strongly correlate with certain leadership styles. Let's discuss the relationship between authoritative parenting and three major leadership styles: democratic, authoritarian, and laissez-faire.

1. Authoritative Parenting and Democratic Leadership
 - a. Similarities: Authoritative and democratic parenting styles emphasize the importance of two-way communication, participation, and shared decision-making.
 - b. Relationships: Children raised with authoritative parenting tend to grow up to be individuals who respect the opinions of others, can work well in teams, and have good leadership skills. They are more likely to adopt a democratic leadership style in the future. (Munirah et al., 2023).
2. Authoritative Parenting and Authoritarian Leadership
 - a. Differences: While both involve rules and boundaries, the approaches differ. Authoritative parenting emphasizes explanation and understanding, while authoritarian leadership emphasizes commands and obedience.
 - b. Relationships: Children raised with authoritative parenting tend to avoid the

authoritarian leadership style. They prefer a more collaborative and participatory approach. (Hasanah et al., 2021).

3. Authoritative Parenting and Laissez-faire Leadership

- a. Differences: Authoritative parenting provides clear structure and support, while laissez-faire leadership tends to give too much freedom without much guidance.
- b. Relationships: Children raised with authoritative parenting tend to avoid laissez-faire leadership. They need more structure and guidance to achieve their goals. (Samad et al., 2024)

Implications:

The results of this study have important implications for parents, educators, and policymakers. Authoritative parenting, which combines warmth, assertiveness, and autonomy, is the most effective in supporting healthy leadership development in children. The results of this study indicate that authoritative parenting is strongly correlated with the development of prosocial leadership in children. Children raised in a warm environment with clear boundaries are more likely to cooperate, take initiative, and solve problems effectively. This finding is consistent with Baumrind's theory that authoritative parenting is the most effective in supporting and facilitating children's social-emotional and cognitive development. However, this study also found that other factors, such as the child's personality and experiences outside the family, also play an essential role in shaping leadership characteristics.

CONCLUSION

This study clearly shows that parenting style significantly influences the development of children's leadership skills. Authoritative parenting style, which combines consistent discipline with warmth and support, is most effective in fostering leadership traits such as decision-making, effective communication, and initiative. Children who grow up in a supportive family environment and are provided opportunities to learn from mistakes tend to be more confident and have the ability to lead. The findings of this study underscore the importance of the family's role in shaping future leaders. The right parenting style, especially authoritative, is a strong foundation for building children's leadership character. This study paves the way for further research to explore other factors that can influence leadership development, such as the influence of the social and cultural environment. Thus, this study provides a valuable contribution to developmental and educational psychology and has broad implications for human resource development efforts.

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