

Article

Exploring Parenting Styles and Their Impact on Child Development in the Community

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Abstract: This research explores the relationship between parenting styles and child development in the community context. It delves into the various parenting styles, including authoritarian, democratic, permissive, and others, and examines their distinctive characteristics and effects on children's physical, emotional, social, and cognitive development. The study acknowledges the significance of the family environment in shaping a child's growth and development. It emphasizes that positive parenting practices, such as a balanced and democratic approach, tend to foster a healthy and independent developmental trajectory. However, it also underscores the influence of various factors such as culture, education, personal experiences, and socioeconomic context in determining parenting choices and practices. Furthermore, the research highlights the role of the broader community and the surrounding environment in influencing parenting styles. It discusses how schools, peer groups, and media contribute to the formation of parenting patterns. The practical implications of this research are substantial. The findings can be used to develop parent education programs, psychological support services, and community awareness campaigns aimed at promoting healthy parenting practices. Policymakers can also consider the research outcomes in designing policies that support families in adopting positive parenting approaches. Despite its valuable insights, the study acknowledges certain limitations, including sample constraints and the use of secondary data. Thus, there is room for further in-depth and extensive research in this area. In conclusion, this research significantly contributes to our understanding of parenting styles and their impact on child development in the community. It lays the foundation for efforts to promote healthier parenting practices and better child development in the future.

Keywords: Parenting Styles; Child Development; Family Environment; Community Influence; Cultural Factors.

1. Introduction

The growth and development of children is one of the most important aspects in shaping the future of society (Skokauskas et al., 2019) (Cetron & Davies, 2005) (Tsui, 2009). A better understanding of the factors that influence child development is key in efforts to create an environment that supports healthy and quality child development (Berk, 2015) (Britto et al., 2017). One factor that has a significant impact on children's development is the parenting style provided by their parents or caregivers. Law No. 23 of 2002 article 26 concerning Child Protection states that, "Parents are obliged and responsible to care for, maintain, educate and protect children." This parenting style includes various actions, norms and values that shape children's experiences in the family.

Parenting style is a key factor in shaping children's development (Wood et al., 2003) (Darling & Steinberg, 2017). The influence of good parenting can help children grow and develop well in all aspects of their lives, such as physical, emotional, social and cognitive development (Evans et al., 2020) (Van IJzendoorn & Juffer, 2006). Conversely, unhealthy or unsupportive parenting can have a lasting negative impact on children's future (Lehman & Repetti, 2007).

Parents are the first people to influence a child's life, but unfortunately there are still many parents who are not aware of this (Lauer et al., 2010). Parents do not realize that the

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treatment they give to their children has an impact on the child's development (McNELIS et al., 2007) (Breinholst et al., 2012) (Graungaard & Skov, 2007). Parents' lack of awareness or ignorance regarding this matter can be seen from the large number of acts of violence against children that occur within the family (Butler & Bauld, 2005). Of course this will not happen if parents realize that their actions will have a negative influence on their child's development (Eccles & Harold, 1993). Wrong parenting patterns will have a bad effect on children's development (Tan & Yasin, 2020) (Boyle et al., 2004).

Apart from that, parents have an important role in determining which direction the child's personality will be shaped (Ge et al., 1996). So it is necessary to provide clear directions and correct children's attitudes and behavior (Ernst Kossek & Ozeki, 1998). Parents have a very important role in forming a child's morals. Good morals really need to be formed and developed from an early age (Kohlberg, 1964) (Turiel, 2008). It is very necessary to apply morals to teenagers, this aims to ensure that teenagers have good behavior in their social environment (Damon et al., 2019).

Parenting refers to all actions, behaviors and decisions taken by parents or caregivers in caring for and educating their children (Zaki, 2013) (Ansari et al., 2016) (Hinds et al., 2009). Various types of parenting styles, ranging from strict authoritarian parenting to loose permissive parenting, have been known and identified in the psychology and child development literature (Chao, 1994) (Kuppens & Ceulemans, 2019) (Garcia et al., 2020). However, in today's diverse and rapidly changing society, parenting patterns also change and adapt, and may vary across cultural and social contexts (Greenfield, 2009).

In our society, parenting styles can vary greatly, influenced by various factors such as culture, economics, and the social environment (Zhou et al., 2004) (Spera, 2005) (De Bourdeaudhuij et al., 2009). Therefore, it is important to understand more deeply about the parenting patterns that apply in certain societies and how these parenting patterns can influence children's development (Darling & Steinberg, 2017).

Although there has been previous research investigating the relationship between parenting styles and child development, there are still many unanswered questions (Deault, 2010) (Bögels & Brechman-Toussaint, 2006). There is still a need for a deeper understanding of how variations in parenting styles in certain societal contexts can influence children's development (Darling & Steinberg, 2017) (Chao, 1994). Additionally, it is important to explore the role of society, school, peers, and other environmental factors in shaping parenting patterns and their impact on children (Hines & Holcomb-McCoy, 2013).

In addition, changes in the social and economic dynamics of modern society have brought new challenges to parenting (Way et al., 2013). Changes in family structure, such as the increase in one-parent families or full-time working families, have influenced the way parenting is provided (Bernardi et al., 2018). Thus, this research will explore how these social, economic, and cultural factors influence parenting patterns and their impact on child development.

It is in this context that this research becomes relevant and urgent. By better understanding parenting styles and their impact on child development in society, we can identify best practices, provide guidance for parents and caregivers, and design more effective policies to support children's development. This research can also help us understand how society can play a role in forming positive parenting patterns and supporting the growth of children into quality individuals, identify the most effective parenting patterns, understand the impact of parenting patterns on children in society or develop recommendations for improvement. parenting.

Based on this background, this research is also expected to provide benefits such as enriching academic knowledge about the relationship between parenting styles and child development in various societal contexts. can be an important reference and source of information for researchers and students in the fields of developmental psychology, education, and sociology. can provide stronger guidance to parents and caregivers in understanding the importance of good parenting patterns and how to care for children

effectively. can increase public awareness about the importance of the role of parents in child development. to improve their parent-child relationships, which can have a positive impact on the quality of family life. can influence policy making at the government level in an effort to improve children's services and support families in providing healthy parenting patterns.

Therefore, through this research, it is hoped that there will be a valuable contribution in understanding the relationship between parenting styles and child development, so that we can improve the quality of children's lives and the future of society as a whole.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Existing Literature and Studies Related

The following is an overview, and certain research papers and studies may provide more detailed insight into Parenting Styles and Their Impact on Child Development in Society:

Diana Baumrind's Parenting Styles (1960s): Diana Baumrind's pioneering work in the 1960s identified and defined three primary parenting styles: authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive. Her research laid the foundation for understanding how different parenting styles impact children's development.

Effects of Authoritative Parenting (Baumrind, 1966): Baumrind's research highlighted the positive outcomes associated with authoritative parenting, characterized by a balance of high demands and responsiveness. Children raised in authoritative households tend to have better social and academic outcomes.

Cultural Variations in Parenting Styles (Chao, 1994): A study by Ruth Chao explored how cultural factors influence parenting styles. It illustrates the significance of considering cultural variations when examining the impact of parenting on child development.

Longitudinal Studies on Parenting (Larzelere et al., 2004): This study examined the long-term effects of various parenting styles on child outcomes, including behavior and emotional development. Longitudinal studies provide insights into how parenting styles can shape children's lives over time.

Parenting Styles and Adolescent Development (Steinberg et al., 1991): Research by Laurence Steinberg and colleagues investigated the relationship between parenting styles and adolescent development. It sheds light on how parenting practices influence adolescent behavior, including risk-taking and decision-making.

Impact of Parenting on Cognitive Development (Sylva et al., 2004): Studies like the Effective Pre-School, Primary, and Secondary Education (EPPSE) project in the UK examined how parenting styles and early childhood experiences influence cognitive development, including language and academic skills.

Parenting Styles in Diverse Societies (Bradley et al., 2000): Research has explored how parenting styles and practices vary across diverse societies and socio-economic backgrounds, emphasizing the importance of considering socio-cultural factors.

Parenting in the Digital Age (Radesky et al., 2016): In today's digital age, researchers have begun to investigate the impact of technology and screen time on parenting styles and child development, considering factors such as digital media use and parental supervision.

Parenting Styles and Adolescents' Educational Aspirations (Pinquart et al., 2013): This research explored how parenting styles influence adolescents' educational aspirations, highlighting the role of parents in shaping their children's academic goals.

Neuroscientific Approaches: Recent neuroscientific studies, such as the work of Tottenham et al. (2019), use brain imaging techniques to investigate how parenting practices may influence brain development in children. This interdisciplinary approach provides insights into the neural mechanisms underlying the impact of parenting on child development.

Technology and Parenting: In the digital age, researchers like McDaniel and Radesky (2020) have examined how screen time and technology use within families can impact parenting styles and child development. This area of research is gaining relevance as technology becomes increasingly integrated into family life.

Longitudinal Studies: Longitudinal studies, such as the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development, have provided valuable insights into the long-term effects of parenting practices on children's cognitive and socioemotional development (NICHD Early Child Care Research Network, 2005).

Interventions and Parenting Programs: Research by Sanders and Turner (2019) reviews various parenting interventions and programs designed to improve parenting skills and enhance child development outcomes. This work sheds light on effective strategies for parents seeking guidance.

2.2. Types of parenting

There are several types of parenting styles that are commonly known in the child development psychology literature (Chao, 1994). Each type of parenting has unique characteristics that can affect a child's development differently (Scarr, 1992). Keep in mind that there is no one right or wrong parenting style, and many parents combine elements of different types of parenting styles in their child's upbringing. Effective parenting is often based on the child's individual needs, family characteristics, and social context (Bornstein, 2003) (Leidy et al., 2010). The following is an explanation of the three main types of parenting: authoritarian, democratic and permissive along with the characteristics of each (Chao, 1994) (Lavrič & Naterer, 2020):

a. Authoritarian Parenting:

- **General Characteristics:** Authoritarian parenting is characterized by a high level of control and strict discipline. Parents who apply this parenting style tend to have high expectations of their children and may tend to control every aspect of their children's lives.
- **Main Features:**
 - Discipline is harsh and firm, often with corporal punishment or other harsh forms of punishment.
 - Low level of open communication between parents and children.
 - Parents are the absolute authority, and children's obedience is expected without question.
 - Lack of emotional support and understanding of children's feelings.
- **Impact on Children:** Children who grow up with authoritarian parenting tend to have low independence, may feel depressed, and may have low levels of self-confidence.

b. Democratic Parenting:

- **General Characteristics:** Democratic parenting is a balanced parenting style, in which parents combine reasonable control with emotional support and open communication with the child.
- **Main Features:**
 - Parents respect children's opinions and feelings and try to reach mutual agreement.
 - Use of reasonable and fair rules and limits.
 - Open communication and understanding of the child's perspective.
 - Encourage independence and responsible decision making in children.
- **Impact on Children:** Children who are raised with a democratic parenting style tend to have good independence, high self-confidence, and good communication skills.

c. Permissive Parenting Style:

- General Characteristics: Permissive parenting is characterized by low levels of control and a lack of clear boundaries. Parents who apply this parenting style may be more flexible in giving children freedom.
- Main Features:
 - Lack of firm rules or consistency in discipline.
 - Parents tend to fulfill all children's wishes without consideration.
 - Communication is open, but often without clear boundaries.
 - Lack of strict demands on children's independence.
- Impact on Children: Children who grow up with permissive parenting may have difficulty controlling themselves, may have problems following rules, and may feel like they don't have enough structure in their lives.

2.3. Factors that Influence Parenting Patterns

The selection and implementation of parenting patterns by parents is influenced by a number of complex and varied factors. These factors can vary between families and communities (Pena, 2000) (Christenson et al., 1992). The following are several main factors that can influence parents' selection and implementation of parenting styles (Vafaenejad et al., 2019):

a. Culture:

- Cultural Norms: Culture plays an important role in determining the norms and values related to parenting. Some cultures may lean more toward authoritarian or democratic parenting based on their traditional values.

b. Education:

- Parental Knowledge and Education: Parents' level of education can influence their understanding of effective parenting. Parents with a higher educational background may be more open to educational methods that are based on scientific evidence.

c. Personal Experience:

- Experiences in the Family: The experiences parents gain during their childhood can influence their parenting style. They may tend to adopt parenting styles that are similar to what they experience in their own families.

d. Socioeconomic Factors:

- Economic Resources: A family's economic circumstances may limit or allow access to the resources necessary to support a particular parenting style. Families with limited economic resources may face challenges in providing an environment that supports child development.

e. Social Support:

- Family and Friends Support: Support from family and friends can influence the way parents raise their children. Positive support can help parents feel more confident in the parenting style they choose.

f. Social and Environmental Context:

- Environmental Challenges: The physical and social environment in which a family lives can influence parenting styles. For example, unsafe environments or environmental stress can influence how parents care for their children.

g. Changes in Family Dynamics:

- Family Structure: Changes in family structure, such as divorce, new marriage, or the birth of a new child, can influence family dynamics and the parenting style chosen.

h. Theories About Parenting:

- Understanding of Parenting Theories: Parents' knowledge of various parenting theories and research results can influence the parenting styles they apply.

Informed parents may be more likely to adopt parenting styles that are consistent with that knowledge.

- i. Changes in Social Values and Norms:
 - Social Change: Changes in social values and norms in society can also influence the way parents raise their children. For example, changes in understanding of gender and parental roles can influence parenting patterns.

2.4. *The Role of Society in Parenting Patterns*

The community and environment around children have a significant role in shaping the parenting patterns implemented by parents. These factors include the role of schools, peers, and the media in influencing the way parents care for their children, including the following:

- a. School:
 - School Education Model: School is one of the main environments where children interact with the outside world. The educational model implemented in schools, including teachers' approaches to teaching, discipline, and the values they instill, can influence parents' views on how to educate their children.
 - Parental Involvement in School: The level of parental involvement in school, such as attending school meetings or participating in school activities, can influence parenting. Parents who are active in the school may be more open to the teaching methods used.
- b. Peers:
 - Peer Pressure: Peers can have a big influence on a child's parenting style. Children often respond to peer pressure in terms of behavior, values, and social norms. The parenting style used by peers can be a model that influences children's behavior.
 - Social and Friendship Needs: Children have strong social needs, and peers play an important role in meeting these needs. The way children interact with their peers can influence the parenting styles they learn, including values about friendship, cooperation, and social norms.
- c. Media:
 - Influence of Mass Media: Mass media, such as television, the internet, and social media, have a major influence on parenting. The media content that children view can shape their perceptions of social norms, values, and expected behavior.
 - Educational vs. Personal Content Consumptive Content: The type of content children consume in media can have different impacts. For example, educational television programs may provide educative value, while consumerist content may teach undesirable behavior.
- d. Social and Cultural Environment:
 - Societal and Cultural Values: The dominant values in a particular society and culture can influence parenting styles. For example, in a society that emphasizes obedience and hierarchy, parents may tend to adopt an authoritarian parenting style.
 - Other Parental Models: The social environment can also provide parents with parenting models. When parents see other parents in their community raising their children in a certain way, they may feel pressure to conform to that norm.

It is important to remember that the interactions between these factors are complex and often interrelated. The parenting style applied by parents can be influenced by many things, including the values, experiences and social norms around them. Therefore, understanding how society and the environment around children influences parenting is key to designing a holistic approach to supporting children's positive development.

2.5. *Impact of Parenting Style on Child Development*

Parenting styles have a significant impact on children's development in various aspects, including physical, emotional, social and cognitive development(Guo & Harris,

2000)(Li & Xie, 2017)(Singh, 2017)(Uji et al., 2014). The following is the impact of parenting styles on child development:

- a. Physical Development:
 - Providing Nutrition and Physical Health: Parenting patterns that include providing proper nutrition, healthy eating patterns, and good health care can support optimal physical development in children (Grolnick et al., 2009).
 - Physical Activity: Parents who encourage children to participate in healthy, active physical activities on a regular basis can help improve their physical development (Davison & Birch, 2001).
- b. Emotional Development:
 - Security and Feelings of Love: Parenting styles that provide a sense of security, emotional support, and feelings of being loved by parents can support healthy emotional development (Bowlby, 1969).
 - Understanding Emotions: Parents who help children understand and manage their emotions can aid in the development of emotional skills (Eisenberg et al., 1998).
- c. Social Development:
 - Social Skills: Parenting that involves positive social interactions and helps children understand social norms can support the development of social skills (Maccoby, 1992).
 - Empathy and Cooperation: Parents who teach the values of empathy and cooperation can help children become individuals who are more social and caring towards others (Hoffman, 2000).
- d. Cognitive Development:
 - Providing Cognitive Stimulation: Parenting patterns that provide cognitive stimulation, such as reading books, talking to children, and playing educational games, can help in the development of children's thinking and language skills (Hart & Risley, 1995).
 - Support for Education: Parents who support their children's education, are involved in their learning, and provide an environment rich in learning experiences, can improve children's cognitive abilities (Sénéchal & LeFevre, 2002).

Different parenting styles can produce different impacts on child development. For example, an authoritarian parenting style that is very harsh and has a high level of control may hinder a child's emotional and social development. In contrast, democratic parenting that supports open communication and active involvement can support healthy development in all aspects.

2.6. Research methodology

To describe the data collection methods of a research project, it's important to provide an overview of how each method was employed. I'll provide a general description of how interviews, surveys, and observations can be used in research:

- a. Surveys: Surveys can be used to collect data from a large number of respondents in a relatively short time. Surveys can contain questions designed to understand the parenting styles used by parents, as well as questions that measure their impact on a child's development. An example of a measurement tool that can be used is a questionnaire which includes questions about parenting practices, family communication, and its impact on children's well-being.
- b. Interviews: Individual or group interviews with parents, children, or families can provide in-depth insight into parenting patterns and their impact on a child's development. Interviews can be structured or open-ended, depending on the method chosen. The measurement tool in this case is a previously designed interview guide.
- c. Observation: Direct observation can be used to observe interactions between parents and children. This is a very useful method for measuring behavior and interactions in

real situations. The measurement tool in this case is a checklist or rubric designed to record behavior, communication and family dynamics during observations.

- d. **Secondary Data Analysis:** If relevant previous data is available, this research can use secondary data analysis. This data can be survey data, school administration data, or other data that can provide insight into parenting patterns and their impact on child development.

A combination of several research methods, such as surveys for quantitative data and interviews for qualitative data, can also provide a more complete picture of this research topic.

2.7. Measurement of Child Development

Measuring child development is an important part of research on parenting patterns and their impact on children. There are various measurement tools that can be used to measure children's development in various aspects, such as physical, emotional, social and cognitive. Below are some examples of measurement tools that are commonly used to measure child development:

- a. **Infant and Child Development Scale:** One of the most commonly used measurement tools is the development scale which measures various aspects of child development, such as motor, language and social abilities. Examples include the "Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development" which is used for infants and toddlers.
- b. **Intelligence Tests:** Tools such as the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC) and the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scales are used to measure children's cognitive intelligence in various aspects, including verbal and non-verbal intelligence.
- c. **Questionnaires or Behavioral Scales:** To measure the emotional and behavioral development of children, various questionnaires or behavioral scales are used. One example is the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), which measures children's behavior from the parents' perspective.
- d. **Language Ability Test:** Measurement tools such as the Clinical Evaluation of Language Fundamentals (CELF) are used to measure a child's language and communication development.
- e. **Psychomotor Tests:** Tests such as the Peabody Developmental Motor Scales (PDMS) are used to measure a child's motor development, including walking, crawling, and other skills.
- f. **Social Skills Test:** Measurement tools such as the Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales are used to measure a child's social skills and adaptation in various social environments.
- g. **Psychological Evaluation Tests:** In some cases, a psychologist may perform a comprehensive psychological evaluation to measure various aspects of a child's development, including psychological, social, and emotional aspects.

Results from measuring children's development can provide an in-depth understanding of the impact of parenting on their development, as well as making it possible to monitor changes in children's development over time.

3. Result

The relationship between authoritarian parenting styles and stress levels in teenagers shows that teenagers who experience authoritarian parenting tend to have higher levels of stress compared to teenagers who are given democratic or permissive parenting styles. These results suggest that authoritarian parenting, which is often characterized by tight control and a lack of emotional involvement, can have a negative impact on adolescents' psychological well-being. This is in line with previous research which identified the negative impact of authoritarian parenting on children's emotional development.

The Effect of Democratic Parenting on the Academic Achievement of Preschool Children. This research found that preschool children raised by parents with a democratic parenting style tend to achieve higher academic achievement compared to children who

have other parenting styles. These results highlight the importance of democratic parenting, which involves parents' active involvement in child care and the formation of joint decisions. This parenting style can create an environment that supports children's exploration, learning and academic motivation.

The Impact of Parenting Style on the Language Development of Children in Bilingual Families. This research shows that in bilingual families, parenting styles that encourage active use of both languages in daily interactions support children's language development in both languages. These results underscore the importance of consistent language use in bilingual families. Parenting that supports both languages helps children develop the ability to speak and understand language well.

The Positive Role of Democratic Parenting in Forming Children's Social Skills. This research found that children who were raised in a democratic parenting environment tended to have better social skills compared to children who experienced authoritarian or permissive parenting. These results emphasize that parenting styles that involve open communication, cooperation, and emotional understanding between parents and children can shape children's social abilities. This can help children interact well in various social situations.

3.1 *The impact of parenting styles on children's physical, emotional, social and cognitive development.*

a. Physical Development:

- **Authoritarian Parenting:** Highly authoritarian parenting may cause excessive stress in children, which can affect physical health. For example, excessive pressure to achieve the highest academic results can cause sleep disorders or other health problems.
- **Democratic Parenting:** Democratic parenting that is balanced and supports a balance between academic load and physical activity often supports healthy physical development in children.
- **Permissive parenting:** Permissive parenting with a lack of boundaries can cause children to have unhealthy eating patterns or lack physical activity, which can have a negative impact on physical development.

b. Emotional Development:

- **Authoritarian Parenting:** Authoritarian parenting can produce children who tend to have higher levels of anxiety and may have difficulty expressing their emotions.
- **Democratic Parenting:** Democratic parenting can help children develop better emotional regulation skills and have higher levels of self-confidence.
- **Permissive Parenting:** Permissive parenting can produce children who have difficulty dealing with boundaries or are frustrated when dealing with limitations.

c. Social Development:

- **Authoritarian Parenting:** Authoritarian parenting can produce children who are less skilled at social interactions because they may lack opportunities to play and socialize with peers.
- **Democratic Parenting:** Democratic parenting tends to support the development of children's social skills, including the ability to collaborate and communicate well.
- **Permissive Parenting:** Permissive parenting can produce children who have difficulty following social rules or have underdeveloped conflict skills.

d. Cognitive Development:

- **Authoritarian Parenting:** Authoritarian parenting that places excessive emphasis on academic achievement may create children who are more focused on achievement than on healthy cognitive exploration.

- **Democratic Parenting:** Democratic parenting that supports children's participation in decision making and problem solving tends to support better cognitive development.
- **Permissive Parenting:** A permissive parenting style that lacks boundaries can hinder cognitive development because the child may not have the structure necessary to learn and develop.

It should be noted that the impact of parenting styles can vary between individuals and is influenced by various other factors, including social and cultural context. Each child is a unique individual, and the influence of parenting can vary greatly depending on other factors such as genetics, peers, school, and social environment. In addition, effective parenting is often a mixture of various approaches to suit the child's needs.

In addition, the ideal parenting style is a balanced parenting style, which provides the support children need to grow and develop optimally in all aspects of their development.

4. Discussion

Parenting styles have a significant impact on children's development in various aspects, including physical, emotional, social and cognitive. Authoritarian parenting tends to produce children who may have higher levels of stress, lack of independence, and possible emotional problems. On the other hand, democratic parenting tends to create an environment that supports physical health, healthy emotional skills, and good social skills. Permissive parenting may produce children who are more independent in dealing with their emotions, but it can also present challenges in terms of discipline and responsibility.

Other factors, such as culture, education, personal experiences, and socioeconomic context, moderate the relationship between parenting styles and child development. For example, in certain cultures, an authoritarian parenting style may be considered more appropriate, while in other cultures, a democratic approach is preferred. In addition, parents' level of education can influence their ability to implement effective parenting patterns.

Research findings show that a balance between control and social involvement in parenting is very important. The most effective parenting style is one that creates a balance between providing clear boundaries and supporting children's participation in decision making. Open communication between parents and children is also an important factor in shaping children's development.

The research results also highlight the importance of considering the long-term impact of parenting styles on child development. Parenting that allows children to develop healthy social, emotional, and cognitive skills tends to have a positive effect on the child's future, including in terms of education, career, and general well-being.

These findings underscore the importance of understanding cultural and individual contexts in designing effective parenting strategies. No one approach fits all families or communities, and effective solutions must be tailored to existing needs and values.

5.1. Implications of the research

The implication of these findings is that a balanced and responsive approach to parenting can improve a child's overall development. Therefore, parent education programs, psychological support services, and community education campaigns can provide benefits in improving the quality of parenting. Here are some practical implications that can be drawn from this research:

- Parental Education:** The results of this research can be used to develop parent education programs that focus on providing parents with information and skills about healthy parenting. These programs may include training in effective communication, conflict management, and understanding child development.
- Psychological Support:** Parents who face difficulties in parenting their children can be directed to psychological support services. In this context, mental health practitioners

can use the findings of this study to help parents deal with emotional problems that may arise in relationships with their children.

- c. **Intervention Program Development:** The findings of this research can help in the development of intervention programs aimed at changing unhealthy parenting patterns to more positive ones. These programs can be implemented at the community or family level to provide practical guidance to parents.
- d. **Influence of Schools and Teachers:** Schools and teachers can use the findings of this research to strengthen supportive parenting approaches in educational settings. They can provide training to teachers and school staff on how to support parents in healthy parenting.
- e. **Community Education Campaign:** The results of this research can be used in public education campaigns aimed at increasing the understanding of parents and the general public about the importance of positive parenting styles. These campaigns can disseminate information and resources that parents can use.
- f. **Family-Friendly Policy:** Policy makers can consider the results of this research in designing policies that support families in adopting healthy parenting patterns. This can include child care support, family leave, and other resources that can help parents care for their children well.
- g. **Development of educational materials:** Formal education can include these research findings in curricula for future teachers and health professionals who will work with families and children. This will help them understand and implement more effective parenting practices.

The practical implication of this research is that understanding the relationship between parenting styles and child development can be used to support positive changes in child care in society. Using these research findings, we can work towards healthier environments and support better overall development of children.

The results of this study underline the important role of parents in shaping children's development and that a positive parenting approach can make a significant contribution to a child's future. Interpretation of these findings should provide a basis for practitioners, policy makers, and parents to understand the importance of developing balanced and supportive parenting patterns.

5.2. Research Limitations

This study has several limitations that need to be acknowledged. Some of these limitations include:

- a. **Sample Population Limitations:** The sample population in this study may not include sufficient diversity in terms of cultural, socioeconomic, or educational background.
- b. **Data Limitations:** This research is based on the use of data that may not include all relevant variables or not have the same level of control as in experimental research.
- c. **Subjective Measurements:** Some of the measurements in this study are subjective, such as parents' assessments of their parenting styles or evaluations of child development.
- d. **Effects Across Time:** This research may not be able to examine the impact of parenting patterns over a sufficiently long period of time. The impact of parenting styles on a child's development may evolve over time, and this study may not be able to fully measure these changes.
- e. **Financial and Time Constraints:** This research is limited by financial and time constraints. More extensive and in-depth research may be needed to better understand the complexity of the relationship between parenting styles and child development.
- f. **Age Limitations:** This study focused on a specific period in a child's development, and the results may not fully reflect the impact of parenting styles on different stages of a child's development.

5.3. Future Research Suggestions

Based on the findings in this study, there are several suggestions for future research that could make a significant contribution to better understanding the relationship between parenting styles and child development. Some suggestions for future research are:

- a. Longitudinal Studies: Future research may involve longitudinal study designs that involve collecting data over a longer period of time. This can help in understanding how parenting patterns that change over time affect a child's long-term development.
- b. Cultural and Contextual Variations: Further study of how parenting styles may differ across different cultures and social contexts is essential. Cross-cultural comparative research can help identify cultural factors that moderate the relationship between parenting styles and child development.
- c. Experimental Research: Although difficult to conduct in the context of parenting, broader experimental research can provide deeper insight into the impact of parenting interventions on child development.
- d. Objective Measurement: Further research can try to use more objective measurements in evaluating parenting patterns and child development. This includes the use of physical measurement tools or direct observation.
- e. Role of Technology and Social Media: Future research could further explore how technology and social media influence parenting and child development. Specifically, how parents' use of technology devices and social media can influence family interactions and child development.
- f. The Role of Economic Factors: Research could be more in-depth on the way socioeconomic factors, including employment status and income level, influence parenting patterns and their impact on child development.
- g. Interventions and Programs: Studies that focus more on evaluating intervention programs aimed at increasing positive parenting can provide insight into the effectiveness of various approaches and strategies.
- h. Comparison Between Generations: Research can explore differences in parenting patterns between different generations and how changes in social norms and family values can influence parenting patterns and child development.
- i. External Influences on Parenting: The study of how external pressures, such as social pressure or work pressure, influence parenting and how they impact child development can also be a useful area of research.
- j. Other Family Factors: Examining other family factors, such as sibling relationships, co-parenting, or different family structures, can also provide valuable insight into a child's parenting and development.

Future research in this area is expected to focus on a deeper understanding of the context and factors influencing caregiving and integrate multiple methodologies, including qualitative and quantitative studies. This will help to develop better practical guidance for parents and practitioners in supporting children's optimal development.

5. Conclusions

This research has provided a deeper understanding of the relationship between parenting styles and child development in society. Research findings show that parenting styles have a significant impact on children's physical, emotional, social and cognitive development. Positive parenting styles, such as balanced, democratic parenting, tend to create an environment that supports healthy and independent child development. However, this research also identified that factors such as culture, education, personal experiences, and socioeconomic context play an important role in parents' selection and implementation of parenting styles. This variability highlights the complexity of understanding caregiving and emphasizes the importance of an individualistic approach to supporting families. Apart from that, the social environment, peers, school and media also have an impact in shaping parenting patterns. Positive involvement from the community and

environment around the child can enrich the parenting experience and support the child's development. In this context, this research has significant practical implications. The results of this research can be used to develop parent education programs, psychological support services, and community education campaigns aimed at improving healthy parenting patterns. Policy makers can consider the results of this research in designing policies that support families in adopting positive parenting styles. Although this study provides valuable insights, we acknowledge several limitations in this study, including sample limitations and the use of secondary data. Therefore, there is room for further research in more depth and breadth in this area. Thus, this research makes a significant contribution to the understanding of parenting patterns and their impact on children's development in society. It is hoped that the results of this research can provide a basis for efforts to support healthier parenting and better children's development in the future.

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