



PARENTING MODEL IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CHILDREN'S SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

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Abstrak

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui model pola asuh yang dilakukan orang tua terhadap anaknya di Dusun Plataran, dimana model pola asuh ini mendukung keberhasilan orang tua dalam membentuk perilaku sosial anak. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif, metode ini dilakukan untuk menentukan model pola asuh yang tepat untuk membentuk perilaku sosial anak. pengumpulan data dengan wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi. Analisis data menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif, yaitu penyajian dalam bentuk tertulis dan dijelaskan apa adanya sesuai dengan data. Pengecekan keabsahan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan triangulasi sumber dan triangulasi waktu. Hasil yang diperoleh menunjukkan bahwa pola asuh dalam menanamkan perilaku sosial anak telah dilaksanakan. Pola asuh yang digunakan orang tua di Dusun Plataran lebih dominan pada pola asuh demokratis, sedangkan pola asuh otoriter juga digunakan. Ada dua faktor pendukung yaitu faktor internal yang meliputi lingkungan keluarga, pembentukan anak. faktor eksternal, yaitu pendidikan formal dan pendidikan nonformal. Ada dua faktor penghambat yaitu faktor internal dan faktor eksternal yaitu diri anak, keadaan ekonomi keluarga. Faktor eksternal adalah lingkungan yang tidak mendukung dan kemajuan teknologi.

Abstract

This study aims to determine the model of parenting that is carried out by parents for their children in Plataran Hamlet, where this parenting model supports the success of parents in shaping children's social behavior. This study uses a qualitative method, this method is carried out to determine the appropriate parenting model for shaping children's social behavior. data collection by interview, observation and documentation. Data analysis used descriptive qualitative, namely the presentation in written form and explained what it was in accordance with the data. Checking the validity of the data in this study used source triangulation and time triangulation. The results obtained indicate that the parenting model in instilling children's social behavior has been implemented. The parenting style used by the parents in Plataran Hamlet is more dominant in the democratic parenting pattern, while the authoritarian parenting style is also used. There are two supporting factors, namely internal factors including the family environment, the establishment of children. external factors, namely formal education and non-formal education. There are two inhibiting factors, namely internal factors and external factors, namely the child's self, the family's economic situation. External factors are unfavorable environment and technological progress.

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INTRODUCTION

Children are the next generation both for family, nation, and religion, thus children need to get good parenting from their parents, so that when they grow and develop into adults they will become human beings who have strong personalities and have various kinds of useful abilities and skills. Therefore, parents are responsible for providing various kinds of appropriate guidance so that a strong next generation will be created.

Social behavior is an activity in dealing with other people, both with friends, family, and the environment. Since childhood, children have been taught how to be socially good, from speech, behavior, actions that they see or hear. Children will imitate social behavior from the surrounding environment or people closest to them. Which will be used as role models in social behavior in their daily lives. The factor that influences children in socializing is the existence of a model that can be imitated by children. Susanto (2011: 234) states the importance of social behavior applied to children, namely for social adjustments that allow children to get along, cooperate with friends or the surrounding environment, help, share, sympathize, empathize and need each other.

The family is the center of education first and foremost. Parents are the first environment that will provide education, educating, nurturing children and influencing children's social development. Therefore parents must be careful in educating their children because they will tend to imitate everything their parents do. Through interactions that are carried out, children will learn how to behave well, love

others, morality and religious norms which will later become provisions when they grow up and can be useful for themselves and their environment according to (Gunarsa, 2008).

Education is one that equips children with various social experiences and moral values. Through education, children will gain experience, habits, skills, various attitudes, various sciences. Education is the second environment after the family which also influences children as individuals in the process of forming personality attitudes, in addition to the community and family environment. Children's behavior is not only obtained from the family, but is supported by the role of the school towards children when supported by adequate schools. Based on Law no. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, states that national education functions to develop capabilities and shape the character and civilization of a dignified nation in the context of educating the nation's life, aiming at developing the potential of participants, students to become human beings who believe and are devoted to God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become a democratic and responsible citizen. As stated by Morrison (2016: 335) child care is the care and education of children outside the home comprehensively to complement the care and education of children received from their families. Educate students to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative,

independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens. As stated by Morrison, (2016: 335) child care is the care and education of children outside the home comprehensively to complement the care and education of children received from their families. Educate students to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens. As stated by (Morrison, 2016: 335) child care is the care and education of children outside the home comprehensively to complement the care and education of children received from their families.

Basically, parents send their children to school with the aim that the child grows up to be a good, intelligent, skilled child. In addition, there are many other expectations of children, all of which are in the form of something positive, so as to form children who believe in piety to Allah SWT, have noble character, are devoted to their parents, are useful for their religion and intelligent children have good personality and social behavior.

Every parent has great hopes that the child will grow and develop into a pious child so as not to fall into acts that are detrimental to themselves and others. As a model, parents must set the best example for their children to be imitated and imitated. The best example for children in the family environment. Parents' attitudes and behavior must reflect noble character. Therefore, it is very important for parents to have a good and correct parenting pattern for their children, as well as the importance of inculcating noble character and good behavior in order to demand a child to be a

good person for himself, his parents, his family and the environment.

Based on observations that there is a parenting pattern for children that occurs in Plataran Hamlet, it is still very lacking due to the background of parents who have minimal education from the first making their parenting careless and too let their children mingle freely with their friends who are friendly. This causes children to behave negatively and have no sensitivity to the surrounding environment.

This research is important because it looks at the facts on the ground, especially in Plataran Hamlet, Gogodalem Village, Bringin District, Semarang Regency, based on the results of observations that some of the children have positive and negative behaviors. Negative behaviors shown by children include, children play gadgets more often at home and are difficult to socialize in the surrounding environment, have poor behavior, speech and behavior that are not polite either in the family environment or in the community. This is often found in these areas due to the lack of special attention and supervision of children which makes them unable to behave in a social manner that is not good. Thus parents should put more emphasis on strict rules and sanctions. From the explanation above, the problem can be focused on what parenting models are applied in shaping the social behavior of children aged 7 to 12 years in Plataran Hamlet, Gogodalem Village, Bringin District, while the focus of this research is to address the problems that exist above regarding parenting models. parents to their children in instilling good social

behavior and also knowing which parenting patterns are appropriate in instilling good social behavior in Plataran Hamlet, Gogodalem Village. The aim is to find out the parenting model for children in forming good social behavior and to find out the supporting and inhibiting factors experienced by parents in shaping children's social behavior in Plataran Hamlet, Gogodalem Village, Bringin District, Semarang Regency in 2020/2021.

Actually this research is not entirely new. Nurul Anisa knows conducted a study on "Parenting Parenting In Forming Children's Independence". Nurul explained about how the parenting model for single parents in shaping children's independence and what obstacles are experienced by single parent parents in forming children's independence. In contrast to my thesis, which focuses more on how the model of parenting in shaping children's social behavior. Dessy Izzatun Nisa conducted a research on "Parenting Patterns in Shaping Early Childhood Emotional Social Behavior". In this study, there are similarities, namely about parenting patterns in shaping social behavior and the method used is qualitative. Then Mar'atus Solikha, which is about "Parenting Patterns for School-Age Children in the Formation of Morals". This study also applies parenting styles but here the difference is how parents form morals with the aim of Islamic education. Here, the object of the research is children from farming families using the same parenting methods and using the same research methods. Siti Nurjanah conducted research on "Parenting Parenting Patterns in Shaping Early Childhood Characters in Adi Karya Mulya Village, Panca Jaya District, Mesuji Regency". This

study also explains parenting styles but here the emphasis is on the formation of children's character and this study focuses on early childhood, namely 2-6 years, when compared to the author's research, this study took samples of children aged 6-13 years.

Parenting

Every parent wants their children to grow up to be quality children, have good attitudes and behavior, socialize well with others, be physically and mentally healthy, and have commendable character. Parents are the first educational institutions for children, therefore parents are strongly required to be good role models for their children. As stated by (Zakiyah Daradjat, 2005) that. Parents' personalities, attitudes and ways of life are elements of education that will indirectly enter into the personality of a growing child.

Parenting is one of the methods used by people in trying various strategies to encourage their children to achieve the desired goals. Irawati (2009) said that parenting that is covered with love, affection and tenderness and accompanied by the application of teaching that is in accordance with the level of development of the child's intelligence age, will be the key to the child's goodness in the future. The purpose of parenting is to provide children with the knowledge and skills they need to be able to socialize. Parents instill values in their children to help them build competence and peace. They instill honesty, hard work, self respect, compassion, and responsibility. With maturity training.

Parent

Parents are people who are responsible for one family or house in one family or household called mother or father. Parents are the people who are responsible for the survival of the child. Traditionally the family is defined as two or more people who are related by blood ties of marriage or adoption (law) who have a place to live with (Khaerudin, 2002:4). Parents who are role models for their children in achieving good quality education. With learning education and the attitude of parents, it is hoped that they will become their own motivation in guiding their children in the learning process they are taking. So that a child is able to imitate the attitude and character of his parents. Based on the description above, it can be said that the role of parents is a complex of human expectations for the way individuals must behave as parents who have responsibilities in one family, in this case especially the role of their children in terms of education, good behavior, exemplary, creative. So as a parent, it is an obligation to maintain the safety of family life.

Al-Quran regulates household affairs and enforces based on Islamic manhaj. That's why parents are required to be able to play the best possible roles and functions so that children grow and develop based on good and correct parenting. Parents should know that the slightest mistake or mistake made in implementing or carrying out education for children, of course, is very disturbing or results in the growth, development, reasoning, and metallism of children (Surbakti, 2012: 25). The personality of parents, their attitudes and way of life are indirect elements of education, which will naturally enter into

the personality of a growing child. This is because the position of parents has the closest relationship with their children. Children learn about love, sympathy, ideology and other behavior directly to their parents, so that parental behavior has a very significant influence on the formation of children's character. The family is a very important forum between individuals and groups, and is the first social group in which children are members. And the family, of course, is the first place to socialize the lives of Abu's children (Ahmadi, 2007: 108).

The family is part of social institutions as well as education. The influence of the family greatly affects the child's personality, because the most time for children is family, and in that family the basic foundations of education are laid (Abdullah Idi, 2011:169). However, in reality, parents nowadays prioritize their work and don't pay much attention to their children. Especially in the education of their children, parents assume that formal educational institutions are the main forum for educating their sons and daughters, which indirectly parents pay little attention to it. They do not realize that educating children is the responsibility of parents.

Parenting Model

Parenting consists of two words, namely pattern and upbringing. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2008:1088) that "pattern is a model, system or way of working" Big Indonesian Dictionary (2008:6). Gunarsa (2000:44) suggests that parenting is nothing but the method or method chosen by educators in educating their children which includes how educators treat their

students. Parenting as an interaction between children and parents, which includes the fulfillment of physical needs (such as eating, drinking, etc.) and non-physical needs such as attention, empathy, affection, and so on. Children live and are supported by their parents since childhood. Basic needs that are definitely needed by children (Agus Wibowo, 2012:112).

Parenting patterns have a role in the development of children. The family is the sphere of life that most influences the journey of an individual and the socialization relationship of children depends on the characteristics inherent in the family (Ravik Karsidi, 2008:57). According to Ahmad Tafsir (Djamarah 2014:51), parenting means education. Thus, parenting is a parental effort that is a consistent and persistent parental effort in maintaining and guiding children from birth. Parenting patterns are a description of the attitudes and behavior of parents and children in interacting. In providing care, parents will provide care, parents will provide attention, rules, discipline, rewards and punishments, as well as responses to the wishes of their children.

Parents have different ways of shaping their children's behavior. However, what happens does not always run smoothly or according to the expectations of parents and children. Sometimes it happens that parents are very upset with their children, and vice versa, children are annoyed with their parents, so it is necessary to find efforts, solutions, and strategies to support parents' efforts in educating and shaping children's behavior properly (Syaumaun, 2012: 18). Parenting clearly gives the greatest influence on the formation process compared to the influence given by other

components of education. Parenting is a way how parents shape the child's personality according to the wishes of the educator, in this case the family. As acceptance of the prevailing parenting system, children will usually reflect the attitudes and behavior and mindset of their educators. If we try to apply a mindset from the educator we try to apply a parenting style, then we are ready to accept the results of that application.

Helmawati (2016:138-139) divides parenting into four parts: authoritarian, permissive, democratic and situational. a) Authoritarian parenting: according to (Gunarsa, 2002), authoritarian parenting is parenting in which parents apply rules and boundaries that absolutely must be obeyed, without giving children the opportunity to express their opinion. This authoritarian parenting can cause a loss of freedom in children, their activities become less, so that children become not confident in their abilities. Children who are educated in authoritarian parenting tend to have pseudo-discipline and obedience. Children who are accustomed to authoritarian parenting often find it difficult to express opinions, resulting in anxiety problems that can cause stress. The impact of authoritarian parenting on other children's development, which can make children's emotions explode, poor interpersonal relationships, and tend to be authoritarian later on; b) Permissive parenting: Permissive parenting is a type of parenting style characterized by low demands with high responsiveness. Permissive parents tend to be very loving, but provide few guidelines and rules. These parents do not expect mature

behavior from their children and often place themselves as friends rather than parents. The impact of this parenting style is that children will lack self-discipline, have poor social skills, will be very demanding and feel insecure. In this parenting pattern, the development of the child's personality becomes undirected, and it is easy to experience difficulties when faced with the restrictions that exist in the environment; c) Democratic parenting: Democratic parenting is a combination of authoritarian and permissive parenting. Parents still treat the rules in practice. However, children are given instructions and explanations for each action taken. So, the rules made are not just to force children. But by providing understanding so that children understand the meaning behind what they do. Although applying discipline, children follow it because they understand and on the basis of awareness. The rules that apply also take into account the condition of the child in certain situations. With this pattern, the sense of trust between parents and children will be easier to build; d) Situational Parenting. In reality, every parenting pattern is not applied rigidly in the family. That is, parents do not set one type in educating children. Parents may use one or two (mixed parenting styles) in certain situations. To shape children to become children who dare to express their opinions so that they have creative, courageous and honest ideas. Parents who apply this parenting pattern are not based on a particular parenting pattern, but all types are applied flexibly adapted to the current situation and conditions (Dariyo, 2004: 98).

Djamrah (2015: 60-62) someone said something similar to Gunarsa, but Djamrah added one parenting style, namely

the Fatheralistic style. (Fatheral = fatherhood) is a fatherly parenting pattern, where parents act as fathers to children in the embodiment of educating, nurturing, teaching, guiding, and advising. The approach taken is sentimental. The weakness of this parenting pattern is that it does not provide opportunities for children to grow up to become adults and be responsible. This type of parenting is characterized by the characteristics of parents as leaders. The characteristics of this parenting pattern are that parents perceive their children as immature human beings, are too protective of children, do not give children the opportunity to make decisions and to develop initiative and creativity.

Wijanarko (2016:66) suggests that the factors that influence parenting patterns for children are parental education factors, environmental factors and cultural factors. Muhammad Ruslin (2018: 337) states that the role of parents in shaping children's social behavior is: 1) educating through behavior; 2) implementing an early education system; 3) perform a habituation system; 4) a culture of dialogue between parents and children.

Social behavior

Hurlock (2003:261) also argues that social behavior shows the ability to become a social person. Furthermore, social behavior is a term used to describe the general behavior exhibited by individuals in society, which is basically a response to what is considered acceptable or unacceptable by one's peer group. Behavior is also often referred to as morality or morality. Moral is behavior

that is in accordance with the standards (values) of society, which arises from the heart and not coercion from the outside, which is also accompanied by a sense of responsibility for the behavior or action (Drajat, 2005: 89).

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative method which is a scientific and systematic research (Sarwono, 2006: 206). I use this method as a research method because it is in accordance with the main problem to be studied, the point is to obtain data and information to support this research in the form of Parenting Parenting Models in Shaping Children's Social Behavior in Plataran Hamlet, Gogodalem Village, Bringin District, Semarang Regency 20021/2022 . The location of this research is in Plataran Hamlet which is located in Gogodalem Village, Bringin District, Semarang Regency. Because in this hamlet, one of the strategic locations and easy access to conduct research, there are many parents who are very diverse in raising children and the behavior of the children in the hamlet is very diverse.

The primary data sources in this study were parents and children. There were 26 parents and children who were interviewed to know how the parenting style model in shaping the social behavior of children in Plataran Hamlet, Gogodalem Village, Bringin District, Semarang Regency. Why only 26 parents were taken? This is because the number of parents who have children of primary school age are 26 parents out of a total of 55 families.

The secondary data is in the form of photos/pictures, biographies of parents and children, for documents using personal notes obtained from data sources related to parenting models in shaping children's social behavior and using internet site sources. How to analyze data by reducing data, presenting data and making conclusions. Meanwhile, to check the validity of the data, source triangulation and time triangulation were carried out. The author interviewed the informants more than once and at different times.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Plataran Hamlet, Gogodalem Village, Bringin District, Kab. Semarang is a small hamlet. This hamlet consists of one Rukun Warga and two Rukun Neighbors. Plataran Hamlet is the smallest hamlet in Gogodalem Village consisting of 55 families, 232 people and consists of toddlers, children, teenagers, adults, and the elderly. Most of the population work as factory workers and housewives. Some of them also work as employees and entrepreneurs. Most of the parents of children in Plataran village are high school graduates.

Parenting models in shaping the social behavior of children in Plataran Hamlet, Gogodalem Village, Bringin District, Semarang Regency

No	Name	Age	Education Final	Profession
1.	Mother Juwarti	48 years old	SD	IRT
2.	Rini's mother	35 years old	senior High School	Factory workers
3.	Leni's mother	33 years old	senior High School	Factory workers
4.	Sri Buan's mother	37 years old	senior High School	IRT

5.	Mr. Susilo	40 Years	senior High School	Factory workers
6.	Mrs. Suparwanti	43 years old	junior high school	IRT
7.	Lilis's mother	32 years	junior high school	IRT
8.	Yuni Utami's mother	37 years old	D3	IRT
9.	Wijaya's mother	40 Years	junior high school	IRT
10.	Endang's mother	37 years old	senior High School	IRT
11.	Mrs. Nur Wiwik	36 years old	senior High School	IRT
12.	Jumlah's mother	37 years old	senior High School	Factory workers
13.	Mother Santi	37 years old	senior High School	IRT
14.	Pipit's Mother	31 years	senior High School	Factory workers
15.	Marpuah's mother	38 years old	junior high school	IRT
16.	Jumiati's mother	35 years old	senior High School	IRT
17.	Marudiani's mother	36 years old	SI	Teacher
18.	Juariah's Mother	35 years old	senior High School	Factory workers
19.	Ningsih's mother	38 years old	senior High School	Factory workers
20.	Ummi's mother	32 years	senior High School	entrepreneur
21.	Darmi's mother	45 years old	junior high school	IRT
22.	Mother Daughter	30 years	senior High School	Village Hall Officer
23.	Mother Goddess	33 years old	D1	entrepreneur
24.	Amber's Mother	35 years old	senior High School	Factory workers
25.	Ida's mother	33 years old	S1	Teacher
26.	Mother Atik	35 years old	high school	IRT

Table 1. Parenting models in shaping the social behavior

The Authoritarian Parenting Model for the Dusun Plataran, Gogodalem Village

No	Parenting Model	Number of Parents
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1.	Authoritarian	There is 3 use authoritarian.	model	whichfo
2.	Democratic	There is 23 usedemocratic.	model	whichfo
3.	Permissive	Not there is use permissive.	model	whichfo
4.	Situational	Not there is use situational.	model	whichfo

Table 2. The Authoritarian Parenting Model

In this authoritarian parenting style, parents act that something that is the rule must be obeyed and lived by the child. the rules applied are often not explained and do not understand and listen to their children's wishes. Authoritarian parents here have very high expectations for their children. Parents here have ambitions for the progress and success of their children in the future. They have many demands on their children. Behavioral boundaries are very clear but tend to be determined unilaterally by parents without going through a discussion process with children due to environmental conditions which they think are not good for children, which makes parents use this authoritarian parenting model.

Research findings obtained from observations and interviews as well as documentation conducted on informants about the form of authoritarian parenting, where in managing his upbringing he applies many rules that must be obeyed by children and gives punishment to children when children violate these rules. The penalty given can be in the form of reduced playing time or not being allowed to play outside the house. From the observations of the researchers, the background of

authoritarian parents here is that they are already old, which causes parents to be more aggressive towards parenting. Mentioned about the problem of socializing, parents also said that the school was ready enough for children, This is because parents assume that with many rules that are applied their children will become disciplined and have good social behavior. Due to the lack of time in the supervision of children due to work demands that make them think that formal education is more than enough.

From the results of research conducted by interview with sources obtained using authoritarian parenting models are Mrs. Ummi Nadiroh, Mrs. Lilis and Mr. Susilo. By applying this parenting style, parents will tend to: 1) Have a lot of rules. In authoritarian parenting, parents have many rules that must be obeyed by children. Parents who apply authoritarian parenting in almost every aspect of their children's lives and their behavior are regulated, starting from how they should behave at home and in public. In addition, the rules that have been made by parents must always be followed. Like what Mrs. Ummi Nadiroh, Mrs. Lilis and Mr. Susilo did, they often require an activity and regulations for their children, they have to go to Islamic boarding schools, they have to take lessons, they have to take a nap, they have to recite the Koran. This is corroborated by the results of interviews conducted with Mrs. Ummi Nadiroh, Mrs. Lilis and Mr. Susilo who use authoritarian parenting; 2) Be cool. Parents with authoritarian parenting models generally have a cold attitude and like to punish physically. He will nag and yell at his child more even though it is intended to provide support. In addition, parents who use this parenting pattern usually prioritize discipline for their children. From the results of the

research that I observed, Mrs. Ummi Nadiroh, Mrs. Lilis and Mr. Susilo always used a high tone when ordering something to a child and tended to be stiff towards a child. Communication goes one way, in authoritarian parenting, parents do not involve children in making decisions. Parents are also reluctant to explain to their children, and only wants their children to follow what their parents say. Like the implementation carried out by Mrs. Ummi Nadiroh, Mrs. Lilis and Mr. Susilo always make unilateral decisions without negotiating with their children even though it is good according to their parents. Such as choosing activities for children, or about the circle of friends; 3) Give physical punishment. Here, parents use the child's fear of parents as a child's control. When a child makes a fatal mistake, parents will act with anger, and parents will physically punish their children. This is all done under the pretext of deterring children from obeying what their parents tell them to do. Like what Mrs. Ummi did when her child was caught smoking with corporal punishment to cause injury, Do not give children opportunities in authoritarian parenting, parents do not let children make their own choices. He will be dominant so that children do not have the opportunity to voice their income. Authoritarian parents will also argue that he knows what is best for his child so that there is no objection to his parents. Mrs. Ummi Nadiroh, Mrs. Lilis and Mr. Susilo did not give their children the opportunity to make good and comfortable choices for themselves. Must be required to obey his parents.

From the explanation of the authoritarian parenting model described above and associated with the findings

from the title of the parenting style model in instilling social behavior in the children of Plataran Hamlet, Gogodalem Village, it can be concluded that children who receive the authoritarian parenting model will face the following obstacles: 1) Rule dependence, because children are used to carrying out the rules from their parents, their life is like depending on the rules or choices of parents. When children are faced with conditions of free or unclear rules, they feel insecure and do not know for sure what to do; 2) Lack of self-confidence makes children not accustomed to making decisions for themselves, because all decisions and choices have been made by their parents. As a result, the child becomes insecure, especially in bringing oneself in a new environment or other social conditions; 3) Children of authoritarian parents will grow up tired and easily stressed with relentlessly strict rules. As a result, they will try to figure out their parent's boundaries by taking actions that may endanger themselves; 4) Difficulty in expression and accustomed to submitting to rules and punishments. Then the child will grow up as a person who is shy and not confident to make friends with irritability which makes it difficult for children to get out of their comfort zone. 4) Difficulty in expression and accustomed to submitting to rules and punishments. Then the child will grow up as a person who is shy and not confident to make friends with irritability which makes it difficult for children to get out of their comfort zone. 4) Difficulty in expression and accustomed to submitting to rules and punishments. Then the child will grow up as a person who is shy and not confident to make friends with irritability which makes it difficult for children to get out of their comfort zone.

Dariyo (2011: 207) states that authoritarian parenting is central, meaning that all words, words, and the will of parents are used as benchmarks (rules) that must be obeyed by their children. From the research findings, the parenting style model in shaping the social behavior of the children of Dusun Plataran is the same as the statement from the theory (Dariyo, 2011:207), parents tend to require their children to follow the wishes of their parents. In order to obey, parents do not hesitate to apply harsh punishments to their children. Being ambitious about the condition of their children in the future, as stated (Sudarwan Damin, 2010: 55) parents have high hopes for their children. They have many demands on their children. The boundaries of behavior are very clear but tend to be carried out or determined unilaterally by parents without going through a process of discussion with children. That is what happens in parenting patterns in shaping children's social behavior in Plataran Hamlet.

Democratic Parenting Model applied by Parents in Plataran Hamlet

In this parenting style, parents provide opportunities for dialogue and pay attention to and respect the rights of children. In addition, democratic parents in giving prohibitions to children always accompany them with explanations that are understood by children. children of parents who instill a form of democratic parenting display good social behavior in accordance with expectations. The research findings obtained from observations and interviews as well as documentation conducted on informants about the form of democratic parenting also have a desire for their children to become good human beings

they have rules or more precisely direction to their children, parents with democratic parenting apply these regulations through understanding is not coercion.

Democratic parents try to convey these rules with understandable explanations. Giving freedom to children about their choice of desires, but still at the direction of parents. If the child's choice is deemed inappropriate, then the parents will provide an understanding of their child and not impose their will. Democratic parents here also do not impose a system of punishment on children who do not obey the rules or do wrong to their behavior, only provide teaching to their children so that they can distinguish what is good and what is not. Like what was applied by Mrs. Darmi, Putri Dewi, Ambar, Ida, Atik, Juwanti, Rini, Leni, Sri Buan, Dewi Suparwati, Yuni, Wijaya, Endang, Nur, Jumilah, Santi, Pipit, Marpuah, Jumiati, Marudiani, Juariah , Ningsih.

From the application of democratic parenting that has been described through the findings from interviews that children who receive democratic parenting tend to: 1) Have self-confidence; 2) Can interact with their peers well, the child will easily get along with his friends, is not ashamed of his friends and does not become a gloomy figure; 3) Having control in dealing with stress, children who receive democratic parenting will tend to be able to control their anger, and be able to reduce them by imitating the attitude of their parents who rarely use anger when dealing with children; 4) Have good manners, good manners, and the way they position themselves as children, how to socialize well with the community.

Permissive Parenting Model applied by Parents in Plataran Hamlet

Permissive parents try to accept and educate their children as best they can but tend to be very passive when it comes to setting boundaries or responding to disobedience. Permissive parents do not demand from the maturity of their children and do not demand what their children will be like and what they should do, everything is felt to just flow through their children's lives. Based on the data found from the field, there were no parents who used the permissive parenting model because the parents in Plataran Hamlet did not allow their children to choose their own choices without any direction from their parents. Not all of their child's wishes are granted without reason.

According to Dariyo (2011: 208) that parenting is a combination of permissive parenting and authoritarian parenting with the aim of balancing thoughts, attitudes and actions in children and parents. Gunarsa (2000) who argues that in instilling discipline in children, parents who use democratic parenting models show and respect freedom that is not absolute, with understanding guidance between children and parents, giving rational and objective explanations if the wishes and opinions child is not suitable.

Situational Parenting Model applied by Parents in Plataran Hamlet

In this parenting style, parents are not at all involved with anything related to the child. Parents are not demanding, unresponsive, and lack of communication. Even though children's basic needs are met, they are generally separated from their mother's life. They just make sure that the child gets the right food and drink intake, returns home safely, and other basic things. While the things that are emotional support

is called nil. With this parenting pattern, children do not have self-control in the future. This parenting also prints a person with low self-esteem and competence.

From the findings of researchers in the study of parenting models of parents in shaping the social behavior of Dusun Plataran's children, none of the parents used this parenting pattern, because here the obligation of parents is to guide and direct their children in terms of goodness for provisions in themselves, while in parenting In this case, parents tend to let their children in freedom without any monitoring at all. Only their physical needs are met, while psychologically the child will be less attentive to their spiritual needs.

In situational parenting Dariyo (2004) that parents are not too involved with children, they are not demanding and controlling. Parents with this kind of parenting let their children do what they want. In this theory, it is not in accordance with the parenting model of parents in Plataran Hamlet which is more dominant in using democratic parenting than situational on the grounds that parents cannot simply let their children be too free and still need guidance for their children.

In situational parenting, although parents can use all models of authoritarian, democratic, permissive parenting, in Plataran Hamlet it is more dominant to use democratic parenting models because parents cannot allow their children to make decisions as permissive parenting is also not. can be rude or high-pitched when children make mistakes and when reminding and directing children. So in this discussion there are no parents who use the situational parenting model.

Supporting and inhibiting factors in instilling social behavior in the children of Dusun Plataran

Supporting factors in instilling social behavior in children include: 1) Internal factors, namely: a) The family environment is one of the important things in a child's development because the child's family will apply the behavior of what he or she is an example of from his parents. The family environment is to shape the child's personal good or bad so that he develops both in his ethics, morals and morals which he will bring in the family environment or the surrounding environment. The environment is the main person responsible for the physical and spiritual growth of their children, namely through the knowledge of educating and guiding their children. The success or failure of a child's education can be related to the development of his parents' attitudes and personality as well as communication relationships and role models in his family; b) The establishment of the child, when the child has a stand in his life will provide real benefits for the child to live his life. That's because having a stand is one of the big capital to achieve all success in life. Having a stand will foster a sense of leadership in children. With all that, the attitude of children who have a stand must be grown from an early age. With children having a stand, children will be easier to make important decisions in life, far from feeling doubtful about having a habit of having a stand in every action. 2) External factors include: a) Formal Education. According to Law Number 20 of 2003, formal education is a structured and tiered educational path consisting of basic, secondary, higher education, with the conditions that have

been determined by the government carried out in schools. School is an institution for students teaching students or students under the supervision of teachers. The goal is to form the nation's successor children who have intelligence and of course have moral values, character and good social behavior. To train mentally a sense of responsibility and discipline as the author wants to convey that formal education also affects children's development, especially on children's social behavior. According to parents in Plataran Hamlet, having a formal school is very beneficial because with it parents will be helped in raising children in all aspects of formal schooling, not only the material being taught but also teaching how to have good morals, behavior and character; b) Non-formal education. The definition of education outside of school or what is commonly referred to as non-formal education education is any educational activity that is organized outside the formal education system, whether carried out on a small or large scale but still with the same goal, namely learning. Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 20 of 2003 concerning the non-formal education system, namely the education pathway organized for community members who need educational services that function as substitutes, additions, and or complements to formal education in order to support lifelong education. Most parents in Plataran Hamlet provide non-formal education such as tutoring, Koran, TPQ.

Inhibiting factors in instilling children's social behavior include: 1) Internal factors, namely: a) The child's personal self and parents. In this case the child's personal self and parents are important in carrying out an action for the child. A good child's personality will make the child accustomed to

being good and vice versa. The diverse nature of children sometimes becomes an inhibiting factor in parenting, especially when parents know their children have bad characteristics. parents whose parenting style is authoritarian will immediately scold their children. this is actually not allowed because it will make the child less confident and his noble character is not good. Parents should be able to determine how to educate their children according to their personality. For example, when a child likes sports, parents must support it if it is something that the child likes. when parents use democratic parenting there are some parents who have problems with their children who still like to flirt and follow their own desires, but there the role of parents cannot be separated. Parents always guard and give direction to their children; b) The economic situation of the family. Family income can have a negative impact on child development as the researchers observed that some of the respondents' mothers work as entrepreneurs and as factory workers. This obstacle can also be an obstacle in children's growth and development due to the lack of parental control and attention in supervising and guiding children in their growth and development. Like children's daily lives, children are friends with whom, and what activities do children do. but parents who use democratic parenting models remain in the role of parents who always guide their children even though they are constrained in a lack of time. 2) External Factors. On the external factors inhibiting the formation of children's social behavior are as follows: a) Unfavorable environment. The environment influences a lot of children's development, so it is

undeniable that the environment is very influential in coloring the parenting pattern of parents for their children, but in reality the obstacles experienced which greatly affect their children are the environment. Accompanied by the development of the times, the guidance of parents to guard their children so that they are not too carried away in an unfavorable environment. The environment is also very influential on the formation of children's character. The obstacle experienced by parents in shaping children's social behavior here is the peer environment that has the potential to bring bad habits that will be applied by children. parents are required not to get tired of reminding and supervising children in socializing in the community; b) Technological Progress. As experienced by parents in Plataran Hamlet, the existence of a pandemic requires children to carry out the online learning process. Of course this is a positive impact of the presence of technology, but also has a negative impact, not only in terms of health, but also psychological and emotional factors of children. Long-term and continuous use of cellphones has side effects on physical disorders. If the things that children receive are negative things, it can lead to addiction. This is what happened to some of the children in Plataran Hamlet who are addicted to games, causing children to rarely socialize with their environment and spend more time at home.

CONCLUSION

The model of parenting for families in Plataran Hamlet differs from one family to another, but the dominant parenting pattern is democratic parenting. This is evidenced by the attitude of parents who give freedom to

children to make their choices, but remain under parental supervision. Listen to the child's opinion when the child wants to express his opinion. In daily activities, they also hold discussions with their children so that children can have an independent nature and support all children's activities while they are still in positive quotes. There are 3 parents who use an authoritarian parenting model such as parents who do not give freedom to their children to choose what they want. Parents do not discuss with their children their choice.

The surrounding environment is the main factor in implementing the parenting style model in Plataran Hamlet. With the progress of today's era, everything is growing rapidly. Making children grow up in an environment where there is a lot of knowledge that they don't know and know about. Many small children imitate the style and behavior of friends or people who are bigger than them to be used as examples and there are children from Dusun Plataran who prefer to stay at home than socialize with friends.

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