



The Effect of Parents' Parenting Style on the Fourth-Grade Natural Science Students' Learning Motivation at Elementary School

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ABSTRACT

This paper explains the effect of parents' parenting style on natural science students' motivation. The research was conducted in class IV at SD Negeri Medan Johor. The researchers used associative quantitative research methods. The population used was 36 fourth-grade students at SD Negeri 060938 Medan Johor. Sampling used total sampling (saturated sampling). The research results indicate that the results obtained from the correlation test can be seen in the correlation coefficient of $r_{count} 0.97 \geq r_{table} 0.329$, hence it can be concluded that the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted, it means that there is an effect of parents' parenting style on students' learning motivation at SD Negeri 060938 Medan Johor. It can also be seen from the t-test results where $t_{count} 25.73 \geq t_{table} 2.030$, hence the hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. It shows that there is a positive significant effect between the effect of parents' parenting style and natural science students' learning motivation in class IV at SD Negeri Medan Johor in the academic year 2022/2023.

Keywords: *the parents' parenting style effect, students' learning motivation, elementary students*

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INTRODUCTION

Education is a very important role that aims to educate the nation's children and change human behavior to become moral, knowledgeable, and useful for the nation and state, with education the quality of children is increasingly advanced According to Irianto (2011: 3). With education a child will gain intelligence to compete with foreign countries, gain knowledge about what can be done and what cannot be done, and also knowledgeable. Education can also free us from backwardness and poverty with education we can get a bright future, education can greatly impact on students, namely from those who do not know to know, and all of that cannot be separated from the guidance of a teacher, the teacher is very influential in the process of students acquiring knowledge.

The teacher is a professional educator, where the teacher plays a very important role in the teaching and learning process, because basically the teacher helps the learning process for a student, (Salsabila, 2021). The teacher's role is to encourage students in the learning process, a good teacher is able to encourage students so that students are not bored when the learning process takes place. At school the teachers are the parents of the two students, while at home the teachers are the parents, every parent wants the best for their children, including acquiring knowledge and skills.

Parents are family components consisting of father and mother, and are the result of a legal bond that can form a family. These parents are the main place of education for their children, because parents are the first to carry out education, and the education he gets is passed on to his children so that their children get an education appropriate, (Rahmi Syarifah, 2022). This education starts with teaching children how to respect people who are older than them, and from this the child is also influenced by the teachings of his parents and can be taken outside his home or in the community and school environment. With encouragement such as

from their parents, their children's education in the school environment can be carried out well, in this case this education can also be influenced by parenting styles

Parenting is an interaction carried out between parents and children based on meeting physical needs and psychological needs, (Amin, 2018). So this parenting style can be interpreted as a pattern of interaction or cooperation between parents and children where the parents here are the main object of forming a child's behavior or behavior. The relationship between children and parents. What is meant by this is how parents are able to teach their children in ways that make their children able to interact with anyone both in their family, school environment and in society. With parents providing positive parenting for their children, children can carry out what is directed by their parents, and vice versa if parents provide negative parenting for their children, then on the contrary a child carries out what parents teach him. . For example, in education, parents motivate their children so that their children are more active in learning.

One of the factors that influence motivation to learn in this case is the parenting style of parents. If parents divide their time for their children in study time, the children are increasingly inspired to learn. Children feel not forced to go to school and their learning enthusiasm will continue to grow, with an attitude positive, then optimize the potential of thinking in school and always try to do his schoolwork quickly. However, this did not happen at SD NEGERI 060938 Medan Johor, that motivation was not supported more by a minimal learning environment and even parenting that was not good. Most students lack motivation to learn, such as arriving late, not doing assignments and even less focused on receiving lessons. This can be seen when learning takes place, some students show less interest in the learning process, students prefer to disturb their friends rather than pay attention to learning. When given a task, students also do not immediately do the task given. The following is the value data for grade IV students in science subjects.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Teacher Communication Skills Parenting is the treatment of parents in interacting, expressing opinions, guiding, fostering and educating their children in everyday life with the hope of making children successful in living this life (Hanum, 2022: 2443). Meanwhile, according to Fatmawati (2021: 105) Parenting is a parenting pattern given by parents to shape the child's personality, the pattern of behavior that is applied to children and is relatively consistent from time to time, every parent has a different way or style of parenting to guide their child, it is parents who know what is best for their child.

Parenting is the attitude or way that parents relate or interact with children, (Utami, 2021). The interaction between parents and children consists of the way parents care for, look after, educate, guide, train, assist and discipline children so that children grow well in accordance with the values and norms that exist in society. Parents consist of father, mother and brothers and sisters. foster care, and stepparents. Parents are a family component consisting of father and mother, and are the result of a legal marriage bond that can form a family. Parents have the responsibility to educate, nurture and guide their children to achieve certain stages that prepare children to be ready in life socialize. Children begin to be able to receive the world of education starting from both parents or starting during the womb, swinging, standing, walking and so on. It is the parents who are in charge of educating and are the place for basic education and the first education that children get through interactions between parents and children on a daily basis and through the upbringing applied by parents the character of the children will be formed. In this case, in general, both psychomotor, cognitive and affective potential, besides that parents also have to take care of themselves physically starting from earning a living, providing food and a decent living. Therefore, parents play an important role in shaping the character and behavior of children. The education that children get from their parents when they are young will influence the behavior of children from adolescence to adulthood.

Based on according to the experts above, the researchers concluded that parenting is a treatment of parents in interacting with their children. The pattern of behavior that is applied to children is relatively consistent from time to time. This parenting style is to guide their children and provide the best for their children, in interacting between parents consisting of caring for, educating, and disciplining children so that children grow well in accordance with the values and norms that exist in society.

Understanding Parenting Patterns

Parenting is a system or way of education and coaching that is given by someone to another person, in this case the parenting style that is given by parents to their children is in the form of caring for and educating their children properly and understanding (Vega, 2019: 434) that parenting can be carried out well and can be applied well both in the family, school and community environment. Children who have received good parenting towards their parents can form a child's behavior patterns and children's mindset well, with this parenting style is very important for their children for the good of their children. According to Sari (2020: 159) Parenting is a relationship between parents and a child in which parents give attraction or encouragement to their children by changing behavior. With parents giving encouragement to their children in changing their behavior, a child does not fall prey to bad behavior, and with a child following the encouragement of his parents so that he can apply good things, for example in his family, school environment, and in the community environment. So it can be concluded that this parenting style is in the form of encouraging parents to their children so that their children are more confident in doing things that are done by them without involving their parents, so that a child is able to have a sense of independence in his life. Meanwhile, according to Suryandari (2020 :27) parenting style in the family is the most important thing in the formation of a child's personality. The formation of personality in this case so that a child does not do things that make him fall into negative actions that will make him less cared for by his parents. So with parenting, parents can guide their children well so that a child can do things that will make him even better and can lead to even better achievements without being affected by the surrounding environment. Based on the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that parenting parents are educating a child properly and correctly so that a child can have a good sense of responsibility for his life so that a child can apply it to his life both in the family, school environment, and in community environment. This parenting style can also be interpreted as the formation of children's behavior because this parenting style is a direction from parents so that their children are more settled in their stance and do not involve their parents in making decisions, so that a child's sense of independence arises. in his life without involving his parents.

Types of Parenting Parents

Parenting style is the attitude or way of parents in educating their children. According to Fadhilah (2019: 250), there are three types of parenting styles, namely: 1) authoritarian parenting; 2) democratic parenting; and 3) permissive parenting style. Authoritarian parenting is a parenting style that is strict, parents tend to impose their will on children without much reason. The characteristics of this parenting style include that parents are very dominant in power and control from parents over children's behavior is very strict. Democratic parenting is parenting that is the opposite of authoritarian parenting. Parents give freedom to children and encourage children to be independent. Parents always give positive encouragement to guide children in a better direction. Permissive parenting is a parenting style that liberates children but is not under the supervision of parents, even parents' control and attention to children is lacking. The advantage of permissive parenting is that children can determine what they want. However, if children cannot control and control themselves, they will instead fall into negative things.

The parenting method used by parents for their children is one of the most important factors in determining a child's personality, (Sunarty, 2016). There are several types of parenting styles. A parenting expert suggests four types or forms of parenting including:

1. Authoritarian parenting

Authoritarian parenting is known as strict parenting which forces a child to do things that a child does not want and does not give freedom to children. What is meant by not giving freedom to children in this case is by limiting the child's association, so the rules given by the parents are a punishment or action that cannot be changed by a child. Authoritarian parenting is parenting that is done to shape a child's personality by giving rules that are coercive and not giving a child free time to play around in something that is taught by his parents. This authoritarian parenting style or often called parenting style intends to demand that a child

do what is required by his parents and without denying what is required by his parents and a child must obey what is taught by his parents. Therefore it can be concluded that this authoritarian parenting style is forcing a child to do things that are not liked by a child, in this case it is coercive or forced.

a. Democratic parenting

This parenting style has the characteristics of prioritizing shared interests over the interests of a child, this parenting style leads to independence or encourages a child to be more independent in making decisions and does not involve parents in it, because this parenting style is more to the wisdom of a child in his personality in making a decision and is responsible for making a decision. This democratic parenting is parenting parents who are rational in considering every decision they make. This parenting style is a communication between parents and children so that a child is closer to his parents and the two are mutually open and understand each other. In this case, it can be concluded that democratic parenting is how parents educate their children based on the rules the rules that are obtained, and do not force a child to do what he wants but do not exceed the limits that have been made.

b. Parenting neglect

The characteristic of neglecting parenting is parents who are not too involved in their child's affairs, because parents think that their child's business is not their business, they don't even care about what activities their child is doing, this is based on parental negligence. because he thinks that his son's business is not too important to him. In this case it can be concluded that this neglectful parenting style is more likely for parents who are not too involved in the interests of their children and do not care about the activities carried out by their children so that the parenting style of their children is more towards bad things.

c. Permissive parenting

Permissive parenting style is parents who give freedom to their children to do something. Parents have considered their children to be able to do the things their children do without thinking about the consequences their children will get, parents do not provide understanding to their children, everything their children do is considered correct, and do not give warnings to children. Permissive parenting is pampering which makes parents very involved in children. Pampering in this case is obeying all the wishes of a child and not limiting the behavior of a child. Children in this parenting style are children who are less able to control themselves in behavior, because their parents used to it.

In learning, we need something called motivation, this motivation contains encouragement for someone to be even more enthusiastic in learning and raises competition, for further motivation comes from the Latin, *Movere* which means encouragement or driving force that can change the energy within a person into the form of real activities to achieve goals according to Arianti (2018: 124). This motivation can be used as encouragement for a child where this motivation can change the way a child learns to be even more enthusiastic in carrying out his learning activities, this driving force or driving force directs a person to be more active in carrying out his activities, and bring pleasure to him. himself in doing positive things for himself. This motivational effect is more directed to a person's personality in carrying out the activities he does and brings pleasure to him to achieve certain goals. According to Ridho (2020: 4) the word motive or motivation is widely used to attract someone to carry out certain activities in achieving a goal. This motivation is widely used in a field, one of which is in the process of learning activities, this motivation is really needed by an educator because it is an incentive for them to be more active in their learning activities, so it can be concluded that this motivation is a driving force for someone to be even more active in achieving a certain goal, so that someone can carry out their duties with good results and provide direction to achieve the goal they want. According to (Sardiman 2020: 73) the word "motive" is defined as an effort that encourages someone to point out why someone is doing something. In this case motivation is a change in energy within a person which is marked by the appearance of "feeling" and is preceded by a response to a goal.

Based on the opinions of the experts above, the researchers concluded that learning motivation is an encouragement or attraction for a child so that a child is even more active in the learning process so as to achieve certain goals. Motivation also greatly influences a child's learning activities, because with motivation a child can carry out a competition so that there is a sense of knowing more in the learning process.

Understanding motivation to learn

Learning motivation is the overall driving force within students that gives rise to learning motivation, according to Ammy (2020: 30) learning motivation is a process that gives enthusiasm, direction and a process of behavior. Giving this enthusiasm can make you even more confident in carrying out a process. a child's learning. Meanwhile, according to Wahidin (2019: 2041) learning motivation is a psychological factor that is non-intellectual in nature. This motivation is to foster one's passion to be more enthusiastic about learning. In this case this motivation plays a very important role to ensure the continuity of the learning process and can provide direction to achieve a certain goal.

Learning motivation is encouragement or enthusiasm from both others and from oneself in learning to achieve what one wants, (Darmayanti, 2020). This motivation usually appears to make a person more enthusiastic in carrying out his activities, for example in the learning process at home, the school environment and the community. This motivation usually arises from someone to foster the enthusiasm of others to achieve certain goals.

Based on the understanding of the experts above, the researcher concludes that learning motivation is the overall driving force within students in a learning process, encouragement to motivate someone to learn, and behavior. Giving this enthusiasm can lead to self-confidence in someone to achieve goals.

Types of Learning Motivation

There are several types of motivation here, (Masni Harbeng, 2015) as follows:

a. Intrinsic motivation

Intrinsic motivation is things and circumstances that come from within the student himself which can encourage him to be even more active in learning. In this intrinsic motivation we can see the activities carried out by a student whether he shows himself more in involvement in learning.

b. Extrinsic Motivation

Extrinsic motivation is a student who places himself outside the factors of his learning situation. This extrinsic motivation is more directed to a teacher who guides a student to encourage his students to learn. Meanwhile, according to Amin (2018: 21) explains that motivation is said to be an individual's mental strength, and can be classified into two types, namely as follows:

a. Primary motivation

This primary motivation is motivation that is based on basic motives that come from a biological, or human physical, aspect. So this primary motivation includes things related to behavior, mind, and body. With this primary motivation, parents can encourage a child to achieve a goal and achieve a certain level of satisfaction.

b. Secondary motivation

This secondary motivation is learning motivation, as an illustration, hungry people will be attracted to food without learning. This secondary motivation focuses more on food so they don't feel hungry, and to get this food you need to work hard first. So, it can be concluded that intrinsic motivation is an impulse that arises from a person to achieve certain goals without involving other people in it or can be called his own awareness to achieve the goals he wants. While intrinsic motivation is an impulse that arises from a person to achieve certain goals without involving other people in it or can be called his own awareness to achieve the goals he wants.

Factors that influence learning motivation

According to Rahmawati (2016: 333-334) learning motivation is an encouragement or attraction that is given to a student to foster a sense of enthusiasm or enthusiasm in the student learning process, so in this learning motivation there are also factors that influence it, namely as following:

a. The role of the teacher

Based on student learning outcomes, the teacher is also a factor that influences a student's learning motivation. Where this teacher acts as an object to encourage his students to be even more active in learning and can foster a sense of enthusiasm for his students to achieve the learning process. The teacher's role in the learning process at school can determine student learning motivation, where this teacher is very influential in student learning motivation.

b. Interest in the material

Students being able to answer questions from their teacher can foster interest or feelings of pleasure in the material conveyed by the teacher, and that greatly influences a student's learning motivation so that his learning motivation increases and makes a student compete with one another against his class mates.

c. There are ideals or aspirations

Ideals are also a factor that influences the motivation to learn. With the ideals or the desire to succeed in the future, a student will make himself even more active in learning to get good achievements. These ideals are used to strengthen or to realize student learning outcomes or student learning motivation. Based on the factors put forward by the experts above, the researcher concluded that students' learning motivation can be influenced by various factors. These factors can be from the teacher's role, the role of a teacher is very influential on student learning motivation because a teacher is a very important object in the student learning process, student interest in the material can also be affected by student learning motivation because when a student growing a sense of enthusiasm for the learning process can foster learning motivation for these students, ideals or desires can also affect a student's learning motivation where when a student has the desire for the future maybe a student grows a sense of being more active in learning so that the learning process goes as desired and achieves certain goals. uninteresting lesson. Students do not study seriously because they are not interested in the subject.

METHOD

Correlation Test

To find out whether there is a relationship between the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y) with the product moment correlation formula, namely:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{\{N \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2\} \{N \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2\}}} \dots\dots\dots (\text{Sugiyono, 2018:183})$$

Keterangan:

- r_{xy} : Koefisien korelasi product moment
- n : Total number of students
- $\sum xy$: The number of multiplication results between the X score and the Y score
- $\sum x$: Item score
- $\sum y$: Total score of all students

The price of rcount is then consulted with rtable at a significant level of 0.05. If rcount is smaller or equal to rtable ($r_{count} \leq r_{table}$) it means that the two variables do not have a significant positive effect, conversely if Fcount is greater than rtable ($r_{count} \geq r_{table}$) it means that the variable has a significant positive effect.

Hypothesis testing

The method of data analysis in this study is to use hypothesis testing. Testing the hypothesis test aims to determine the relationship between teacher communication skills and students' learning interest in social studies subjects. With the product moment correlation significant test formula with the help of the SPSS version 25.0 program. The formula is as follows:

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \dots\dots\dots (\text{Sugiyono, 2021: 259})$$

Information:

- r : Koefisien Korelasi

n : Total number of students

The hypothesis is accepted if t count \geq t table and vice versa if t count \leq t table the hypothesis is rejected, with an error level of 5% or 0.05.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The research was conducted in class IVA-IVB, which consisted of 36 students. The researcher first distributed a questionnaire totaling 23 and 29 statements. To find out the relationship between teacher communication skills and student learning interest in science subjects, a correlation coefficient test was carried out, which was the result.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Parents' Parenting Influence

Distribusi Frekuensi						
X	F	Xi	Fx	$X = x - \bar{x}$	X ²	Fx ²
70-74	4	72	288	12.44	153.76	615.04
75-79	3	77	231	-7.44	54.76	164.28
80-84	12	82	984	-2.44	5.76	69.12
85-89	6	87	522	2.56	6.76	40.56
90-94	9	92	828	7.56	57.76	319.84
95-99	2	97	194	12.56	158.76	317.52
Total	36		3.047			1.526.36

From the calculation results obtained from parenting data the average value (mean) is 84.63 while the result of the standard deviation (SD) is 6.51, the result of the standard error is 1.09. Based on the table above, the frequency of parenting influence is in the less category of 33%.

Table 2. Frequency Category Influence of Parenting Style

Score	Range Score	Frequency	Percentage	Category
1	95-99	2	7%	Very high
2	90-94	9	25%	Tall
3	85-89	6	16%	Enough
4	80-84	12	33%	Not enough
5	75-79	3	8%	Low
6	70-74	4	11%	Very low

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Student Learning Motivation

X	F	X_i	F_x	$\frac{X - \bar{x}}{\bar{x}}$	X^2	F_x^2
50-56	2	53	106	-14.91	222.30	444.61
57-63	3	60	180	-7.91	62.56	187.70
64-70	17	67	1.139	-0.91	0.82	14.07
71-77	4	74	296	6.09	37.08	148.35
78-84	5	81	405	13.09	171.34	856.74
85-91	5	88	440	20.09	403.60	2.018.04
Total	32		2.566			3.669.52

From the calculation results obtained from the learning outcomes data the average value (mean) is 71.27, the result of the standard deviation (SD) is 10.09, the result of the standard error is 1.70. The frequency distribution of data about the variable level of student learning outcomes can be seen below:

Table 4. Category Frequency

Num	Score range	Frequency	Percentage	Category
1	85-91	5	14%	Very high
2	78-84	5	14%	High
3	71-77	4	11%	Enough
4	64-70	17	47%	Not enough
5	57-63	3	8%	Low
6	50-56	2	6%	Very Low

From the calculation results obtained from the learning outcomes data the average value (mean) is 71.27, the result of the standard deviation (SD) is 10.09, the result of the standard error is 1.70. The data frequency distribution regarding the variable student learning interest can be seen below. Based on the diagram above, it can be concluded that the level of student learning motivation at SD Negeri 060938 Medan Johor is in the Less category.

Correlation Coefficient Test

The correlation coefficient test is used to determine whether there is influence between the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y), and the requirements for the correlation coefficient test are to calculate $r_{count} \geq r_{table}$ with the product moment formula.

Table 5. Correlation Coefficient Test

Parenting Style	Pearson Correlation	Pola Asuh Orang Tua	Motivasi Belajar
		1	.975**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	36	36
Motivation to learn	Pearson Correlation	.975**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	36	36

The results of the calculation of the relationship between teacher communication skills and student learning interest are shown with a correlation of 0.946. Based on the r value interpretation table, the correlation $r_{xy}0.946$ lies in the value range 0.80 – 1.000. So it can be concluded that the teacher's communication skills with students' learning interests have an influence. Which is very high.

Table 6. Interpretation

No	Nilai	Interpretation
1	0.00-1.199	Very low
2	0.20-0.399	Low
3	0.40-0.599	Currently
4	0.60-0.799	Strong
5	0.80-1.000	Very strong

Hypothesis test

After the data is declared to be normally distributed and the samples are from the same population, then hypothesis testing is carried out using the statistical "t test" used to test the hypothesis is the t-test the hypothesis proposed is: the following is the result of the t-test calculation:

Tabel 7. Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-41.195	4.361		-9.447	.000
	Parenting Style	1.325	.051	.975	25.737	.000

Based on the table above, it is known that the value of $t_{(count)}$ is 25.73 and $t_{(table)}$ is 2.03. If that is consulted with the value of $t_{(table)}$ at degrees of freedom (df)=30 of 2.03 so that $t_{25.73} \geq t_{(table)}2.03$, so $t_{(count)} \geq t_{(table)}$. Then H_a is accepted, that is, there is a significant relationship between parenting parents (X) on student learning motivation (Y) in science subjects, so the hypothesis is accepted. The results of the manual t-test above were 25.73, so it can be seen from the value of $t_{count} \geq t_{table}$, namely $25.73 \geq 2.03$, which means that there is a positive influence between parenting styles on students' learning motivation.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion in class IV SD Negeri 060938 Medan Johor for the 2022/2023 Academic Year, the following decisions can be made: The parenting style of parents in class IV SD Negeri 060938 Medan Johor is in the poor category with a percentage level of 32%. From the questionnaire that was filled out by grade IV students, they obtained an overall score of 3,040 with an average of 84.44, an X max value of 97, an X min score of 70, an Mi score of 83.5, an Sdi score of 4.5. As for the results of the distribution table of parenting parents so that it can be seen the average (mean) with a score of

84.63, the standard deviation value is 6.5, the standard error value is 1.09. Student motivation in class IV SD Negeri 060938 Medan Johor is in the less category with a percentage level of 47%. From the questionnaire that was filled out by fourth grade students, they obtained an overall score of 2,454 with an average of 67.91, X max value 86, X min score 50, Mi score 68, Elementary school score 6. The results from the distribution table of learning motivation can be known so that the average average (mean) with a score of 71.27, standard deviation value of 10.09, standard error value of 1.70. Based on the normality test between parenting styles on students' learning motivation, the significance value of parenting styles is $0.20 \leq 0.05$. While the significance of student learning motivation is $0.06 \leq 51.00$. Based on the results of these calculations, it can be seen that the significance value of parenting parents with students' learning motivation is normally distributed.

Based on the linearity test between the independent variable parenting style and the dependent variable, student learning motivation can be seen from the sig. Deviation from linearity value, which is 0.09. Based on the results of the calculation, it can be concluded that $0.09 \leq 4.12$, there is a linear relationship between parenting parents and students' learning motivation. Based on the correlation test from the results of this study, it shows that parenting style has a relationship with learning motivation, this is evident from the value of $r_{xy} 0.97 \geq 0.32$. Based on the r value interpretation table, the correlation $r_{xy} 0.97$ lies in the value range of 0.80 – 1.000, so it can be concluded that the relationship level is very high.

Based on the hypothesis test from the research results it is known that the value of $r_{(count)}$ is 25.73 and $r_{(table)}$ is 2.03. If that is consulted with the value of $r_{(table)}$ at degrees of freedom (df) = 30 of 2.03 so that $r_{(count)} 25.737 \geq r_{(table)} 2.03$, so $r_{(count)} \geq r_{(table)}$. Then H_a is accepted, that is, there is a significant relationship between parenting parents (X) and student learning motivation (Y) in science subjects, so the hypothesis is accepted.

In this study, researchers recommend applying democratic parenting. Parenting is the attitude or way of parents in educating their children. With democratic parenting, parents give freedom to children and encourage children to be independent. Parents always give positive encouragement to guide children in a better direction. The parenting method used by parents towards their children is one of the most important factors in determining a child's personality.

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