



# PARENTING STYLE AND HOME EDUCATION TRANSFORM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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**Abstract** - Parenting style undoubtedly has influenced the outcome of children and young adults psychological wellbeing and academic achievement. This review article highlights three research papers regarding parenting style and its implications on human development. The aforementioned parenting styles include Authoritarian, Permissive/indulgence, Authoritative and Neglective. All of the research papers using quantitative methods empirically proved that parenting style and home education have positively influenced human development. These articles provide a thorough description of parenting style correlated with the adolescent outcome. This review paper divided into a summary of each research paper followed by a brief analysis on each study. The final section will include the comprehensive analysis on the three papers and its recommendation on the field of human development.

**Keywords:** Home education, human development, parenting style.

## I. INTRODUCTION

There is mounted research related to parenting style and how it's impacted the development of children and young adults. Scholars have agreed that children's intellectual, skills, cognitive and even future success can be predicted through parenting style. Children intellectual, emotional and emotional are believed to be formed even before they're entered into the formal educational system or school (Heckman, 2006). Environment and home education lay a critical foundation in shaping human development. Parenting style and the role of family has a great impact in determining the adolescent outcome. Investment in human development has become a growing interest in the area of economics as well as psychological development.

## II. ANALYSIS

### A. First Research Paper

*Parenting Style as an Investment in Human Development (2016) Deborah A. Cobb-Clark, Nicolas Salamanca, Anna Zhu*

This paper proposed household production function impacted investment in human development. This paper models parenting style as an investment in human development not only input time and market goods but also attention and cognitive effort. This paper attempted to go beyond the traditional economic model of human development. Therefore human investment became the center of this research.



The objective of this research is to assess the role of parenting and socioeconomic disadvantages in human development. The research has a purposively modelled household's parenting style as an investment decision that is crucial in the production of human development. Choosing this model has leverage parenting style as an essential internal element that highlights the recommendation for parents to implement different types of parenting. Different from previous research this paper conceptualizes human investment not only considering time and market goods but rather focusing on parenting style as represented by attention and cognitive effort.

The research model framework utilises Becker's household production model of consumer behaviour whereas input typically represented by time and market goods to produce commodities then consume and generate direct utility (Becker 1965, Michael & Becker 1973). The framework has been used multiple times in the literature studies supporting this paper (Becker & Lewis 1975, Gronau 1979). This paper argued that innovation has been made on the standard model of home production. First innovation is that this research explicitly models household parenting style as a human investment which is crucial for the production of human development. Second innovation is that parental investment in human development not only depends on inputs of time and market goods but also includes attention and cognitive effort.

The result of the empirical study from this research supports the argument that parenting style is a critical investment in human development. The parent-child interaction could not fully comprehend by goods and time quantity of parental investment. On the other hand evidence are seen in the parent-child interaction interpreted as respectful and monitoring parenting, these variables consistent with the initial construct in the previous literature of developmental psychology. From the research it is empirically argued that respectful parenting is greatly linked with higher possibility of graduating highschool, higher university entrance score and develop more internal locus of control, whilst parental respect and monitoring greatly influences less risky behaviour. In conclusion parenting style correlated greatly with human development.

### **Analysis of the first paper**

This paper gives a new perspective on human investment in the economic paradigm in relation with parenting style. The lack of research in the area of parenting style and human development make this study outstanding with the innovation and recommendation to the field of human development. This study provides a novel idea on how parenting style in which heavily under the theory of psychological development can integrate comprehensively with the economics theory. This study makes an important contribution in establishing the combination of parenting style and children development. Different from previous research, this paper successfully deliver the argument of parenting style is a critical investment in human development.

### **B. Second Research Paper**

*Parenting styles, cyberaggression, and cybervictimization among adolescents (2018) David Moreno–Ruiza, Belén Martínez–Ferrera, Francisco García–Bacete*

This study emphasized on the analysis between parenting styles and how it connected with cyberbully in adolescence. More importantly, this research examined the correlation between four parenting style namely authoritarian, neglectful, authoritative, and permissive /indulgent with cybervictimization, cyberaggression and how it related with the function of adolescents' sex and age.

Prior research supporting this study regarding cyberaggression and cybervictimization considered to be inceptive, particularly in relation with parenting style and the typology of authoritarian, neglectful, authoritative, and permissive /indulgent proposed by Maccoby and Martin (1983). These theoretical



models and the dimensions of strictness and warmth/affectionate are acknowledged as theoretically independent in the support of the main four parenting styles.

This study includes participants of 2480 adolescence of both sexes aged between 12 and 18 years. From this data obtained the final sample 50,2% boys and 49,8% girls from public and private schools of secondary and high school of western Andalusia Spain.

This research analyzes the data using multivariate analysis of variance with SPSS. The design utilized cross sectional and correlational. Multivariate factorial design (MANOVA) with criterion variables cyberaggression and cybervictimization, parenting style (authoritarian, neglectful, authoritative, and permissive /indulgent) as independent variable is adolescents' gender (12-14 years and 15-18 years)

This research finding indicates that the main effect of parenting style confirmed the first hypothesis namely Adolescents that educate with authoritarian or neglectful style will obtain higher score in cyberaggression in comparison with the group with authoritative and indulgent family. This finding might have aligned with the low warmth given by authoritarian and neglectful parenting styles. This finding is consistent with Kowalski (2014) that argue adolescents related with cyberbullying have weaker emotional bonds and lower parental warmth with their parents. Ineffective socialization may also influence the development of poor coping resources and social skills in the virtual and digital setting, which also increase the tendency of cyberaggression. While with cybervictimization the finding from the data indicates that participants from the authoritarian group have the highest score. This finding aligned with the result from previous research that confirming that cyberaggression are expected to become a victim of cyberbullying (Estevez, Villardon, Calvete, Padilla & Orue 2010)

### **Analysis of the second paper**

This paper successfully examines the influence of parenting style with the cyberaggression and cybervictim. This study provides a strong recommendation on how to prevent cyber related issues with intervention in the parenting style. Even though this research demonstrates a proficient statistical analysis it is not without limitation. The data collected bias in explaining the causal relationship due to the cross sectional nature of the study and the correlational nature of the data. It could have been better if longitudinal study was measured in different times.

### **C. Third Research Paper**

*Do tiger moms raise superior kids? The impact of parenting style on adolescent human capital formation in China (2020) Haochen Zhanga, Xuezheng Qinb, Jiantao Zhouc*

This research focusing on parenting style influences human capital formation, this includes cognitive and non-cognitive skills in China. This study follows the mainstream approach in developmental psychology is classified into four types: authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and neglective. The measurement of parenting style constructed from two variables namely demandingness and responsiveness. The objective of this research is to give empirical evidence between parenting style and adolescent development outcome.

This paper pinpoints that there is a growing interest in the economic and education literature in regard to human capital formation in early stages of life that is greatly influenced by parenting style. In Asia countries particularly in east Asian there is a phrase in parenting called "Tiger Parenting ", this type of parenting highlighted a high demand parenting style particularly in academic achievement in certain subjects such as math and science.



This study utilized Chinese national middle school dataset, CEPS China Education Panel Survey, to examine the relationship between parenting style in Chinese parents and the outcomes of their adolescents. Two main variables including cognitive skills and non-cognitive skills. The first group accommodates the standardized cognitive skills test score and academic exam score for three subjects namely Chinese, math and English. For non-cognitive skills there are four main areas including mental health, self confidence, motivation and interpersonal skills. This construct serves as the aspect of adolescents' socioemotional development and is considered as a strong predictor for individual market labor performance.

The data collected for this study is from the two time series (2013-2014 and 2014-2015) of the CEPS. This instrument is a national representative longitudinal survey by the National Survey Research Center (NSRC) at Renmin University China. The data consist of 7th and 9th graders in 2013-2014 academic year including 20.000 students in 438 classrooms of 112 schools. The questionnaire contains students' demographic characteristics, academic performance, parents-children relationship, peer and teacher, cognitive and socio-emotional development. While parents questionnaire include parents-child interaction, educational environment, extracurricular activity, parents teacher interaction.

The research findings indicate that demandingness and parents' responsiveness have a positive impact on children's academic performance. Parents' responsiveness becomes critical in the formation of children's cognitive skills and socio-emotional skills. The research also argued that the authoritative parenting style indicate the best outcome in regards with all the three other style in cultivating human capital formation

### **Analysis of the third paper**

This study provides an interesting capture on how Asian parents' culture of being a “tiger parents” might prove empirically in promoting human development. Being judged negatively on how the terms might lead to authoritarian parenting style, some parents have successfully implemented an authoritative style in being tiger parents and demonstrate a positive impact on the adolescent's outcome. This research contributes to the eastern point of view in parenting style and human development whereas previously dominated by the western research. This study also provides a solid recommendation to the policy maker to encourage parents to build a harmonious environment as an investment for human development.

## **III. SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION**

The three research has provided a solid argument on how parenting style impacts greatly on human development. All of the above findings argue the important role of parenting style in promoting children human capital or investment formation. In this regards, it paved the way for further research to explore more on how human investment start from the closest environment. If previously we focusing more on how formal education become the basic of human development and parents put all their trust to the teachers and school. It is empirically evidenced that parenting style have transform the human development.

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