



AUTHORITY VS. ENGAGEMENT: DYNAMICS OF YOUNG MILLENNIAL PARENTS

Nurhayati ¹⁾

Educational Technology Study Program
Ibn Khaldun University Graduate School Bogor Indonesia
bunda.ati1962@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Young millennial parents face unique challenges in meeting the demands of parenting in the digital era. This research aims to explore the dynamics between authority and involvement in young millennial parents' awareness of child care. Data were analyzed using the multiple regression method to measure the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable, with correlation data that had been obtained previously. The strength of the correlation was measured using the Pearson correlation coefficient. The findings showed that young millennial parents showed a correlation value (r) between the overall independent variable and the dependent variable of 0.789. In conclusion, the significant relationship between several independent variables and the dependent variable (Long Term Impact) shows the important role of communication, participation and negotiation in children's development. These findings provide new insights into understanding the factors that influence long-term child development.

Keywords: Young Millennial Parents, Authority, Involvement, Parenting, Family Dynamics.

I. INTRODUCTION

In modern society, the dynamics of the relationship between parents and children have undergone significant changes, especially among the millennial generation. This generation, growing up in the digital era and globalization, faces the unique challenge of balancing parental authority with deep involvement in children's lives. This change is influenced by various factors, such as: shifts in socio-cultural values and increased access to information, as well as changes in family structure. Authority in the context of parenting is often defined as the power and control that parents have in guiding and directing children. In the modern era, this concept is increasingly challenged by increasing awareness of the importance of emotional involvement and active participation of parents in children's lives. This involvement includes aspects, such as:

Submitted: 11-09-2024 Approved: 06-10-2024. Published: 07-10-2024



Kutipan: Nurhayati. (2024). Authority vs. Engagement: Dynamics of Young Millennial Parents. Educate: Jurnal Teknologi Pendidikan, 166-182.

listening, providing emotional support, and being involved in the child's daily activities. Young millennial parents, with higher educational backgrounds and wider access to information sources, tend to be more aware of the importance of their role, not only as authorities but also as partners in children's development. The balance between authority and involvement is not always easy to achieve. On the one hand, parents are required to remain in control in providing clear boundaries and rules. On the other hand, it must be able to provide space for children to develop independently and develop the social and emotional skills needed in life. This challenge is made even more complex by social pressures and the media often presenting an idealized image of the role of parents, which can be different from the reality faced by many families. This paradigm shift has had a significant impact on how millennial parents define and carry out roles in the family. Many parents try to find effective ways to balance the role of an authoritative figure with deep involvement in their child's life.

This research provides a new contribution to the field of parenting, especially in the context of young millennial parents with the novel focus presented by the researcher:

First, Specifications on Young Millennial Parents: Novelty, this research specifically targets millennial parents, who have unique characteristics and challenges different from previous generations. This focus has not been discussed in depth in previous literature. In contrast to before, many studies are more general in nature or focus on different generations of parents, without separating the specific characteristics of millennial parents.

Second, Holistic Approach: Novelty, integration of various aspects of parenting, such as: authority, involvement, communication, child participation, conflict and negotiation, as well as the influence of culture and values in one comprehensive framework. This approach provides a comprehensive view that has not been widely applied before. The difference is that previous research often focused on one or several aspects of parenting only, without combining them all in one holistic study.

Third, Integration of Traditional and Modern Cultural Values: Novelty, an exploration of how millennial parents try to combine traditional cultural values with modern parenting practices which provides new insights into how two different sets of values can be harmonized in the parenting context. Differences, previous research tends to separate or choose one of traditional or modern values without exploring how the two can be combined.

Fourth, Balance between Control and Freedom: Novelty, emphasis on the importance of finding a balance between control and freedom in parenting, and its impact on child development. This focus offers a new perspective that is often overlooked in the parenting literature. The difference is that many previous studies have emphasized control or freedom alone, without looking at how a balance between the two can be achieved and what the impact is.

Fifth, Long-Term Impact: Novelty, this research provides empirical evidence about the long-term impact of a balanced parenting approach on child development, including independence, responsibility and decision-making abilities. The difference is that previous research focused more on the short-term or immediate impact of certain parenting techniques, without looking at the long-term impact.

Sixth, Practical Recommendations: This research not only identifies challenges but also provides practical recommendations that are applicable and relevant for millennial parents. This guide can help in everyday parenting. Difference. much previous research stops at identifying problems or challenges without providing practical solutions that parents can immediately implement.

This research aims to dig deeper into the dynamics, focusing on how young millennial parents interpret and implement balance in daily childcare.

Authority can be interpreted as legal power given to institutions in society which allows officials to carry out their functions, have power, authority and the right to act, or the right to make regulations to order other people, as explained in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2016). Authority is relevant to education not only through questions of teaching and learning, but also in politics because the provision of education as a public good is not only a social issue but a political issue, namely: education is regulated by the state and established within a legal framework.

Authority in education, including the role of teachers and school policies, not only influences classroom learning, but also has a significant impact on family attachment. When parents understand and support authority, they can be more effective in accompanying and guiding children at home, thereby creating stronger bonds within the family. This support helps align educational values between school and home, strengthens emotional bonds, and builds an environment that supports a child's overall development. Attachment theory emphasizes the importance of social-emotional bonds with other people, such as being sensitive and supportive for humans for emotional regulation, mental health, and effective psychosocial functioning. John Bowlby, an English psychologist, whose attachment theory was later formulated more fully by Mary Ainsworth, described attachment as an emotional bond with another person. Bowlby believed that the earliest bonds formed by children with their caregivers have a profound impact that continues throughout life, as in, Kendra Cherry (2023)

Family attachment is an important foundation for child development, and one of the main ways to strengthen this attachment is through parental modeling. When parents consistently demonstrate positive behavior, values, and good habits, children are more likely to imitate and internalize what they see. This modeling not only strengthens the emotional bond between parents and children, but also shapes the child's character and mindset, thereby creating a harmonious family environment and supporting

mutual growth. In line with the opinion above, Helmawati (2020) explains that in the family children learn noble qualities, ways of interacting, communicating, where individuals gain knowledge, attitudes and acquire life skills and beliefs. Albert Bandura highlighted the importance of the role of parental models in the social learning process through observation (modelling) and self-regulation (personality psychology). Supporting the statement above, Muhammad Samsir (2022) explains that Albert Bandura's form of social learning is that individuals process their own knowledge or information obtained from observing models in the environment. Observing the actions of others and the consequences that follow leads to the modeling and adoption of the observed behavior, strengthening and developing the child's behavior, including authority in parenting. Furthermore, Heribertus Nuwa Dhae (2021) explained that the relationship between authority and education are two inseparable components. In the world of education, authority has a very important role for an educator, namely having the power to guide, provide training and direct someone, so that the abilities contained in a person's personality can be put to good use for the sake of survival in the future.

Parental authority in educating children has a very important role in shaping the character and values adhered to by children. However, authority will not be effective without active and consistent involvement from parents in the educational process itself. In other words, authority must be accompanied by direct participation, where parents not only provide rules or guidelines, but are also involved in supporting and monitoring the child's development. Involvement covers various aspects, from good communication, providing positive examples, to providing encouragement and emotional support at every step of a child's development. Without real involvement, parental authority can lose its meaning, because children need more than just rules, children need the presence and attention of parents. Involvement is an action or event that involves someone or something. Involvement can have various meanings, such as: teacher involvement means that the teacher is able to provide facilities that can involve all students so that they can stimulate interest and motivate learning. Diadha (2015) stated that early childhood education programs without family involvement will weaken. Meanwhile, according to Ardiyana, Akbar and Karnadi, (2019), family involvement is the active role of parents in participating in children's activities held at school and at home, such as: helping in activities held at school, providing attention, educating and guiding children in completing school work. O'Cass, quoted by Japariato and Sugiharto (2013), defines involvement as a person's relationship to an object based on needs, values and interests, intentions or motivational parts that are generated by certain stimuli or situations and shown through appearance characteristics.

M. Fadlillah and Syifa Fauziah (2022) quoting from Parenting Styles Theory by Diana Baumrind, identified four forms of parental involvement based on a combination of authoritative, authoritarian and permissive. Maccoby and Martin added non-involved (neglectful) parenting. Hurlock (1999) in Adawiah (2017) divides parenting patterns

into three types, namely: Permissive, Authoritarian and Democratic. Baumrind's parenting style can be explained, the authoritative style is considered the most ideal because it combines firm control with responsiveness to the child's needs, producing children who are independent, have high self-esteem and good social skills. In contrast, an authoritarian style tends to be rigid and less responsive, causing children to be obedient but perhaps less happy and less confident. A permissive style, which is warm but lacks discipline, can cause children to lack responsibility and have problems with authority. Meanwhile, an uninvolved style (neglectful) in which parents provide minimal support or guidance, often has a negative impact on children's social, emotional and academic development. In practice, in society, there are no parents who determine only one parenting style when educating their children. Parents can use a combination of these four parenting patterns or use various types of parenting patterns situationally. It is possible that there are parents who only use one type of parenting style throughout their life while educating their children for certain reasons.

It is further explained in Diana Baumrind's book "Child Development and Parenting: An Introduction", studying how parents influence the physical, emotional, social and intellectual development of children. Parents have a very large role in the parenting patterns that are implemented. Physically, parents providing good nutritional support, encouraging physical activity, and maintaining children's health can help children develop optimally. Emotionally, the presence of responsive and loving parents creates a sense of security and confidence in the child, which is very important for the child's emotional well-being. In the social aspect, parents teaching positive values, communication skills, and modeling good behavior help children develop strong social skills and the ability to interact with others in a healthy way. Finally, intellectually, parents who are involved in their children's education, provide appropriate stimulation, and support their children's curiosity and learning, contribute greatly to their children's cognitive development and academic achievement. In other words, proper parenting patterns not only shape a child's personality but also encourage their growth in various aspects of life. Karen Smith Conway and Andrew Houtenville (2008) explain that students with good achievements are a positive effect of parental involvement. In line with Karen, Lilawati, (2020) stated that the role of parents in achieving children's achievements is very valuable.

Ecological Systems Theory was developed by Urie Bronfenbrenner (Harkonen, 2007) noting that this theory was influenced by Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory and Lewin's behaviorism theory. Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory conceptualizes child development as a process of two-way and reciprocal relationships between developing individuals and people in the surrounding environment, including teachers, parents, mass media and the surrounding community. In this context, interactions with parents are considered very significant in influencing children's development on a micro-system (direct) basis. The role of parents as providers of love, discipline and guidance is very crucial, because parents are the individuals who have the closest and

most direct influence on children. While macro-systems (such as cultural values, social norms, and economic conditions) shape the environment in which children grow and learn, influencing the child's worldview and the opportunities available to the child. Parents who are aware of and understand the influence of these two systems can provide more holistic and adaptive parenting, ensuring children grow up in an environment that supports optimal physical, emotional and intellectual development.

Alan Kazdin (2011), in *Positive Parenting Theory*, develops theory and practical practice to increase children's positive behavior through effective parental interaction. Kazdin emphasized that a child's behavior can be shaped through specific praise and rewards when the child shows desired behavior, such as: obedience or cooperation, which reinforces the behavior and encourages the child to repeat it. Parents must also be consistent in setting rules and providing fair consequences for undesirable behavior, while still showing affection and strong emotional involvement. By creating a supportive environment and providing positive attention, parents can help children develop healthy and positive behavior effectively.

Parents are the biological father and mother or people who are considered old. According to Sumadi Suryabrata (2011), parents are respected people." Parents in Arabic are known as Al-Walid, in English they are known as "Parent" which means "male parents or father, female parents or mother". Parents are men and women who are bound by marriage and are ready to ready to assume responsibility as father and mother of his children. whether biological (biological) or non-biological (adoptive parents, foster parents and stepparents). Parents are figures who are very instrumental in their children's life journey from childhood to adulthood, providing life, raising them with love and teaching basic values, devoting time, energy, thoughts and even material things for the happiness and welfare of their children. Apart from that, parents have the role of caring for, guarding, educating, guiding, protecting, nurturing, earning a living, and even as teachers and facilitators at home when learning remotely.

According to *Modern Parenting Theory* by Jennifer Senior (2014), it highlights the pressures and challenges faced by modern parents in achieving a balance between work, personal life and the role of parent. With increasing job demands, such as long hours and the expectation to always be professionally available, many parents find it difficult to spend enough time with their children. On the other hand, the need to maintain a personal life, including time for oneself and social relationships, is often neglected due to the demands of caregiving. This can lead to stress, fatigue and feelings of guilt, especially when parents feel unable to provide full attention both at work and at home. These challenges are compounded by societal pressures that expect parents to be perfect in all areas, making it increasingly difficult for parents to find a healthy and satisfying balance.

Generational Differences Theory by Jean M. Twenge (2017), examines generational differences in values, attitudes, and approaches to parenting. Differences in

approaches to childcare reflect social, cultural, and technological changes that have occurred over time. Previous generations tended to emphasize strict discipline, obedience, and stability, often with an authoritarian approach focused on responsibility and tradition. In contrast, the current generation of parents tends to be more flexible and permissive, emphasizing the importance of open communication, self-development and children's happiness. This change is driven by greater access to information about child psychology, as well as a shift in social values that value individuality and balance between personal and work lives. Technology also plays an important role, with today's generation more digitally connected, influencing the way children are educated and interacted with. These differences can cause tension or confusion between generations, but also offer opportunities to combine traditional and modern approaches to children's well-being.

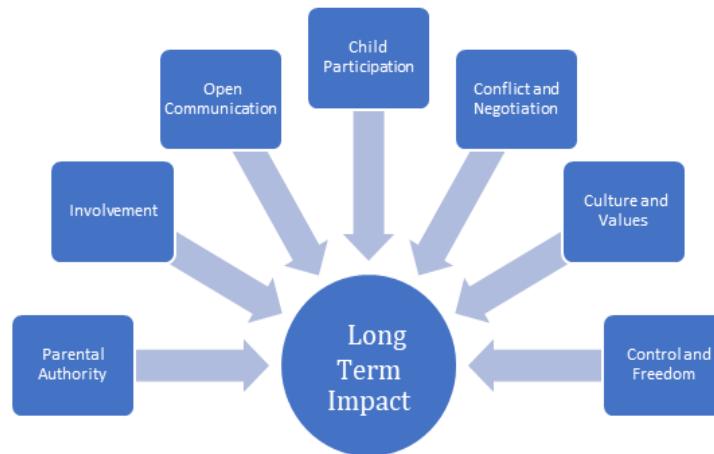
Digital Parenting Theory by Alexis Lauricella et al. (2020). examines the impact of digital technology on parenting and parent-child interactions. reveals complex effects, both positive and negative. On the one hand, digital technology provides tools that allow parents to stay connected with children through easier communication and access to rich educational resources. On the other hand, excessive use of technology by parents and children can reduce the quality of face-to-face interactions and emotional closeness, which are important for children's development. Too much screen time can also disrupt family time, reducing opportunities for joint activities that strengthen relationships. Additionally, unsupervised exposure of children to digital media can pose risks such as access to inappropriate content or negative social influences. Therefore, it is important for parents to balance technology use with face-to-face interactions that support healthy relationships and optimal child development.

It can be concluded that the involvement of young millennial parents in raising children is a deliberate activity that is carried out by focusing the energy, intensity and concentration of the parents given to the child based on a full sense of awareness, affection and responsibility in carrying out actions that are expected to provide benefits. impact on achieving satisfactory learning outcomes for children (Zulifah, 2011).

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was carried out at Kemala Bhayangkara Kindergarten, Favorit Kindergarten, Tsabita Integrated Kindergarten, Al Azhar Kindergarten, Sempur Kindergarten, Salamah PAUD and Yadifa Almaira PAUD, all in the city of Bogor. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire filling technique (g-form) and using a quantitative descriptive approach. Data were analyzed using inferential descriptive statistical techniques through multiple regression analysis. The population and research sample were all young millennial parents consisting of 62 student respondents for the 2024 academic year, carried out using purposive sampling. The instruments used include: Parental Authority questionnaire (X_1), Involvement (X_2),

Open Communication (X_3), Child Participation (X_4), Conflict and Negotiation (X_5), Culture and Values (X_6), Control and Freedom (X_7), Long Term Impact (Y). Researchers use a Likert scale model, where there are favorable items with seven (7) alternative answers with: a. Very rarely gives (1), b. Rarely gives, (2) c. Sometimes giving, (3) d. Often, (4) e. Give often enough. (5) f. Give very often, (6) g. Gives very often (7). Each variable is tested for its relationship and tested for its influence on the dependent variable, namely: long-term impact (Y).

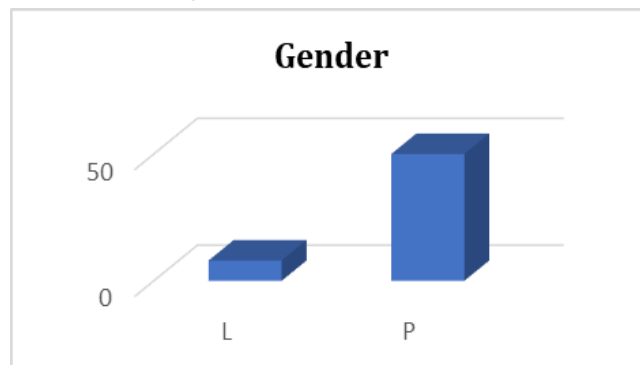


Framework of thinking

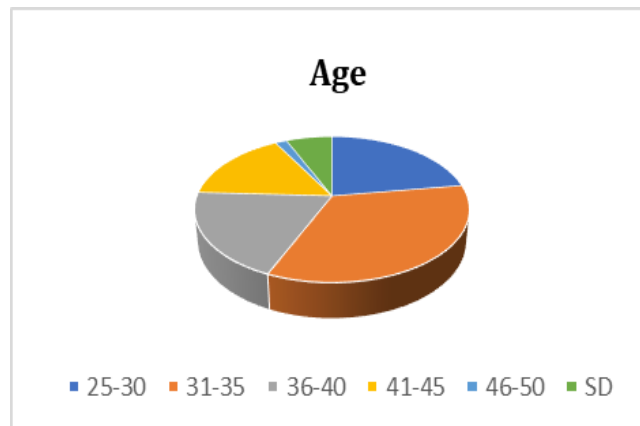
III. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

At this stage, data analysis was carried out on the questionnaire consisting of: respondent characteristics, instructions for filling in and finally containing a number of structured statements containing research construct indicators including: Balance, Authority, Parent-Child Interaction, Awareness of Young Millennial Parents.

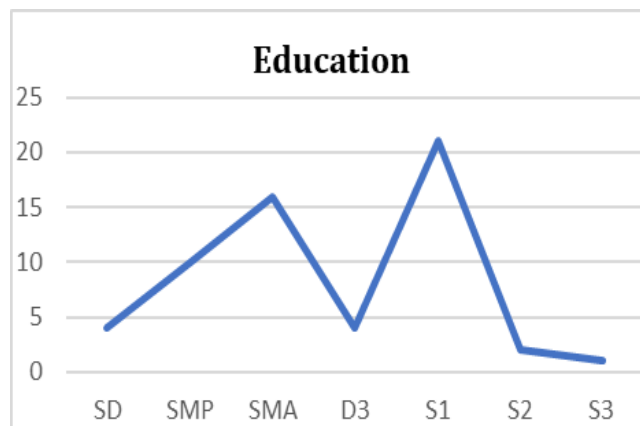
1. Respondent Characteristics,



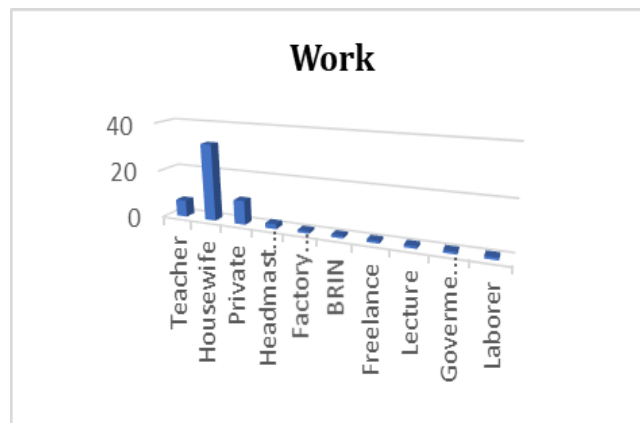
Bar Chart 1.1



Pie Chart 1.2



Line Diagram 1.3



Bar Chart 1.4

2. Filling Instructions

You can choose one of the correct answers in the options (a, b, c, d, e, f, g), followed by clicking on the circle on the left of the sheet.

3. Research Instruments

Table 1. Research Instruments

Variable	Aspects / Construct Indicators
X₁	<p>A. Parental Authority</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distribution of power and authority within the family 2. Give children the freedom to participate in family decision making 3. The level of openness to children's ideas and opinions in the family decision-making process 4. Handle situations when children oppose or disagree with established rules 5. See the impact of the applied approach on relationships and overall family dynamics
X₂	<p>B. Parental Involvement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Get directly involved in your child's educational activities, such as helping with homework or reading stories before bed 2. Level of involvement in supporting PAUD children's special hobbies or interests, such as attending music classes, sports or playing on the playground 3. Ensure children are involved in social activities, such as playing with peers or attending family events 4. Level of support for children's participation in extracurricular activities outside of school, such as sports or the arts 5. Assess the importance of parental involvement in optimizing the development of PAUD children
X₃	<p>C. Open Communication</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communicate directly with children, without using intermediaries, such as text messages or social media 2. The level of intimacy and emotional closeness in communication between you and your child 3. Prioritize time to communicate and listen to your child 4. Express support and praise to children through communication 5. Level of technology use in communications between you and your child (e.g., text messages, video calls, etc)
X₄	<p>D. Child Participation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ask for your child's input or opinion in making daily family decisions 2. Provide opportunities for children to participate in planning family activities 3. The level of freedom given to children in submitting suggestions or ideas for family activities 4. Pay attention to children's preferences or interests when planning holidays or family events 5. Assessment of children's contributions to family planning and joint decision making
X₅	<p>E. Conflict and Negotiation</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use an open discussion approach when dealing with conflict with children, where both opinions and feelings are heard 2. Level of willingness to admit mistakes and apologize to children after a conflict occurs 3. Try to find a solution that is satisfactory for both parties in conflict situations with children 4. The level of openness to new ideas from children when trying to resolve conflicts 5. Assess the impact of approaches to handling conflict and negotiating on relationships with children
X₆	<p>F. Influence of Culture and Values</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teach values such as tolerance, equality and diversity to children 2. The level of technology use in daily interactions with children, such as playing games or watching videos together 3. Pay attention to and respond to children's unique interests and talents in choosing activities or hobbies 4. The level of emphasis on values such as independence, creativity and freedom of expression in daily interaction patterns with children 5. Assess the impact of culture and values on relationships with children
X₇	<p>G. Balance Between Control and Freedom</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give children the freedom to make decisions relating to themselves 2. The level of control applied to the child's daily activities, such as bedtime or homework 3. Involve children in the family decision making process, such as vacation plans or selection of weekend activities 4. Approach to providing limits or rules to whether children tend to be more authoritarian or democratic 5. Assess the effectiveness of the approach in finding a balance between providing control and giving freedom to the child
Y	<p>H. Long Term Impact</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take time to interact emotionally with children, such as listening to stories or talking about feelings 2. Level of support for the child's extracurricular activities or special interests, such as sports clubs or art courses 3. Involve children in the family decision-making process, such as holiday plans or weekend activities 4. The level of interaction in supporting children's academic development, such as helping with homework or following learning progress at school 5. Assess the effects of interaction patterns with children on long-term emotional well-being, social skills and academic achievement

A. Research Findings

Based on the analysis of questionnaires distributed to millennial parents, to explore the dynamics of parenting in terms of the balance between control and freedom with the Respondent Profile, as follows: the number of respondents was 62 people, consisting of 54 mothers and 8 fathers, age range between 25 to 50 years . The majority of respondents (65%) have children aged between 2 and 10 years. Most of them, 39.20%, have a bachelor's degree and the lowest is elementary school. At the analysis stage, researchers collect various information related to:

1. Parental Authority and Long Term Impact:

The correlation found between Parental Authority and Long Term Impact shows a strong relationship ($r = 0.628$) indicating a strong and positive correlation. This indicates that the higher the parental authority in the family, the greater the impact on the child's long-term development. Good authority can shape children's behavior and outlook in the future.

Interpretation, The Relationship between Parental Authority and Long-Term Impact shows that the authority exercised by parents has a significant role in shaping children's behavior and attitudes. Balanced authority, where parents are able to set rules and boundaries firmly but still lovingly, helps children to internalize norms and discipline. In the long term, this can contribute to a child's ability to make wise decisions, understand the consequences of their actions, and respect social rules.

2. Engagement and Long Term Impact:

Parental involvement in children's lives has a strong correlation with Long-Term Impact ($r = 0.616$) indicating a strong and positive correlation. This confirms that when parents are actively involved in children's lives, including in education and daily activities, children tend to have better outcomes in the long term.

Interpretation, Parental involvement in a child's life, whether through emotional support, academic assistance, or participation in daily activities, significantly improves the child's future well-being. Children whose parents are actively involved tend to have higher self-esteem, better academic achievement, and more developed social skills. Parental involvement not only strengthens family bonds but also provides positive role models, which have a long-term impact on children's ability to build healthy relationships and be successful in various aspects of life.

3. Open Communication and Long Term Impact:

The relationship between Open Communication and Long Term Impact shows a very strong correlation ($r = 0.857$), indicating a very strong and positive correlation. This shows that open and effective communication between parents and children plays an important role in shaping children's positive outlook on life and behavior in the future.

Interpretation: Open communication between parents and children allows the effective exchange of ideas, feelings and experiences, which is important for the child's emotional and mental growth. These relationships facilitate children to feel heard and valued, which in turn increases their self-confidence and ability to overcome problems. Additionally, open communication encourages children to more easily voice concerns and seek advice, which significantly reduces the risk of experiencing emotional and behavioral problems in the future.

4. Child Participation and Long Term Impact:

The correlation between Child Participation and Long-Term Impact is also strong ($r = 0.774$) indicating a strong and positive correlation. Children's participation in family decision making and other activities has a positive impact, encouraging children to become more independent and responsible.

Interpretation, When children are involved in family decision making, they feel valued and important in the family dynamic. This participation teaches children about responsibility, the importance of listening to other people's perspectives, and how to work together to achieve common goals. Active participation also helps children develop important decision-making skills, increases autonomy, and fosters self-confidence, all of which contribute to positive development in the long term.

5. Conflict and Negotiations and Long Term Impact:

The correlation found between Conflict and Negotiation and Long-Term Impact is strong ($r = 0.787$), indicating a strong and positive correlation. Healthy conflict, followed by constructive negotiation, can teach children important lessons about problem solving, although the impact may not be as strong as other variables.

Interpretation: Although conflict is often seen as negative, conflict that is managed well and followed by a constructive negotiation process can have a positive impact on children. Children learn how to resolve differences of opinion, respect other people's views, and find solutions that are acceptable to all parties. However, high conflict intensity or unhealthy negotiations can reduce this positive impact. Therefore, it is important for parents to set an example of how conflict can be resolved in a peaceful and constructive way.

6. Culture and Values and Long Term Impact:

The correlation between Culture and Values with Long-Term Impact shows a strong relationship ($r = 0.707$) indicating a strong and positive correlation. This shows that the culture and values taught by parents are very influential in shaping a child's identity and outlook on life in the future.

Interpretation, culture and values instilled by parents have a big impact in shaping a child's identity and outlook on life. Children who are raised in an environment rich in cultural values tend to have a stronger sense of identity, a greater sense of community, and a more stable outlook on life. These values become a guide for children in facing life's challenges, making decisions, and interacting with other people in society.

7. Control and Freedom and Long Term Impact:

The relationship between Control and Freedom and Long-Term Impact has a strong correlation ($r=0.634$), indicating a strong and positive correlation. Balanced management of control and freedom given to children can have a positive impact on long-term development.

Interpretation: Balanced management of control and freedom is key in supporting children's development. Too much control can limit a child's creativity and ability to develop independently, while too much freedom without guidance can lead to uncontrolled behavior. However, if parents can find the right balance, children will learn the importance of boundaries while still having room to explore and develop themselves. This results in children who are more confident, independent, and able to navigate life better.

The findings of young millennial parents show a correlation value (r) between the overall independent variable and the dependent variable of 0.789 (78.9%)

B. Discussion

The research results show that millennial parents try to maintain authority in the family in a firm but fair manner. However, the main challenge is balancing authority with emotional engagement. Millennial parents seem to be more aware of the importance of a balanced approach, although they still face difficulties in daily practice.

The level of parental involvement in children's lives is very high, with the majority of respondents trying to be actively involved. The challenges faced are mainly related to time constraints due to work demands. This shows the need for better time management strategies and the support of a more flexible work environment.

Open communication is recognized as a key element in parenting, with many parents having regular family discussions. However, challenges in initiating deep conversations point to a need for better communication skills and support in the form of training or resources that help parents open lines of communication with children.

Children's participation in family decision making is recognized as a way to increase children's sense of responsibility and independence. However, doubts in the implementation of child participation indicate the need for practical guidance and examples of how participation can be implemented effectively in various aspects of family life.

Conflicts in parenting, especially regarding discipline and the use of technology, are often faced by millennial parents. The use of negotiation as the main strategy for resolving conflict suggests a more democratic and cooperative approach. This reflects

a shift from a rigid authoritative approach towards a more flexible and consensus-based approach.

Cultural values play an important role in parenting, with many millennial parents seeking to combine traditional values with modern practices. However, the challenges of managing two different sets of values point to the need for deeper dialogue and a better understanding of how these values can be integrated in effective parenting.

This research highlights the main challenges millennial parents face in balancing control and freedom. This balance is important to ensure that children have enough freedom to develop independence and creativity, while remaining within boundaries that ensure safety and healthy development. Millennial parents often have to adapt to rapid changes in technology and culture, which affect how they provide control and freedom to their children.

The importance of finding the right balance between control and freedom cannot be ignored as it has a long-term impact on a child's development. Children who are given healthy freedom within clear boundaries tend to develop a sense of responsibility, independence, and the ability to make good decisions. Conversely, an imbalance in this approach can lead to behavioral problems, a lack of sense of responsibility, and an inability to cope independently with challenges in adulthood. Research results show that parents who successfully find this balance see their children grow into individuals who are better prepared to face adult life with strong social and emotional skills.

IV. Conclusions

This research explores the dynamics of parenting young millennial parents in the context of the balance between authority and involvement, focusing on the sub-topics of division of authority, parental involvement, open communication, child participation, conflict and negotiation, the influence of culture and values, the balance between control and freedom as well as long-term impacts, research results show that: Most millennial parents strive to exercise authority firmly but fairly, but face challenges in balancing authority with emotional closeness. The level of parental involvement in their children's lives is very high, although many feel their time is limited due to work demands. Open communication is recognized as a key element in parenting, but some parents find it difficult to initiate deep conversations with their children. Many parents allow their children to participate in family decision making, although there are doubts about its implementation in all aspects. Conflicts, especially regarding discipline and the use of technology, often occur, with negotiation being the main strategy for resolving conflicts. Cultural values greatly influence parenting, with many parents attempting to combine traditional and modern values. Finding a balance between control and freedom is a major challenge, considered essential for healthy child development. The right balance between control and freedom has a positive impact on

a child's long-term development, such as: independence, responsibility and good decision-making abilities.

V. Referensi

- Adawiah, R, 2017, *Pola Asuh Orang Tua dan Implikasinya terhadap Pendidikan Anak*. Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan: Volume 7, Nomor 1, Mei 2017, 33-48.
- Alan E. Kazdin, 2021, *Metode Kazdin untuk Mengembangkan dan Mengubah Perilaku Anak dan Remaja*, <https://www.researchgate.net> › ... › **Adolescents**
- Andrew J. Houtenville and Karen Smith Conway, 2008, *Parental Effort, School Resources, and Student Achievement*. Journal of Human Resources, <https://jhr.uwpress.org> › co...
- Bandura's, Albert, 1977, *Social Learning Theory*, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, <https://www.simplypsychology.org> ›
- Bowlby. J and Ainsworth's. 2023, *Attachment Theory*. <https://www.verywellmind.com> ›
- Bronfenbrenner, Urie. 1979. (Harkonen, 2007), *Ecological Systems Theory (EST)* . <https://opentext.wsu.edu> › **ecological-systems-theory**
- Diadha, R. , 2015. *Keterlibatan Orang Tua dalam Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini di Taman Kanak-Kanak*. Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan & Pengajaran. Vol. 2 No (1): 62-64
- Diana Baumrind, 1991, *Parenting Styles Theory*, <https://e-journal.nalanda.ac.id> ›
- Fadlillah, M dan Syifa Fauziah, 2022, *Parenting Style on Early Childhood Development*, <http://journal.staihubbulwathan.id/index.php/alishlah>
- Helmawati, 2020. *Pendidikan Keluarga; Teoritis dan Praktis*. Bandung : PT Remaja Rosdakarya
- Heribertus Nuwa Dhae, 2021, *Pengaruh Otoritas Orang Tua Terhadap Pendidikan Anak Dalam Keluarga*. Skripsi. Program Sarjana, Program Studi Ilmu Teologi ... <http://repository.iftkledalero.ac.id> › **Heribertus Nu**.
- Hurlock, Elizabeth. B. 1980. *Psikologi Perkembangan. Suatu Pendekatan Sepanjang Rentang Kehidupan*. Edisi ke Lima, Jakarta. Erlangga.
- Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, 2016 Edisi 5; Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, diterbitkan oleh P.T Balai Pustaka
- Kendra Cherry, 2023, *Pentingnya Ikatan Emosional di Usia Dini*, diulas oleh David Susman, PhD
- Lilawati, A, 2020, *Peran Orang Tua dalam Mendukung Kegiatan Pembelajaran di Rumah pada Masa Pandemi*, DOI: [10.31004/obsesi.v5i1.630](https://doi.org/10.31004/obsesi.v5i1.630), *Jurnal Obsesi : Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*. <https://obsesi.or.id> › **index.php** › **obsesi** › **article** › **view**
- O'Cass dikutip Japariato dan Sugiharto, 2013, dalam (Dessy Da Silva, 2016) mendefinisikan keterlibatan sebagai niat atau bagian motivasional, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, <https://ejournal.unesa.ac.id> › **article** › **view**
- Rachma Dwi Ardiyana, Zarina Akbar, Karnadi, 2019, *Pengaruh Keterlibatan Orang Tua & Motivasi Intrinsik dengan Kepercayaan Diri* <https://obsesi.or.id> › **article** ›

- Samsir, Muhammad dan Ansani, 2022, *Bandura's Modeling Theory*, <https://journal.formosapublisher.org/index.php/mudima>
- Santrock. J. W, 2002, *Adolescence: Perkembangan Remaja*. (edisi keenam), Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Sumadi Suryabrata, 2011, *Psikologi Pendidikan*. Jakarta: CV Raja.Grafindo Persada
- Trivers, Robert .L, 1972, *Parental investment and sexual selection*. In B. Campbell (Ed.), *Sexual selection and the descent of man, 1871-1971* (pp. 136–179). Chicago, IL: Aldine. [ISBN 0-435-62157-2](https://doi.org/10.1080/000712272.1972.10559482)
- Zulifah.N, 2011, *Hubungan Keterlibatan Orang Tua Terhadap Prestasi Belajar Siswa*. Surabaya. Institut Agama Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya, *Journal of. Early Childhood Care & Education*. Vol 1. (2): 35-37. [https://journal.unnes.ac.id › sju › article ›](https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/article)