



Educated by Hitting: Examining Authoritarian Parenting Patterns in the Batak Toba Ethnic Community in the Samosir Area, Ambarita Village

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out how parenting patterns have developed in the Batak Toba ethnic in the Samosir Region and whether the Toba Batak tribe community in the Samosir Region uses a parenting style that involves hitting (Authoritarian). This research was conducted in Ambarita Village, Simanindo District, Samosir Regency with a population of 400 heads of families. The sample used was 80 parents. This research uses a combination method (Mix method) using a Sequential Explanatory research approach. Data processing techniques are carried out by distributing questionnaires and conducting interviews. Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the parenting pattern applied by the Toba Batak tribe is 85% democratic parenting, parenting patterns authoritarian 15%, permissive parenting is 0%, that is, there are no parents who apply permissive parenting (abandoning the child). 1) parents who do not give freedom to children and restrain children 2) parents who give punishment by hitting or pinching when the child makes a mistake. This research will have an impact on parents in communities who have children to apply parenting patterns that are in accordance with the characteristics of children and provide input and encouragement to children to find the best way to achieve their goals.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Parenting is a way for parents to educate, care for and develop their children so they can interact with the surrounding environment (Fatmawati, Ismaya, and Setiawan, 2021). According to Petranto, parenting patterns are patterns of behavior applied to children that are relatively consistent from time to time (Mashrah, 2017). This behavior pattern is felt by children, both negatively and positively. That parenting is the way parents act as parents towards their children in which they carry out a series of active efforts (Diananda, 2019). Meanwhile, according to pattern is a model and foster means looking after, caring for and educating children or leading, developing, and training children so that they can be independent and stand on their own.

Thus, parenting is a way for parents to look after, care for, educate and train a child so that they become independent children and can do all the work with their own thoughts. In this way, parents' parenting patterns can shape the child's character according to the form of parenting applied by the child's parents.

There are three types of parenting styles, namely authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive (Ghani, 2014). Authoritarian parenting has the characteristic that parents make almost all decisions regarding children and children are forced, they are not allowed to ask questions and do not argue. Permissive parenting is characterized by parents giving complete freedom to children, little or even no control and attention. Democratic parenting is characterized by parents giving freedom to express opinions, guiding and directing children and parental control is not rigid. Parenting patterns are an important part of the human development process, because from these parenting patterns a person can understand the character of each human being (Nur et al., 2019). For the most part, Batak people tend to be seen as rude and harsh individuals, In the daily cultural practices of the Batak Tribe, there are several things that are characteristic of the parenting system found in the Batak Tribe. Among them are Authoritarian.

An Authoritarian personality is defined as a personality that is not only shown in the form of rigid, harsh or rude behavior, but also in the form of a rigid form of behavior that requires compliance with: (a) rules, (b) figures, (c) aggression. This rigid and rigid obedience behavior allows authoritarian individuals to feel uncomfortable and have a strong urge to create and express this feeling of discomfort if there are other people or their environment who behave, act, or appear unlike what the authoritarian individual believes is the greatest (Siregar, 2021).

Through parenting, parents can introduce culture to their children. Parenting is the interaction between parents and children in parenting actions which include looking after, raising, nurturing, educating, leading, guiding and managing with love (Hamzah and Suratman, 2021). In parenting, children are generally raised by their parents. Therefore, parents have a very important role in children's education. The family is the most important unit in society and has a major influence on children's development. A part from that, the family's parenting style can determine success in parenting (Andriani and Rachmawati, 2022). Parenting patterns or ethnoparenting are activities that provide education based on local culture or certain ethnicities in a society (Zubaedah, 2022). In every region and even every community group, there is a unique pattern of parenting, which is even carried out based on local wisdom. It cannot be denied that parents in a particular area will carry out beliefs, knowledge and culture in parenting (Halilah, 2022).

Ethnoparenting is the activity of providing education based on local culture or certain ethnicities in a society (Febiyanti, 2021) Ethnoparenting can be interpreted as providing care, education and care for children based on a value system adopted by a group of people in an

area where there are values and procedures that are believed to exist to fulfill the lives of the community (Nirwana and Irmayanti, 2022). In every region and even every community group, there is a unique pattern of parenting, which is even carried out based on local wisdom. It cannot be denied that the beliefs, knowledge, and culture of parenting will be carried out by parents in a particular area.

The Batak Toba ethnic is a community group that maintains cultural values as a bond of brotherhood even though they have different beliefs. Samosir Regency, as the place of residence of the Batak Toba ethnic, is the place of origin of the Batak Toba ethnic and is the center of the historical heritage of the Batak ethnic's ancestors. Each tribe in Indonesia has different customs and customs, giving rise to a variety of different parenting patterns, such as the Batak tribe which has characteristics that tend to be seen as rude and harsh individuals, and also authoritarian in raising children to fulfill parents' expectations so that their children can do what they expect. This can be understood more deeply in terms of the culture that developed in the Batak community and from the parenting style that has been passed down from generation to generation as a noble heritage, one of which is Ambarita village.

Most of the Ambarita people work as farmers and are friendly towards new arrivals. Ambarita Village, Simanindo District, Samosir Regency is originally Batak people.

In terms of culture, parents or the Batak community still apply parenting patterns that have been passed down from generation to generation according to the customs and habits of the people in Batak culture and most people in the village still apply harsh parenting patterns, such as parents threatening to beat their children if they don't do what their parents tell them to do, for example in Toba Batak language it is said "molo dang di karejoi ho, hu pukkul anon ho" which means "if you don't do it, I'll hit you later" and parents also don't hesitate to hit their children if they fight and make mistakes, apart from that there are also parents who do not listen to their children's conversations first if the child makes a mistake (Sipayung et al., 2020).

Most of the characteristics of Batak people tend to be seen as rude and harsh individuals, and also authoritarian in raising children to fulfill parents' expectations so that their children can do as they expect. This can be understood more deeply in terms of the culture that developed in the Batak community and from the parenting style that has been passed down from generation to generation as a noble legacy. Parenting patterns are an important part of the human development process, because from these parenting patterns a person can know the character of each human being (Sipayung et al., 2020). The aim of this research is to find out 1) How the parenting style has developed in the Toba Batak community in the Samosir Region, 2) Whether the Toba Batak tribe community in the Samosir Region uses a parenting style that involves hitting (Authoritarian).

2. METHODS

The research uses a mix method type approach *Sequential Explanatory*. Research The stages in this research begin with quantitative research which is then continued with qualitative research (Mason, 2021). The research location is Ambarita Village, Simanindo District, Samosir Regency. The population in this study were Batak Toba parents with a total of 400 families. The sampling technique at the quantitative stage was carried out using the Slovin formula using a simple random technique which had the criteria 1) Toba Batak tribe 2) domiciled in Ambarita Village 3) parent status (having children) so that 80 parents were determined as respondents.

The sampling technique at the qualitative stage was using purposive sampling so that 8 informants were determined with a saturated sample. Next, at the quantitative stage, the criteria are parents who apply an authoritarian parenting style. In the qualitative stage, observations are carried out and then interviews are carried out. The participant observation stage was carried out for 30 days in Ambarita Village. Next is research Qualitative is associated with ethnoparenting, meaning that this research focuses on existing parenting patterns which are then understood and analyzed in depth.

The data analysis technique at the quantitative stage is using descriptive statistics by categorizing parents' parenting patterns, namely by determine the relationship between one category and another, through interpretation in accordance with the research map which is guided by the problems being studied in the research objectives, to realize theoretical constructions in accordance with the research problem namely by categorizing people's parenting patterns Parents based on Baumrind's theory divide parenting patterns into three types, namely: Authoritarian, Permissive and Authoritative, (Anwar, 2019). We can see in **Figure 1**.

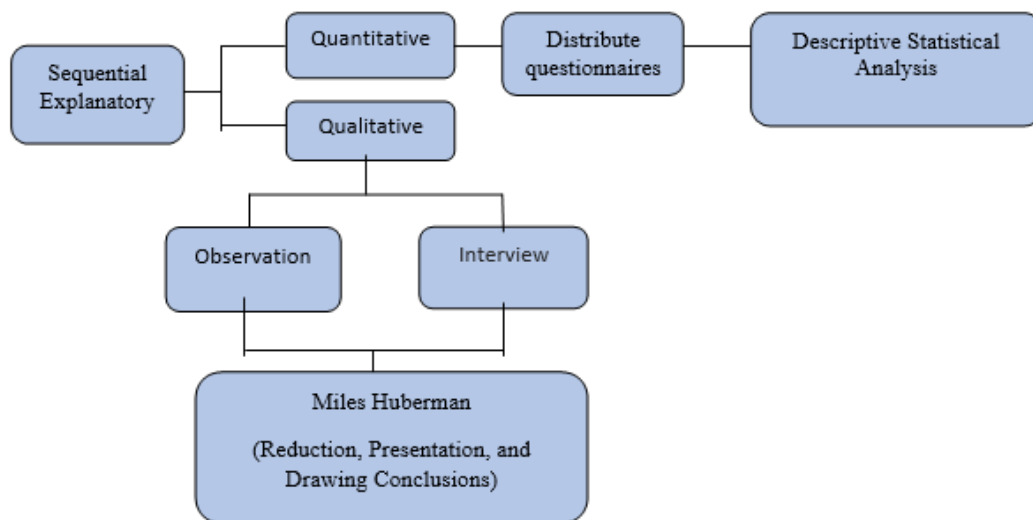


Figure 1. Sequential Explanatory

The data analysis technique at the qualitative stage is using Miles Huberman's theory. According to analysis consists of three streams of activities that occur simultaneously, namely: data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions/verification (Mandjarreki, 2023). We can see in **Figure 2**.

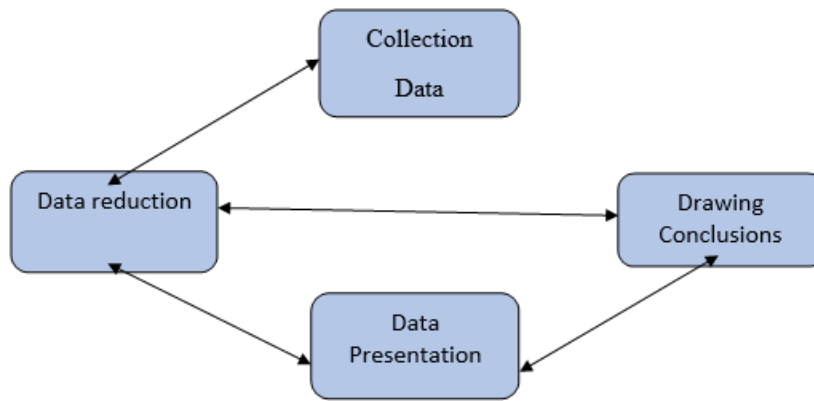


Figure 2. Data Reduction

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results Quantitative research shows that the pattern applied by the Batak Toba community in Ambarita village with a percentage of authoritarian parenting is 15%, namely parents do not give freedom to children to act or make their own decisions and hit and pinch children, Democratic 85%, namely parents provide guidance/ direction to children if they make mistakes. Toba Batak parents also have an open attitude towards their children and make rules that are mutually agreed upon. Batak parents also give freedom to express their children's opinions, feelings and desires and are 0% permissive. So, it can be concluded that the parenting style that developed in the Toba Batak community in the Samosir Region is a democratic parenting style. We can see in **Figure 3**.

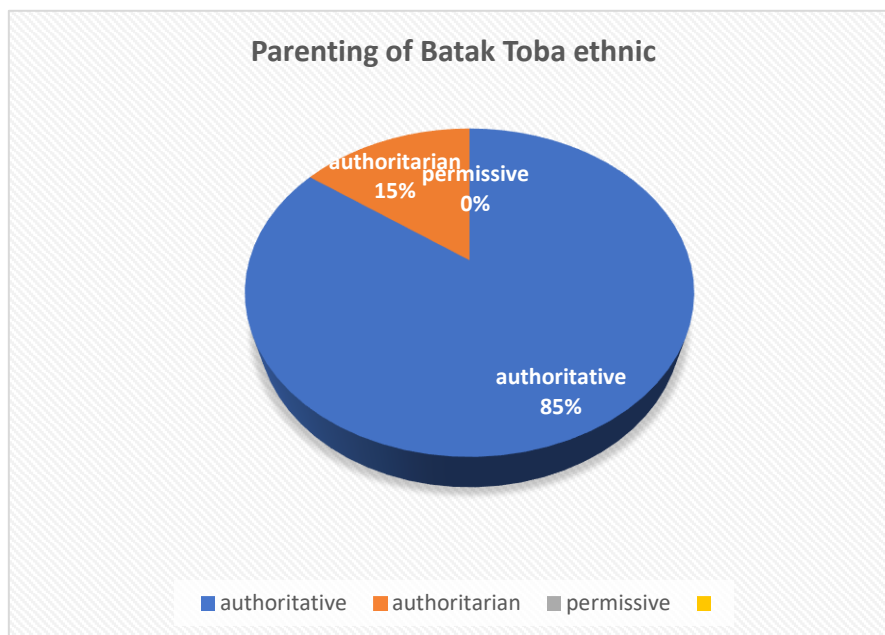


Figure 3. Circle Diagram of Average Parenting Patterns of the Toba Batak Tribe in Ambarita Village, Simanindo District, Samosir District

The results of the questionnaire showed that 15% of parents still used authoritarian parenting, in this case the authoritarian attitude applied by parents can be seen from the results of the interviews.

The findings from observations, questionnaires and interviews conducted in Ambarita Village, Simanindo District, Samosir Regency, showed that children's independence is not really needed by parents with an authoritarian parenting style, this can be seen from the results of interviews with parents with an authoritarian parenting style who always choose everything. something for children without asking the child's opinion can be seen from the aspect of parents' demands for children. It was found that 3 out of 8 informants always chose everything without asking the child's opinion first.

There were 3 out of 8 informants who demanded that children always be superior to other children. The biggest demands made by parents on children are in the field of education, where parents require children to always get good grades and become class champions.

For the indicator that parents restrain their children, it was found that 1 out of 8 informants did not give their children the freedom to act on the grounds that the children were still the parents' responsibility.

For the indicator that parents do not give children the freedom to make their own decisions, it was found that 1 person out of 8 informants did not give children freedom on the grounds that the child was not yet able to choose what was best for himself so he still had to rely on his parents.

For indicators of parents committing violence against children, it was found that 7 out of 8 informants committed violence against children, but the violence was based on educating the child when the child made a mistake so that the child would have a deterrent effect and not make the same mistake in the future.

Indicators of parents not giving freedom of opinion to children found 1 person out of 8 informants who did not give freedom of opinion to children on the grounds that when the child was wrong, the parent did not like the child to answer or refute.

From the results of interviews in research, it was found that parents with an authoritarian parenting style tend to demand that children always excel in their education, namely that my child must achieve grades that are superior to other children and think that hitting is also a way to educate, because parents think that sometimes By hitting the child will know what is wrong and have a deterrent effect.

In the Batak Toba ethnic group, it shows that there is a relationship between parenting styles and children's achievement motivation in everyday life. In general, the Batak Toba ethnic group always upholds the importance of education in their lives. This is based on the principle of every Batak Toba ethnic parent, that education is the main path to glory and honor (Valentina and Martani, 2018). Parents' parenting patterns, which include motivation, control, and even power, also encourage children's educational attainment. This is what drives Batak Toba ethnic parents to always try and be willing to make sacrifices if their children want to continue their education in big cities in the hope that their children will become successful people.

Batak Toba ethnic families, parental control over children's behavior is a unique characteristic, but parents also give them the freedom to choose the field their children want

to pursue or achieve (Valentina and Martani, 2018). Apart from that, the principle of life of the Batak Toba ethnic group is the obligation of children to obey their parents. Where this obligation applies to married and unmarried children, to remain filial to their parents (Yang, 2021). In general, the Batak ethnic also has unique principles in their daily social patterns, namely: they tend to be "impatient", more agile, open, honest, and do not like to beat around the bush (Khalmurzaeva, 2021).

The behavior of the Batak Toba Ethnic is in accordance with the data obtained after conducting direct research by distributing questionnaires and conducting interviews (observations) in Samosir Regency which is the place of origin of the Batak Toba ethnic and is the place of historical remains of the ancestors of the Batak Toba tribe by determining Ambarita Village, Simanindo District as research location point. The results obtained were that 85% of the 80 respondents (parents) implemented a democratic parenting style, namely parents were able to control their emotions towards children when children made mistakes, parents gave children freedom to have opinions and make decisions, parents provided support to children, Parents always give appreciation to children when they do something good, and parents give advice on behavior.

However, it cannot be denied that the Batak Toba ethnic still applies an authoritarian parenting style. This is in line with research results which show that as many as 15% of respondents (parents) still use authoritarian parenting styles. So, it can be concluded that the parenting style applied by the Batak Toba ethnic does not educate by hitting. This can be seen from the behavior of parents who make demands on children (always demanding that children be superior to other children their age), parents who restrain children, parents who do not give children the freedom to make their own decisions, parents who commit violence against children (hitting children). when a child makes a mistake and uses it as an excuse to hit to educate) or pinches a child (for example when a child has a tantrum or cries when he wants something). This is not completely wrong, because based on the results of interviews with parents who still apply authoritarian parenting patterns, they themselves have reasons for implementing authoritarian parenting patterns, namely that parents have the hope that children will be disciplined and obedient to parental orders. That parents of children Those who have high achievement motivation are parents who always try to provide support to their children to continue to struggle on tasks whose level of difficulty is above average, providing rewards when the child has completed a task or responsibility (Wibowo, 2016). Apart from that, parents always provide input and encouragement to children to find the best way to achieve their goals, and don't give up easily and try to complete more challenging tasks. that parents of children who have high achievement motivation are parents who always try to provide support to their children to continue to struggle on tasks whose level of difficulty is above average, providing rewards when the child has completed a task or responsibility. Apart from that, parents always provide input and encouragement to children to find the best way to achieve their goals, and don't give up easily and try to complete more challenging tasks. that parents of children who have high achievement motivation are parents who always try to provide support to their children to continue to struggle on tasks whose level of difficulty is above average, providing rewards when the child has completed a task or responsibility. Apart from that, parents always provide input and encouragement to children to find the best way to achieve their goals, and don't give up easily and try to complete more challenging tasks.

4. CONCLUSION

As a result of the research and data analysis that has been carried out, in this study the following conclusions can be drawn: the parenting pattern applied by the Batak Toba community in Ambarita village is a democratic parenting pattern, namely 85% of parents apply a democratic parenting pattern, namely parents are able to control their emotions towards their children. When children make mistakes, parents give children freedom to have opinions and make decisions, parents provide support to children, parents always give appreciation to children when they do something good, and parents give advice on behavior.

However, it cannot be denied that the Toba Batak tribe still applies an authoritarian parenting style. This is in line with research results which show that as many as 15% of respondents (parents) still use authoritarian parenting styles.

As for the authoritarian parenting pattern applied by the Batak Toba ethnic in Ambarita Village, Simanindo District, Samosir Regency, the results showed that parents did not use educational parenting patterns by hitting, this can be seen from the results of interviews with parents who still apply authoritarian parenting patterns themselves and other people. Parents also have reasons for implementing an authoritarian parenting style, namely parents have the hope that children will be disciplined and obedient to their parents' orders so that they can become successful children in the future. This is in accordance with the opinion, that parents of children who have high achievement motivation are parents who always try to provide support for children to continue to struggle on tasks whose level of difficulty is above average. Provide rewards when children have completed a task or responsibility. Apart from that, parents always provide input and encouragement to children to find the best way to achieve their goals, and don't give up easily and try to complete more challenging tasks.

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6. AUTHORS' NOTE

Researchers hope that this research can strengthen previous research regarding the parenting patterns applied by the Batak Toba ethnic and can change a person's perspective on the Batak Toba ethnic parenting patterns which are seen as harsh in educating children. Researchers also hope that this research will continue and change the authoritarian parenting style that is still applied by some Batak Toba parents.

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