ABSTRACT


Supervisor: Dr. H. M. Sholeh Khudori Ag

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Parenting is the way that people use the old tried various strategies to encourage children to achieve the desired goal. Goals include knowledge, moral values and standards of behavior that must be owned by the child when she grew up. In the daily life of every parent has a different way in providing care to their children, depending on social status, cultural quarters, as well as the background of the parents work. And certainly there are advantages and disadvantages in every parenting. Marriage age also affects the child's upbringing. During this time parents with young age would be still lower education and knowledge about parenting.

Formulation of the problem in this study is family background factors mating young age and model of parenting parents make child marriage. The goal is to determine and assess family background so they do marriage at a young age and know how to foster patterns of children with a young age in the family in the village Bermi Krucil Probolinggo district.

The research was conducted in the Village District Bermi Krucil Probolinggo using a qualitative approach. The research subjects are three people. Data collection by interview, observation and documentation. Results of this study showed that family background to marriage at a young age is because of parental pressure, economic factors and public trust / local environment. While parenting is applied to this family is the authoritarian parenting and democratic.

Results of research conducted in the village Bermi Krucil Probolinggo District of family background did early marriage was the first, factor elderly, economic factors, and environmental factors or local public confidence. Secondly, models of family upbringing that get married young is authoritarian parenting because of the way he feeds the violence and punishment by both verbal and non-verbal (punches, punishment).