

The Need For Paradigm Change Of Parents In Facing The Millennial Generation

Ridwan Sinaga

{ridwansinaga@yahoo.com}

Postgraduate Program, Sekolah Tinggi Teologi Pelita Kebenaran¹

Abstract. A paradigm denotes a frame thinking or theoretical model in science. Paradigm is closely related to the mindset and ways or methods used to solve existing problems in life. Therefore a paradigm is a way a person perceives or thinks about himself and his surrounding in changing the way he thinks, behaves, acts his behavior. The purpose of the current paper is to explain the attitudes and views of parents of generation X and Y in rearing and educating millennial generation Z children in becoming individuals of high intellect and morals in the current digital age so that millennial children live morally within family environments, communities and the workplace.

Keywords: paradigm, frame of thinking, generation X, generation Y (Millennials)

1. Introducing.

In educating their children, parents often use unwise and humane attitudes. People who can bring their families to success are not determined by genius. Therefore parents need to equip themselves with knowledge in bringing up children changes rapidly occur, especially due to advancement in information technology. With these changes, methods of educating children are shifting. Nowadays educating children by means of physical violence and verbal violence is no longer appropriate.

The role of parents in children's education in the millennial era is as follows.

A. Parents as child education planners.

Educating is not only limited to the fulfillment of children's basic short term needs, but also the long term needs which require planning their future. Parents continuously monitor the development of their children's education.

B. Parents as the second teacher at home.

In addition to acquiring knowledge at school, at home the children are taught love, the formation of character, norms, manners and values in life. The function of parents is not only to watching their children go and come home but being at the forefront of children's need.

C. Parents as motivators and sources of inspiration.

To achieve success at home, parents become role models, examples and are then imitated by children, because they become representational figures of children to succeed in the future.

2. Theory and Research Methods

2.1 Theory

Every child is different in person and character, so parents treat a child according to the child's personality and character. Age grouping and characteristics of the baby boomers generation, X-ers generation and the Y millennial generation is as follows.

Factor	Baby Boomers (1946 - 1964)	X-ers Generation (1965 - 1980)	Y Generation Millennials (1981 -1999)
Attitude	Optimistic	Skeptical	Realistic
Perspective	Believe opportunities, idealist for change, competitive, Make a change	Closed generation, very independent, have potential and independent	appreciate differences, cooperation, pragmatic in problem solving.
Work	Optimistic high, hard worker, need it appreciation, trust on changes and per self development	Realizing diversity, global thinking, need balance of life, independent, practical work work freely, happy new technology	Optimistic high, Focus on achievement, confidence, believe in moral values, social, respect Diversity

According to Bale, the Millennial generation are very ambitious, multitasking, entrepreneurial and persistent souls. People who are open will improve communication, eliminating defensive attitudes and increasing knowledge of themselves. Changing one's paradigm is influenced by the relationship of personality, character and temperament.

2.2. Research method

The study was conducted by observation and interview of families observed in the neighborhood where researchers lived in the Koserna Complex, Padang Bulan Medan.

Hypothesis: the paradigm shift of people towards the attitudes and behavior of millennial generations will allow millennials to become successful in the future. Based on the results of the observations and interviews the parents' paradigm can be described as follows.

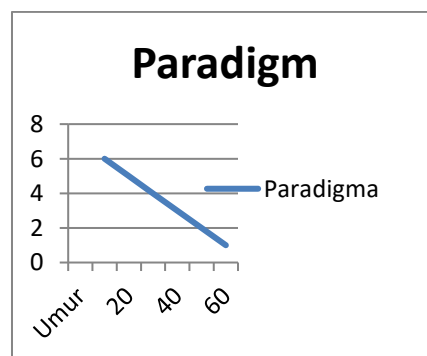


Fig. 1. The higher the age of parents, the more difficult it is to change the paradigm.

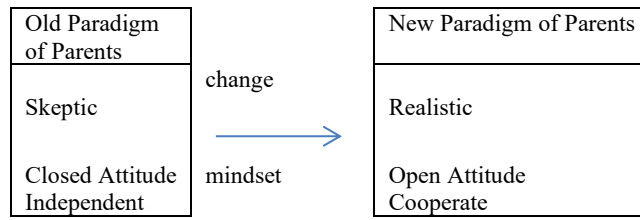


Fig. 2: Changing Mindset

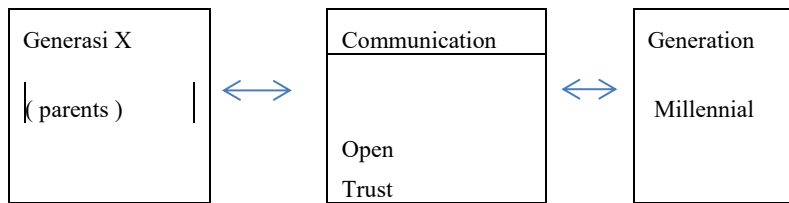


Fig. 3: The need for communication between parents and Millennials

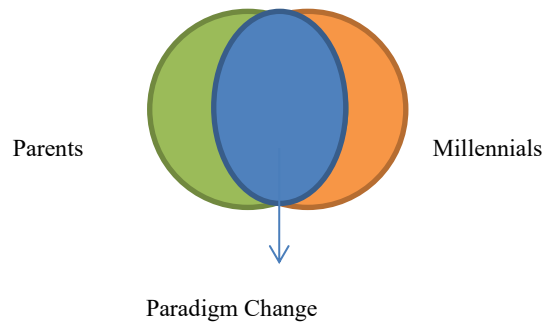
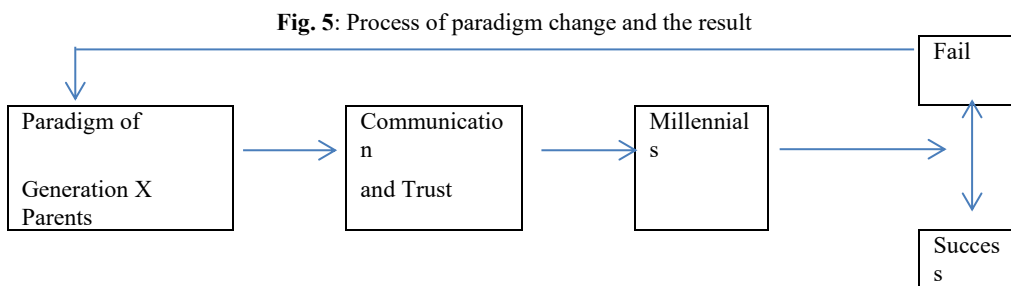


Fig. 4: Paradigm of interaction between Generation X and Millennials



3 Discussion

From the observations, several findings are found.

- Age level greatly influences paradigm changes.
- To change the paradigm of parents, communication is needed between them and millennials, building trust with the millennial/Y generation.
- The more intensive the communication and the more mutual the trust, the greater the equality can be achieved

4 Conclusion

With the presence of interaction and communication between parents (Generation X) with the Millennial generation (Generation Y) the paradigm of parents can change in the way they deal with the millennial generation. With the changing paradigm of parents (generation X) towards the millennial generation paradigm (generation Y) success to generation Y in social life, work and future will be fulfilled.

5. Reference

- [1]. Andiyasari. A dan A. Pitraloka .: Persepsi Kepemimpinan Otentik dan Work Engagement pada Generasi Z dan Y di Indonesia. *Journal Universitas Paramadina* Vol 7 No.2, juni 2017. Edisi Khusus (2010)
- [2]. Aqib. Z dan Ahmad Amrullah.: *Ensiklopedia dan Psikologi*. Penerbit Andi, Jogjakarta. Hal 135. ISBN 978-979-29-6621-3(2017)
- [3]. Cahyadi. I. S.: *3D Parenting, Dream, Discover, Develop.Membimbing Anak Merangkai Cita-cita Masa Depan*. Member of IKAPI No : 185/JBA/2010. Hal 20, 30 -33 (2018)
- [4]. Dani Vardiansyah.:*Filsafat Ilmu Komunikasi: Suatu Pengantar*, Jakarta,Indeks, 2008. Hal 27 (2008)
- [5]. Lancaster. L. C and Stillman. D.: *When Generation Collide. Who They Are. Why They Clash. How to Solve The Generation Puzzle at Work*. New York: Collins Business. Dalam Yanuar Suirya Putra : *Theoretical Review : Teori Perbedaan Generasi*, STIE AMA Salatiga. *Amon Makarti* Vol 9 No 18.*Journal.Sticama.ac.id* (2002).
- [6]. Rakhmad. J.: *Psikologi Komunikasi*. Edisi Revisi. Simbiosis Rekatama Media, Bandung, hal 132.ISBN : 978-602-7973-74-9 (2018)
- [7]. Robert Bale.: *Menjadi Guru Hebar Zaman Now*. PT. Grasindo, Jakarta.Hal 63. ISBN No : 978602054094 (2018)
- [8]. Simanjuntak. J dan Roswitha Ndraha.:*Seni Merawat Keluarga*. Yayasan Pelikan Indonesia, Tagerang.Cetakan ke tiga. Hal 144 – 145 (2014)
- [9]. Wijanarko. J.: *Mendidik Anak Dengan Hati*.Parenting Book Series. Penerbit Kerluarga Indonesia Bahagia, Jakarta. Hal 7. ISBN 978-602-388-056-0 (tanpa tahun)
- [10]. Tim Penyusun Kamus Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa.: *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Balai Pustaka Jakarta.Edisi ke dua. Hal 729 (1991)

