IMPLEMENTATION OF PARENTING PATTERNS TOWARDS CHILDREN IN FAMILY LIFE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the implementation of parenting patterns towards children in family life and its impact on the development of children's behavior and character. Parenting patterns applied by parents, both authoritarian, democratic, and permissive parenting patterns, play an important role in shaping children's personality, discipline, and social values from an early age. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation in several families with different socio-economic backgrounds. The results of the study indicate that democratic parenting tends to have a positive impact on children's independence, responsibility, and self-confidence. Meanwhile, authoritarian and permissive parenting patterns tend to form children's characters that are less balanced, such as excessive fear or lack of self-control. By understanding the implementation of parenting patterns in more depth, it is hoped that parents can apply a more effective approach in educating children in the family environment.

Keyword: Curriculum, Akidah Akhlak Materials, Analysis

Reference to this paper should be made as follows: Ito, M.M., Tandi, M.A., Meo, K.Y., Ngode, M.R., Ndekung.K., Bude, M.A., Nio, S.E., Ghele, L.W., Bupu, M.K., Titu, F.K., Odo, C.E., Seke, A. Implementation of Parenting Patterns Towards Children in Family Life. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar dan Pengembangan Pembelajaran*, 2 (1), 102-109.

INTRODUCTION

Early childhood education is a form of education that focuses on laying the foundation towards physical growth and development (*Fine and gross motor coordination*), intelligence (*Thinking power, creative power, emotional intelligence, spiritual intelligence*), social-emotional (*Attitude and behavior and religion*), language, and communication, in accordance with the uniqueness and stages of development through early childhood (Odesola, 2021;Mayra et al., 2022;Wijaya et al., 2023). In law number 20 of 2003 chapter I article I paragraph 14 concerning the national education system states that early childhood education is a coaching effort aimed at children from birth to six years of age which is carried out through providing educational stimuli to help physical and spiritual growth and development so that children have readiness to enter further education. In the early childhood learning process, teachers and parents play an important role (Lavidas et al., 2022;Alharthi, 2023;Siregar & Sit, 2024).

Early childhood education is a level of education before the level of basic education which is a coaching effort aimed at children from birth to 6 years of age which is done by providing educational stimuli to help physical and spiritual growth and development so that children have readiness to enter further education organized in formal, non-formal, and informal channels. The development of thinking in children of kindergarten or preschool age is very rapid. Children's rapid intellectual development occurs in the age period from zero to preschool age. The kindergarten age period can be called a learning sensitive period. During these times all the potential abilities of children can be optimally developed of course with the help of people who are in the children's environment, for example with the help of parents and kindergarten teachers. Early childhood is an individual who is experiencing a very rapid growth and development process, even said to be the golden age and at this age the development of children is very rapid (Ramadhan et al., 2022;Suryana et al., 2022;Ritonga et al., 2023). Early childhood has a very valuable age range compared to later ages because of the best development of intelligence.

At this age it is a unique phase of life, and is in the process of change in the form of growth, development, maturation, and refinement, both in various physical and spiritual aspects that take place over a lifetime, gradually, and continuously (Hashim, 2025). (Chongcharoen & Weerpiput, 2021) states that: Early childhood education is the level of education before the level of basic education which is a coaching effort aimed at children from birth to six years which is carried out through providing educational stimuli to help physical and spiritual growth and development so that children have readiness to enter further education, which is organized in formal, non-formal and informal channels.

Family is the first environment for a child in learning various kinds of things that have never been known before. Children will learn for the first time through the people closest to them (Parents). (Ganiyeva, 2022;Tohri et al., 2022) state that the family is the first and most important educational center, because since the emergence of human civilization until now the family has always influenced the growth of the character of

each human being. The family environment is the place where a child interacts for the first time. In the family, children receive stimulation in their growth and development, both biological and psychological. In this learning process, a child will imitate what is taught and done by each family member. (Madden et al., 2025) suggests that learning occurs primarily through modeling, observation, exemplary experience and self-regulation by going through four stages, namely: 1) Paying attention to others. 2) Selecting certain behaviors to reproduce. 3) Remembering the observed behaviors. 4) Reproducing observed behaviors. This is an important moment in a child's future life. Family behavior, especially parents in applying parenting patterns to children, will affect the child's growth and development process, especially in shaping the child's personality (Rahimah & Koto, 2022).

Each parent has their own parenting style in educating their children, and this affects the child's development. According to (Gun et al., 2025) Revealing that every parent certainly wants the best for their children, this desire then shapes the parenting patterns that parents will instill in children. Parents are expected to be able to apply a Parenting is all forms and processes of interaction that occur between parents and children which are certain parenting patterns in the family that will influence the development of the child's personality (Hanif, 2023). So it can be concluded that, parenting is a way and effort of parents in nurturing and guiding their children consistently with the aim of forming character, personality, and providing values for children to be able to adjust to their environment. There are three forms of parenting that parents often use to raise children. The three forms of parenting used consist of democratic, authoritarian and permissive parenting. Democratic parenting is a parenting style characterized by a balance between freedom and control (Zhussipbek & Nagayeva, 2022). Authoritarian parenting is a parenting style where parents are very strict, rigid, and demand absolute compliance from children (Khanum et al., 2023). Authoritarian parenting is a parenting style that imposes the will of parents on children's behavior, parents are more likely to control everything children do with elements of coercion and threats. Permissive parenting is a parenting style where parents give very broad freedom to children without setting many rules, limits and demands. As mentioned Identifying observations of parenting patterns in a community can deepen understanding of permissive parenting and its implications for children (Yanxue & Bhaumik, 2024). argues that democratic parenting is the best type of parenting of other types of parenting. Democratic parenting is a form of parenting that pays attention to and respects children's freedom, but that freedom is not absolute and with understanding guidance between parents and children (Zhussipbek & Nagayeva, 2022). of the three types of parenting, democratic parenting is the best parenting pattern applied by parents in parenting their children because this parenting shapes the behavior of children who have self-confidence, are friendly, polite, willing to cooperate, and have a high sense of curiosity. Parents can use one or two (A mixture of parenting) in certain situations (Satriawati et al., 2023). To shape children to become children who dare to express opinions so that they have creative ideas, are brave and also honest. The care given and applied by parents will greatly

affect the growth and success of children in their further development, starting from their personality, mental, moral, social and spiritual (Sari, 2023). Therefore, the role of adults, namely parents, is very important for child development. The success of all aspects of child development is highly dependent on the child's living environment. The first and foremost is the family environment, then schools and communities that also play an important role in shaping children's behaviour (Syakhrani & Aslan, 2024). Each family has a different parenting pattern in educating a child and is usually inherited by the parenting received from the previous parents.

Based on the results of observations in Malanuza village, and Liba Ratogesa village, there are three children we interviewed 2 boys and 1 girl with the ages of 5 years and 6 years where these three children have differences and similarities in the application of parenting patterns given by parents. The difference in the application of parenting patterns will be a major factor determining the growth and development of children both in the family, school and community environment (Fadlillah & Fauziah, 2022). Differences in the application of forms of parenting to children also do not guarantee and allow that children will grow and develop optimally. this is because each form of parenting has advantages and disadvantages. To find out the differences in each application of the form of parenting, we conducted observation and interview activities from the background of the research above, so we analyzed a study with the title implementation of parenting patterns towards children in family life.

METHODS

The research method used is a qualitative descriptive research method in which data is collected through literature review (Afriani et al., 2025). The literature used in the research that has been conducted is scientific articles related to the implementation of parenting patterns towards children in family life. Data collection is done by tracing articles from electronic journals and other publications related to the topic of study, namely through Google scholar which can strengthen the results of the analysis. The data analysis technique in this research includes 3 stages, namely observation. Interviews, and documentation in the first stage, namely observation, the author observes children directly by understanding the characteristics of children. Observation is carried out with the aim of fulfilling and completing accurate primary data (For example interviews and documentation). Second interview. The author asks several questions to parents related to parenting patterns applied by parents to children. This interview was also conducted with the aim of knowing how children's perceptions of parenting patterns applied by their parents, as well as the impact felt by children in their daily lives, both in terms of emotional, social, and academic. Third, documentation. Documentation was conducted to strengthen the results of data analysis in the form of observations and interviews Documentation aims to provide visual and written evidence to support the accuracy of the data and clarify the context of the discussion regarding parenting patterns of parents towards children.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study examines parenting patterns of three young children in Liba and Malanuza villages through observation and interview techniques. The research subjects were

children aged 5-6 years and their parents. The results showed that the parenting patterns applied varied between democratic and authoritarian patterns, and there was even a mixture of both in daily practice. Based on the results of observations and interviews, the first student found that parents apply democratic parenting where the rules applied at home are clearly and consistently designed to support children's independence. Parents familiarize children to set structured daily routines, such as taking off uniforms after school, eating, resting, playing, bathing on time, doing homework, and sleeping regularly. When children break the rules, parents do not use violence but rather reprimand with firm but warm words.

According to, (Zilla, 2022) democracy is a way of thinking, behaving and acting that equally assesses the rights and obligations of himself and others. So a democratic way that recognizes the ability to give children the freedom to express opinions, these opinions are heard and will be taken into consideration for parents in making further decisions (Mitchell, 2022). Two-way communication is maintained, so that children are invited to talk about their daily activities at school and given an understanding of the rules that apply. The parenting pattern applied shows the characteristics of democratic or authoritative parenting which emphasizes the balance between warmth and firmness (Fitrianto et al., 2025).

In observations and interviews conducted with the second student, it was found that the parenting style applied was a combination of democratic and authoritarian parenting. This is similar to the third student in the results of observations and interviews conducted with parents. From the democratic side, parents set rational rules such as limiting the use of television and mobile phones so that children are not addicted and still able to socialize. Parents also involve children in conversations, especially at bedtime, encouraging children to tell stories and express their imagination (Indar et al., 2024). However, in enforcing discipline, parents tend to use an authoritarian approach, such as snapping the child if he or she continues to break the rules after being reprimanded. In addition, children are not involved in making important decisions in the home because they are not considered to understand these matters. The combination of educational rules and corporal punishment reflects inconsistency in parenting, which is a mixture of democratic and authoritarian approaches (Zhussipbek & Nagayeva, 2022). Parenting inconsistency occurs when parents fluctuate between strict authoritarian and open democratic styles. This confuses the child because the parents' rules, punishments and attitudes are inconsistent. As a result, children may experience value confusion, behavioral problems, difficulty being independent, and lack of trust in parents. The main causes can stem from parental disagreements, stress, or a lack of parenting knowledge. According to (Rahimah & Koto, 2022) who say that one of the factors that can influence the process of early childhood education in the family is the role of parents in providing appropriate parenting. Parenting is one of the main components in family life, because the task of parents is not only to provide proper education for children but also to be responsible for the process of caring for children. The application of parenting by parents can be one of the factors in the process of early childhood

development, parental care is the first step in providing guidance for early childhood (Jeong et al., 2021).

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the above research show that parents' parenting patterns towards early childhood in Liba and Malanuza villages vary, from democratic to authoritarian, even a mixture of both. On the one hand, parents apply consistent democratic parenting, where clear rules and two-way communication help children develop independence without physical violence, in line with the concept of authoritative parenting. However, on the other hand, mixed parenting was found, combining restrictions on gadget use and encouragement of storytelling (Democratic) with physical punishment and lack of child participation in important decision-making (Authoritarian). These inconsistencies, which can confuse children and negatively impact their development, highlight the importance of parents' role in providing appropriate parenting as a foundation for early childhood development.

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