

## Dimensions of Islamic Parenting Style for Children's Age in Parents Working in Urban Areas

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### Abstract

*This study aims to find out how the description of Islamic parenting for parents who work in urban areas. This study uses descriptive qualitative research methods. The technique used is purposive sampling technique, the research subjects are 6 married couples who have children aged 7-14 years, married couples who work and are aged 25-40 years. The data collection method used is semi-structured interviews. The results of this study indicate that Islamic parenting for parents who work in urban areas is that the subject applies discipline, strict supervision, limits, must follow orders and punish if children make mistakes and violate the rules that have been made.*

### Keywords

*Islamic Parenting Style; Parents; Urban Areas*

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana gambaran pola asuh Islami bagi orang tua yang bekerja di perkotaan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik yang digunakan adalah teknik purposive sampling, subjek penelitian adalah 6 pasangan suami istri yang memiliki anak usia 7-14 tahun, pasangan suami istri yang bekerja dan berusia 25-40 tahun. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah wawancara semi terstruktur. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pola asuh Islami bagi orang tua yang bekerja di perkotaan adalah subjek menerapkan disiplin, pengawasan yang ketat, batasan, harus mengikuti perintah dan menghukum jika anak melakukan kesalahan dan melanggar aturan yang telah dibuat.

### Kata kunci

Gaya Pengasuhan Islami; Orang tua; Daerah perkotaan

### Introduction

The family is an institution formed by marriage ties. In it live with a husband and wife legally because of marriage. They live together for life and death, light and heavy to carry, always in harmony and peace with a determination and aspiration to form a happy and prosperous family physically

and mentally. But in the context of the nuclear family, according to Soelaeman (1994) psychologically, the family is a group of people who live together in a common residence and each member feels an inner connection so that there is mutual influence, mutual concern, and mutual surrender. Meanwhile, in a pedagogical sense, the family is a community of life that is woven by love between a couple of two

types of people which is confirmed by marriage.

The family is the cradle where the child sees the light of the first life, so whatever is poured out in a family will leave a deep impression on the character, thoughts and attitudes and behavior of children. Because the purpose of fostering family life is to be able to give birth to a new generation as the successor to the struggle of parents' life. For this reason, parents have responsibilities and obligations in the education of their children (Hurlock, 2014).

Parents in this case consist of father, mother and brothers and sisters. Parents or commonly referred to as family, or identical with the person who guides children in the family environment. In the family, parents play a very important role because in a child's life, most of his time is spent in the family environment, especially when the child is still under care.

Parents play an important role in educating and nurturing a child for the formation of a healthy family that supports its growth and development. Therefore, the application of appropriate parenting will produce healthy families that provide opportunities for children to receive the basics of development, exercises in attitudes, habits and ways of thinking.

Parenting patterns according to the Indonesian Dictionary, pattern means patterns, models, systems, ways of working, forms (structures) that are fixed, so it means the term "habits". Asuh which means to care for, a form of verb which means to take care (to care for or educate), to guide (to help or to train), and to lead (Syaiful, 2014).

Parenting is an interaction between children and parents during parenting activities. This parenting means that parents educate, guide, discipline and protect children to achieve activities that are quite good for

children's learning outcomes according to parents. Parenting is basically created by the interaction between parents and children in everyday relationships that evolve over time, so that parents will produce words but also by examples (Hurlock, 2014).

Correct parenting can be done by giving full attention and affection to children and giving him enough time to enjoy togetherness with all family members. According to Diana Baumrind (2019) parents should not punish children, but instead parents must develop rules for children and pour out love for children. Parents make adjustments to their behavior towards their children, which are based on the child's development because each child has different needs and abilities.

Parenting patterns are patterns of behavior that are applied by parents to their children that are consistent from time to time. Parenting patterns affect the formation of the child's personality. The family is the first socialization place for children. A child will imitate the behavior of his parents, both good and bad behavior. That's what the child will carry into old age.

The parenting pattern according to Baumrind (2019) is that parents should not punish or be cold to their children. Parents should develop rules and be warm to their children. Baumrind describes three types of parenting styles, namely authoritarian parenting is a style that is restrictive or punishing if the child makes a mistake. On the other hand, authoritative parenting is encouraging children to be independent but still limiting their actions. And neglectful parenting is a style in which the parent is not involved in the child's life.

Factors that affect parenting according to Hurlock (2014) are the environment where

parents live affects the way parents apply parenting to their children, such as a family who lives in a big city will be very worried and will control their children a lot. so on that culture also affects the parenting pattern that will be applied by parents to their children and socio-economic status also affects the upbringing applied to their children, families from different social classes have different views on how to apply appropriate parenting acceptable for each family member.

In this modern era, the phenomenon of parents who both work in urban areas is considered familiar. And when in the past a wife only acted as a housekeeper and a child or husband, over time and scientific advances, the mother can now carry out multiple roles. For those who experience it, maybe because of the demands of life or the desire to keep struggling in two careers.

Many parents make the mistake of applying parenting styles to their children. They think that they have given the best for their children, but without realizing it, they have made mistakes in raising their children. They demand a lot of children to do as they want which makes children lose their playing time.

Nowadays, life in a family has changed a lot. Many parents have both careers so they are so busy with their business that they sometimes forget their obligations as parents. The child often feels less attention and affection from his parents. Many families become disorganized due to parents who are too busy with work and neglect their duties as parents. Many children depend on other people who they think can give love.

Even today, there are many parents who entrust their children to be cared for by other people. Even though there are many

incidents out there of a nanny who kills her employer's child. But they're still not afraid of what's going on out there and they're still busy with their careers and don't care about the news. And many children who are abandoned by their parents work closer to those who care for them than to their own parents. They are more comfortable with their caregivers because they have been taking care of them all day, giving love and attention to them compared to their parents who are too busy with their careers.

In the past, a father was known as the breadwinner of the family who used to work outside the home. The position of the mother or woman is as a housewife who takes care of children and does housework. However, now the situation is different, the majority of children today have two parents who work outside the home. The effect that arises when both parents are busy with their respective jobs. The positive side is that the family's financial situation will be more stable so it reduces the level of stress caused by the lack of family income. The downside is less time spent with family, especially children.

The economic reality and the movement of women have led to the development of family dynamics, namely a dual career family is a family where a husband and wife work. To overcome the pile of work that must be done in career families usually employ housemaids. But children's education cannot be left to domestic helpers. Parents play an important role in educating and nurturing children for the formation of a healthy family, which supports the growth and development of children. Therefore, the application of appropriate parenting will produce healthy families that provide opportunities for children to receive the basics of development, practice attitudes, habits, and ways of thinking.

Parents always force their children that all their words and orders must be followed without asking the child if they are up to all the orders and restrictions that parents have made. Working parents should give love and care to their children, not forcing them to always follow all the orders of their parents, which the children may not like or want. And when children violate all orders, parents choose to punish children instead of giving children advice that the rules they provide are for their future so they are not easily influenced by the surrounding environment.

Sometimes there are children who can accept and there are those who cannot accept that their parents work to earn a living and fortune for their children. Sometimes children really want their parents to have time to be with them even if it's only for a while but sometimes parents are too tired because they have been working all day. That's why sometimes children often throw tantrums to get the attention of their parents. But sometimes parents scold instead of asking children why and why they throw tantrums like that.

## **Method**

### ***Participants***

The technique for determining the informants in this study used purposive sampling technique. According to Haris Herdiansyah (2014), the purposive sampling technique is a sampling technique based on the characteristics possessed by the selected subject, because these characteristics are in accordance with the objectives of the research to be carried out.

The characteristics of the determination of informants in this study:

- 1) A husband and wife who have children aged 7-14 years
- 2) The working husband and wife range in age from 25-40 years

3) Domiciled in Palembang City, Republic of Indonesia

4) Willing to be a research subject

### ***Procedure and Design***

The type of research used in this research is a qualitative research type. The qualitative research design used is descriptive qualitative research design. The purpose of this descriptive is to help the reader know what is happening in the environment under observation, balanced by analysis and interpretation. This descriptive is written in narrative form to complete a comprehensive picture of what happened in the reported activity or event (Sugiyono, 2013).

### ***Measurement***

The data collection method used in this research is the interview method. According to Gorden (Haris, 2014), an interview can be interpreted as a conversation between two people, one of which aims to explore and obtain information for a particular purpose. This study used interviews with semi-structured guidelines. Semi-structured interviews with the characteristics of open questions, flexible but still controlled, there are interview guidelines that are used as benchmarks in the flow, sequence, and use of words. In accordance with this study which explored data with semi-structured interviews with participants.

### ***Data Analysis***

The data analysis method in this study uses an interactive technique from Miles and Huberman which consists of stages of data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing / verification (Sugiyono, 2014).

## Results

### Theme 1: The form of parents in limiting children

#### a. YS and M . Subjects

Subjects YS and M told that they limit their children's friendship, the subject always talks to their children to choose friends who will bring good influence to them but the subject does not limit their children to participate in activities at school because for the subject as long as the child's activities provide positive thing for the child. Here's an excerpt from the interview:

*"For other activities, N participates in silat at his school every Saturday and Sunday". (I1, S1:173-174)*

*"It's okay so you can take care of yourself and not be too busy playing with friends." (I1, S1:177-178)*

*"I'm okay with school friends, but if my friends at home sometimes bring a bad influence to N (answered husband)". (I1, S1:180-182)*

*"Sometimes N can talk dirty and often answers when he is advised (answered by wife)". (I1, S1:185-186)*

From the results of interviews with informants tofu, I explained that YS and M gave their children a little limit to make friends with their peers because their peers often had a bad influence on their children. Here's an excerpt from the interview:

*"Come on, Namonyo cocong madaki is diemke bae, N tu is fierce, trying to outsmart my friend, Mrs. Tula, so that's you, Mrs. Dio". (IT1, S1:114-116)*

*"Come on, samo bae mak, that's fierce, even if you talk about it, that's why you're fierce, don't agree. N friends, samo uwong is a bastard sometimes, you want your*

*father to step in if you're tired of this behavior". (IT1, S1:119-123)*

#### b. RA and MR . Subjects

The subjects RA and MR explained that the subjects did not forbid their children to be friends with anyone as long as their children were not affected by the bad nature of their friends, the subjects also did not forbid their children to take part in school activities because for the subjects their children could already know which ones were good or which ones were bad to do. , here's the interview:

*"It's okay if you want to be banned, the important thing is that the lady's activities are positive, RA is also the big one, so you know which mano is good or not". (I2, S2:64-66)*

*"If your friends are at home, you know, but if your friends are at school, we know little". (I2, S2:121-122)*

*"If we are idiots, the deck doesn't pulok forbid them from wanting to be friends with Samo, bae, except for the behavior of your friends everyday, don't listen to it, bae, this RA is just that bad, if you go out, don't know at that time, but in the future, where is Samo ready if you're asked abes late, sis? That's the end of the answer competition (wife answered)". (I2, S2:147-152)*

From the results of the interview with informants, R explained that RA and MR limited their children's friendship because they were afraid that their friends would bring bad influence to their children. Here's an excerpt from the interview:

*"I'm fierce, I'm also forbidding what if RA bekawan samo, the slaves near my mother's house, make it easy for RA to fight against*

*their samo because of the bekawan samo the slave is here". (IT2, S2:118-121)*

### **c. IM and RI subjects**

IM and RI subjects said that they limited their children's friendship a little because the subject was worried about the current bad relationship between children and the subject was afraid that their child would be affected by their child's circle of friends, here are excerpts from the interview:

*"Come on, as long as you're positive in extracurricular activities and don't worry about it (husband answered)". (I3, S3:55-56)*

*"Hmmm, jingok uwongnyo used to be friends at school, but if the slaves in the hallways don't make friends here, because elementary school doesn't smoke (answered wife)". (I3, S3:59-61)*

## **Theme 2: Forms of parents Punishing children**

### **a. YS and M . Subjects**

Subjects YS and M told that when their child made a mistake the subject would first give a warning to their child but if it was a reprimand the child still repeated the mistake the subject did not hesitate to punish the child and sometimes the punishment was in the form of violence. Here's the interview:

*"If it's A, it's never happened because I'm still small and I don't do weird things, but if it's N, I probably often do." (I1, S1:200-201)*

*"If the punishment is too harsh, it's okay, at least it's just being pinched or pinched while being advised not to repeat the mistake." (I1, S1:204-206)*

From the results of the interview, the informant knew, I explained that M the father was quite harsh with his children than the mother YS because if the child made a mistake, M gave a fairly harsh punishment to his children. Here's an interview excerpt:

*"Your father is rarely angry, but when he passes, your father is strict with you when he is too angry." (IT1, S1:78-80)*

*"It's okay with Nemen, brother, uwong nyo, rarely gets angry, but if he's kept quiet a few times, it's only then that he intervenes, if you come on, bae uwong nyo (while laughing)". (IT1, S1:82-85)*

*"If it was father who was most angry with my father (my parents) because you were fierce at playing, you didn't know at that time, but your father didn't know, the problem is that sometimes it's just late in the evening when you get home, if you know, it's impossible if you don't get caught." (IT1, S2:107-111)*

### **b. RA and MR . Subjects**

RA and MR shared that MR was too harsh with his children because when his son made a mistake, MR the father always punished his son, even in the form of physical punishment, here are excerpts from the interview:

*"Your sister is this when she's angry when the slave is fierce playing with her hands, that's why ayuk is fierce, I don't agree, because you're shocked that RA gets louder if you hit it." (I2, S2:102-104)*

*"That's okay, deck, if the child is norot kato uwong tuo, it's not possible for uwong tuo to be angry. sometimes dio is the one torotke galo, but sometimes we are ignored, nyo bae (answered husband)". (I2, S2:106-109)*

*"That's rude, it's not good, if they don't fit in, or don't want to be scolded if they obey, it's impossible for Uwong to want to be angry (answered husband." (I2, S2:176-178)*

*"If you're stupid about your child, you've been on board but you don't want it, at least you can talk to your brother so that it's not too loud when the child is afraid that the child will wake up and remember that when we used to talk to him often, he remembers the slave, right? (answered the wife)". (I2, S2:189-193)*

From the results of interviews with informants tofu, R said that M was quite harsh in dealing with his son, even if his son made a mistake, M the father would give his son a pretty harsh punishment. Here's an excerpt from the interview:

*"If RA is the most chatty, but mom and dad are the ones, at least MR's father, who is fiercely angry with this child, is a problem if MR is angry, he plays with the children's hands." (IT2, S2:70-73)*

*"Sometimes men and women are fierce to negotiate with MR, don't be rude, nian samo son, but cakmano is a child, so don't be rude to those who talk about your child". (IT2, S2:76-78)*

### **c. IM and RI subjects**

IM and RI subjects shared that the subject was a little harsh with their children because for RI the father of his children had to follow their parents' orders and if the child made a mistake, the father would give his child a pretty harsh punishment, even in the form of corporal punishment, here's the quote the interview:

*"Once, sometimes you slapped your cheek when you were fierce, but your mother's life was given advice." (I3, S3:181-182)*

*"Shut up fiercely sometimes you're alive, brother doesn't agree if you say that you're alive, that's why sometimes Samo gets hit by Samo R tu." (I3, S3:184-186)*

From the results of interviews with informants tofu, B said that RI the father was a little too harsh with his children and even often punished his son if he made a mistake. Here is an excerpt from his interview:

*"Be grumpy and talk a little bit, at least, don't you dare, while pinching fiercely and play with your hands." (IT3, S3:106-107)*

*"Yeah, sometimes he's being teased, he's also fierce when his father beats him up, it's too bad sometimes, but it's cakmano again". (IT3, S3:131-132)*

### **Theme 3: Demanding children to follow parental orders**

#### **a. YS and M . Subjects**

Subjects YS and M said that children had to follow all the orders that had been made at home and the rules were not made to be broken, so for the subject their children had to always obey what their parents wanted. Here's an excerpt from the interview:

*"If we really have to, yes, good grades are important for his future (husband answered)". (I1, S1:94-95)*

*"Sometimes, it's just your husband who is often angry with N and he is advised that the mistake should not be repeated and must follow everything the parents say." (I1, S1:196-198)*

From the results of interviews with tofu informants, I said that YS and M really

demand that their children do very well in school. Here's an interview excerpt:

*"If you go back to school to recite the Koran, the problem is that if you don't recite the Koran, your mother is angry with you, but you've started playing samo, friends, if you're a samo, I'm the best at playing in front of a slave samo's house who is the same age as Dio." (IT1, S1:100-104)*

#### **b. RA and MR . Subjects**

RA and MR shared that their children must follow all their orders and should not disobey the orders they have made because for the subject their children must always follow what their parents say, here is an excerpt from the interview:

*"Be angry, deck, for sure, it's a matter of course you've been pointed at it, so why don't you follow it up (husband answered)". (I2, S2:78-80)*

*"He's fierce to play outside but he's not as enthusiastic as his brother, after all, this R is afraid of his father so if it's late in the evening, he'll be back." (I1, S2:125-127)*

*"Learn from your brother, if you are naughty, brother, you must be angry, that's R, according to you". (I2, S2:129-130)*

*"Alhamdulillah, madam, their grades are good at school, cak RA, even though he's fierce, he doesn't go anywhere but his grades are good, he's always been in the top 10 dio (answered his wife), thanks to being told to study teros, his grades were good (husband answered)". (I2, S2:139-144)*

From the results of interviews with informants, R said that RA and MR would be angry if their children did not follow their words, so their children were always

afraid of making mistakes. Here's an excerpt from the interview:

*"They're learning how to dewek dek mom and dad, he's running away, so it's okay to teach madam. As far as mom is concerned, they're smart, that's why they rank teros in school, even if they don't learn to be fierce, they are angry with their parents, so that's what they are if they haven't been invited to do homework before returning home." (IT2, S2:127-133)*

#### **c. IM and RI subjects**

IM and RI subjects strongly demand that their children obey all the orders they make, RI the father is also forcing his children if they don't follow the rules he made and if they don't follow the rules that the subject has made the father will be angry and give sanctions to his son. Here is an excerpt from his interview:

*"Come on, we have to do that, we have to give a deterrent to our children so that we don't repeat that mistake again (husband answered)". (I3, S3:64-65)*

*"You must be angry because you are taught to madaki plok but you still have bad grades (husband answered)". (I3, S3:69-70)*

*"Come on, I'm forced to study so I can get good grades (answered the husband)". (I3, S3:77-78)*

*"You have to be fierce, because you're lazy, nian uwongnyo, sometimes looking at your bad grades, you're shy sometimes even though the teacher is already slack, la les maseh bae has bad grades (answered husband)". (I3, S3:80-83)*

*"No sanctions, but I was told to study until you understand until you understand the point (answered the husband)". (I3, S3:86-87)*



From the results of the interview with informants tofu, B said that IM and RI gave quite strict demands to their children that they must obey orders from their parents. Here's an excerpt from the interview:

*"You're fiercely angry, too, because you have to learn how to do it, if you don't, you're angry by R's father, it's a bit lolu uwongnyo (smiling)". (IT3, S3:118-120)*

#### **Theme 4: Parents teach children to be independent**

##### **a. YS and M . Subjects**

Subjects YS and M teach their children not to always depend on others, their children must learn to be responsible for their own lives, here are excerpts from the interview:

*"If it's just the two of us, it's just the two of us, but sometimes we go home alone." (I1, S1:128-129)*

*"The school is close to home, so it's okay to learn independently (replied the wife with a smile)". (I1, S1:132-134)*

##### **b. RA and MR . Subjects**

RA and MR subjects shared that they teach their children to be independent and they also give their children their own vehicle so they don't depend on others, here are excerpts from the interview:

*"If we idiots rarely teach them to study deck, the problem is that RA rarely fights, if you do homework, that's fine. If you do homework, you're fierce, ask to teach Ms. Tula." (I2, S2:82-84)*

*"It's not like we're idiots, right, RA is also sometimes driving a motorbike every extracurricular." (I2, S2:155-156)*

##### **c. IM and RI subjects**

IM and RI don't really teach their children to be independent because they prefer to

give their children the facilities they need so they don't depend on others, the following is the interview:

*"Sometimes, if your brother is being escorted, but if you don't, he will bring Dewek's motorbike to the deck if you're too late." (I3, S3:40-41)*

#### **Theme 5: Parents who are not involved in children's lives**

##### **a. YS and M . Subjects**

Subjects YS and M were a little less involved with their children's lives because the subjects were tired of work so they were often silent about whatever their children were doing, so the subjects just believed what their children were doing, following the interview:

*"Sometimes we are tired, so sometimes they play outside, what else? N's already big, so we already have a lot of friends, at least we can take A and even then take a nap instead of playing (wife replied)". (I1, S1:79-82)*

*"If you don't study, if you have homework, if you don't have homework, you don't study. but maybe N has studied with I or the other sisters (answered the wife with a smile)". (I1, S1:89-91)*

*"I like it too, but if I'm lazy, I ask my uncle to teach the class 3 elementary school lessons, it's not too difficult." (I1, S1:118-120)*

From the results of interviews with tofu informants, I explained that YS and M always asked I what their children were doing every day. The following is an excerpt from the interview:

*"You're fierce, but you don't want it, at least, A tula Namonyo is still a kid, so*

*you're asking Apo Bae Gawe A today". (I1, S1:132-134)*

#### **b. RA and MR . Subjects**

RA and MR shared that the subject always asked what their children were doing at school or at home, but the subject did not really prohibit what their children were doing, following the interview:

*"Come on, let's go to RA Samo R, so there's no need to be championed again, at least R tula back to school was picked up by my sister, Ms. Mrs. went straight to my mother's house until we were ready to go back to school and just picked up". (I2, S2:48-51)*

*"Well, it's definitely a deck, but the answer is fierce, just when you look at school activities, sometimes when it comes to competitions, there are lots of reasons." (I2, S2:115-117)*

*"The RA is not easy to talk to, the problem is that he is hard, but he's so innocent, you can hear him, but you're tired of repeating it again (answered his wife)". (I2, S2:133-136)*

*"It's okay, Deck, we are also the one who gives full trust to Samo RA, so we have to be champions. So far, thank God he hasn't violated anything, but if he does, just wait for our sanctions (husband replied)". (I2, S2:164-167)*

#### **c. IM and RI subjects**

IM and RI subjects said that the subject always asked about their children's daily activities and checked their children's school results every day and asked why their children's school grades always got bad grades, following the interview:

*"I'm fierce, the problem is that every night, my fierce brother asks him to study so he's*

*arrogant, he gets apo bae dio grades every day at school (husband answered)". (I3, S3:73-75)*

*"I don't do it as long as the grades are not bad, bae dek (answered the husband)". (I3, S3:94-95)*

*"Madaki plok still wants to be taught, while he is splitting up ngapo lessons, not betanyo samo tula tutors (answered husband)". (I3, S3:97-99)*

*"If it's ayuk, it's not too conspicuous, if your brother is still angry with R, let's just shut up bae dek so he's cokop, it's a bitch that he listens to it so he understands". (I3, S3:112-114)*

*"Often, sometimes when you're scolded, you're asked what your grades are, mom, what don't you understand from the lesson (answered the wife)". (I3, S3:122-124)*

### **Theme 6: Obedient/pampering parents**

#### **a. YS and M . Subjects**

Subjects YS and M often pamper their children and do whatever they want, but on the condition that their children must also follow and obey everything their parents want, as follows:

*"If you're angry or not, it's okay to play with your friends as long as playing is not dangerous. I'll also come home when I'm done playing (answered the wife with a smile)". (I1, S1:84-87)*

*"Yeah, but it's okay, it's okay to just let it go instead of crying." (I1, S1:170-171)*

*"In that case, yes, because we work to provide for the lives of the two of them, so if they follow what we want, we as parents must obey everything the children want (replied by the wife)". (I1, S1:209-212)*

*"Hmmm, if we just let them be spoiled after all, they are spoiled by their father and mother, right (answered the wife)". (I1, S1:215-216)*

From the results of interviews with informants tofu, I told that YS and M did not spoil their children too much because for I YS and M it was very natural to spoil their children. Here's an excerpt from the interview:

*"Come on, you're punching me in a duet every day, not to snack on your son bae but to belanjo laok jugo". (IT1, S1:137-138)*

*"Come on, it must be pointed at nyo galo, it's impossible not to be namonyo (smiling)". (IT1, S1:141-142)*

### **b. RA and MR . Subjects**

The subjects of RA and MR shared that the subjects were somewhat indulgent and obeyed everything the children wanted, but their children also had to follow all the orders that their parents had applied. Here's an excerpt from the interview:

*"If RA is at home, you can play games on your cellphone, that's why R is looking for your sister to play games". (I2, S2:69-70)*

*"If you're angry, it's okay, before playing the game, you can always study that idiot first, do homework first, sometimes then play". (I2, S2:73-75)*

*"I didn't give it to you in full, at least it was just when I was in extracurricular activities, did you want to study in groups, didn't you want to do a new race, we gave you Dionyo's motorbike (answered the wife)". (I2, S2:158-161)*

From the results of interviews with informants, R said that RA likes to spoil his children more than M because RA always buys all his children's requests, whatever his children want RA always fulfills. Here's an excerpt from the interview:

*"Yes, I'm going to buy a motorbike, Mrs. Tula's mother, that's what she dimanjo, so mom, that's the shape of Mrs. if the child is followed by the gallo". (IT2, S2: 97-99)*

*"I don't know, it was Mrs. Tula's mother who gave it to Uwong Tuo, Mrs. Tula, who took the risk, dewek". (IT2, S2:102-104)*

### **c. IM and RI subjects**

IM and RI's subjects shared that they were quite pampering their children, because whatever their children wanted, the subjects would give it to their children. Here's an interview excerpt:

*"Hmmm, if that's the case, let's go to the deck, it's too bad if you take an angkot that is fierce, the problem is that in the afternoon the fierce angkot doesn't invite slaves to school, the deck is already there. If your brother doesn't care, you take Dio, Pacak, Pegi Dewek (with a smile)". (I3, S3:133-137)*

*"Iyo, the madaki deck is not given". (I3, S3:165)*

*"No deck".(I3, S3:167)*

From the results of the interview with informants tofu, B said that IM spoiled his children too much and always obeyed his children's wishes, that's why his children became disrespectful to their parents because they were too spoiled by their parents. Here's an excerpt from the interview:

*"Sometimes it's fierce to think about Samo R's misfortune, but sometimes it's wrong, IM nian fierce manjoke, the son of Apo Bae Kendak R was bought by Kenyo Asak Ibu, I said, I'm sorry for Madaki's son, Laen Dewek, rather than the other R's friends." (IT3, S3:134-138)*

## **Theme 7: Teaching children to control their actions**

### **a. YS and M . Subjects**

YS and M teach their children to be responsible and admit the mistakes they make and not repeat the mistakes they make again, YS and M provide advice and direction when their children make mistakes, here are excerpts from the interview:

*"The name for making mistakes must be punished if they are not punished they will repeat new mistakes again, we have to be a deterrent so that the children don't make mistakes again (answered the husband)". (I1, S1:98-100)*

*"Yes, because today's children are not enough to just talk to or be given advice, sometimes we have given punishment and they still make new mistakes again". (I1, S1:103-106)*

*"All parents have compassion, love for their children but sometimes children don't know that parents are hard for them to be independent and learn from the mistakes they make later when they grow up will know that what parents did was right and what they did was wrong. (answered husband)". (I1, S1:108-114)*

### **b. RA and MR . Subjects**

RA and MR said that each of their children was always given direction and advice so that their children would not repeat the next mistake and learn from the mistakes their children had made, here are excerpts from the interview:

*"Yes, you have to be punished if you make a mistake, so that you don't do it again. but what's fierce is that it makes RA sometimes we talk about it, you hear it, but you repeat it again". (I2, S2:91-95)*

### **c. IM and RI subjects**

IM and RI subjects always give directions, or advice to their children, but if they can't be reprimanded anymore, they just use violence against their children, the interview excerpt:

*"At the very least, if you haven't heard it, you should be advised to do it again and then be reprimanded loudly or with a little violence (answered the husband)". (I3, S3:170-171)*

*"Actually, we educate children gently, with love, but sometimes they are given advice, given warnings but sometimes it doesn't work, so sometimes we as uwong tuo are frustrated with the deck, that's how fast we play with children." (I3, S3:175-179)*

*"It's okay, let's just stay grumpy, you have to be responsible if you make a mistake, so accept the risk". (I3, S3:188-189)*

## **Discussion**

In general, fathers and mothers have the same role in the upbringing of their children. The role of the mother is to cultivate feelings of affection and love. Through the love and tenderness of a mother, developing good language skills in children, teaching girls to behave according to their gender. And the role of the father is to foster self-confidence and competence in children, grow for children to be able to excel, teach children to be responsible.

It is the duty of parents to provide children with the experience they need so that their intelligence is fully developed. Each parent certainly has a different parenting style. Therefore, the involvement of mothers in caring for and raising children from infancy can have positive and negative influences on the development of children in the

future. Differences in the way of parenting fathers and mothers do not become a barrier in taking care of children, but will complement each other's shortcomings and carry out their roles well and effectively. Then it will make the child have a good personality and the family will be harmonious and prosperous.

Basically, the obligation to earn a living is the husband's obligation because of his duty as a household leader, this is in accordance with the word of Allah swt in QS. An-Nisa verse 34, as follows: *Meaning: "because Allah has made some of them (men) superior to others (women), and because they (men) have spent part of their wealth. Therefore, a pious woman is one who obeys Allah and takes care of herself[289] when her husband is not around, because Allah has taken care of (them). women whom you are worried about, So advise them and separate them in their beds, and beat them. then if they obey you, then do not look for ways to trouble them. Verily Allah is Most High, Most Great."*

The verse above explains the authority of the husband who leads in the household and provides a living for his family. However, there are times when the husband's function as the main person in charge of the needs of family life cannot be fulfilled optimally, so that housewives have to work to cover family needs, so that the role of housewives who should be at home is concurrently a career woman. Humans also have to work to get sustenance in the way of Allah SWT to get the job he must also think about his career in work. The effort to get a job itself is also an important thing that must be done by every human being of course in the right way because Allah knows best what his people are doing. And it is explained in the

Qur'an in QS. at-Taubah verse 105: *Meaning: "And say: "Work you, then Allah and His Messenger and the believers will see your work, and you will be returned to (Allah) who knows the unseen and the real, then He will tell you what you have done."* It is undeniable that parents are the main role models for a child in the process of acting, but in modern times today many parents are busy working and forget to educate their children. In this case, it has a big influence on the child's upbringing.

The parenting pattern according to Baumrind (2019) is that parents should not punish or be cold to their children. Parents should develop rules and be warm to their children. Baumrind describes three types of parenting styles, namely authoritarian parenting is a style that is restrictive or punishing if the child makes a mistake. On the other hand, authoritative parenting is encouraging children to be independent but still limiting their actions. And neglectful parenting is a style in which the parent is not involved in the child's life.

The types of parenting according to Baumrind (2019) are:

#### 1. Authoritarian Parenting

##### a. Dimensions limit

In the limiting dimension, father and mother do not limit their association in making friends both in the home and school environment because both parents give trust to their children.

##### b. Punishing dimension

In the punishing dimension, it can be seen from the results that it is the father who often punishes the child if he makes a mistake and sometimes the father often punishes the child harshly which makes the child even harder and feels afraid when he makes a mistake.

- c. Dimensions require children to follow parental orders  
In this dimension the father and mother ask that all parental orders must be followed if the child forbids or violates all the orders of the people or the child will be given a warning or if the child's reprimand still repeats the father and mother will punish the child.
2. Authoritative Parenting
- a. Dimensions encourage independent children  
In this dimension, fathers and mothers encourage children to be independent, such as going or coming home from school on their own without being escorted or picked up by their parents.
- b. Dimensions of action control  
In this dimension the father and mother give limits to the child if he makes a mistake and the parent gives advice in advance so that the child does not repeat his mistake again.
3. Permissive Parenting (neglect)
- a. Dimensions of parents who are very uninvolved in children's lives  
In this dimension, the father and mother allow or free the child to participate in any activity as long as the activity the child participates in is a positive activity. Children are also allowed to hang out with anyone as long as they are not affected and can take care of themselves.
- b. The dimensions of the parent's work are more important  
In this dimension, father and mother work every day, but in between their busy schedules, parents also often ask about the achievements and values obtained at school. And when the child hasn't come home from school,

the parents always call and ask why the child is late.

- c. Pampering Parenting
- d. Dimensions of pampering children  
In this dimension, parents always provide facilities for their children and sometimes parents also always obey everything the child wants.

Factors that affect parenting according to Hurlock (2014) are the environment where parents live affects the way parents apply parenting to their children, such as a family who lives in a big city will be very worried and will control their children a lot. so on that culture also affects the parenting pattern that will be applied by parents to their children and socio-economic status also affects the upbringing applied to their children, families from different social classes have different views on how to apply appropriate parenting acceptable for each family member.

But sometimes if we as parents use the wrong parenting style for the child, it will have a bad impact on the child himself. Child development is largely determined by parenting from parents. Appropriate parenting will lead to good personality development and vice versa (Hurlock, 2014). Impact of wrong parenting on child development:

1. Paradigm. The development of children's thinking is very dependent on the parenting provided by their parents. If there is an error in parenting, it is likely that the child will experience delays in adult thinking.
2. Personality. The wrong parenting pattern will be the cause of the child's personality development to be very late. Children who are too pampered (a form

of parenting error) will tend to be afraid to make their own decisions.

3. Emotion. Children's emotional maturity will also be largely determined by the parenting they get. Therefore, to teach children to manage emotions, they must start by providing proper parenting. Children who are easily angry, cry easily, are timid, or other negative emotional conditions are the fruit of good parenting in a family environment.
4. Association. Associating in a social environment with peers requires a strong sense of self-confidence from children. If this is not supported by proper parenting, it will be difficult for children to get along with their peers.
5. Concept introduction. Good or bad, right and wrong should be known by children in the family environment or in parenting. The parenting process is not just keeping the child safe from physical harm but also in reasoning about concepts.

This was also conveyed by Samokhvalova (2016) the research shows that maternal parenting mistakes (hyper protection, gratification of whims, excessive sanctions, lack of confidence in upbringing abilities, the fear of losing one's child, encouragement of infantilism) and paternal parenting mistakes (hyper protection, insufficient requirements, undeveloped paternal feelings, preference of male traits in a child) cause specific basic, content-related, instrumental and reflective communication difficulties in children. Such mistakes determine non-constructive behavioral forms in communicative situations (aggression, protest, demonstrative, shyness, conformity).

The purpose of the results by Samokhvalova (2016) of this study is to say that parenting errors such as lack of trust in

parenting abilities, fear of losing a child, taking care of children too much, and the emergence of infantile urges. The parenting errors can lead to forms of non-constructive behavior in communication such as aggressive behavior, protest during communication embarrassment, and even conformity due to mistakes in parenting.

Parenting can help children to grow and develop in accordance with the developmental takes in the stages of development (Sonia, 2020). The choice parenting should be considered how it impacts on the child development. Not only physical development, but also the development of the child's personality also. An explanation of parenting is obtained based on concepts related to the theme of parenting and its impact on the child's personality.

Sonia (2020) There are several factors that affect parenting, the factor is:

1. Family characteristics  
Family characteristics include several things such as parental education. Parent's education can affect the views of parents the needs of children which include knowledge, where the greater the access owned by parents to knowledge, the better as well as the quality of care for their children.
2. Child characteristics  
Child characteristics such as gender and age it is very possible for differences to occur nurturing. This is because every child has different conditions and needs, differences grow and develop in all aspects includes physical, mental and social.
3. School environment  
School goes wrong one parenting factor because schools have a set of binding rules related to student behaviour towards all elements school community. This set of rules is indirectly will be internalized by children and be the basic

for behaviour. So that how can schools influence? Care received by the child.

#### 4. Emotional learning

Emotional learning can be obtained through the teaching and learning process at school or at home that can be addressed to three domains of ability, namely cognitive, affective, and psychomotor.

However, there factors remain influenced by situational factors where the pattern. Parenting applied by parents must be considering the maturity of the child (maturity). This is because maturity consist of two elements namely the will or willingness and ability or abilities. The implementation of parenting is very necessary because it can develop children's development. Candra (2018) the research results say the program implementation of parenting carried out in Raudlatul Arhfal Permata Bunda City Solok is application of parenting religious morality aims to foster attitudes, belief, honestly and character of children. Emotional nurturing and the language applied at Raudlatul Athfal Permata Bunda City Solok by holding consultation activities with parents to help parents shape behavior and controlling children's emotions, inviting children to communicate everything that is experienced, felt and thought about.

Research conducted by Rahmawati (2016) describes that holistic parenting is sourced from Islamic literature which is full of solutions to various problems psychological problem, including providing an environment that supports the child's well-being. Through this research, parents are encouraged to apply holistic parenting techniques consistently based on religion, so as to develop children's welfare. This technique is in line with the religious beliefs held by the majority of people in Indonesia, so that parents do not face dilemma when faced with difficult choices in the process of parenting. Kösterelioğlu (2018) according to the

findings of the study, effect of parenting style on student's was concluded that the participants perceive democratic, overprotective, permissive and authoritarian parenting styles. Learning-approach, learning-avoidance, performance-approach and performance avoidance are followed by student's achievement goal orientation in a sequence.

Lu (2013) research analysis parenting is very influential on children in urban China. The research is single child parenting in China is dominated by authoritative, child-centered, and egalitarian. Chinese children react to parents violence and warmth in a manner similar to the reaction of children as described in Western literature. Similar to their Western counterparts, Chinese parent discouraged and dislike social resistance or behavioral inhibition. Parent's concerns about their children's behavior no matter whether their children socially quite simple but are their children assertive and excited influence on their peers. Single child parenting is gender egalitarian that the socialization strategy is applied equally to only children, regardless of whether the child is a boy or a girl.

Research from Rahman (2020) the results that parenting style multi-parenting in Tanjung Balai city based on seven parents produce style different parenting, this is due to educational background and also different economy. No problems were found regarding parenting style multi ethnic parents, some parents apply parenting styles according to the second character tribes to produce a new parenting style. As for the parenting style that produced can be grouped in two, namely style permissive and authoritative parenting, where the permissive parenting style is applied by three parents, while the authoritative parenting style was applied by four parents. The next research from Santoso (2020) results that parenting is in the spotlight in this research tends to the parenting style rejection on the family.



Synonymous with child neglect, give unlimited freedom omission without parental control, is a treating parent child with an attitude of indifference, rigid, less concerned about welfare children, and display hostility or domination of children. Children raised by parents using this model of parenting will bring up aggressive attitude, difficult to get along with, quiet, sadistic, wild, and antiplay in social life and community, potential that is not develop optimally, and will be angry if they don't get what they want.

Kusmiati (2021) the results reveal that during the COVID-19 pandemic, parents of students apply democratic parenting, but in situations and conditions certain parents also apply authoritarian parenting in shaping the disciplined character of children. Parenting demokrati form of children to obey the rules that have been set and realize the consequences of being undisciplined. The authoritarian attitude is shown in the form of strict regulations so that children have a responsibility to obey family rules. In the line Ngewa (2019) research, said from the results research:

1. That the role of parents in the upbringing of children is very important as education and care are very important for children. Because parents are the place to build the initial foundation for the growth and development of children.

2. Parents are role models for children in all aspect of development. Therefore parents need to understand the concept of good parenting to be applied to children such as the concept of authoritative permissive, democratic and neglected parenting, so that people parents can properly apply the concept of parenting according to their needs.

3. A father also has a very important role in the upbringing of children. The involvement of fathers in child care will be beneficial for the quality of development children in several aspects including: physical development, cognitive

development, and emotional social development.

Parents in the family have roles and responsibilities towards their children. Every parent wants to have a child who has a good moral personality. To achieve this desire, parents are expected to optimize their roles and responsibility as parents to their children (Padjrin, 2016). In the research (Padjrin, 2016) research that the parenting pattern that is currently in the spotlight is the authoritarian parenting synonymous with no affection, violence, child restraint, and coercion. This pattern will make the mind children are tormented, a crisis of trust, their potential does not develop optimally, until they experience trauma and so. This kind of parenting is very contrary to the teachings of Islam which started the concept of the love in educating children. Islam as a solution to the problems that occur in the family about religion how to educate children according to the age and period of growth and development of children. The next research from Elvina (2021), the results showed that 1) Islamic parenting has a 78% contribution to the children's ability to read the Quran, 2) the motivation by parents affect the children's ability by 1,5%, 3) the combination of parent motivation and parenting techniques accounts for 79,5% of effect, and 4) parenting style and motivation from parents simultaneously influence children's ability.

Hadjicharalambous (2020) our results show that the demographics of the parents were significantly related to the parenting style they adopted. Furthermore, authoritative parenting is significantly correlated with positive perceptions of parents on children's school achievement, family relationships, social skills, and self-esteem. In contrast, authoritarian parenting is a significant negative predictor on parent's perceptions of children's adjustment in the areas of development mentioned above. In the line Merckling (2019) research, our results show that authoritarian, authoritarian,

permissive, and indifferent parenting have different effects on child development. Most of research shows that authoritative parenting leads to the most beneficial child outcomes. In addition, cultural wealth sensitive research shows that parenting practices and behaviors carry different cultures. Therefore, care must be carried out in describing the implications of different parenting styles based on narrow typological definitions whose impact has been assessed especially in older children. As work continues, the goal will be to integrate early childhood outcomes, different cultures context, and wider variations in family structure into our understanding of parenting styles.

Wildan (2020) the results show that we can see too that authoritarian parenting has a significant effect on the level of Islamic students in Yogyakarta. Research too found that there were not much influence of parent's religious thinking on Islamic level of students. We could underline that: 1) Nowadays parents have limited influence on students thought and attitude and 2) Students are more tempted with some conservative to extreme values of Islam due to the increase of global Islamism and the advance of information technology. Therefore, parents should always accompany and improve family and environmental interactions as well as check the child's social media activity. This intensive interaction helps build a sense of *muraqabah* formed into the habit of studying Islam (Rouzi, 2020).

Each type of parenting style has a quite significant role in creating attitudes of children to be violent or radical. Parenting is closely related to the quality of the between parents and the children (Elstad, 2014). Results of the study indicates that for mothers and fathers authoritative style have positive effects on children behavior and school achievement. In contrast, the permissive and authoritarian styles have negative effects on children behavior and

school achievement (Mamat, 2015). In addition, it shows that the authoritative parenting style provide the best support for the development of emotion regulation in children (Boediman, 2019). In the line Sumargi (2020) research, the of multiple regression analysis show that the mother's authoritative parenting effect on reducing emotional problems in children, while authoritative parenting mother's authoritarian parenting has a significant effect on child behavior problems. This research also found the cooperative factor in parenting determines the emergence of effective or ineffective parenting from children parent. Parenting style contributes significantly to children's perception of being heard by parents and their subjective well-being (Borualogo, 2021).

Parenting styles provide the basics for many development outcomes during childhood and beyond. Proper education is necessary for children to adjust well in their adult life, as poor parenting has been regarded as risk factors for problem behavior in childhood and later adulthood (Mase, 2016). The love shown by parents in building and educating their children is sincerity and sincerity it carrying out the trust. Children are trust band trust from Allah SWT to everyone parents who must be nurtured, developed, reminded with patience (Enoh, 2017). Hanggara (2021), in the research results that four types parenting, 1) authoritative parenting style affects the motivation for parental involvement, 2) authoritarian parenting affect the motivation for parental involvement, 3) permissive parenting also affects the motivation for parental involvement, and 4) the three predictor variables simultaneously affect the motivation for parental involvement in accompany children while learning from home.

The parenting style applied by parents tends to be related to the characteristic of adolescents, the state and the socio-

economic conditions of the family (Theresya, 2018). On the hand, working parents can be positive role models for them their children, and, of course, the income they earn can improve their children's lives in many ways (Heinrich, 2014). Moreover, children of authoritarian parents are associated with less cooperative behavior and low caries status. Negative behavior of these children may due to their fearful nature and lack of believe in people (Viswanath, 2020). Parenting has an important role in the formation of self-concept in children. Child who received positive treatment, such as if the child made a mistake then directed, given understanding and advice so that children can understand correct the error in the right way, it will be predicted by the child will have a positive self-concept as well (Hendri, 2019). Success in parenting one of which is determined by the pattern of parenting (Rakhmawati, 2015).

### Conclusion

This study found that the subjects applied different Islamic parenting styles. Namely, subjects YS and M apply authoritarian and democratic parenting, subjects limit their children's association because for them the association can have a bad impact on their children. Then the subject of RA and MR applied authoritarian and permissive parenting, the subject always forced his child to always obey all their orders if the child violated all the rules that had been made the subject would punish the child and sometimes use physical violence. Furthermore, IM and RI subjects apply Authoritarian and Pampering Parenting,

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