



DEVELOPMENT OF PARENTING MODELS IN IMPROVING CHILDREN'S MORAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The goal of this article was to find a good parenting model to improve moral development in children. In addition, it is expected that after this parenting model is applied by parents it can help reduce immoral behavior. This research is a model study where data collection techniques are carried out by distributing questionnaires to parents of children from 6-10 years of age who attend SDIT in the city of Medan. The population in the study was 3,904 and the sample numbered 350. From the results obtained in this study, the parenting model that is best used to develop child morale is authoritarian parenting where this parenting balances clear and high expectations with emotional support and recognition of children's autonomy. Authoritative parents try to direct the child, but in a rational way.

Keywords: Model of Parenting, Moral Development, Authoritative parents

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk menemukan sebuah model pola asuh yang baik untuk meningkatkan perkembangan moral pada anak. Selain itu diharapkan bahwa setelah model pola asuh ini diterapkan orang tua maka dapat membantu mengurangi perilaku amoral. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dimana teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menyebarkan angket kepada orang tua yang memiliki anak dari usia 6-10 tahun yang bersekolah di SDIT yang ada di kota Medan. Populasi dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 3.904 dan sampel berjumlah yang berjumlah 350. Dari hasil yang diperoleh dalam penelitian ini, model pola asuh yang paling baik digunakan untuk mengembangkan moral anak adalah pola asuh otoritatif dimana pola asuh ini menyeimbangkan harapan yang jelas dan tinggi dengan dukungan emosional dan pengakuan otonomi anak-anak. Orang tua yang otoritatif mencoba mengarahkan anak, tetapi dengan cara yang rasional.

Kata Kunci: Model Pola Asuh, Perkembangan Moral, Orang tua otoritatif.

INTRODUCTION

The problem of moral decline has become a global problem. There are many immoral cases that occur in society and are reported in the mass media, both print and electronic media¹. Most of the immoral perpetrators are adults and this is contrary to Kohlberk's theory

¹ Muh Saerozi, 'Historical Study on the Changes of Religious and Moral Education in Indonesia', *Journal of Indonesian Islam* 8, no. 1 (1 June 2014): 39–58, <https://doi.org/10.15642/JIIS.2014.8.1.39-58>; Mulya Hasanah, 'Pendidikan Moral Dalam Perspektif Pendidikan Islam', *Al-Tarbiyah Al-Haditsah: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* 3, no. 2 (18 December 2018), <https://doi.org/10.24235/tarbawi.v3i2.3277>.

of moral development where Kohlberg's theory of moral development has 3 levels, namely the pre-conventional level, the conventional level, and the post-conventional level. According to Kohlberg's view of the three levels, the child must pass through six stages in himself. Each stage provides a way to go to the next stage when the child is able to find the rules at that stage, then the child must leave moral reasoning from the initial stage to the next stage². This means that the more mature a person will be, the better his moral understanding will be, but what is happening today is that many cases of amora are committed by adults. For this reason, it is necessary to instill morals from an early age so that it is hoped that in the future there will be a decrease in immoral behavior³.

Parents are the first environment of children who have a major influence on child development.⁴ Parents always try to shape the character of their children. One of the characters in question is moral ability.⁵ Parenting is an important determinant that affects all children. There are three kinds of parenting that parents can apply to their children, namely: first, authoritative parenting tends to want to develop children's competence and confidence, parents have high but reasonable and consistent expectations, communicate well, are warm and responsive, and use reasoning rather than coercion to guide children's behavior. Second, authoritative parenting tends to be low in support and high in demands. These parents expect and demand obedience because they are responsible and they don't give any explanation on their orders. Third, permissive parenting has the characteristics of parents giving full freedom to children to do so that sometimes children take actions that are against the rules and are spoiled.⁶

A study conducted shows that parenting affects all aspects of development, namely the development of religious morals, language, cognitive, social emotional and physical motoric.⁷ Other research also states that parenting affects the moral development of children.⁸ In addition to children's morals, parenting will also affect other developments in the future.⁹

² Boris Zizek, Detlef Garz, and Ewa Nowak, 'Kohlberg Revisited', *Kohlberg Revisited* 7240, no. June (2015): 1–216, <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-6300-079-6>.

³ Tahseen Asif et al., 'Moral Education for Sustainable Development: Comparison of University Teachers' Perceptions in China and Pakistan', *Sustainability* 12, no. 7 (2020): 3014; Kristján Kristjánsson, 'An Introduction to the Special Issue on Wisdom and Moral Education' (Taylor & Francis, 2020).

⁴ Qurrotu Ayun, 'Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dan Metode Pengasuhan Dalam Membentuk Kepribadian Anak', *ThufuLA: Jurnal Inovasi Pendidikan Guru Raudhatul Athfal* 5, no. 1 (2017): 102, <https://doi.org/10.21043/thufula.v5i1.2421>.

⁵ Monica Konnie Mensah and Alfred Kuranchie, 'Influence of Parenting Styles on the Social Development of Children', *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies* 2, no. 3 (2013): 123–30, <https://doi.org/10.5901/ajis.2013.v2n3p123>.

⁶ Ayun, 'Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dan Metode Pengasuhan Dalam Membentuk Kepribadian Anak'.

⁷ Widya Masitah, 'PARENTING IS A FORM OF CHILDREN ' S MORAL' 2 (2021): 156–65.

⁸ AA Sri Asri, 'Hubungan Pola Asuh Terhadap Perkembangan Anak Usia Dini', *Jurnal Ilmiah Sekolah Dasar* 2, no. 1 (2018): 1, <https://doi.org/10.23887/jisd.v2i1.13793>.

⁹ Tsali Tsatul Mukarromah, Ruli Hafidah, and Novita Eka Nurjanah, 'Kultur Pengasuhan Keluarga Terhadap Perkembangan Moral Anak Usia Dini', *Jurnal Obsesi: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini* 5, no. 1 (2020): 395, <https://doi.org/10.31004/obsesi.v5i1.550>.

The research conducted by Sri Wening on the youth of the Javanese Christian church in Surakarta shows that authoritative parenting will affect the religiosity of adolescents.¹⁰ There are differences in the level of adolescent moral reasoning seen from the type of parenting. This statement is also supported by the results of research conducted by Nasution & Sitepu, parenting patterns affect the character and morals of children.¹¹ Permissive parenting will make children behave aggressively.¹² In a study conducted by Khanif, et al about the relationship between parenting styles and the moral development of high-class students at SD Negeri Cimpon, Tirtosari Village, Kretek District, Bantul Regency, it was found that the best parenting pattern in increasing morale was democratic parenting and parenting that was not good in developing morals, namely authoritarian parenting.¹³ One method that can be done to improve moral development is the method of habituation.¹⁴ This habituation method can be applied in daily parenting.

Some of the results of the research above show that the moral development of children depends on the parenting style applied by parents to children. This is contrary to the results of research conducted by Yuniarramah and Rachmah to adolescents who study in madrasas and public schools in Banjarmasin which shows that there is no difference in the moral development of adolescents when viewed from the type of parenting applied by parents.¹⁵ However, the results of this study also contradict the results of Heriyanto's research where the results of research conducted on the moral development of elementary school students show that parenting does not affect the moral development of children.¹⁶

From the many opinions that arise based on the results of research that has been done, the authors conclude that there is an influence between parenting patterns on the moral development of children. But what kind of parenting is most appropriate to be applied is a big question that needs to be answered. Because if you look at it in everyday life, many parents may apply more than one parenting style. Will this have a good impact on the child or will it show the inconsistency of parents in applying parenting patterns to their children, which may actually have a bad impact on the child as a result of the inconsistency of the parents. For this

¹⁰ Sri Wening, 'Pengaruh Pola Asuh Autoritatif Terhadap Religiositas Remaja Gereja Kristen Jawa Se-Klasis Surakarta', *Kurios* 4, no. 1 (2018): 74, <https://doi.org/10.30995/kur.v4i1.35>.

¹¹ Mawaddah Nasution and Juli Maini Sitepu, 'Dampak Pola Asuh Terhadap Perilaku Agresif Remaja Di Lingkungan X Kel Suka Maju Kec Medan Johor', *Intiqad: Jurnal Agama Dan Pendidikan Islam* 10, no. 1 (2018): 117–40, <https://doi.org/10.30596/intiqad.v10i1.1927>.

¹² Mawaddah Nasution, 'Pola Asuh Permisif Terhadap Agresifitas Anak Di Lingkungan X Kelurahan Suka Maju Kecamatan Medan Johor', *Prosiding Konferensi Nasional*, no. Asosiasi Program Pascasarjana Perguruan Tinggi Muhammadiyah (2018): 1–4.

¹³ Khanif Maksum and Shofia Khusni Winasih, 'Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua Terhadap Perkembangan Moral Siswa Kelas Tinggi Di SD Negeri Cimpon Desa Tirtosari Kecamatan Kretek Kabupaten Bantul Tahun Ajaran 2014/2015', *LITERASI (Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan)* 8, no. 2 (2018): 75, [https://doi.org/10.21927/literasi.2017.8\(2\).75-84](https://doi.org/10.21927/literasi.2017.8(2).75-84).

¹⁴ Masitah Widya, 'Morality in Islam', *Proceeding International Seminar on Islamic Studies* 1 (2019): 914–22.

¹⁵ Emma Yuniarramah and Dwi Nur Rachmah, 'Pola Asuh Dan Penalaran Moral Pada Remaja Yang Sekolah Di Madrasah Dan Sekolah Umum Di Banjarmasin', *Jurnal Ecopsy* 1, no. 2 (2016): 43–50, <https://doi.org/10.20527/ecopsy.v1i2.486>.

¹⁶ Heriyanto & dkk 2017, 'Pengaruh Pola Asuh Orang Tua Terhadap Perkembangan Moral Siswa Sekolah Dasar' 5 (2017): 38–46.

reason, the author feels the need to find the best parenting model in improving children's moral development as an effort to anticipate immoral behavior in the future.

METHOD

This study uses a quantitative approach with a survey method. Data collection techniques using questionnaires and data analysis techniques used in this study is stepwise regression analysis where technical data analysis is used to obtain the best model from a regression analysis. In this study, what will be seen is what kind of parenting model is better in improving the moral development of children.

The independent variable is the variable that affects or is the cause of the change in the dependent variable. In this study, the independent variable is parenting which is divided into 3, namely: Authoritative Parenting (X1), Authoritarian Parenting (X2) and Permissive Parenting (X3). While the dependent variable is a variable that is influenced or becomes a result because of the independent variable. In this study the dependent variable is moral development (Y).¹⁷

The Stepwise Regression Equation is as follows.

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3$$

description

Y = Moral Development

a = Intercept value (konstanta)

b = Regression coefficient

X1 = Authoritative Parenting

X2 = Authoritarian Parenting

X3 = Permissive Parenting

Population and Sample

The population for this study were all parents of SDIT students in Medan, North Sumatra as many as 3,904 students. To determine the sample size, the formula used to calculate the sample size from a known population is as follows:

$$n = \frac{NZ_{1-\alpha/2}^2 P(1-P)}{Nd^2 + NZ_{1-\alpha/2}^2 P(1-P)}$$

Description:

n = Sample size.

N = Population size.

$Z_{1-\alpha/2}$ = The value of the standard normal distribution whose magnitude depends on α .

P = Proportion of events.

D = The amount of deviation (absolute) that can be accepted.

By using this formula, the total sample size is 350 students' parents.

The method of data collection in this study was using a questionnaire. Questionnaires were distributed to parents of students using google forms. The parenting questionnaire was

¹⁷ Sugiyono, *Metode penelitian pendidikan: (pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R & D)* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008).

compiled based on Baumrind's theory of parenting, which consisted of 12 statements and the parenting questionnaire was prepared based on Tuana's theory of moral literacy, which consisted of 11 statements.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of descriptive statistical tests, the following data were obtained:

Tabel I. Tabulation of Percentage of Boys and Girls

Gender	Total	Average
Male	180	48,1
Female	194	51,9
Total	374	100

The number of children who became the research sample were 180 boys and 194 girls or 48.1% boys and 51.9 girls. This shows that more girls are observed for their moral development than boys.

Tabel II. Tabulation of Male and Female Respondents Presentation

Gender	Total	Presentation
Male	100	26.7
Female	274	73.3
Total	374	100

When viewed from the respondent's point of view, there are more male respondents with a total of 100 people, equivalent to 26.7% and female respondents as many as 274 people, which is comparable to 73.3%.

Tabel III. Education Level Tabulation

Education	Total	Presentation
SD	2	0.5
SLTP	5	1.3
SLTA	104	27.8
D1	3	0.8
D3	45	12.0
S1	174	46.5
S2/Profession	37	9.9
S3	4	1.1
Total	374	100

In this study, respondents have different levels of education. Based on the data obtained, it shows that respondents whose education level is up to Elementary School as many as 0.5%, Junior High School as many as 5 people equal to 1.3%, Senior High School as many as 104 people equivalent to 27.8%, Diploma One as many as 3 people equivalent to 0.8%, Diploma Three as many as 45 people equal to 12.0%, Strata One as many as 174 people equivalent to 46.5%, Strata two or Profession as many as 37 people equivalent to 9.9% and

those with a Bachelor's degree education as many as 4 people equivalent to 1.1%. It can be concluded that the most dominant respondents have a Strata One education level.

Tabel IV. Job Type Tabulation

Profession	Total	Presentastation
PNS/Government employees	58	15.5
TNI/POLRI	9	2.4
Businessman	120	32.1
Permanent Private Employees	111	29.7
Honorary Private Employee	40	10.7
Non-PNS Government Employees	10	2.7
BUMN employees	21	5.6
BUMD employees	5	1.3
Total	374	100

The type of work of the respondents also varied. In this study, from 374 respondents, 58 people worked as Civil Servants equivalent to 15.5%, 9 TNI/POLRI employees equaled 2.4%, entrepreneurs as many as 120 people equaled 32.1%, 111 private employees equaled 29.7 %, 40 honorary private employees equal to 10.7%, 10 non-civil servant government employees equal to 2.7%, BUMN employees as many as 21 people equal to 5.6% and BUMD employees as many as 5 people equal to 1.3%. From these data, we can see that the respondents' occupations are dominated by entrepreneurs.

Tabel V. Descriptive Statistics

	Minimum	Maksimum	Mean		Std. Deviasi
	Age	Age	Statistics	Std.error	
Sudent age	6	12	8.22	0.061	1.191
Respondent age	26	54	38.22	0.267	5.167

From the table above, it can be seen that the minimum age of the children studied is 6 years and the maximum age is 12 years with an average age of 8 years. While the minimum age of respondents is 26 years and the maximum age of respondents is 54 years with an average age of 38 years.

Tabel VI. Stepwise Regression Analysis Results

	B	t	Sig	B	t	Sig
Constant	24.363	8.976	0.000	22.053	7.954	0.000
Autoritatif	1.162	7.694	0.000	-	-	-
Autoritarian	-	-	-	1.040	6.767	0.000
R ²	1.162			0.161		
F	59.203			35.645		

Sig	0.000	0.000
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From the results of the stepwise regression above, it shows that the parenting model that was issued is the permissive parenting model. Authoritative parenting has a significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$ so it can be concluded that authoritative parenting affects the moral development of children. Likewise with authoritarian parenting where the significance value is $0.000 < 0.05$ and proves that authoritarian parenting also affects the moral development of children. However, when viewed from the results of data analysis using stepwise regression, the most appropriate parenting model in influencing moral development is the authoritative parenting model, which is 16.1% with the following regression equation:

$$Y = 59.203 + 35.645$$
$$R^2 = 16,1\%$$

CONCLUSSION

Based on the research and discussion that has been described, the results of this study are to improve the moral development of children, especially those who attend the Integrated Islamic Elementary School in Medan City, by using an authoritative parenting model where this parenting pattern tends to give freedom to children. Authoritative parents try to direct the child, but in a rational way.

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