

## IMPLICATIONS OF PARENTING PATTERNS ON THE FORMATION OF CHILDREN'S PERSONALITY IN THE DIGITAL ERA

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**Abstract:** The development of technology greatly affects the personality of children. Both in terms of parenting patterns and education. There are many factors that influence it, ranging from internal to external factors. So that the role of parents is very influential in the formation of children's personalities for the future. So that there needs to be a synchronous change for parents in adjusting parenting patterns for children in the digital era. This is what parents need to know as educators of the next generation, how important the science of child education patterns is in this digital era. Especially the role of parents is very much needed in the development of a child. And there needs to be awareness of parents that parents are the first educators or madrasatul ula for their children, especially how parenting patterns greatly affect children's emotions and most importantly greatly affect children's personalities.

**Keywords:** *Parenting Patterns, Children's Personality, Digital Era*

### Introduction

In general, education in Indonesia aims to prepare the next generation of the nation who are qualified, skilled, and responsible. Efforts are made to achieve these goals through learning in educational institutions. There are two factors that influence the learning process and results, namely internal factors and external factors. One internal factor is the family. In human life, the family is the most important part, because the family environment is the first and main environment. In the family environment there are fathers, mothers, and children. While children are individuals who have a period of development, where at that time they need special attention from their parents, children also get their first education and guidance from their parents.

Parental efforts in educating and guiding children are one form of parenting patterns. Parenting patterns are habits carried out by parents in leading, nurturing, and guiding children which are carried out consistently from birth to adolescence and shape children's behavior in accordance with good norms and values and in accordance with community life. In the school environment, a child receives teachings and education from his parents which influence the child's development before the child knows the school environment.

Nowadays, humans have lived in the digital era, experiencing extraordinary technological developments. Humans cannot live without technology. Technology is everything for humans, so that the positive and negative impacts on humans also cover it. The negative impacts that are very much felt from the sophistication of the current digital era are very clearly visible, such as the moral behavior of children which is quite concerning. Therefore, the role of parenting patterns in the family environment greatly determines the values obtained by children.

### **Literature Review**

Furthermore, in Nasrun Faisal's research, with the title of the article "Parental parenting patterns in educating children in the digital era", it emphasizes more on the interaction of physical needs and psychological needs, such as a sense of security, affection, and socialization in community life. Meanwhile, the assumption of child education in the digital era, Faisal emphasizes more on authoritarian parenting patterns, where parents do not need to force their will, because children do not like to be forced, but as parents must control the technology owned by children. That control, as parents check what applications are on the smartphone that the child has (Faisal, 2016).

### **Method**

The method in this study is qualitative in document review. The intended document review is a study that searches for literature in accordance with study materials such as books, articles, the internet and so on. The methods of data collection include; First , conducting a literature review in accordance with the material being studied. These materials are collected. Second , after the data is obtained, the author conducts an analysis using a descriptive method according to the author's understanding. The data sources in this study consist of two, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data related to the title of this study, while secondary data is supporting data from the title of this study. Where primary data is data obtained directly from the main source. (Pramiyati et al., 2017)

### **Results and Discussion**

In providing education to a child, it is inseparable from the role of parents as providers of education. However, in every situation there are changes, including the role of parents who also experience changes. Moreover, for children who live in the digital era, there must be changes in life in the 80s, so that the education given by parents to their children will also experience differences. Implications of Parenting Patterns in the Formation of Children's Personalities in the Digital Era. (Insania, 2019)

In the formation of a generation that is expected to have the quality of faith and piety as well as commendable morals, character education from an early age is absolutely needed in its education. Because, a child is a generation that will become a leader in the future. The good and bad of the generation in the future is very much determined by the role of parents in instilling true character and religious values. (Ginanjar, 2022)

### **Implications of Parenting Patterns on the Formation of Children's Personalities in the Digital Era**

According to Islamy, implications are everything that has been produced by the policy formulation process. In other words, implications are the results and consequences caused by the implementation of a particular policy or activity. According to Silalahi, implications are the consequences that arise from the implementation of a program or policy, which can be good or bad for the parties who are the targets of the implementation of the program or policy. Meanwhile, in the big Indonesian dictionary, implications are defined as the direct results or consequences of the findings of a study, but linguistically it means something that has been concluded in it. Meanwhile, parenting is the interaction between children and parents, not only physical needs (such as eating, drinking, and so on) and psychological needs (such as a sense of security, affection, and so on), but also teaching the norms that apply in society so that children are in harmony with their environment.

The first environment a child encounters in his life is the nuclear family which includes the father, mother, and siblings. In his life, a child follows, and does and imitates what is

seen and learned from the family environment that he sees. A child who is raised by a family has a high level of emotional intensity, which will affect his intelligence when he is an adult. Good care and education from the family, especially the nuclear family, is very necessary in the formation of a child's personality both in childhood and adulthood. (Ayun, 2017)

Based on several opinions above, the implications in this study are the consequences or direct impacts of parenting patterns on children's social attitudes, skills, and the energy provided by parents in interacting with educating children so that they can have a positive and negative influence on children.

### **The Role of Parenting Patterns**

Parents in providing education to their children cannot be separated from their role. However, in every era of change, including the role of parents also experiences changes. Moreover, children who live in the digital era must be different from living in the 80s, so the education given by parents to their children also experiences differences.

The closeness of a child with parents is the most important foundation for a child's growth and development. Closeness, warmth and love from parents can prevent and avoid delinquent behavior and depression when children grow up. The closeness that is established by both parents to children since childhood will be useful in forming the child's character. (Nurlina, 2019)

Family is the smallest institution in society, consisting of father, mother, and child. Which, Family becomes a place to learn, a place to play, so that the process of growth and development of children as whole humans and social beings. (Padjrin, 2016)

Meanwhile, the definition of parenting patterns is explained by several figures in psychology and sociology, including; First, Singgih D Gunarsa, parenting patterns are "as a real picture used by parents to care for (care for, guard, educate) children. Second, Chabib Thoha, parenting patterns are one of the best ways as a parent's responsibility to children. Third, Sam Vaknin, parenting patterns are as "parenting is interaction between parent's and children during their care" (Tridonanto, 2014). Fourth, According to Nasrun Faisal (2016), Parenting patterns are interactions carried out between parents and children which include fulfilling physical needs and psychological needs. Fifth, Kohn, parenting patterns of parents towards their children are through interactions with their children, where this treatment consists of "giving rules, rewards or punishments, how parents show authority and also how parents give attention and respond to their children" (Susanto, 2015).

Thus, from several of these definitions, parenting patterns mean that they cannot be separated from parental supervision of their children. All of the child's behavior will be supervised and guided by the parents. From the time the child is born until they are married, even though the parents have actually finished their responsibilities, the parents' love for their children will never run out. In this case, the Prophet Muhammad SAW also reminded humans that "Heaven lies under the feet of the mother". Then, for children who do negative deeds, the results will also be transmitted to the parents. The proverb also often reminds us that what we sow, we will also reap the results. Therefore, the role of parents is very important in the formation of children's character, which role cannot be separated from the type of parenting pattern.

Research on parenting patterns has been conducted since the mid-20th century, conducted by Baumrind. From this study, Baumrind divided three different parenting patterns, including authoritarian, permissive and democratic. These three types of parenting patterns include; First, authoritarian parenting is a parent who tries to "shape, control, and evaluate the behavior and attitudes of children". Second, permissive parenting is accepting the child's wishes openly, but to positive things, what the child does. Third, democratic or

authoritative parenting is directing children rationally and always being open to children, and teaching children to always live independently. In addition to the three parenting patterns above, there is also the Prophet's childcare style which is currently better known as prophetic parenting . The concept of prophetic parenting is to educate children by following the methods used by the Prophet in educating his family and friends. (Hairina, 2016).

From these several definitions, each parent has a different character so that the parenting pattern given to their children also experiences differences, which are not only seen from the level of education of the parents but the history of the life journey taken by the parents concerned. Because each parent's experience is different, so from that experience, especially the painful experience taken by the parents, the parents assume to change their lives through their offspring. From this experience, parents have begun to take on the role of parenting carried out by their children.

### **Technology in the Digital Age**

The history of the journey of technology in this world, also colors the world's thinkers to conduct a study. Because over time, technology has experienced increasingly rapid development, so that its development can no longer be predicted. Technology that is inseparable from the media or as a transmitter that began with a long time, now only a matter of seconds, the message can be delivered. From that journey after journey, many social thinkers see the development of technology.

Humans who live in the digital era, are not limited to the existing sophistication, so that positive and negative impacts also cover them. However, for those who use technology positively, technology is beneficial to them. In fact, they not only master technology, but technology cannot master them. Meanwhile, if they are excessive in using technology, so that technology has a negative impact on them, then they not only master technology, but technology has also mastered them, and even turned them into frightening monsters.

Technological changes are inseparable from positive and negative impacts. Therefore, as parents, we must anticipate our children's behavior towards the technology used by children. Moreover, today, children's games in the 80s have been replaced by smartphones, smart tablets so that children's daily lives are only focused on small screens with various types of games.

Thus, based on the research results, there are four types of parental communication patterns in the digital era, including (Muhammad Hayyumas, 2016): First , "Consensual Pattern, there is a consensus". The communication pattern of this type, that as parents are very happy to chat with their children. However, all decisions lie with the parents, although different from the child's wishes, but the reasons for the parents' disagreement with the child's wishes are explained in depth so that the child understands and understands better, why their parents do not agree with their wishes. Second , pluralistic pattern. This communication is more open, so parents often talk to their children. In fact, decisions are left to the child, the important thing is that the decision is good. Children think more freely. Third , protective pattern. Communication between parents and their children is very rare, but the nature of obedience or norms in the family is very high, so this type, if the child is angry, will be easier to persuade. Fourth, laissez-faire pattern . This pattern is rarely done by parents so that errors often occur in communication between parents and children.

From several communication patterns, it is the same as the type of parenting pattern, both authoritarian, democratic and permissive. However, from several observers of the author, that these three parenting patterns need to be synchronized according to the situation and conditions of the child's behavior. Because, as parents, not only emphasize one parenting pattern, but must use all three parenting patterns. Therefore, the urgency of

educating children in the digital era, as parents, must know the development of children. Authoritarian parenting is applied to children according to the situation and conditions needed. Parents have the right to give freedom as permissive parenting patterns but in negative terms, so that these three parenting patterns, both authoritarian, permissive and democratic each work together on the impacts produced by technology, for example if at the time the child is studying, then the parents control it as well as possible, so that in the learning activities carried out by the child, the child does not bring a cell phone. Parents always advise and always innovate about the future of the child, and always provide positive things about what parents do is for the good of the child. However, everything that parents do in their parenting style cannot be separated from the stage of the child's moral development, because at each age level of the child, the education system provided is also in accordance with that moral stage.

According to Fraenkel (1977) and Kohlberg (1978), the level of child development consists of pre-conventional and post-conventional. At the pre-conventional level, with children aged 4-10 years, children still obey their parents' words. Children are afraid of punishment if they do not obey their parents' orders. Children at this stage, the type of parenting pattern is a synchronization between authoritarian, democratic and permissive.

The authoritarian type is used by parents when children start to act up, for example when children ask to buy something but parents do not have money, then parents have started to be strict with their children. After children start to obey their parents' words and do not insist on asking to buy the item, then at night parents apply a permissive parenting style. Parents explain positive things why parents do not buy what children want, so that children's minds are open. If, as parents, they just keep quiet without persuading their children, later children will resent their parents, so the democratic type of parents towards their children is also applied in this situation. Meanwhile, children at the conventional level aged 10-13 need examples from their parents. When children want to play with their parents, then as parents take the time to play with their children, not the other way around, namely parents are only busy with work and technology. Stage by stage, the type of parenting style given to children, then children are accustomed to their parents' education in the family environment, so that when children are in the community or children have reached the post-conventional level, then children are not affected by social turmoil in the community. For example, if a child sees his friend playing with a smartphone, then the child who has been educated with a synchronization parenting style will know the impact of the technology that his friend is playing with, so the child will not have the intention of asking to buy the technological items that his friend has.

Shaping a child's Muslim personality during the golden age in the digital era can be a "double-edged sword" in the process of a child's growth and development. (Zalnur, 2024) It can bring positive and negative influences.

## **Conclusion**

The role of parents in educating their children cannot be separated from the parenting patterns applied by parents. In today's digital era, with various technological advances, the type of parenting patterns for their children has also changed. The type of parenting pattern consisting of authoritarian, democratic and permissive, by experiencing different parenting systems given by parents to their children, resulting in different characters for children. Therefore, technological changes are increasingly rapid from time to time, so as parents, they should not remain silent with the developments in their child's parenting patterns, but must also make changes, so that technology changes but childcare patterns also experience

synchronization between the role of authoritarian, democratic and permissive parenting patterns.

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