

PARENTING IS A FORM OF CHILDREN'S MORAL

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Abstract: *The moral development of children has recently become an interesting issue to be the center of research attention. Many aspects become variables that can affect children's moral development, one of which is parenting. To analyze the relationship between parenting and children's moral, which was carried out by analyzing the items in the parenting style questionnaire and the children's moral development questionnaire, a study was conducted by taking a sample of 308 parents who had children aged 4-10 years in Patumbak District. Data were collected using the Google-form platform with a questionnaire designed and tested for validity. The collected data were then analyzed using the Contingency coefficient. The results showed that there was a relationship between the variable items of parenting and moral development in children.*

Keywords: *Parenting, Children, Moral*

Introduction

Moral development is one aspect of development that must be developed at an early age. This is very important because it will relate to social development and personality in the future. The number of immoral cases at this time confirms the fact that the cultivation of moral values is not good. So it is necessary to specifically examine what causes immoral behavior to occur.

One of the factors that influence moral development is a family that focuses on parenting. Parents are the first to have contact with children and provide care and education to children and become examples for children. So of course the parenting style of parents makes a very big contribution in shaping the morale of children.

Parenting is divided into three, namely democratic parenting, authoritarian parenting and permissive parenting. Democratic parenting is a pattern of behavior of parents in educating by applying the principle of discussion with children, there is flexibility and assertiveness in this democratic parenting. Authoritarian parenting is a pattern of parental behavior in educating children by applying the principle that children must follow what the parents command. Here the child has no right to make choices. Meanwhile, permissive parenting is a pattern of parental behavior in which parents apply the principle of parenting with low demands but high responsiveness. Permissive parents tend to be very loving, but provide few guidelines and rules. Parents who apply permissive parenting also avoid confrontation with their children.

With these conditions, it is necessary to study the relationship between parenting and moral analysis through the indicators in these variables.

Literature Review

1. Moral Development

Moral development is one aspect that must be developed from an early age. Moral development is very important to be developed as an effort to strengthen personality and social relationships (Maksum & Winasih, 2018). Piaget (Santrock, 2011 & Papalia, 2014) states that the development of moral reasoning develops in three stages. Moral reasoning moves from one level to another at varying ages but it can be assumed that the older the individual the better his moral reasoning. From 4-7 years of age, children exhibit heteronomous morality. This is the first stage of moral development. At this stage what is in the minds of children, namely about justice and rules, are imagined as world characteristics that cannot change and are independent of human control. From the age of 7-10 years, children in a transition exhibit some of the features of the first stage of moral reasoning and some of the features of the second stage, autonomous morality. Ages 10 and over, children display autonomous morality. They are aware of the rules and laws created by humans, judge an action, and consider the intentions of the perpetrator and its consequences.

2. Parenting Style

Authoritative Parenting

A blend of demandingness and responsiveness is an authoritative parent. They make reasonable demands, set limits and insist on compliance with children, while at the same time being warm, respecting the views of children, and promoting the involvement of children in decision-making and also seeking the views of their children in family considerations and decisions

Authoritarian Parenting

It is demanding and unresponsive to the authoritarian parenting style of parents. They engage the children in little mutual contact and expect them to follow the demands of adults without any questions. Power-assertive socialization strategies (threats, orders, physical strength, withdrawal of love) are used by authoritarian parents and limit the self-expression and freedom of children.

Permissive Parenting

There are few simple and predictable guidelines for permissive parenting because follow-through is not continuous and misconduct is ignored, neutral, or optimistic affective tone. They give children a high degree of independence and do not limit their behaviour unless there is physical harm. (Venkatesh & Shivanjani, 2016)

3. The relationship between parenting and moral development

Education is a process of cultural inheritance and national character for the younger generation as well as the process of developing the nation's culture and character to improve the quality of life of society and the nation in the future. (Akrim, 2021). The facet of moral growth is one aspect of human development. Morality is an important element that everyone wants to understand (Widya, 2019). Parents who apply good habits will boost the moral growth of children (Masitah, 2018). One of the current moral decline is cyber bullying. Where cyber bullying perpetrators must be returned to the family to be educated (Akrim & Sulasmi, 2020). The style of parenting that parents apply to their kids is typically inseparable from the parenting

style that the mother received when she was young. Information is required and knowledge can be acquired to apply proper parenting, one of which can be acquired through environmental education, school and university.(Nasution & Sitepu, 2018)

The influence of parenting is very strong for developing moral in children(Sholihah, 2017). Children's morale is good if democratic parenting is applied (Maksum & Winasih, 2018). Several research facts show that authoritarian parenting can have a negative impact on children's development, but there are research results that show that authoritarian parenting can have a positive impact on children's moral development. Authoritarian parenting also has a positive impact on children's behavior if the rules made by parents are compulsory, such as prayer, children will be diligent in worshipping and are polite and obedient to their parents. Authoritarian parenting also has a negative impact if parents put too much pressure on the child so that it becomes stubborn, difficult to control, and disobedient to the parents, this is because the child feels limited in his freedom, is forced and punishes the child if wrong so that the child takes his feelings by acting according to his wishes (Bun et al., 2020). Moral development, apart from being influenced by parenting styles, is also influenced by the school environment (Jamiatul et al., 2020). To develop children's moral, any parenting style can be used depending on the child's character (Deviana et al., 2015).

Method

1. Research Sample

The sample in this study was taken in the Patumbak sub-district using a purposive sampling technique with the criteria that children aged 4-10 years and parents have a smartphone. Respondents in this study were parents, amounting to 208 people.

2. Research Instrument

There are two instruments used in this study, namely an instrument on parenting styles and an instrument on children's moral development. The parenting style instrument was adopted from the Robinson research instrument.(Robinson et al., 1995) with 44 statement items. Meanwhile, the research instrument for moral development was made by researchers by referring to Kohlberg's moral development stage (Naito, 2013) as many as 12 statements.

3. Data Collection and Analisis Metode

Researchers distributed questionnaires via WhatsApp messages in a format made into Google Forms. This questionnaire is filled in by parents who have children aged 4-10 years. Data analysis was performed using SPSS 21.0. Statistical tests were performed at an alpha level of 0.05 using contingency coefficient.

Result and Discussion

Democratic parenting style is revealed by using 19 statement items where the data is analyzed for its relation using the contingent coefficient. Each item is coded X1.1 for item 1 democratic parenting and so on until item 19 with code X1.19. If you want to see the relationship between X1.1 and other items, 18 processing will be carried out. From 18 processing, it can be seen that 12 items have a significant relationship. This can be seen from the magnitude of the significance value compared to $\alpha = 0.05$. If the significance value <than 0.05, it can be said that

these items have a significant relationship. While the 6 statement items whose significance value is > 0.05 , it can be concluded that these items are not related to other items.

If you want to see the relationship between X1.2 and other items, 17 processing will be carried out. From 17 processing times, it can be seen that 10 items have a significant relationship and 7 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X1.3 and other items, 16 processing will be carried out. From 16 processing, it can be seen that 11 items have a significant relationship and 5 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X1.4 and other items, 15 processing will be carried out. From 15 processing times, it can be seen that 7 items have a significant relationship and 8 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X1.5 and other items, it will be processed 14 times. From 5 times processing, it can be seen that 10 items have a significant relationship and 9 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X1.6 and other items, 13 processing will be carried out. From 13 processing times, it can be seen that 11 items have a significant relationship and 2 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X1.7 and other items, it will be processed 12 times. From 12 processing times, it can be seen that 9 items have a significant relationship and 3 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X1.8 and other items, 11 processing will be carried out. From 11 processing times, it can be seen that 9 items have a significant relationship and 2 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X1.9 and other items, 10 processing will be carried out. From 10 processing times, it can be seen that 9 items have a significant relationship and 1 item is not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X1.10 and other items, 9 processing will be carried out. From 9 times processing, it can be seen that 8 items have a significant relationship and 1 item is not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X1.11 and other items, it will be processed 8 times. From 8 processing times, it can be seen that 7 items have a significant relationship and 1 item is not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X1.12 and other items, it will be processed 7 times. From 7 times of processing, it can be seen that 6 items have a significant relationship and 1 item is not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X1.13 and other items, it will be processed 6 times. From 6 times processing, it can be seen that 4 items have a significant relationship and 2 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X1.14 and other items, it will be processed 5 times. From 5 times processing, it can be seen that 1 item has a significant relationship and 4 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X1.15 and other items, it will be processed 4 times. From 4 times processing, it can be seen that 1 item has a significant relationship and 3 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X1.16 and other items, it will be processed 3 times. From 3 times of processing, it can be seen that the three of them have a significant relationship. . If you want to see the relationship between X1.17 and other items, it will be processed twice. From the 3 times processing, it can be seen that both of them have a significant relationship. To see the last point, processing is only done once and it can be seen that the results of processing X1.18 have a significant relationship. For more details, see the table below.

Table 1. Analysis of the Relationship Between Democratic Questionnaire Items

	X1.2	X1.3	X1.4	X1.5	X1.6	X1.7	X1.8	X1.9	X1.10	X1.11	X1.12	X1.13	X1.14	X1.15	X1.16	X1.17	X1.18	X1.19
X1.1	0.450 (0.000)	0.386 (0.000)	0.435 (0.000)	0.287 (0.032)	0.402 (0.000)	0.264 (0.056)	0.447 (0.000)	0.280 (0.088)	0.394 (0.001)	0.336 (0.020)	0.325 (0.028)	0.329 (0.025)	0.236 (0.208)	0.199 (0.532)	0.248 (0.081)	0.159 (0.371)	0.310 (0.004)	0.334 (0.008)
X1.2		0.364 (0.001)	0.501 (0.000)	0.437 (0.000)	0.466 (0.000)	0.397 (0.001)	0.291 (0.028)	0.312 (0.040)	0.380 (0.002)	0.309 (0.044)	0.408 (0.002)	0.253 (0.152)	0.311 (0.042)	0.226 (0.388)	0.248 (0.080)	0.364 (0.003)	0.194 (0.082)	0.281 (0.037)
X1.3			0.390 (0.001)	0.353 (0.004)	0.299 (0.006)	0.347 (0.005)	0.372 (0.002)	0.347 (0.015)	0.335 (0.008)	0.252 (0.155)	0.346 (0.015)	0.361 (0.009)	0.210 (0.316)	0.164 (0.712)	0.240 (0.095)	0.262 (0.059)	0.355 (0.001)	0.291 (0.029)
X1.4				0.433 (0.001)	0.446 (0.000)	0.458 (0.000)	0.367 (0.017)	0.419 (0.012)	0.327 (0.056)	0.386 (0.036)	0.354 (0.087)	0.263 (0.454)	0.389 (0.033)	0.288 (0.541)	0.212 (0.458)	0.316 (0.073)	0.257 (0.066)	0.278 (0.167)
X1.5					0.504 (0.000)	0.416 (0.003)	0.461 (0.000)	0.354 (0.087)	0.295 (0.118)	0.278 (0.377)	0.383 (0.040)	0.294 (0.297)	0.296 (0.286)	0.196 (0.930)	0.087 (0.964)	0.281 (0.157)	0.208 (0.176)	0.350 (0.030)
X1.6						0.516 (0.000)	0.445 (0.000)	0.329 (0.025)	0.376 (0.002)	0.356 (0.011)	0.427 (0.001)	0.392 (0.003)	0.253 (0.152)	0.120 (0.889)	0.301 (0.022)	0.360 (0.003)	0.307 (0.005)	0.363 (0.003)
X1.7							0.647 (0.000)	0.612 (0.000)	0.729 (0.000)	0.616 (0.000)	0.623 (0.000)	0.720 (0.000)	0.363 (0.059)	0.277 (0.602)	0.602 (0.000)	0.334 (0.047)	0.333 (0.008)	0.360 (0.022)
X1.8								0.515 (0.000)	0.622 (0.000)	0.563 (0.000)	0.511 (0.000)	0.610 (0.000)	0.281 (0.358)	0.301 (0.465)	0.477 (0.000)	0.347 (0.032)	0.273 (0.045)	0.409 (0.004)
X1.9									0.665 (0.000)	0.605 (0.000)	0.729 (0.000)	0.793 (0.000)	0.562 (0.000)	0.385 (0.341)	0.495 (0.000)	0.381 (0.042)	0.311 (0.041)	0.596 (0.000)
X1.10										0.706 (0.000)	0.665 (0.000)	0.739 (0.000)	0.430 (0.008)	0.303 (0.458)	0.612 (0.000)	0.377 (0.013)	0.344 (0.006)	0.367 (0.017)
X1.11											0.602 (0.000)	0.642 (0.000)	0.577 (0.000)	0.362 (0.478)	0.544 (0.000)	0.399 (0.023)	0.375 (0.006)	0.388 (0.033)
X1.12												0.631 (0.000)	0.447 (0.024)	0.330 (0.670)	0.540 (0.000)	0.385 (0.037)	0.413 (0.001)	0.617 (0.000)
X1.13													0.518 (0.001)	0.327 (0.084)	0.633 (0.000)	0.369 (0.059)	0.50 (0.013)	0.385 (0.038)
X1.14														0.511 (0.007)	0.218 (0.699)	0.272 (0.408)	0.248 (0.170)	0.340 (0.121)
X1.15															0.274 (0.621)	0.443 (0.016)	0.139 (0.825)	0.333 (0.292)
X1.16																0.469 (0.000)	0.497 (0.000)	0.481 (0.000)
X1.17																	0.4040 (0.001)	0.605 (0.000)
X1.18																		0.461 (0.000)

Authoritarian parenting is revealed by using 12 statement items where the data is analyzed for its relationship using the contingent coefficient. Each item is given code X2.1 for item 1 authoritarian parenting and so on until item 13 with code X2.13. If you want to see the relationship between X2.1 and other items, 12 processing will be carried out. From the 12 processes it can be seen that 9 items have a significant relationship. This can be seen from the magnitude of the significance value compared to $\alpha = 0.05$. If the significance value < than 0.05, it can be said that these items have a significant relationship. While 3 statement items whose significance value is > 0.05, it can be concluded that these items are not related to other items.

If you want to see the relationship between X2.2 and other items, 11 processing will be carried out. From 11 processing times, it can be seen that 7 items have a significant relationship and 4 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X2.3 and other items, 10 processing will be carried out. From 10 processing, it can be seen that 1 item has a significant relationship and 9 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X2.4 and other items, 9 processing will be carried out. From 9 times of processing, it can be seen that 6 items have a significant relationship and 3 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X2.5 and other items, it will be processed 8 times. From 8 processing times, it can be seen that 5 items have a significant relationship and 3 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X2.6 and other items, it will be processed 7 times. From 7

times of processing, it can be seen that 5 items have a significant relationship and 2 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X2.7 and other items, it will be processed 6 times. From 6 times of processing, it can be seen that 5 items have a significant relationship and 1 item is not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X2.8 and other items, it will be processed 5 times. From 5 times processing, it can be seen that 3 items have a significant relationship and 2 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X2.9 and other items, 4 processing will be carried out. From 4 processing times, it can be seen that 3 items have a significant relationship and 1 item is not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X2.10 and other items, it will be processed 3 times. From 3 times of processing, it can be seen that 2 items have a significant relationship and 1 item is not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X2.11 and other items, it will be processed twice. From 2 processing times, it can be seen that 1 item has a significant relationship and 1 item is not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X2.12 and other items, only one processing will be carried out and the results are not significant. This can be seen in the table below.

Table 2. Analysis of the Relationship Between Authoritarian Questionnaire Items

	X2.2	X2.3	X2.4	X2.5	X2.6	X2.7	X2.8	X2.9	X2.10	X2.11	X2.12	X2.13
X2.1	0.748 (0.000)	0.436 (0.034)	0.381 (0.363)	0.603 (0.000)	0.546 (0.001)	0.599 (0.000)	0.378 (0.046)	0.444 (0.026)	0.530 (0.003)	0.307 (0.706)	0.556 (0.001)	0.398 (0.106)
X2.2		0.472 (0.009)	0.359 (0.496)	0.642 (0.000)	0.592 (0.000)	0.623 (0.000)	0.346 (0.107)	0.540 (0.000)	0.504 (0.010)	0.334 (0.643)	0.557 (0.001)	0.412 (0.072)
X2.3			0.320 (0.722)	0.467 (0.044)	0.453 (0.072)	0.460 (0.056)	0.291 (0.309)	0.380 (0.161)	0.349 (0.559)	0.435 (0.118)	0.415 (0.191)	0.333 (0.386)
X2.4				0.471 (0.145)	0.515 (0.033)	0.539 (0.012)	0.463 (0.007)	0.511 (0.007)	0.507 (0.046)	0.552 (0.006)	0.438 (0.310)	0.729 (0.000)
X2.5					0.819 (0.000)	0.785 (0.000)	0.361 (0.172)	0.583 (0.000)	0.606 (0.000)	0.588 (0.001)	0.492 (0.078)	0.416 (0.185)
X2.6						0.833 (0.000)	0.399 (0.059)	0.575 (0.000)	0.640 (0.000)	0.519 (0.028)	0.524 (0.023)	0.444 (0.092)
X2.7							0.489 (0.002)	0.583 (0.000)	0.639 (0.000)	0.495 (0.070)	0.596 (0.000)	0.621 (0.000)
X2.8								0.365 (0.065)	0.391 (0.085)	0.559 (0.000)	0.567 (0.000)	0.518 (0.000)
X2.9									0.621 (0.000)	0.581 (0.000)	0.524 (0.004)	0.413 (0.071)
X2.10										0.559 (0.004)	0.512 (0.038)	0.428 (0.140)
X2.11											0.536 (0.013)	0.433 (0.124)
X2.12												0.457 (0.062)

Permissive parenting is expressed by using 11 statement items in which the data is analyzed for its relationship using the contingent coefficient. Each item is coded X3.1 for item 1 permissive parenting and so on until item 11 with code X3.11. If you want to see the relationship between X2.1 and other items, 10 processing will be carried out. From 10 processing, it can be seen that 1 item has a significant relationship. This can be seen from the magnitude of the significance value compared to $\alpha = 0.05$. If the significance value <than 0.05, it can be said that these items have a significant relationship. While 9 statement items whose significance value is > 0.05, it can be concluded that these items are not related to other items.

If you want to see the relationship between X3.2 and other items, 9 processing will be carried out. From 9 processing times, it can be seen that 3 items have a significant relationship and 6 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X3.3 and other items, it will be processed 8 times. From 8 processing, it can be seen that 6 items have a significant relationship and 2 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X3.4 and other items, 7 processing will be carried out. From 7 processing times, it can be seen that 1 item has a significant relationship and 6 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X3.5 and other items, it will be processed 6 times. From 6 times processing, it can be seen that 3 items have a significant relationship and 3 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X3.6 and other items, 5 processing will be carried out. From 5 times processing, it can be seen that 3 items have a significant relationship and 2 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X3.7 and other items, it will be processed 4 times. From 4 times processing, it can be seen that 4 items have a significant relationship and no items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between X3.8 and other items, it will be processed 3 times. From 3 times of processing, it can be seen that 3 items have a significant relationship and there are no insignificant items. If you want to see the relationship between X3.9 and other items, processing times will be carried out. From 2 times processing, it can be seen that 2 items have a significant relationship and there are no insignificant items. If you want to see the relationship between X3.10 and other items, one processing will be carried out and the results are significant. This can be seen in the table below.

Table 3. Analysis of the Linkage between Permissive Questionnaires

	X3.2	X3.3	X3.4	X3.5	X3.6	X3.7	X3.8	X3.9	X3.10	X3.11
X3.1	0.373 (0.712)	0.542 (0.010)	0.296 (0.493)	0.278 (0.596)	0.437 (0.315)	0.405 (0.237)	0.481 (0.110)	0.404 (0.523)	0.471 (0.144)	0.370 (0.731)
X3.2		0.505 (0.050)	0.352 (0.209)	0.394 (0.077)	0.401 (0.545)	0.449 (0.078)	0.425 (0.384)	0.449 (0.248)	0.506 (0.047)	0.750 (0.000)
X3.3			0.464 (0.007)	0.338 (0.269)	0.513 (0.036)	0.496 (0.014)	0.653 (0.000)	0.571 (0.002)	0.479 (0.116)	0.525 (0.022)
X3.4				0.518 (0.000)	0.200 (0.920)	0.335 (0.135)	0.408 (0.053)	0.416 (0.040)	0.377 (0.121)	0.364 (0.164)
X3.5					0.320 (0.363)	0.343 (0.114)	0.426 (0.030)	0.445 (0.015)	0.244 (0.769)	0.459 (0.009)
X3.6						0.400 (0.260)	0.510 (0.040)	0.528 (0.019)	0.531 (0.016)	0.483 (0.101)
X3.7							0.710 (0.000)	0.654 (0.000)	0.574 (0.000)	0.598 (0.000)
X3.8								0.760 (0.000)	0.635 (0.000)	0.688 (0.000)
X3.9									0.569 (0.002)	0.643 (0.000)
X3.10										0.625 (0.000)

The moral development questionnaire is expressed by using 12 statement items where this data is analyzed for its relation using the contingent coefficient. Each item is coded Y.1 for item 1 moral development and so on until item 12 with code Y.12. If you want to see the relationship between Y.1 and other items, 11 processing will be carried out. From 11 processing, it can be seen that 4 items have a significant relationship. This can be seen from the magnitude of the significance value compared to $\alpha = 0.05$. If the significance value <than 0.05, it can be said that these items have a significant relationship. While 7 statement items with a significance value > 0.05, it can be concluded that these items are not related to other items.

If you want to see the relationship between Y2 and other items, 10 processing will be carried out. From 10 times processing, it can be seen that 7 items have a significant relationship and 3 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between Y3 and other items, 9 processing will be carried out. From 9 processing, it can be seen that 8 items have a significant relationship and 1 item is not significant. If you want to see the relationship between Y4 and other items, it will be processed 8 times. From 8 processing times, it can be seen that 7 items have a significant relationship and 1 item is not significant. If you want to see the relationship between Y5 and other items, it will be processed 7 times. From 7 times of processing, it can be seen that 6 items have a significant relationship and 1 item is not significant. If you want to see the relationship between Y6 and other items, it will be processed 6 times. From 6 times of processing, it can be seen that 5 items have a significant relationship and 1 item is not significant. If you want to see the relationship between Y7 and other items, 5 processing will be carried out. From 5 times processing, it can be seen that 4 items have a significant relationship and 1 item is not significant. If you want to see the relationship between Y8 and other items, 4 processing will be carried out. From 4 times of processing, it can be seen that 2 items have a significant relationship and 2 items are not significant. If you want to see the relationship between Y9 and other items, it will be processed 3 times. From 3 times of processing, it can be seen that 2 items have a significant relationship and 1 item is not significant. If you want to see the relationship between Y10 and other items, it will be processed twice. From 2 processing times, it can be seen that 1 item has a significant relationship and 1 item is not significant. If you want to see the relationship between Y11 and other items, only one processing is done. From the processed results, it can be seen that 1 statement item is not significant.

Table 4. Analysis of Correlation Between Moral Questionnaire Items

	Y.2	Y.3	Y.4	Y.5	Y.6	Y.7	Y.8	Y.9	Y.10	Y.11	Y.12
Y.1	0.430 (0.356)	0.487 (0.091)	0.528 (0.019)	0.369 (0.440)	0.461 (0.189)	0.644 (0.000)	0.380 (0.370)	0.481 (0.027)	0.529 (0.000)	0.458 (0.059)	0.449 (0.077)
Y.2		0.598 (0.000)	0.538 (0.012)	0.433 (0.124)	0.512 (0.038)	0.593 (0.000)	0.372 (0.418)	0.522 (0.004)	0.451 (0.012)	0.548 (0.001)	0.450 (0.076)
Y.3			0.780 (0.000)	0.681 (0.000)	0.628 (0.000)	0.665 (0.000)	0.491 (0.018)	0.642 (0.000)	0.640 (0.000)	0.389 (0.319)	0.576 (0.000)
Y.4				0.588 (0.000)	0.577 (0.001)	0.630 (0.000)	0.426 (0.147)	0.659 (0.000)	0.606 (0.000)	0.486 (0.021)	0.467 (0.044)
Y.5					0.586 (0.000)	0.544 (0.001)	0.475 (0.008)	0.607 (0.000)	0.454 (0.003)	0.386 (0.141)	0.563 (0.000)
Y.6						0.640 (0.000)	0.536 (0.002)	0.659 (0.000)	0.511 (0.001)	0.389 (0.361)	0.514 (0.006)
Y.7							0.407 (0.225)	0.689 (0.000)	0.584 (0.000)	0.481 (0.026)	0.478 (0.029)
Y.8								0.455 (0.017)	0.409 (0.017)	0.355 (0.268)	0.408 (0.080)
Y.9									0.618 (0.000)	0.378 (0.171)	0.491 (0.004)
Y.10										0.379 (0.044)	0.501 (0.000)
Y.11											0.371 (0.197)

Conclusion

Parenting patterns and moral development have a very good relationship between items. This can be seen from the many linkages between money items that are interrelated. In the variable of democratic parenting, of the 19 statement items, only 4 statement items, the average of which is

more insignificant than the significant ones. For the authoritarian parenting style variable, of the 13 statement items, only 1 statement item, the average of which is more insignificant than the significant one. For the permissive parenting pattern variable, out of 11 statement items, only 3 statement items, the average of which was more insignificant than the significant ones. For the variable of moral development, of the 12 statement items, only 2 statement items, on average, were more insignificant than those that were significant.

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