

Parenting Style and Influence on Children's Education (Case Study in Lok Lahung Village, Loksado District, Hulu Sungai Selatan District)

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to identify parenting styles in Lok Lahung Village, analyze the influence of parental care on children, and provide a deeper understanding of the factors that influence parenting to education. The method used is descriptive qualitative involving respondents consisting of parents and children in Lok Lahung Village. The results of the study show the pattern of parenting and its influence on children's education in Lok Lahung Village. Parents in Lok Lahung Village tend to give freedom to children to choose education according to their wishes but are always supervised by parents

Keywords: Parenting, Parents, Children's Education



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INTRODUCTION

Children's education is very important in forming a quality generation in the future. One of the factors that influence the success of a child's education is the parenting style adopted by parents. Effective parenting can act as an important foundation in building the foundations of child development, including in the educational aspect. Lok Lahung Village, which is located in Loksado District, Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, is the location of this research. The village has a unique parenting style that can have an impact on children's education. The case study conducted in Lok Lahung Village is expected to provide in-depth insight into parenting styles and their influence on children's education in the village environment.

This research is based on the important role of parents in shaping the character and development of children. Parents have a central role in providing direction, values, and supervision to their children. Appropriate and supportive parenting styles can help children develop their potential optimally, face challenges, and achieve success in education. However, parenting styles are not uniform and can vary from one family to another. Environmental, cultural, educational, and personal experiences of parents can influence the parenting style adopted. Therefore, it is important to conduct a case study that focuses on parenting styles in Lok Lahung Village, with the aim of understanding how this parenting style influences the education of children in Lok Lahung Village, which is located in Loksado District, Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, is one of the rural areas in Indonesia which is unique in its social and cultural life. Like other villages, parents in Lok Lahung Village also have an important role in educating their children.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is field research, namely research whose object is about symptoms or events that occur in community groups. So this research can also be called case research or case study with a qualitative descriptive approach. Data collection methods are ways that can be used by researchers to collect data. Data collection techniques can also be interpreted as a

conscious effort to collect the necessary data and carried out systematically with standard procedures. In this study, researchers used several data collection methods, namely observation and interviews.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Livelihoods in Lok Lahung village are generally community work as farmers with shifting cultivation. Their income depends on rice, rubber, candlenut and cinnamon. However, Livelihoods in Lok Lahung village at this time are not only farmers, there are also those who trade groceries and sell handicrafts and utilize non-timber forest products (concocting) such as walantung (manau), rattan (paikat) resin, honey and others. Parenting is the parenting pattern of parents towards children, namely how parents treat children, educate, guide and discipline and protect children in achieving the maturity process to form children's behavior according to good norms and values and in accordance with community life (Fitriyani, 2015). Parenting patterns are influenced by ethnographic background, namely the environment in the form of habitat, settlement pattern, social environment, history, livelihood system, kinship system, community system, belief system, religious ceremonies and so on. Because of this, the way children are raised varies in different societies and cultures. According to Mead (Santrrock, 2007: 161).

Parenting styles can include authoritarian, authoritative (democratic), permissive, or negligent patterns. Data collected through interviews and observations of three families, namely Mrs. A, Mrs. S, and Mrs. R, can be concluded in terms of personal problems or children's education that the pattern of parenting is authoritative (democratic) and authoritarian. In this analysis, also explored the factors that influence the upbringing of parents in the village. Every parent has their own way of raising and educating their children to be the children their parents want them to be. Because it is from parents that children get education for the first time and become the basis for the development and life of children in the future. Parents provide the basis for forming the behavior, character, morals and education of children. Children born in the care of their parents and raised in families. Parents serve as caregivers, mentors, and educators of children. Every parent would want their children to be smart, intelligent and moral human beings.

Discussion

Parenting Style applied by Parents in Educating Children

Parents are the primary and first educators for their children because they are the first children to receive education. Thus the first form of education is in the family. In general, education in the household does not stem from awareness and understanding born of educational knowledge, but because naturally the atmosphere and structure provide natural possibilities for building an educational situation. This educational situation is realized thanks to the association and relationship of mutual influence between parents and children. From this study it was revealed that several educational patterns were implemented by parents (like Meratus Dayak) in Lok Lahung Village, Loksado District, Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, namely:

1. Authoritative Parenting (Democratic). In addition to the authoritarian parenting pattern, the educational parenting pattern depicted in the Meratus Dayak tribe in Loksado District is authoritative (democratic) parenting. This was revealed from the results of interviews with several research informants. Based on the results of interviews that have been found by parents who are categorized into democratic parenting are parents who try to direct children to behave rationally, by giving explanations to children in advance. Parents provide an explanation regarding the demands and discipline set, but still use their authority or give punishment if deemed necessary. Parents impose a series of standards and rules that are

carried out seriously and consistently. In this parenting style, the child grows a sense of responsibility, is able to act in accordance with existing norms. There were several informants, one of whom said that school was important and he believed that education had a big influence on his child's future. Because according to him, people who have a good influence on this village are people who are educated, such as teachers and even the village head, who definitely have education, both formal and informal education. Another informant also said that he was not much different from the opinion above, he was very supportive and tried to find and so that his children could go to school up to university. He really hopes that his children will be successful and become useful people for the nation. Like a neighbor's child who is already a graduate student and even has an income as a civil servant and already works in the city there, that's how I also want my children to be successful too and be able to achieve their own goals. Parents like this are realistic about their children's abilities, and have high hopes that their children can be successful and become useful people. Democratic parents will use their own way of approaching their children, thus creating a warm atmosphere and enabling children to make good decisions without coercion from parents.

2. **Authoritarian Parenting.** Authoritarian parenting is parenting which is the opposite of democratic parenting, which tends to set standards that absolutely must be followed, usually accompanied by threats. This form of parenting emphasizes parental supervision or control shown to children to obtain obedience. This was confirmed by Baumrind (in Santrock 2002: 257-258) according to which authoritarian parenting is a form of parenting that demands that children obey and submit to all orders and rules made by parents without any freedom to ask questions or express their own opinions. Children are made as life miniatures and the achievement of their life mission. Based on the results of interviews with informants, it was stated that the parenting style in terms of discipline is authoritarian because in terms of punishment it is more like physical punishment so that children get a deterrent effect. So authoritarian parents are very powerful over children, hold supreme authority and require children to obey their orders.

According to Santrock (1998) authoritarian parenting, namely parenting that is full of restrictions and punishments (violence) by means of parents imposing their will, so that parents with authoritarian parenting are in full control of controlling their children. According to Dariyo (2011: 207) states that "authoritarian parenting is central, meaning that all the words, words, and wishes of parents are used as a standard (rules) that must be obeyed by children". In order to be obedient, parents do not hesitate to apply harsh punishments to children. This authoritarian parenting style explains that the attitude of parents tends to force children to do things according to the wishes of parents. This parenting style is a parenting style in which parents give rules to their children and children must comply with the rules made in the family environment.

Characteristics of Authoritarian Parenting According to Baumrind (in Syamsu Yusuf: 2005): Parents like to punish physically. Parents tend to be commanding (requiring or ordering children to do something without compromise). Be stiff. Parents tend to be emotional and resistant. According to Yamin and Irwanto (in Yupit Yuliyanti 1991: 100): Lack of communication. Very powerful. Likes to punish. Always manage. Like to force. Stiff. According to Hurlock (in Ethes: 1993). Children are required to obey all orders and will of parents. Often gives physical punishment to children. Rarely give praise and prizes when the child achieves an achievement. Control over children's behavior is very strict. Lack of good communication with children. In authoritarian discipline, parents set rules and tell children that they must obey them. Children are not given an explanation why they have to obey and are not given the opportunity to express opinions even though the rules set don't make sense.

The Effect of Parenting on Child Educators

The results of this study indicate that there are several factors that influence the pattern of children's education in the village of Lok Lahung include:

1. Socioeconomic Level. The pattern of upbringing of children's education also affects the socioeconomic status of parents. One of the informants stated that: "we have three children, one of them has graduated from junior high school and is not continuing school, and his brother is still in elementary school, I don't have enough money to continue him to high school again, because also the location of the school is quite far here there are schools from elementary to just go to junior high school. It's better for him to work and help us here. From the informant's statement it is known that due to limited economic costs, parents do not continue their children's education. Based on this, parents who have a mediocre economy tend to send their children their children help them to work alone.
2. Parental Education Level. The educational level of parents is another factor that can be seen from the educational background of parents that can influence the mindset of parents in educating their children. From the statement put forward by one of the informants, namely that he only attended junior high school, I have three children, one of whom has graduated from junior high school and is not continuing his studies, and his brother is still in elementary school. I don't have enough money to continue him in high school again, because the school is also quite far away. There are schools from elementary to junior high. Besides, I'm a junior high school graduate and I can support my children too and it's better for him to just work and help us here. Similar statements were made by other informants who stated that: "My child's education must be higher than mine, not like me who did not finish elementary school. I will try to find funds to pay for my child's schooling". As for the opinion of another informant who has a bachelor's degree (S1), he told his children to just focus on studying, studying properly so that they can be like him so that if you want to work you don't have to be tired in the hot garden. This statement states that the educational level of parents is influenced by the fact that parents know how important education is for their child's future. As for parents who are less aware of the importance of their children's education, this also affects their children's view of education, so that their children do not have the desire to continue their education. It can be concluded that people who understand the importance of education will do everything possible for their children to go to school. Even though parents come from different backgrounds, they pay more attention to their children's education.
3. Distance between residence and school. Currently, the schools available in Lok Lahung Village are only available up to the junior high school level. If they want to continue on to senior high school, they have to travel which of course takes hours. Some residents whose children go to school, are in Kandangan and even continue their tertiary education in Banjarmasin. There is one informant who thinks that: it is better for their children to live where their family lives, even allowing their children to live in boarding houses so that they can continue their education so that they can become people too. The distance between home and school also influences parents' thoughts about their children's education, and some parents are even afraid that their children will be far from them.
4. Number of children. There is a term that many children have a lot of fortune, but if many children cannot be educated and cared for properly it is very detrimental for parents and even makes children feel that parents are favoritism. Parents' attention to their children tends to use different ways. Likewise his concern for education, especially if the family has a mediocre economy. Regarding the number of children, one informant stated that: "I have 4 children, they have already attended school, but I as a parent only send them to junior high school, because schools in Lok Lahung village only go to junior high school. Of course, after

graduating from junior high school they can work to help me, and also lighten my work. Thus they can help the family economy. Based on this, the more children in the family, the tendency for parents not to apply optimal parenting and let their children help the family's economy.

CONCLUSION

Parenting style has a significant influence on children's education in Lok Lahung Village. The most dominant educational parenting style applied by parents, namely authoritative parenting (democratic) and authoritarian parenting, can form a different educational environment for children. So that there are several factors that influence the pattern of children's education in the village of Lok Lahung, including: Socio-economic level, level of education of parents, distance between residence and school, number of children.

Based on the results of the research conducted, the authors suggest that parents need to have a correct understanding regarding child care and the importance of education for children. Because, parents have the responsibility to meet the needs of children in teaching and educating. This responsibility is referred to as a form of parental education for their children.

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