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⁹ **THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTING PATTERNS ON
STUDENTS' LEARNING OUTCOMES OF GRADE II UPT SPF
SDN TIDUNG MAKASSAR**

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¹⁷ **ABSTRACT**

⁶ *This study aims to (1) Identify and analyze the influence of parenting patterns on the learning achievement of class II students at UPT SPF SD Negeri Tidung, Makassar City (2) Identify and analyze the influence of social interaction on the learning achievement of class II students at SD Negeri Tidung, Makassar City (3) Determine and analyze the influence of parenting patterns on learning outcomes of class II at UPT SPF SD Negeri Tidung, Makassar City. This study uses a quantitative approach with a sample of 30 students—data collection techniques include questionnaire techniques and documentation. Data analysis techniques include descriptive analysis, multiple linear regression analysis, t-test, and f-test. The results of the study indicate that the parenting pattern used by parents at UPT SPF SD Negeri Tidung, Makassar City, namely democratic parenting, has a positive effect on student learning outcomes. Keywords: Parenting patterns, parents, and learning outcomes.*

INTRODUCTION

Education is an important aspect that affects all aspects of life. Good education is a significant factor in creating an environment to support learning outcomes. The family is the smallest unit of society or the most minor social institution. The family plays a vital role in educating children because before receiving education at school, the family is the source of education and the first teacher for children. The family is the first and foremost environment for children to learn about norms and social behaviour. Interaction with family members helps children develop speaking skills, emotions and other social and cognitive skills. In addition, the family also plays a role in forming parenting patterns, facilitating education, and providing moral guidance to children.

Improving student learning outcomes is not just a task that teachers at school must do; families, especially parents, must also improve student learning outcomes. Family is the first and foremost place for children to gain personality formation. Therefore, the role of parents is vital. Law No. 23 of 2002 article 26 concerning Child Protection states, "Parents are obliged and responsible for caring for, nurturing, educating, and protecting children. Raising children according to their abilities, talents, and interests is the full obligation of parents". Parents are obliged to protect their children from changes in the environmental climate by

instilling values that apply in society. Thus, parenting is the main thing that forms a child's personality. This is very important for a child's life because a child's development begins with both parents' parenting.

Parenting patterns are defined as how parents treat children, educate, guide, discipline, and protect children in achieving the process of adulthood, as well as their efforts to form norms expected by society in general.

According to Musman (2020:2), parenting is a process to improve and support a child's physical, emotional, social, financial and intellectual development from infancy to adulthood. Parenting is a form of supervision that parents carry out for their children. The characteristics formed in a child are influenced by the education and knowledge of the parents, imitating the treatment and habits of parents at home and the habits applied to them. The habits children acquire are essential to pay attention to matters related to children's education, especially parenting patterns (Karimah, 2022).

Parenting can also be interpreted as an educational effort carried out by families by utilizing available resources in the family. Parenting patterns are the attitudes of parents when interacting with children. These attitudes include the way parents provide rules and provide attention. Djamarah said that parenting patterns describe the attitudes and behaviour of parents and children when interacting.

Parenting patterns are how parents treat their children. Children guide, discipline, and protect children while reaching maturity and trying to form norms that society expects. Parenting patterns are the treatment of parents to create such behaviour so that it will be in accordance with the roles assigned by the cultural group, where the individual is identified. Parenting style is the best way to educate children as a manifestation of responsibility to children. Parenting is a form of leadership, and the guidance given to children is related to interests in their lives. Although the role of parents is not entirely carried out, at the same time, the function of parents is not only to be a supplier of needs that the child wants.

Thus, parenting is a form of thought and action given by parents to their children with the aim of being able to achieve reasonable life goals. In it, knowledge is presented and instilled that the child will later carry until he becomes an adult. The child's behaviour will later be reflected according to the parenting pattern received.

METHOD

This study examines the influence pattern of foster parents towards the learning outcomes of class II at the UPT SPF SD Negeri Tidung, Makassar City. Thus, referring to the main problem, objectives, and research variables formulated, this research uses a quantitative approach. The population in this study were all students at UPT SPF SD Negeri Tidung, Makassar City. The sampling in this study was class II students. The basis for choosing class II was because class II is the initial phase of formal education, and there is a growing curiosity in learning. In addition, after seeing the students' learning outcomes on the test, I noticed that there were still several students' scores below the KBM. This can also be influenced by the parenting pattern factor of students' parents at

home. The total sample in this study was 40 students. The instrument used in this study was the Parenting Pattern Questionnaire. Data collection generally includes observation, questionnaires, and interviews or giving questionnaires and tests. This study uses questionnaires and documentation techniques. Data analysis techniques aim to process and analyze the data that has been collected. The statistical analysis used in the hypothesis test uses multiple linear regression tests, t-tests, and f-tests. This data analysis is carried out after the data is collected; this process is carried out to obtain answers to research problems.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

Description of parenting patterns, social interaction conditions and learning outcomes of class V students at UPT SPF SD Negeri Tidung, Makassar

Statistics is descriptive and used as a basis for describing answers chosen by respondents from each variable, consisting of variable patterns that foster parents towards learning outcomes.

Forms of parenting patterns at the UPT SPF of Tidung State Elementary School, Makassar City. The instrument used to measure parenting patterns is a questionnaire consisting of 18 statement items, where each statement item has four alternative answers with a score range of 1-4. The lowest total expectation score is 18, and the highest is 72. Based on the total expectation score, the interval score value can be determined, each of which describes authoritarian, democratic and permissive parenting patterns. To see the total average number of parenting patterns, see the following table.

Table 1 Forms of Parenting Patterns

		Form of Parenting Patterns			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Permissive	4	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Democratic	33	82.5	82.5	92.5
	Authoritarian	3	7.5	7.5	100.0
	Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Based on the previous table, it can conclude that form pattern foster parents at UPT SPF SD Negeri Tidung Makassar city are democratic means that pattern parenting applied by parents is pattern ideal care for growing student flowers. From the table pattern foster, it can seen that with the form pattern foster permissive tendency indifferent not indifferent to children (1.0%), meaning still some parents educate their children by allowing them all something without any strict limits and rules. There are 26 students with the form pattern foster democratic (96.0%), which means that most of the parents of students at the UPT SPF SD Negeri Tidung Makassar city raises its children in this way often communicate well between parents and children, and always accompany their

children in learning activities. There is also a form of authoritarian parenting (3.0%), which means that there are still parents who give physical punishment and rigid rules to children.

Condition of student learning outcomes at UPT SPF Negeri Tidung, Makassar City

The instrument used to measure the learning outcomes of class II students is the odd semester report card scores of the 2023/2024 academic year. From the results obtained, the lowest total expected score is 0, while the highest predicted score is 100. Based on the expected score, the respective score intervals can be determined, indicating student learning scores' results.

Data on student learning outcomes were collected from 40 students, quantitatively showing that the highest average score for cognitive, affective, and psychomotor learning outcomes was 88, while the lowest was 75. The condition of the learning outcomes of class II students at the UPT SPF SD Negeri Tidung can be seen in the following table.

Table 2 Classification of Learning Outcomes

No	Scale	Limitation	Category
1	$X > M + 1SD$	$X > 82$	Tall
2	$(M-1SD) \leq X \leq M+1SD$	$76 < X < 81$	Currently
3	$X < M-1SD$	$X < 75$	Low

Based on the classification of student learning outcomes, the conditions of student learning outcomes in grade II at UPT SPF SD Negeri Tidung Makassar city are as follows:

Table 3 Conditions of Learning Outcomes

Valid	Category	Frequency		Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
		Frequency	Percent		
	Low	1	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Currently	20	72.5	72.5	75.0
	Tall	9	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Based on the data management results in the table, the condition of the learning outcomes of class II students at the UPT SPF SD Negeri Tidung are at least students with low learning outcome categories, namely one Student (2.5%). Meanwhile, students with moderate learning outcome categories There are 20 students (72.5 %) which means that the condition of the students' learning outcomes is good. There are nine students (25%) with high learning outcomes, which means the students' learning outcomes are excellent.

This research shows that most students tend to have moderate learning outcomes. So that can say A class II student at the UPT SPF SD Negeri Tidung City Macassar has succeeded in learning and can show himself to be better.

Discussion

Parenting patterns according to Karomah & Widiyono, (2022) are a process to improve and support the physical, emotional, social, financial, and intellectual development of a child from infancy to adulthood. Parents are role models to be imitated and emulated. The characteristics formed in a child are influenced by the education and knowledge of the parents, each child will imitate what is seen from the behavior of the parents at home and the habits applied to them. The habits that children acquire are important for them to pay attention to matters related to children's education, especially parental parenting patterns (Nuraeni & Lubis, 2022).

According to Suryandari, (2020), a balanced parenting pattern for child development is democratic parenting. This is because:

- a. Democratic parents provide a balance between limitations and freedom, on the one hand providing opportunities for developing self-confidence while on the other hand setting standards, limitations and instructions for children
- b. Democratic parents are flexible in raising children, they form and adjust demands and expectations that are in accordance with changes and competencies of their children.
- c. Democratic parents give children freedom gradually. Democratic parents prefer to encourage children in conversations, this can support intellectual development which is an important basis for intellectual development.

Social interaction according to Xiao, (2018) is a social process because social interaction is a primary requirement for social activities. According to (Putri & Asri, 2023) Social interaction is a relationship between two or more human individuals, where the behavior of one individual influences, changes, or improves the behavior of another individual or vice versa. Good student social interaction will create good relationships with fellow friends. Good interaction can be seen from the cooperation between friends, mutual respect, and respect for each other, so that a comfortable and pleasant learning atmosphere will be created so that student learning outcomes will be good. In contrast to poor student social interaction, there will be signs of students who are less cooperative when given assignments. Forms of poor interaction in students include hating each other, bringing each other down, and often avoiding friends, creating an uncomfortable classroom atmosphere. This will hinder students in their progress in terms of learning, because of the lack of cooperation between friends, the classroom atmosphere will be tense and full of fear and not flexible if they want to convey something so that it causes students to be disturbed in the learning process and will affect learning outcomes. Parenting patterns and social interactions have a very large influence on student learning outcomes. This causes children to live long with the parental environment and the school environment. Therefore, both things are important parts in developing and improving learning outcomes. In the context of education, it is important for parents and teachers to work together to ensure that the parenting and social interactions given to children support optimal

learning outcomes. Collaborative efforts between parents and schools can create an environment that promotes healthy parenting and social interactions that support student learning outcomes. Student learning outcomes are influenced by many factors, including parenting patterns and social interactions. Family greatly influences the quality of children and children's cognitive development. Although many other factors influence student learning outcomes, parenting patterns and social interactions are one of the factors that influence learning outcomes.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data obtained from the results of the analysis, we can conclude that there is an influence pattern of foster parents on the learning outcomes of class II students at the UPT SPF SD Negeri Tidung Makassar city. This is seen from three forms of pattern parenting (authoritarian, democratic and permissive); from the research results, there are 26 students with the form pattern foster democratic, one Student with the form pattern foster permissive, and three students with the form pattern foster authoritarian. Based on this matter, it can be concluded that the trend pattern of foster parents at UPT SPF SD Negeri Tidung Makassar city is democratic.

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