



## Implications of Parenting Styles on Students' Critical Thinking Abilities

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### ABSTRACT

One factor in students' critical thinking abilities is the support of parents who understand and are able to know about differences in status. Parents' parenting style also influences children's thinking abilities. Children's abilities are unlimited, and therefore, age-appropriate education is needed to help identify and develop children's potential. The aim of this research is to understand the implications of parental parenting styles for the development of students' critical thinking. This research uses descriptive qualitative methods and semi-structured interviews. The informants used were early childhood children. Data analysis used in qualitative research is data collection, data processing, and feedback. The results of this research show that there are implications of parental parenting style for students' critical thinking. Students with democratic parenting have higher critical thinking skills than students with authoritarian and permissive parenting styles. Shows that with a democratic parenting style parents have high levels of critical thinking. Because democratic parenting provides a parenting style that respects children's freedom, although parents still provide guidance and attention during its implementation.

## INTRODUCTION

Education is a way to increase the rise of the world of crime. In this global era, without any education, one cannot achieve an independent and fulfilled life. In addition, there is growth in human knowledge of existing technology. Therefore, there is a need for individual participation in the Japanese language learning process, especially by studying the material provided. Mr. Ki Hajar Dewantara or known as the Father of Indonesian Education, personally explained the meaning of education as a life demand for children's growth. Even though it seems simple, education aims to teach children all existing moral values so that they become individuals and communities that reach the peak of moral development and a series of lifelong learning (Putra, 2013).

One significant factor that influences a baby's ability to make critical observations is the existence of a support system from adults who understand and are sensitive to differences in status (Putra, 2013). Every adult must have their own uniqueness in the education given to children in this chapter. Every person has a unique way of expressing themselves, although this is often influenced by various factors. There are several factors that have a negative impact on the learning process, including the quality of a person's relationships with peers, self-perception, own education, and the support system provided to peers when they were young.

According to Siti Nurbiinti (2020), informal education is different from formal education which emphasizes all aspects of educational activities based on healthy organizational principles, including curriculum, materials, methods and student outcomes (Nurbiinti, 2020). However, family education is now recognized as a more effective type of education because it emphasizes life skills, methods, and media tailored to the specific needs of each family member and does not require large financial resources or lengthy classroom instruction in fact, it can be done any time.

According to Rifatus Sholikhah Zahro (2021), although children's development varies naturally, research shows that stimulating each stage of growth according to its level can reveal the child's potential and abilities (Zahroh, 2021). Children's abilities are unlimited, and therefore, age-appropriate education is needed to help identify and develop children's potential. If a child's abilities are not discovered and developed during his developmental stages, the child may miss out on one of the most valuable moments in his life.

Parents parenting style also influences children's thinking abilities. Thinking, or what is known as thinking in English, can be explained as the process of examining something using reasoning thoughts. Thinking involves the manipulation of information and actions that convert it into memory. The objectives of the thinking process include formation, reasoning, critical thinking, decision making, creative thinking, and the ability to solve problems.

According to Siti Nurbiinti (2020) The two types of reasoning abilities are as follows: level reasoning abilities (Low Order Thinking Skill or can be classified as LOTS) and high level reasoning abilities (Higher Order Thinking Skill or can be classified as HOTS) or critical reasoning. In this regard, researchers examine critical thinking or higher order thinking skills

(HOTS) (Nurbianti, 2020). The critical thinking approach is a method of deepening ideas or thoughts related to the problem being presented or discussed. Apart from that, most people think that critical thinking skills are related to the ability to think critically and analytically to understand ideas and/or phenomena. Someone with critical thinking skills can think quickly and analytically about what needs to be done or changed. This ability allows you to handle your thoughts more skillfully in every area of your life.

Research by Siti Nurbianti (2020) in her thesis entitled "The influence of parental parenting on students' critical thinking abilities in the subject of Jurisprudence in class students' criticism in fiqh subjects (Nurbianti, 2020). The parenting style of parents has a significant influence on students' performance at school. And this research uses quantitative research with descriptive research methods. The object used in this research was only one object, namely class X female students at the Daarul Ahsan Islamic boarding school. And the results obtained show that parents with a democratic parenting style are an ideal parenting style because they have a positive impact on children's development.

This research uses qualitative research with descriptive qualitative methods. In this research, two objects are used, namely students and parents of each object to show that the data submitted is more efficient. This research was used to determine the implications of parental parenting styles on the development of students' critical thinking. What is interesting about this research is what kind of parenting style has a big role in shaping the development of students' critical thinking.

## **METHODS**

This research uses a qualitative descriptive methodology. Qualitative research methods are a particular process of conducting research using observation methods and life experience so that the complexity of a particular situation can be understood through a comprehensive conceptual framework (Helaluddin & Wijaya, 2019). A valid qualitative approach is a type of qualitative research such as examining cases or qualitative research models relating to individuals or social units over a certain period of time. The methods used in this research usually involve the use of questionnaires or surveys to gather the desired information about a current phenomenon and to measure the level of interest in the subject matter. This research uses data that provides comprehensive information regarding the implications of parental parenting styles for students critical thinking.

The data used in this research are primary data and secondary data. This initial data set includes statements or insights obtained through surveys, observational data, and document data from related institutions. This research collects data through observation, written documentation and in-depth interviews. One of the primary data sources for this research is students and their parents' parenting styles on the development of students' critical thinking. Meanwhile, secondary data subjects include information obtained from individuals, such as students or young children. Researchers use this second order data to measure and strengthen the information obtained through direct interviews. The data sources in this research are primary and secondary data sources.

Test the validity of this research data using triangulation. In triangulation research, data is aggregated and potentially distorted. How to improve data readability using data mining techniques from various sources. The triangulation methods used by researchers are number triangulation and technique triangulation.

According to Miles and Huberman (1992), qualitative data analysis has three stages: data collection, data processing, and feedback. Data reduction is a process that involves selection, focus on simplification, abstraction, and transformation of initial data emerging from field notes. This process takes place continuously throughout the research, even before the actual data is collected, in accordance with the research conceptual framework, research problem, and data collection methods chosen by the researcher.

## RESULT

According to the results of distributing questionnaires and interviews that I conducted, it shows that most students use a democratic parenting style and have high critical thinking skills. This is shown by their grades and also their activities during the learning process. One of the informants, Nafasya Citra, said "my parents never forbade me from doing the hobbies that I do, but my parents still gave me good directions and always gave me advice." This shows that with a democratic parenting style there is freedom of opinion and what he does remains under the supervision of his parents in every development. Untuk memenuhi kebutuhan khusus anak sesuai dengan nilai-nilai buday yang dipegang.

The results of my interview regarding the critical thinking of students with high democratic upbringing. This is shown by the informant's answer "I always try to be active in every lesson, and I also always listen to my friends' opinions". Another informant also said that "I have a very high spirit of curiosity, whatever I don't know I definitely ask the teacher." Shows that with a democratic parenting style parents have high levels of critical thinking. Because democratic parenting provides a parenting style that respects children's freedom, although parents still provide guidance and attention during its implementation.

Students with authoritarian parenting have moderate critical thinking abilities, but not many of those with authoritarian parenting have low critical thinking abilities. One of Syaroh Zakiiyatul's informants said "my education was always regulated by my parents, as were my other siblings". Another informant also said "I am the middle child of 3 siblings, usually my middle child feels differentiated by my other siblings. What I do must be in accordance with my parents' wishes." This is shown by the pressure placed on them where their parents demand that they conform to what their parents expect and the injustice done by parents affects the child's development.

The development of critical thinking with an authoritarian parenting style gives students moderate results, meaning that some have moderate critical thinking and some have low critical thinking. Caused by differences in the arrest of each student. One of the informants said "I am an active person when studying, often asking questions and actively discussing with my friends, my parents demand that I get a ranking in the top 10 so I have to work as hard as possible, even

though my parents only respond to maintain my ranking." Authoritarian parenting has very high pressure from parents who demand that their children fulfill their parents' wishes.

Then students with permissive parenting tend to have low critical thinking abilities. Due to the lack of support and more attention from both parents. This can be seen from the answer of an informant named Martasya Fajar who said that "my parents are very busy with their work from dawn to dusk, so when they come home they will be tired and immediately rest, so it seems like they don't have time to ask about the situation at home, I even chat when I want to." Just go to school, then go back to work again." Another informant also said "my parents think that I have learned a lot at school, so it seems that according to my parents I can definitely do what I think is good to do." This indicates that parents with a permissive parenting style provide a fairly low level of supervision over their children's behavior and daily activities. So children have lower critical thinking skills compared to their friends who have democratic and authoritarian parenting styles who are more likely to have supervision from their parents.

## DISCUSSION

### Various Parenting Styles

As previously explained, this research uses three parenting patterns. According to research conducted by Baumrind, parenting styles can be classified into three types, namely Authoritarian, Authoritative, and Permissive. Next, each type of parenting style will be explained in more detail below:

a. Authoritarian (Authoritarian) Parenting Style

Qurrotu Ayun states that the authoritarian approach is a method of parenting that uses authoritarian leader techniques, where the authoritarian leader (parent) determines all the rules, procedures and tasks that need to be obeyed (Ayun, 2017). Authoritarian parenting is notorious for degrading the dignity of someone who is firm and persistent in showing discriminatory behavior. This can be seen from the training given to children to help them follow all instructions and wishes of adults as well as the very strict control given to children. It is impossible for children not to have the trust of their parents, because they are rarely given praise or gifts, and are also associated with punishment.

This is in line with my research that authoritarian parenting forces children to do what their parents want. So the child's development is slightly hampered by pressure from parents. This research shows that parents with authoritarian parenting styles have difficulty communicating between parents and children, parents tend not to want their children to explain, parents feel that what they are doing is good for their children.

According to Qurrotu Ayun (2017), Baumrind stated that in the relationship between parents and children, the child's calm is influenced by the child's fluctuating emotional state and frequent human behavior (Ayun, 2017). Authoritarian parenting is an approach that relies on strict regulation in educating children. Congratulations on acting independently are limited and have forced children to follow the norms desired by their parents. In this context, a young child is not encouraged to communicate, share, or exchange ideas with adults.

The explanation above can be concluded that parents with an authoritarian parenting style consider all the treatment delegated to their children to be correct, so there is no need to ask for children's opinions on all decisions relating to issues involving their children (Zahroh, 2021).

b. Authoritative (Democratic) Parenting Style

According to Rifatus Sholikhah (2021), Hurlock said that democratic values should be instilled in children's education. Therefore, adults are more likely to provide impartial information, clarification and advice to help children understand why the current situation is expected to occur (Zahroh, 2021).

Research by Eha Sorihe (2013) says this parenting approach encourages children to develop their independence, but still maintain control and limits on their actions (Sorihe, 2013). This is achieved through a warm and loving attitude from parents, as well as open communication that allows children to become more socially aware and responsible. In this case, children will have a better understanding of the reasons why parents forbid something, with the aim of ensuring that children remain obedient to the rules. Children are also given the opportunity to voice their feelings and opinions. Effective communication will help teens grow so that they feel more open to accepting the forgiveness others give them and the decisions they make themselves.

The research above can be related to this research, namely that democratic parenting uses a very warm approach to children. So that children feel more comfortable and safe when they want to do something. Children can communicate with their parents openly. The relationship between children and parents seems very good. In accordance with this research, parents with a democratic parenting style always ask about their child's condition.

c. Permissive Parenting Style (Permissive)

According to Qurrotu Ayun (2017), permissive discipline is a type of discipline where parents encourage their children to behave according to their wishes without providing consistent rules or guidance (Ayun, 2017). In this parenting style, children have the freedom to explore according to their own wishes, and adults must provide guidance or direction to the child. After all, a child can behave according to his own wishes, even though this behavior often violates social norms.

In accordance with this research, there is a permissive parenting style where parents tend not to pay attention to their child's development at school or at home. Parents are too busy with their work so they don't have time to communicate or ask about their child's condition. They also free their children to do what they want without their guidance.

Based on the explanation above, authoritarian parenting patterns and permissive parenting patterns tend to be unfavorable for the growth and development of children's thinking patterns and well-being, including the learning process. Therefore, the most ideal form of parenting is democratic parenting. This is due to the fact that democratic leaders tend to be more conducive to raising and educating children.

### **Implications of Parenting Styles for the Development of Students' Critical Thinking**

The results that I have explained above, when compared between the three parenting styles applied to students, the most common is the application of a democratic parenting style. This is in line with the findings from research presented by a survey 51% of respondents were classified as democratic. In addition, 62.7% of the sample community had higher education, and 90.2% of them were in the middle adult age range. All this shows that people with a higher level of education have a more democratic personality type, and people in old age tend to be more quiet, kind and empathetic towards their children.

Research findings summarized by Efrilia Nur Rahmawati (2021) show that there is a very significant relationship between students' critical thinking abilities and the parenting patterns of parents of first grade students in class III of SDN Teras District, Boyolali Regency (Rahmawati, 2021). In other words, the higher the level of parental parenting style, the higher the critical thinking abilities of students, and so on.

Research by Siti Nurbianti (2020) shows that there is a striking difference between parents' parenting styles and students' ability to think critically (Nurbianti, 2020). It should be noted that the percentage contribution of parenting styles to increasing students' critical thinking abilities is close to 19.9%. Democratic parenting has a higher influence compared to the other two typologies, while democratic parenting is weakened by unfavorable factors.

Research by Unita Sukma (2019) Testing the research hypothesis confirms that children's social abilities have a positive influence from implementing a democratic parenting style which is better than children who experience authoritarian parenting (Sukma & Nasution, 2019). The survey results show that the average social skills score of children in democratic countries is 48.22, which is higher than the average social skills score of children in non-democratic countries, namely 38.74. Therefore, it can be concluded that when compared to authoritarian parenting, democratic parenting has a stronger positive influence on children's social skills.

Some students that researchers found had low critical thinking abilities in addition to having moderate critical thinking abilities. This is in accordance with previous research related to authoritarian parenting by Hanung Panjie Putra (Putra, 2013) .By adjusting the scale for the number of authoritarian parenting categories, the results were: 2 people (3.51%) had low authoritarian parenting, 28 people (49.12%) had low authoritarian parenting, and 27 people (47.37%) had low authoritarian parenting. moderate authoritarian. The crux of the problem is that children's cognitive abilities are not significantly influenced by authoritarian parenting.

Some students who use a permissive parenting style where the parent's behavioral style is to free the child to act according to his wishes without strict rules or adequate guidance are referred to as a parenting style that does not involve controlling or making demands on the child (Adawiyah, 2017). In this case, parents tend to be permissive by giving a lot of freedom without strict control. His control is not too strong, his demands are not too strong, and his patience in improving the household is not too strong. The lack of discipline and teaching of children is evident, with little homework given to them. In this parenting style, parents also give very little consideration in educating children about self-control and self-acceptance.

Another study by Ribka Inestyia (2022) also assessed that each individual variable was set at a significance level of 0.001, which is higher than the significance level of 0.05 (Simanungkalit et al., 2022). Research findings show that parental care has a significant influence on student learning achievement. Thus, it can be seen that the parenting style implemented by parents has an impact on children's academic achievement at school.

Another study by Eha Sorihe (2013) added that it can be seen from the significant increase for each additional IV, there are four IVs that make a significant contribution to students' achievement motivation (Sorihe, 2013). The four IVs involve authoritative parenting style, academic competence in the self-concept variable, acceptance in the self-regulation variable, and assessment of the self-regulation variable.

Another study by Salmiati Sulaiman (2020) said that overall, it can be concluded that the educational process begins at an early age and enters early childhood, where children are experiencing the formation of optimal brain function (Sulaiman, 2020). In this context, effective assistance is carried out by a teacher or parent by understanding the developmental phases that the child is experiencing, one of which is the cognitive phase.

Another researcher, Qurrotu Ayun (2017), added that children's personality development is influenced by environmental and genetic factors (Ayun, 2017). As the family is the first school in life, the family plays a crucial role in shaping a child's personality.

The ability to feel comfortable and stimulated while learning can help students develop more favorable learning biases. Studying should not cause stress or excessive pressure. Although students are ultimately responsible for themselves, teachers have a very important role in creating a supportive environment. Cooperation takes precedence over competition, and teachers need to create an environment where students feel comfortable sharing opinions with themselves as well as with their peers (Martin & Tawila, 2018).

## CONCLUSION

The conclusion from the statement which is in accordance with the results of the research and discussion is that parents also have an important role by supporting their children, taking time to develop students' problem-solving ideas, and providing rewards so that children are more motivated to study hard. Parental involvement must also be adaptive according to the child's current learning conditions which are different from the parents' learning experiences at that time.

The three types of parenting presented to students above are democratic, authoritarian and permissive parenting styles. Based on the findings of this study, parents with democratic parenting have a positive influence on students' critical thinking abilities, that democratic parenting uses a very warm approach to children. So that children feel more comfortable and safe when they want to do something. When compared with authoritarian or permissive leaders. Students with an authoritarian parenting style have low critical thinking skills and moderate critical thinking skills, whereas an authoritarian parenting style forces children to do what their parents want. So the child's development is slightly hampered by pressure from parents. And parents tend to be permissive by giving a lot of freedom without strict control. His control is

not too strong, his demands are not too strong, and his patience in improving the household is not too strong.

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