



The Influence of Parenting Patterns on the Character Development of Fishermen's Children in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the influence of parenting patterns on the character development of fishermen's children in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap. The research method used is a descriptive method with a quantitative approach. Data was collected through questionnaires distributed to parents and children of fishermen as well as in-depth interviews with several key respondents. The research results show that parenting styles have a significant impact on children's character development. Democratic parenting, which is characterized by open communication and balanced supervision, has been proven to support the development of positive characters in children, such as independence, responsibility and self-confidence. On the other hand, authoritarian and permissive parenting tends to produce less than optimal characters, such as high dependency, lack of sense of responsibility, and low self-confidence. Apart from parenting styles, this research also found that environmental factors and family socio-economic conditions also influence the way parents care for their children. The conclusion of this research emphasizes the importance of parental awareness of the impact of parenting styles on children's character development, as well as the need for support from the environment and community to create conditions conducive to children's healthy and balanced development. It is hoped that this research can contribute to researchers, educational practitioners and policy makers in designing programs that support effective child care, especially in the context of fishing communities in coastal areas.

Introduction

The formation of children's character is one of the most important aspects in the process of human growth and development. A strong and positive character will be the foundation for children in facing various life challenges and interacting with their social environment (Samong et al., 2016). According to Thomas Lickona in (Anisyah et al., 2023) Character education is a deliberate effort to help someone understand, feel, and act on core ethical values such as respect, responsibility, honesty, and caring for others. Lickona emphasized that character education involves cognitive (moral knowledge), affective (moral feelings), and behavioral (moral actions) aspects. Meanwhile, according to Lawrence Kohlberg in (Sapdi, 2023) believes that character education is education that aims to develop a person's moral abilities through the stages of moral development. He put forward a theory of stages of moral development that involves cognitive and affective development to understand and apply complex moral principles in everyday life. From several expert opinions, it can be concluded that this character is not formed by itself, but rather through a long process which is influenced by various factors, including parenting patterns, family environment, education, and social interactions. The role of parents is very dominant in the early stages of a child's character formation.

The parenting style implemented by parents will shape children's behavior, values and morals from an early age. According to John W. Santrock in (Sari et al., 2020) Parenting is the way parents interact with children which includes aspects such as discipline, affection, communication and setting limits. Effective parenting involves a balance between control and freedom, so that children can develop independence and responsibility. Meanwhile, according to Elizabeth B. Hurlock in (Husna & Suryana, 2021) defines parenting as the way parents treat children in the maturation process which involves providing love, attention, education and moral guidance. There are three types of parenting patterns, namely permissive parenting, authoritarian parenting, and democratic parenting. The parenting style that parents give to their children will influence the child's development, especially character and moral development. Parenting styles play an important role in forming a child's personality and character, as well as influencing the child's mental and emotional health (Rakhmawati, 2015). So it can be concluded that parents who are able to provide good examples, consistent discipline, and sufficient affection will help children develop positive characters, such as honesty, responsibility, empathy, and independence. On the other hand, parenting styles that are less effective or negative can have a negative impact on a child's character development. Parenting plays an important role in a child's development, shaping their character, values, and social skills. The right parenting style can help children develop into healthy, independent and responsible individuals (Effendi, 2020). Parenting styles include various strategies and approaches used in educating children, ranging from discipline methods, providing love, to providing good examples in everyday life. (Tokolang et al., 2022).

The conditions of parenting in fishing families in Indonesia, including in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap, have unique characteristics and are often full of challenges. The harsh and uncertain life of fishermen, coupled with heavy economic pressures, has a significant impact on the way parents educate and raise their children (Putri, 2024). Parenting patterns in fishing families tend to be influenced by demanding working conditions, where parents often have to work from early morning until late at night, so that interaction time

with children is very limited (Halimah et al., 2017). On the other hand, fishing families in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap, on average, parents still have a low level of education, educational resources also influence the methods and approaches used by parents in raising children and limited access to information due to their location. in the middle of the sea with minimal network access. In addition, local cultural values passed down from generation to generation also shape the parenting patterns applied, which may not always be in accordance with modern parenting principles that encourage the development of positive character formation in children. The parenting style applied in fishing families often places more emphasis on aspects of fulfilling basic needs and discipline, with less attention to children's emotional and intellectual development. (Marlin & Rusdarti, 2016). Parenting style is one of the factors that greatly influences a child's character and personality. This is in line with the opinion of Ramlan (2022) who explains that the success of a family in instilling virtues in children is very dependent on the type of parenting style that parents apply to their children. This is also in line with opinion (Wuryaningsih & Prasetyo, 2022) The success of a family in applying character values to children really depends on the type and model of parenting applied by both parents. If there is an inappropriate parenting style, it can have an impact on the development of the child's character, including aspects of their self-confidence, independence and social abilities. Thus, it is important to understand more deeply how parenting conditions in fishing families influence children's character development, as well as identifying factors that can support improving the quality of parenting in this environment. This research aims to reveal the dynamics of parenting patterns in fishing families and how these parenting patterns influence the character development of children in fishing families in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap.

Method

This research is qualitative research that emphasizes the socially constructed nature of reality, the relationship between the researcher and the subject under study as well as the pressure of the situation that shapes the investigation (Adlini et al., 2022). This research uses a descriptive approach which aims to describe or explain in detail the problems of parenting styles which have an impact on the character formation of fishermen's children in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut, Cilacap. The data outlined in this research is primary data sourced from interviews and observations carried out directly with research subjects. Secondary data in this research was taken through previous data related to the main focus of this research, which includes documentation and literature study.

This research uses a purposive sampling technique for selecting informants. According to Sugiyono (2016) in (Setya Wismoko Putri & Saliman, 2022) *purposive sampling* is a data source sampling technique with certain considerations. Reasons for using the technique *Purposive Sampling* is because not all samples have criteria that match the phenomenon under study. Therefore, the author chose a technique *Purposive Sampling* which determines certain considerations or criteria that must be met by the samples used in this research. In this study, the samples were village heads, parents who work as fishermen and children of fishermen. because the researcher's focus is to find out parenting style problems that have an impact on character formation of fishermen's children in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut, Cilacap.

Data taken in this research was through a process of interviews, observation, documentation and literature study. Interviews were carried out by taking several informants from fishing families in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut, Cilacap by asking several questions that had been provided. Observations were carried out by looking directly at the conditions and situations in the research area. Documentation is carried out through photographs for physical evidence, voice recordings to record information from interviews, and literature studies used by taking data sources related to the research theme carried out by the researcher.

The data analysis technique used in this research is the Miles, Huberman and Saldana model data analysis which includes data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions or verification. Qualitative research does not have an absolute formula for processing and interpreting data, but rather takes the form of guidelines for organizing data, coding and analyzing data, enriching theory and interpreting data. The activity of analyzing qualitative data must be carried out continuously until you feel you have sufficient data (Dwiyanto, 2021).

This research uses an interpretive paradigm which carries out direct observations of fishing families in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap. The research location was carried out in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap. The location for this research was based on the characteristics of the community, most of whom are traditional fishermen who have parenting problems which have an impact on the character formation of fishermen's children in Ujungalang Village, Kampunglaut, Cilacap. The subjects in this research were taken purposively, including village heads, parents who work as fishermen and children of fishermen. The data analysis technique used by researchers in this research is cross check by collecting research data through interviews, analyzing the interview data, then grouping it according to the research problem and drawing conclusions or verifying the data.

Results and Discussion

The Influence of Parents' Authoritarian Parenting Patterns on the Character Formation of Fisherman Children in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap

Authoritarian parenting is a method used by parents by setting their own rules and boundaries that children must absolutely obey without compromise and taking into account the child's condition. A parenting style in which parents exercise a high degree of control over their children with little flexibility and empathy. According to research by Baumrind in (Puspita Sari, 2020), Authoritarian parenting is characterized by high levels of control and strict demands with little warmth and communication. Baumrind suggests that children raised with authoritarian parenting tend to be obedient and competent, but they may also be less happy, less independent, and have lower self-esteem.

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with parents who apply an authoritarian parenting style, the average parent's background has an education level of up to Senior High School (SMA) or Vocational High School. Parents in fishing families who apply an authoritarian parenting style tend to tell their children to carry out all the wishes directed by the parents. Such as telling children to continue their parents' inherited work of being fishermen to help their parents' economy, there are also fishermen's children who after school are asked to help their fathers go to sea to fish, children have set hours for school, play and time to help their parents. This is in line with opinion (Novianty, 2016) which reveals that authoritarian parenting

is a way of parenting that prioritizes control and obedience. Apart from that, with this authoritarian parenting style, parents also provide verbal punishment (harsh words) when children are disobedient or do not follow their parents' directions.

Authoritarian parenting has a negative impact on the condition of fishermen's children, namely that children often feel afraid or worry about punishment. Many fishermen's children are afraid to make their own decisions, for example, fishermen's children have difficulty thinking critically or are afraid to make decisions without direct direction from their parents because they are afraid that it will not be in accordance with their parents' wishes. The impact on independence and responsibility, the lack of opportunities to make their own choices and be responsible for their actions has the effect of inhibiting children's independence. Because children depend on the direction of parents or other authoritative figures in everyday life situations. Children of fishermen who are raised in an authoritarian environment experience difficulty in building healthy social relationships. They can be too obedient or even rebel against authority, this can affect their interactions with peers and community members in the fishing environment.

The Influence of Permissive Parenting Patterns on the Character Formation of Fisherman Children in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap

Permissive parenting is a parenting style where parents don't seem to care and give more freedom to the child. Parents feel they don't care and give more opportunities for freedom to their children. In this parenting style, all the parents' wishes are given to their children so that they choose as they please without thinking about the consequences of what their children do. Maccoby and Martin argue that permissive parenting is "indulgent parenting" and highlight the lack of parental demands in this parenting style (Nasution, 2018). Permissive parenting emphasizes that permissive parents often focus more on meeting children's emotional needs without setting the necessary boundaries (Hanifah et al., 2021). Impact on Children with permissive parents usually tend to have high self-esteem and feel loved, but they may also be less persistent and tend to avoid responsibility and have difficulty facing challenges (Udampo et al., 2017).

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers, the permissive parenting style of parents who work as fishermen for fishermen's children in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap tends not to reprimand or warn children when they are in danger and very little guidance is given to them. children of parents. This causes fishermen's children to have difficulty developing self-discipline and lack a sense of responsibility. Without clear and consistent rules from parents, fishermen's children become less able to respect and obey boundaries which can influence the behavior of fishermen's children in school and social situations. Lack of supervision and guidance for children can cause children to become impulsive (Muin, 2015). This happens to fishermen's children in Ujungalang Village who have difficulty controlling their impulses and desires, which can have a negative impact on the ability of fishermen's children to make wise decisions and consider the consequences of their actions.

The Influence of Parents' Democratic Parenting Patterns on the Character Formation of Fisherman Children in Ujungalang Village, Kampung Laut District, Cilacap

Democratic parenting is a form of parenting that places demands on children and is responsive to the child's wishes and desires, gives children the opportunity to choose what they think is good, encourages children to be responsible for their choices, but still applies clear standards and boundaries to children. and exercise control in every process. Democratic parents treat children warmly and make all the children's interests the parents' main concern but still remain under control according to the child's development period. According to Diana Baumrind, a psychologist known for her research on parenting patterns, identified democratic parenting as the optimal parenting style. According to Baumrind, democratic parents show a combination of high demands and high responsiveness. They set clear rules and expectations, but are also supportive and responsive to the child's needs and emotions (Asiyah, 2013). Children who are raised with a democratic parenting style tend to be more independent, have high self-esteem and good social skills. They are also better able to cope with stress and demonstrate good academic performance (Harbeng Masni, 2021). Therefore, a democratic parenting style that involves open communication and active involvement of parents in children's lives supports positive development.

Based on the results of interviews by researchers with parents who work as fishermen, the results showed that parents who use democratic parenting are parents who give freedom to their children but the parents still guide and direct the children. Fishermen's children, who are raised using a democratic parenting style, are taught to take responsibility for their own actions. Fishermen's children are given the freedom to make decisions within the limits set by their parents, thereby developing independence and a high sense of responsibility. Democratic parenting encourages open communication and understanding between fishermen parents and children. This helps fishermen's children develop good social skills such as listening to other people's opinions, empathizing, and working together with others. Fisherman's children who are raised using a democratic pattern tend to get along more easily and understand other people's feelings and perspectives.

With the emotional support given by parents to fishermen's children, children feel appreciated and loved. This helps fishermen's children develop high self-esteem and strong self-confidence. Children of fishermen are better prepared to face challenges and believe in their own abilities. In a democratic parenting style, children are invited to participate in decision making and discussions with the family (Kurniawati Husada, 2013). Fisherman children who are raised using a democratic parenting style are able to develop critical thinking abilities and skills to solve their own problems. Fishermen's children learn to evaluate various options and the consequences of their actions. Fishermen's children tend to show better academic achievement. Democratic parents always support and encourage their children's education, providing the necessary assistance and guidance at school. Fishermen's children with democratic parenting tend to be able to manage their emotions better. they can also overcome stress and face difficult situations more calmly and rationally.

Conclusion

Parental parenting styles have a significant impact on children's character development. Parents who apply a democratic parenting style tend to produce children who have positive characters, such as independence, responsibility and high self-confidence. On the other hand, authoritarian or permissive parenting can lead to less than optimal character development, such as dependence, lack of sense of responsibility, and low self-confidence. Apart from that, environmental factors and socio-economic conditions also influence the parenting patterns implemented by parents. This research emphasizes the importance of the role of parents in supporting children's character development through implementing appropriate parenting patterns and paying attention to environmental conditions and other supporting factors.

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