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THE INFLUENCE OF PARENT PATTERNS ON SELF-TRUST OF PRIVATE SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract: Parenting style is something important for childhood. Because at that time it will shape the attitudes and emotions of children when they grow up. Self-confidence can be formed from parenting styles. The various parenting styles of the parents can make each child's self-confidence different. From research conducted since 2013-2021, it was found that the pattern of parenting that can make children's self-confidence high is democratic parenting. Meanwhile, authoritarian parenting will make children insecure. Here the researcher uses a Systematic Literature Review to be able to make conclusions from the overall research thathas been made.

Keywords: Child, Parenting Style, Self Confidence

INTRODUCTION

Primary school students are generally between the ages of 6-12 years. At the age of 6-12 years in the psychological stage they are included in childhood. The development phase of elementary school children can be seen from several main aspects of the child's individual personality, namely physical-motor, cognitive, socio-emotional, discussion and religious moral aspects (Khaulani Fatma et al., 2020). Therefore, both parents and teachers arerequired to understand the respective developments of children aged 6-12 years. When children enter elementary school age, they face demands to be more independent. They are no longer toddlers who have to be monitored by their parents when they are in school. Elementary school children tend to be

demanded to be more emotionally and socially independent. Therefore, children who enter elementary school age are required to have a more mature psychological development aspect. So that later the children are expected to have better self-confidence.

Self-confidence is an aspect of human personality that functions to actualize one's abilities. (Alpian, Yayan; Anggraeni, Sri Wulan; Mapudin; Priatin, 2020). Children who have good self-confidence will be better in all psychological aspects that he has. Because with good self-confidence, children will find it easier to socialize with their surroundings. This self-confidence would be better if it had been taught by parents since they were young.

Children can be trained in self-confidence from 3-6 years of age. At this age the child will experience a developmental stage of initiative vs. guilt. Where the child will start to have an initiative or idea in the form of simple ideas. If the child fails at this stage, he will continue to feel guilty and unableto present himself (Maria, 2018). This feeling of guilt will then make children not want to try new things. It is better when children have ideas or ideas at thisage parents do not need to blame the child's ideas. Parents can guide them to ideas or ideas that are good without needing to blame the child. Because this feeling of guilt will cause developmental disorders in the next phase of age.

In the 6-12 year age phase according to Desiningrum (in Maria, 2018) thechild will experience a developmental stage of hard vs inferior work. At this stage the child begins to be able to work hard to complete the assigned tasks properly. If at this stage the child does not succeed, then in the future the child will become an inferior person (inferior) and unable to become a leader. Parenting style will also be involved when the child starts to enter this age, namely elementary school age. Parenting patterns according to Hardy & Heyes are divided into 3 patterns, namely (Ayun, 2017):

1. Authoritarian parenting. Authoritarian parenting is characterized by parents making all decisions, children must submit, obey and may not ask questions.
2. Democratic parenting. Democratic parenting is characterized byparents encouraging children to talk about what they want.
3. Permissive parenting, permissive parenting has the characteristics of parents giving full freedom to children to act.

Through this research, the researcher wanted to know the effect of parenting style on self-confidence in elementary school students. Because at that age

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self-confidence is the most important thing for children. In addition, the parenting style of parents will also affect how self-confidence is formed.

METHOD

This research method uses a Systematic Literature Review (SLR). According to Kitchenham (Siswanto, 2010). Systematic literature review is a research method of all relevant research results related to certain research questions, certain topics, or phenomena of concern. SLR research is carried out forvarious purposes, including to identify, review, evaluate, and interpret all available research with the topic area of the phenomenon of interest, with certain relevant research questions SLR is also often needed for determining the research agenda, as part of a dissertation or thesis. , and is a part that complements the submission of a research grant (Triandini, 2019). According to Perry & Hammond (Siswanto, 2010) there are several steps in making a Systematic Literature Review:

1. Identification of research questions (meta-analysis research questions)
2. Develop a meta-analysis research protocol
3. Set the location of the research results data base as the search area (for example MEDLINE, PubMed)
4. Selection of relevant research results
5. Select quality research results
6. Extraction of data from individual studies
7. Synthesis of research results using the meta-analysis method (funnel plot and forest plot).
8. Presentation of research results in a meta-analysis research report

Object Research

The object of this research is parents and elementary students. The selection of parents and elementary students as research objects has several reasons as follows:
1. Different parenting styles
2. Parenting patterns can affect self-confidence in elementary students

Research Question

Research Questions or research questions are made based on the needs of the selected topic. The following are the research questions in this study:
RQ1. What parenting styles do parents use most often?
RQ2. Is there an effect of parenting on elementary school students' self-confidence?

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Search Process

Search Process or the search process is used to get relevant sources to answer the Research Question (RQ) and other related references. The search process is carried out using a search engine (Google Chrome) with the site address https://www.google.com for secondary data.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

This stage is carried out to decide whether the data found is suitable for use in SLR research or not. A study is eligible to be selected if there are the following criteria:

1. Data used in the 2013–2021 timeframe.
2. Data is obtained through the site https://www.google.com.
3. The data used are only related to the children's upbringing and self-confidence.

Quality Assesment

In SLR research, the data found will be evaluated based on the following quality assessment criteria questions:

QA1. Were journal papers published in 2013–2021?

QA2. Does the journal paper write about parenting patterns and self-confidence in elementary school students?

From each paper, an answer score will be given below for each of thequestions above.

1. Y (Yes): for problems and methods written in journal papers in the 2001–2021 timeframe and,
2. T (No): for problems and methods that are not listed.

Data Analysis

At this stage, the data that has been collected will be analyzed to show:

1. Research on parenting and self-confidence used from 2013-2021 (referring to RQ1).
2. The results of research on parenting styles and self-confidence in elementary school students (refer to RQ 2).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Search Results & Process

The search process results displayed in table 1 are grouped by author, title, and year to make it easier to see the type of data or journal types obtained through the search process.

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Inclusion and Exclusion Selection Results

Criteria The results of the search process will be selected based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Table 1 will also show the results of the quality assessment to show whether the data was used or not in this study.

Quality Assessment Results

Table 1
Quality Assessment Results

No	Penulis	Judul	Tahun	QA1	QA2	Hasil
1	Atik Cimi, Neka Erlyani, Devi Rahmayanti	Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dengan Kepercayaan DiriAnak	2013	√	√	√
2	Jumaini, Veny Elita, Fathra Annis Nauli	Hubungan Antara Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dengan Kepercayaan Diri Remaja Di Kelurahan Kulim	2015	√	-	√
3	Urip Tisngati, NelyIndra Meifiani	Pengaruh Kepercayaan Diri dan Pola Asuh Orang Tua Pada Mata Kuliah Teori Bilangan Terhadap Prestasi Belajar	2014	√	-	√

4	Ni Ketut Sugiartini,Ketut Pudjawan, Ndara Tanggu Renda	Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dan Rasa Percaya Diri Terhadap Hasil Belajar IpaKelas V	2017	√	√	√
5	Nirwana	Konsep Diri, Pola Asuh Orang Tua Demokratis Dan Kepercayaan Diri Siswa	2013	√	√	√
6	Ida Anggungtiani	Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua Otoriter Dengan Rasa Percaya Diri Siswa Kelas Viii Smp Negeri 2 Sendang Tulungagung Tahun Ajaran 2016/2017	2017	√	-	√
7	Setiawati, Ni Komang Ayu, Febianingsih, Ni Putu Eka, Cakra, Yunianti Suntari, Gentok, Dominika	Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dengan Kepercayaan Diri Anak Sd Negeri 2 Aan	2017	√	√	√
8	Muzdalifah M. Rahman	Peran Orang Tua Dalam Membangun Kepercayaan Diri Pada Anak Usia Dini	2013	√	√	√
	IGA Fifi Widyanti, I Komang Sudarma , Putu Nanci Riastini	Kecenderungan Kualitas Rasa Percaya Diri SiswaKelas V Sd Negeri 2 Sukasada Kabupaten Buleleng	2017	√	√	√
	Forma Widya Saputra, Muhammad Turhan Yani	Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dalam Pembentukan Karakter Anak	2020	√	√	√
	Melisa Loisa Fosba	Pengaruh Pola Asuh Otoriter Orang Tua Terhadap Sikap Percaya Diri Anak Usia 4-6 Tahun	2021	√	√	√

Annisa Mentari Fatwati, Fuadah Fakhruddiana	Kecenderungan Pola Asuh Permisif dan Kepercayaan Diri dengan Motivasi Berprestasi pada Siswa	2015	√	√	√
Chairunnisa Pangestu, Hieronimus Sujati, Herwin Herwin	Pengaruh Self Efficacy dan Pengasuhan Orang Tua Terhadap Kepercayaan Diri Siswa	2020	√	√	√
Komang Oktarini, I Md. Suarjana, Ni Wayan Arini3	Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua dan Percaya Diri dengan Hasil Belajar Matematika	2018	√	√	√
Restu Pangestuti, Hardjono, Ika Sumiyarsi Sukamto	Hubungan Pola Asuh Demokratis Orang Tua Terhadap Tingkat Kepercayaan Diri Pada Remaja Di Sma N 2 Purworejo	2020	√	-	√

Symbol Description:

√: For journals or data used in research. The data was chosen because it has problems, approaches, and sufficient information for data selection.

-: For journals or data that are not used in research because the data is an article written by a guest editor that tells about the researchers' experiences, problems, approaches, or inadequate information for data selection.

Data Analysis

This stage will answer questions from the Research Question (RQ) and discuss the results of the dominant methods and approaches that emerged from 2013 – 2021.

Discussion of Results

This section will explain / answer the Research Question (RQ).
RQ1. What parenting styles do parents use most often?
Altogether there are 15 journals through the search process. After the data is selected based on inclusion and exclusion criteria using the keyword

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"parenting" there are 15 journal articles which are then given a quality assessment (Quality Assessment). From the results of the Quality Assessment (QA), there are 15 relevant journal articles which are then grouped based on what parenting styles are often used by parents we can see from **table 2 below:** Classification of Parenting Patterns.

Table 2
Classification of Parenting Patterns

No	Pola Asuh	Jurnal
1	Demokratis	5 jurnal
2	Otoriter	3 jurnal
3	Lain-lain	7 jurnal

RQ2. Is there an effect of parenting on elementary school students' self-confidence?

From 15 journals that have gone through search and process. After the data were selected based on inclusion and exclusion criteria using the keyword "theeffect of parenting on elementary school students' confidence", there were 11 journal articles which were then given a quality assessment (Quality Assessment). The results of the Quality Assessment show that there are 10 journal articles which explain that there is a relationship between parenting styles and self-confidence of elementary school students. Of the 3 parenting styles mentioned above, democratic parenting can make students more confident. Meanwhile, other parenting styles can make students have moderate self-confidence. For authoritarian parenting, students tend to have low self- confidence.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Parenting patterns of various kinds have a high correlation with the level of self-confidence of elementary school students.
2. Parenting patterns that can make elementary students more confident is democratic parenting.
3. Research conducted since 2013-2021 shows that democratic parenting still makes students more confident compared to other parenting styles.

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