# Role of Long Distance Parenting Patterns

**Arik Ida Lutfiani**
**Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kudus, Indonesia**
arikida0@gmail.com

**Hasan Bastomi**
**Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kudus, Indonesia**
hasan@iainkudus.ac.id

## *Abstract*

***Role of Long Distance Parenting Patterns.*** *This research aims to reveal the form of long distance parenting patterns in Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency. This research on Long Distance Parenting Patterns was carried out using a qualitative approach using field research with data collection techniques using Interview, Observation and Documentation techniques. The research subjects or informants in this research were the Village Head, community leaders, parents and children with long distance parenting styles in Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency. The results of the research show that there are two types of parenting patterns applied by the subjects studied, namely: Democratic parenting pattern and Authoritarian parenting pattern in Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency each has its own characteristics.*

***Keywords:*** *Role, Long Distance, Parenting, Patterns*

## A. Introduction

The family is the smallest and most basic unit in society, and parenting plays a central role in shaping children's development (Haqq & Zakiyyah, 2019). Parenting refers to the series of actions, decisions, and interactions used by parents to guide, educate, and care for their children. The importance of parenting

styles in children's lives has become a major concern in various scientific disciplines, including psychology, sociology, education, and social work (Irfani Lindawati & Ridho Utami, 2021).

Parenting is not a simple concept, but includes a variety of approaches and styles that can vary significantly between families, cultures, and social contexts (Florencia, Dariyo, & Basaria, 2017). A number of theories have been proposed to describe and analyze various forms of parenting, ranging from a strict authoritarian approach to a collaborative democratic approach, and even a looser permissive parenting style (Suswandari, Suryani, & Budiwan, 2022).

The role of parents in guiding children's development includes various aspects, such as setting boundaries, providing emotional support, encouraging independence (Marzuki & Setyawan, 2022), and teach social values and norms (Damayanti, 2022). Effective parenting can help children develop healthy social and cognitive skills, promote happiness and well-being, and help them become productive individuals in society (Lesmana, Martina, & Septiana, 2021).

However, it is also important to recognize that inappropriate or unhealthy parenting styles can have a negative impact on a child's development. In this context, research on forms of parenting becomes very relevant, because it can provide a deeper understanding of how this parenting style influences children's development in various aspects of life, especially for long distance parents.

Research on parents in long distance parenting is important because family dynamics change significantly when one or both parents are away from their children (Puspitasari, Rachmawati, & Purnamasari, 2021). Long-distance relationships can be caused by a variety of factors, including work, study, or separation, and they can have a significant impact on children's well-being and parent-child relationships (Roff, Martin, Jennings, Parker, & Harmon, 2007).

This research aims to explore various forms of Long Distance parenting and identify its impact on children in Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency. This research will investigate how different parenting styles carried out by Long Distance parents can influence behavior, emotional well-being, academic

abilities, and the relationship between parents and children. It is hoped that this research will provide valuable insight for parents, educators, social workers, and professionals who interact with children and families in an effort to support healthy and positive child development.

## B. Method

Study regarding the Form of Long Distance Parenting in Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency, this was carried out using a qualitative approach with the type of field research with data collection techniques using Interview, Observation and Documentation techniques. The research subjects or informants in this research were the Village Head, community leaders, parents and children with long distance parenting styles in Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency. Then the collected data was analyzed using Qualitative Descriptive Analysis Techniques which consists of three stages, namely: first, the Data Reduction stage, namely the process of classifying and categorizing the data found in research on Long Distance Parenting Patterns in Tawangrejo Village, District. Winong, Pati Regency. Second, the Data Presentation stage (Display Data), namely a checking technique in the research process that is used to make it easier for researchers to make data into a social picture in the form of words, apart from that, it is also used to correct the unity of existing data from the results of the research carried out (Sugiyono, 2014: 343). Regarding the Form of Long Distance Parenting in Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency. Third, the Conclusion and Verification stage is a step to draw out the core points and truth about the Form of Long Distance Parenting in Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency.

## C. Results and Discussion

## 1. Long Distance Parenting Patterns

The view of psychologists and sociologists is that parenting patterns in the view of Singgih D Gunarsa (1991) are the description used by parents to care for (care for, look after, educate) children. Meanwhile, Chabib Thoha,

parenting style is the best way that parents can take in educating children as an embodiment and sense of responsibility towards children (Tridhonanto, 2014: 4). According to Sri Lestari in Bastomi (2016), parenting style is a series of attitudes shown by parents to children to create an emotional climate that includes parent-child interactions.

According to Gunarsa Singgih (2003: 109), Parenting patterns are the attitudes and methods of parents in preparing younger family members, including children, to be able to make their own decisions and act independently so that they experience a change from being dependent on their parents to being independent and responsible. According to Baumrind, quoted by Syamsu Yusuf, parents' treatment of their children can be seen from: (a) The way parents control their children. (b) How parents give punishment. (c) How parents give gifts. (d) The way parents govern their children. (e) How parents give explanations to children. Meanwhile, according to Weiten and Lioyd, also quoted by Yusuf, explaining parents' treatment of children, namely: 1) The way parents give rules to children. 2) The way parents pay attention to their children's behavior. 3) The way parents give explanations to children. 4) How parents motivate children to examine their children's attitudes (Yusuf, 2008: 52).

So what is meant by parenting patterns is the best way that parents can take in educating children as an embodiment of a sense of responsibility towards children and a series of attitudes shown by parents to children to create an emotional climate that includes parent-child interactions (Lestari, 2013: 49).

Meanwhile, according to Baumrind, parents divide parenting patterns into 3, namely:

a. Authoritarian parenting style

The characteristics of this parenting style emphasize that all parental rules must be obeyed by the child. Parents act arbitrarily, without the child being able to control them. Children must obey and must not argue with

what their parents tell them to do. In this case, it is as if the child becomes a robot, so he lacks initiative, feels afraid, lacks self-confidence, is anxious, has low self-esteem, is socially inferior; but on the other hand, children can rebel, be naughty, or escape from reality, for example with drugs. From a positive aspect, children who are educated in this parenting style tend to become disciplined, namely obeying the rules.

b. Permissive parenting style

The nature of this parenting style is child centered, meaning that all family rules and regulations are in the hands of the child. What the child does is allowed by the parents. Parents obey their children's wishes. Children tend to act arbitrarily, without parental supervision. He is free to do whatever he wants. From the negative side, children lack discipline with applicable social rules. If the child is able to use this freedom responsibly, the child will become an independent person, creatively initiative and able to realize his actualization.

c. Democratic parenting style

The position between parents and children is equal. A decision is taken together by considering both parties. Children are given responsible freedom, meaning that what children do must still be under the supervision of their parents and can be morally accountable. Parents and children cannot do anything arbitrarily. Children are given trust and trained to be responsible for all their actions. The positive impact of this parenting style is that the child will become an individual who trusts others, is responsible for his actions, is not hypocritical, and is honest. However, as a negative consequence, children will tend to undermine the authority of parental authority, if everything must be considered between children and parents (Agoes, 2004: 97).

Meanwhile, the parenting style of parents who are in a long distance relationship is a challenge in itself. Parents need to consider specific strategies

to maintain the quality of relationships with children and provide necessary support in situations like this (Roff et al., 2007). Long-distance relationships can be caused by a variety of factors, including work, study, or separation, and they can have a significant impact on children's well-being and parent-child relationships (Arroyo-Rodríguez et al., 2017).

## 2. Profile of Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency

This research was carried out in Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency. In this research, researchers raised monographic data in Tawangrejo Village. Tawangrejo Village Monograph The researcher conducted research in Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency, where some of the residents earn their living as farmers and migrate. In this research, the researchers took as research objects teenagers and couples who had been left behind. This research was conducted to look at the social emotional development of teenagers in Tawangejo Village through the parenting patterns of parents who are in long distance relationships.

Tawangrejo Village is one of the villages in Winong District, Pati Regency. Consists of 7 RWs with a total of 30 RTs. The distance between Tawangrejo village and the district government center is 4.4 km, while the distance between the village and the district government center is 10 km. Geographically, Tawangrejo Village has regional boundaries, including: a. To the north it borders the village of Sumbermulyo b. To the south it borders the village of Mintorahayu c. To the west it borders Soko village, Gabus District d. To the east it borders the village of Klecoregonang.

The livelihood of the residents in Tawangrejo Village is mostly farming by utilizing agricultural land, namely rain-fed rice fields. The types of crops planted are rice, soybeans, green beans and sugar cane. Apart from that, many residents of Tawangrejo village have also migrated to other areas or abroad. This is caused by the lack of available jobs. This group of migrants is

dominated by men. The following is a list of livelihoods of Tawangrejo Village residents:

**Tabel 4.2**
**Mata Pencaharian**

| No. | Mata pencaharian | Jumlah (orang) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Petani | 674 |
| 2. | Wiraswasta | 250 |
| 3. | Pedagang | 150 |
| 4. | Lain- lain | 263 |
| Jumlah | | 1.437 |

Sumber: Data Desa Tawangrejo, 2023

## 3. Role of Long Distance Parenting Patterns

Economy is the main factor in migration in Tawangrejo Village. This is due to the limited employment opportunities in Tawangrejo Village. This factor forces people to look for work outside the area and separate from their families. So there is long distance parenthood where the father goes abroad and entrusts the care to the mother (the person at home). From this condition, the mother ultimately has the dominant role in parenting. The dysfunctional role of parents in raising children causes problems in children's growth and development.

Being a parent is a big responsibility so you can't be careless when it comes to parenting. You must pay attention to the impacts that occur before choosing a parenting pattern for your child. However, in reality, many parents are not aware of what type of parenting style is being applied. Viewed from an etymological perspective, "pattern" is defined as a style, model, system, way of working, form (structure) that is fixed, while "nurturing" means looking after (caring for and educating), guiding, leading. Meanwhile, in terms of terminology, parenting is the attitudes shown by parents in caring for children by regulating behavior, showing authority, giving attention, and fulfilling the child's wishes as a form of parental responsibility towards the child (Language Center, 2011: 137).

The family environment is the first environment for children to learn to interact. In a family consisting of father, mother and siblings, a child learns to adapt from what is seen and taught in the family. When a child is raised by a family with high emotional intensity, it affects the child's emotional intelligence when they grow up. Apart from that, the parental treatment that children receive from childhood will influence their social development (Ayun, 2017).

Each parent has their own way of caring for their child. This is the way that can influence a child's development. There are certainly good parenting styles in families and communities and some are not good. How to educate children can be done directly or indirectly. Education is directly related to prohibitions, punishments, creating a comfortable atmosphere in the family, giving appreciation to children. This way of educating can shape a child's personality, intelligence and skills. Meanwhile, indirect education can be done through giving examples to children, both behaviorally (actions) and verbally. Collaboration between both parents in caring for children can measure the optimal social and emotional development of children. Balance of parental roles, mindset, emotional stability, openness between children and parents, moral education can support children's development both from a social and emotional perspective. On the other hand, if care is only delegated to the mother without the father's help, care is said to be less than ideal, but at least the child still experiences the role of parents directly. Like the conditions in Tawangrejo Village, one of the phenomena that occurs is that the father goes abroad while the mother is at home looking after the children.

Based on research conducted on three families in Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency, researchers found that the parenting patterns used in the field were democratic and authoritarian types of parenting.

a. Democratic Parenting Style

This type of parenting uses a rational and democratic approach. Parents will instill democratic values in the way they raise children. These

methods include: providing freedom of opinion, being open to each other, and upholding cooperation between children and parents. This parenting style is the ideal parenting style and the Islamic religion also considers this type of parenting to be the most suitable to be implemented. In this type of parenting there is a balance between acceptance and supervision. Parents give freedom to children but they must be responsible, right?(Suteja, 2017). Parents who use this type of parenting will offer children warmth and assertive behavior regarding rules, norms, and are willing to negotiate with children. In this way, children will grow up to be independent, self-controlled and responsible human beings(Sari, Sumardi, & Mulyadi, 2020).

Based on the research results, there are several characteristics of democratic parenting that parents apply to their children, including:

1) The balance between freedom and control

In raising children, parents must respect and pay attention to the child's freedom. In this case, freedom must not be given absolutely but must be balanced with supervision and guidance. Children are given the freedom to do what they want with a sense of responsibility and not exceed the limits imposed by their parents. Apart from that, parents also need to monitor and guide the freedom their children gain with understanding (Masni, 2017).

In accordance with the description of research data that has been carried out, it shows a correlation between theory and the results of interviews conducted with three families in Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency, that parents who apply democratic parenting patterns to their children will give children freedom with certain limitations. has been determined accompanied by control or supervision. So it can be concluded that 2 families consisting of mothers and teenagers in Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency show that parents give trust and support to children to carry out activities as long as the activities are positive. Apart from that, parents

apply several rules. If children violate these rules, parents provide advice or sanctions. This shows that parents educate children to be responsible for what they choose and do.

2) Be democratic in decision making

Families that implement a democratic parenting style will create a democratic atmosphere characterized by openness between children and parents. Children get the opportunity to express their opinions. Meanwhile, parents as opinion givers will also consider and discuss the opinions expressed by their children. That way the child will feel appreciated (Masni, 2017).

Based on the description of research data on 3 families in Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency, it was obtained that 2 families were in agreement between theory, interview results and observations. 2 families in Tawangrejo Village showed that parents gave their children the opportunity to have an opinion in making decisions related to their children. This indirectly gives children the opportunity to learn to express opinions and accept opinions. Apart from that, when children criticized their parents, the two parent respondents accepted it gracefully and listened to the opinions expressed by the children.

3) Supports independence

Parental parenting styles greatly influence children's independence. If the atmosphere is comfortable and safe in the family, the child will experience good development of independence. One aspect that supports children's success in the future is independence. Children who have independence within themselves will not depend on humans continuously. Building children's independence starts from the family sphere. In this case, the role of parents is to guide, nurture and direct children to be independent (Romadhani, Adzhariah, Safitri, & Suprapmanto, 2022).

Based on the description of the research data obtained, it shows the compatibility between theory and interview results that two families in Tawangerejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency who use democratic parenting patterns were found to support independence for their teenage children. This form of support teaches children independence from a young age. In addition, parents also acknowledge that their teenage children have shown some form of independence. Independence cannot come directly to children. Parental education and guidance is needed so that children can be independent. Parents can teach independence starting from small things. Setting an example is very necessary because children will cope with the behavior of the people around them, especially the family.

4) Giving appreciation for children's achievements

One of the family supports for children is appreciation for the successes that children have achieved. Appreciation. Appreciation is a positive award given by parents or other people to encourage a child's enthusiasm. Appreciation can be verbal or in the form of giving rewards. Giving rewards to children is of course in the hope that children will become more enthusiastic about achieving better achievements. Giving appreciation for the efforts the child has made will make the child feel supported, satisfied and proud of himself (Putri & Amaliyah, 2022).

Based on the description of the research data obtained, it shows the compatibility between theory and interview results that two families in Tawangerejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency who use democratic parenting give appreciation for the success achieved by their children. Data was obtained that the appreciation given could be in the form of a gift or following the child's wishes. Apart from that, appreciation can also take the form of praise or other small things.

Democratic parenting certainly has an impact on children. Children will show several attitudes such as: 1) Independent 2) Confident 3) Able to work together. 4) Children look cheerful 5) Able to control themselves (Suteja, 2017).

b. Authoritarian Parenting Style

This type of parenting is characterized by parents imposing their will on the child, strictly controlling the child's activities, if the child does not fulfill his wishes then the parents usually give punishment. The characteristic of this type of parenting is the dominant power held by the parents. Communication between children and parents is not open, making children afraid to talk about their problems, what they feel, or what happened to them. This type of parenting tends to be harsh on children so that it has an impact on several children's behavior such as lack of self-confidence, feeling depressed, afraid, uncomfortable at home, and so on (Sukamto & Fauziah, 2020). Based on research data, several behavioral characteristics of parents in Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency were found that indicate an authoritarian parenting style, including:

1) Verbal and non-verbal punishment

Punishment comes from the word punire which means imposing punishment on individuals for mistakes, resistance or violations, rewards or retribution. Ngalim Purwanto expressed the opinion that punishment is suffering that is given by someone intentionally as a result of a violation or mistake. In parenting, punishment is not always negative. Punishment of children is also needed to form children's responsibility and discipline.

However, you need to know that there are several things that must be considered when punishing children, such as: a) Punishment must be fair and appropriate to the mistake or based on it; b) Providing punishment that is educational, does not hurt the body or soul: c) The

punishment given will create awareness in the child; d) The punishment given will not leave a grudge in the child (Susanty, 2021).

Parents who use this type of parenting tend to commit violence against their children. Forms of violence against children are grouped into four types, namely: physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence and social violence. Based on the description of the research data obtained, it shows the suitability between theory and interview results that one family in Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency uses an authoritarian type of parenting style. This is shown by parents scolding their children and even hitting them if they make mistakes. Both hitting and shouting can be categorized as violence that injures children both physically and psychologically.

It can be said to be physical violence if a child receives treatment that results in bodily injury. Physical violence includes beatings, kicking, stomping, slapping, ironing, both with and without objects. Meanwhile, psychological violence leads to verbal violence. This type of violence can take the form of insults, verbal abuse, ridicule or so on (Aryani & Elhada, 2021).

2) Strictly limit children's activities

Parents who use an authoritarian parenting style will show an attitude of overprotecting their children so that the children feel restricted. This kind of behavior can be called overprotective. Over protective is an attitude that is too careful to protect a child from physical or psychological harm so that the child feels that he does not get the opportunity to experience freedom (Musthofa, 2020).

Based on the description of the research data obtained by the researcher, there is a match between the theory and the results of the interview which states that one of the parents in Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency strictly limits children's activities. There are several rules that teenagers must follow if they want to do activities

outside the home. Apart from that, parents will also contact people their children know if their children haven't come home. Please note that parents are obliged to provide means or facilities. Providing facilities and equipment is needed to support children to explore the world widely. Often parents feel they are giving their best and think that a good child is one who obeys without arguing at all. This can show that parents use an authoritarian type of parenting which is shown through an over-protective attitude.

3) Do not give children the opportunity to argue

Authoritarian parenting is different from democratic parenting. One of them is in terms of expressing opinions or desires. In a democratic parenting style, children's opinions are highly valued. Meanwhile, in authoritarian parenting, the parent's opinion or choice is the best, so the child must agree with the parent's opinion or choice. Effective communication is when there is a process of hearing and being heard in the communication. Not only does one want to be heard, one must also be willing to listen to other people so that communication occurs in two directions. Often parents feel that children should listen without asking for their opinion. This behavior is supported by the assumption that they have more life experience than children. Unconsciously, communication in the family is dominated by parents, while the portion of children who express their opinions or feelings is smaller (Bainar, 2020).

Based on the description of the research data, it shows the correspondence between theory and interview results that one of the families in Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency showed an attitude of not giving children the opportunity to argue. Listening to opinions does not require special skills or powers. Children really need to be heard about what they feel, what they want or don't want, so that children do not become closed individuals. Therefore, parents need to

show respect for their children's opinions when communicating. Children whose opinions are listened to will grow confident that their position is valued, will not feel rejected or affected, and will experience optimal development.

4) Forcing children to obey their parents' wishes

In an authoritarian parenting style, parents force children to comply with their parents' expectations. Children are required to obey without explanation. The impact that will occur when parents force children to follow their wishes is that children become afraid to experiment in various situations. Apart from that, you become less confident in making decisions(Ismail, 2019).

Based on the description of the research data, it shows the correspondence between theory and interview results that a family was found in Tawangerejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency who imposed their will on their children. Both in terms of education and daily life, children's choices follow their parents' choices. Of course, this can cause rebellion in children. Apart from that, children will feel pressured if they constantly have to listen to and obey other people's choices. Children who are educated with an authoritarian type of parenting will show several behaviors, including: lack of self-confidence, fear of trying something new, lack of initiative, fear of expressing opinions or desires.

## D. Conclusion

Role of long distance parenting patterns in Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency. There are two types of parenting patterns applied by the subjects studied, namely: a) Democratic parenting patterns applied by parents in Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency, including: parents provide freedom accompanied by balanced supervision. The freedom given is not absolute, where parents still place limits on children. Parents also act democratically when making decisions, where children are given the opportunity to express opinions or

criticize. Apart from that, parents support children's independence by teaching the values of independence from an early age through small things and giving appreciation for children's achievements. Giving appreciation can encourage children to achieve achievements or dreams in the future. The form of appreciation given can be in the form of praise, giving goods, or other gifts; b) The authoritarian parenting style implemented in Tawangrejo Village, Winong District, Pati Regency is shown by several characteristics, namely: parents giving punishment both verbally and non-verbally which leads to physical and verbal violence, strictly limiting children's activities or being overprotective, not provide opportunities for children to voice their opinions so that in the future children will feel unneeded or abandoned. Apart from that, the characteristic of authoritarian parenting shown by one of the family subjects is forcing children to follow their parents' wishes.

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