



The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Interest in Learning in Class V Students of SDN 006 Petani Pelalawan District

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Abstract: The purpose of conducting this research is to find out whether there is an influence between the parenting style carried out by parents on students' interest in learning. This research uses a correlation-based quantitative approach. This research was carried out in June - July 2024. The population of this research was all class V students at SDN 006 Tanjung Bunut, Pelalawan Regency. This research was attended by 44 class V students of SDN 006 Tantani, Bunut District, Pelalawan Regency as respondents. Data for this research was collected through the use of documentation and questionnaires. The results of the research show that the parenting style of class V students at SDN 006 Tantani, Pelalawan Regency has an influence on students' enthusiasm for learning. The influence of parental parenting on students' enthusiasm for learning is classified as "medium" or rather high in class V of SDN 006 Tantani, Pelalawan Regency with a value of 0.783.

INTRODUCTION

The quality of education cannot be separated from the learning process. The important thing in the learning process is to instill concepts in students, so that they have an understanding that can be useful in a relatively long period of time. The instillation of a concept should be done from an early age, one of which is through formal education.

Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System states that the level of education is a stage of education that is determined based on the level of development of students, the goals to be achieved, and the abilities developed. The Law states that the levels of formal education in Indonesia consist of basic education, secondary education, and higher



education. Elementary school is one of the levels of basic education (Dewi, 2020).

Maryono believes that education in elementary school is a very important education. It is at the elementary school level that character and morals are instilled, the development of children's thinking and learning abilities becomes the foundation for children and influences the next level of education. This means that the mental, physical, and intelligence development of children is centered on the age between 0-6 years in early childhood education and the age of 6-12 years in elementary school education. These periods are the golden age for children's growth, both physically and mentally. Therefore, during elementary school, it is necessary to provide the maximum possible education for children (Maryono, 2017).

Academic achievement in Indonesia is very important in the world of education, both for schools, parents, and society. For schools, student academic achievement can determine the quality of a school. For parents, good academic achievement can create pride in the family. For society, academic

achievement can shape the public's view of a person, in this case society can see how the parenting pattern is carried out by parents in educating their children, so that it produces good academic achievement results (Meiliawaty, 2023).

Education in elementary schools is a foundation for students in following formal education, it is mandatory to teach all subjects in the curriculum including Citizenship Education subjects (Azsahrah, 2021).

According to Adnan, the parenting pattern of a family is basically different from one family to another. Differences in parenting patterns in families make each person or child have different characteristics or morals in everyday life. Some parents are more willing to give their children full freedom in educating their children, so that their behavior, opinions and actions are uncontrolled (Adnan, 2018).

Creating a planned and directed learning environment where students can actively realize their potential is the essence of education. The power of religion, self-control, personality development, growth of intelligence, moral improvement, and the acquisition

of abilities valued by the state, society, or people are all included. Education is an effort to prepare resources with knowledge and abilities in line with the demands of national development. This is important in producing students who are tough, imaginative, independent and professional in their fields as well as helping to build a high quality society (Ain, 2024).

In this era of fast-paced globalization, education does not only focus on developing students' academic abilities, but is also important to shape their character and social and emotional skills. Holistic education includes the development of social and emotional skills as an integral part of the elementary school curriculum. Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) is a systematic approach to educating students to have the social and emotional skills needed to be successful in everyday life (Septya, 2024).

Apart from attending school, children can continue their education through one of the three approved educational pathways formal, non-formal, or informal as defined by Law no. 20 of 2003. Primary, secondary and

higher education are all included in the education pathway. formal education, but structured learning that occurs outside the framework of formal education is called informal education (Syaadah et al., 2023). In contrast, informal education is learning that takes place in the family context and through various individual activities. Because informal education shapes children's character, personality, attitudes and behavior, all of which impact the way they interact with others at school and in society, it is seen as the most significant of the three learning pathways (Ahmad, 2021).

Because teachers teach many students at once, not just one, formal education at school has limitations in shaping children's personalities. Therefore, the initial experiences and personality development that children receive before entering the school environment are mainly shaped by education in the family (Astija & Sandra, 2020). In order for children to apply the principles they learn from their families to school and society at large, they must first understand family life.

Latifah (2020:3) explains that this includes fostering relationships full of love and affection, fostering positive interactions, and producing caring partnerships. Parents can show love for their children in various ways, including by spending quality time together, monitoring the child's development, making the surrounding environment pleasant, and discussing the family's needs so that the child feels safe and enthusiastic about learning. To ensure that children's growth and development goes as well as possible, it is important for parents to provide appropriate parenting advice.

This includes having pleasant meetings, showing love and affection, and building caring relationships, according to (Latifah, 2020). To help children feel safe and motivated to learn, parents can show their affection in a variety of ways, including spending quality time with them, monitoring their development, making their home comfortable, and discussing their needs as a family.

To protect their child's mental health, parents should consider whether they are using appropriate parenting approaches. Baumrind (in Fadhilah et

al., 2019) proposed a theory that identifies three common parenting styles: authoritarian style, which prioritizes the use of violence to control children, democratic style, which emphasizes providing positive support to children, and permissive style, which allows children to a certain extent. freedom. children while continuing to supervise their parents.

A child's enthusiasm for learning is greatly influenced by the parenting techniques applied to him. Therefore, it is very important to use appropriate parenting techniques, especially in the family environment. Interest is a key factor in increasing students' desire to learn, according to (Djaali, 2017). Students who are highly engaged in the subject matter will be more motivated to learn it, while students who are not engaged may become disinterested in what they are learning. One way to define self-interest is a tendency or interest towards something without support from others.

SDN 006 Petani, Bunut District, Pelalawan Regency is where this research was conducted. Based on interviews conducted on Tuesday, February 13 2024 with class V

professors, it was found that several children had low interest in learning. This can be seen from several things, including: (1) there are still many parents who are negligent in supervising their children. children at home which causes some students not to respond to the teacher's explanations during the learning process; (2) some parents do not set limits on playing and sleeping time at home, resulting in some students often falling asleep in class and occasionally doing activities outside of learning such as drawing or going in and out of the room; ((3) Some children do not complete their homework at home because their parents do not pay attention to their education; (4) Of the 44 students, there are 19 students or 43.18% who do not meet the KKM because they do not have enough study time or repeat lessons at home.

Based on the findings of interviews conducted with students' parents, which illustrate how different parenting styles are used by parents in real life, there are those who apply authoritarian, permissive and democratic styles. To educate their children, parents who apply an authoritarian parenting style explain that even though their children

have to study at home to get good grades, they do not give them prime time. Instead, after children come home from school, they relax for a while before starting their homework, which they then repeat and study in the evening. However, there are still some children who are less enthusiastic about studying at school. Because children at school lack focus and play because they don't have time to play at home, according to the teacher's report, I advised them to continue studying in order to achieve the best results. On the other hand, the results of interviews with permissive parents show that because they are busy with their work, they encourage their children's curiosity and do not care too much about playing. Therefore, some children feel free to ignore their lessons at home, and many of the teachers' assignments at school are not completed, when asked they do not understand the subject matter because they do not repeat at home the lessons that the teacher has taught.

Student interviews revealed that a number of factors, including foster parents' behavioral patterns, contributed to students' lack of interest in learning. Students raised in

authoritarian homes experience stress from having to study constantly and from not being able to play, even for a short time, because they want the best grades. Students can study well if they study at home, but because they are too busy playing with their friends, their concentration will decrease when they are in class. If parents let their children do anything without supervision, then the children do not study at home, and as a result students with permissive parenting become less interested in studying and do not do the assignments given by the teacher. Apart from that, a small number of students with a democratic parenting approach still show little interest in their studies. Because children can collaborate on learning and talk with their parents about what they learn in class, they can learn at home.

This is in line with the findings of (Sinaga et al., 2022) which showed that student involvement in the learning process was still below standard. Only a few students actively participate in answering or asking questions when the teacher asks them. Some students may not understand or care about the ongoing teaching and learning process,

especially in today's online learning environment. The small percentage of students attending classes and participating in online discussions is indicative of this.

In line with Manurung et al's findings in 2022, parents face challenges in caring for children due to limited time and lack of understanding in providing good learning assistance to children. This situation results in low student motivation to learn, giving rise to a passive attitude during the learning process. Apart from that, (Dewi et al., 2023) noted that certain students showed indiscipline by not complying with school policies, such as skipping class or being lazy when studying. Lack of interest in learning can be caused by several factors, such as parents who are too busy working so they cannot supervise and advise their children, or not being highly educated so they can inspire their children to study. A home environment that is less supportive, such as hanging out with friends who don't go to school or often missing school, also makes children less interested in studying.

Based on the above, the researcher would like to examine the research

entitled "The Relationship between Parenting Styles and Interest in Studying in Class V Students of SDN 006 Tantani, Pelalawan Regency".

METHOD

The research method used in the selection is quantitative research using a correlation approach. The aim of this research is to see the relationship between two or more variables in this research, namely parental parenting patterns and students' interest in learning. The research location was held at the 006 Farmer Elementary School located at Jl. Lintas Bono, Bunut District, Pelalawan Regency. This research will be held from June - July 2024.

All fifth grade students at SD Petani 006, Bunut District, Pelalawan Regency were involved in this research. There are 44 students enrolled in class V. Selecting a sample that is representative of the population is a general sampling rule that ensures representativeness. This research was attended by 44 fifth grade students of SDN 006 Tantani, Bunut District, Pelalawan Regency as respondents.

Data Collection Technique

Questionnaires and documentation are the methods used in this research to collect data.

a. Data collection technique

Data collection techniques in this research consist of:

1) Questioner

This research uses a questionnaire with a Likert scale with the following explanation:

Table 1 Questionnaire Measurement Scale

No	Information	Skors
1	Always	4
2	Often	3
3	Seldom	2
4	Never	1

Source: (Rohmad & Sarah, 2021)

When participants fill out a survey, they choose one of four answer options: selalu (SL), sering (SR), jarang (JR), serta tidak pernah (TP). Each positive response is scored based on a point system, where it is always scored with 4 points, often with 3 points, rarely with 2 points, and never with 1 point.

2) Documentation

Data documentation is a systematic recording of the characteristics studied. The author did not forget to document all

student behavior and collect data on student interest in learning from the perspective of the parents of students at SDN 006 Petani.

b. Data Collection Instrument

1) Questionnaire

Research data includes research instruments, especially instruments on parental parenting patterns and students' learning interests. With the grid and instrument questionnaire as follows:

Table 2 Parenting Style Questionnaire Grid

Variable	Indicator
Parenting Style	Authoritarian Attitude
	Democratic Attitude
	Permissive Attitude

Source: Agus (in Subagja, 2021)

Table 3 Student Learning Interest Questionnaire Grid

Variable	Indicator
Interest in Learning	Awareness
	Attention
	Will
	Happy Feeling

Source: (Ananda & Hayati, 2020)

2) Documentation

Documentation guidelines are used to help researchers obtain information that can be used in the form of notes/documents that cannot be obtained using other techniques. Documentation in this research is

in the form of student report cards and student intelligence test scores taken from the class V teacher and photographs during research.

Data Analysis

1) Validity Test

Before use, the instruments that have been prepared based on indicators are tested beforehand to pay attention to their validity and reliability. The validity test of the student learning motivation questionnaire was tested on class V students at SDN 141 Pekanbaru. To assess validity (parallelism), the Product Moment Correlation technique proposed by Pearson (Sugiyono, 2016) is used.

Rumus Pearson:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\} \{N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

Information:

- r_{xy} = correlation coefficient
- $\sum x_i$ = total score of item i
- $\sum y$ = the total score of the informants
- $\sum y^2$ = sum of total squared scores
- n = number of respondents

a. Content Validity

Before the researcher carried out a validity test, the researcher carried out an expert test first. The purpose of this validation is to determine the level of feasibility of the parenting style questionnaire and the student interest in learning questionnaire that were developed before the questionnaire was used generally.

Researchers conducted expert tests with PGSD lecturers at Riau Islamic University. The expert test carried out is in the form of a short statement. In all of these statements there are suggestions, namely adjusting the indicators of the validation instrument with the questionnaire, especially the variables of parenting patterns and student interest questionnaires so that they are suitable for use for trials.

b. Construct Validity

Test the validity of this research on a questionnaire on parenting patterns and a questionnaire on student interest in learning using a trial, namely 21 class V students at SDN 141 Pekanbaru. The reason for not using a sample of 86 students was because this number was felt to be able to answer valid tests with

different people or was not a research sample. The validity test or validity of the instrument items in this research is said to be valid if the $r_{count} > r_{table}$ value and is positive, then the statement item or indicator is declared valid. Conversely, if the value of $r_{count} < r_{table}$ then the statement or indicator is declared invalid.

2) Reliability Test

To assess the overall reliability of the instrument, the Alpha Cronbach formula was used, as explained by (Sugiyono, 2016).

1. Find the variance of each item in the formula:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N}$$

- σ^2 = Varians
- $\sum X$ = value of each item
- $\sum X^2$ = The total score is multiplied
- N = value of each item

2. Total the variance in each question item that is declared valid
3. Find the total variance using the following formula.

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{N}}{N}$$

4. Looking for reliability values

Cronbach.

$$r_{11} = \left(\frac{n}{n-1} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\sum \sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2} \right)$$

Information:

r_{11} = Reliabilitas

n = total questions

$\sum \sigma^2$ = The amount of variance
in the scores for each
item

σ^2 = Grand total variance

RESULT & DICUSSION

Results

Instrument Test

The measuring instrument used to determine the results of data processing on the variables studied is the instrument test. The test instruments were given to 44 students at SDN 006 Petani, Pelalawan Regency. Each student received a questionnaire about their interests and parenting style. The instrument test findings are as follows.

1. Validity Test.

a. Validity Test of the Parenting Style Questionnaire

The validity of an item must be confirmed through testing to determine whether a number is good or not. The r value of the foster parent pattern questionnaire table was obtained at 0.783 in the validity test. $R\text{-count} > R\text{-table}$ is

the result of each question item based on analysis of validity test findings. Thus, it can be said that the parenting questionnaire items mentioned above are valid.

b. Validity Test of Student Learning Interest Questionnaire

The research results show $r_{\text{count}} > r_{\text{table}}$ based on the validity test of the learning interest questionnaire mentioned above. If the calculated r value for each question item is 0.355 smaller than the table r value. Thus, the study interest survey above can be said to be reliable. Use the r Product Moment table where the N value (number of respondents) is 0.861 using SPSS version 22, to assess the validity of the parenting style questionnaire and student enthusiasm in learning above.

2. Reliability Test

Cronbach's Alpha test was used in this study as a reliable indicator of students' interest in learning and parents' parenting styles. As mentioned below:

a. Test the reliability of parenting patterns

A Cronbach's Alpha score of 0.783 was achieved from the findings of the reliability test of the parenting style questionnaire.

where $0.783 > 0.60$ is the Cronbach's Alpha value. Therefore, it can be said that the question items in the parenting style questionnaire are trustworthy or reliable.

b. Test the reliability of the student interest in learning questionnaire

A Cronbach's Alpha score of 0.861 was revealed in the results of the reliability test relating to the student interest in learning questionnaire. The Cronbach's Alpha value of $0.861 > 0.60$ shows the reliability of the learning interest questionnaire question items.

Test Data Analysis

The findings of the data analysis test in this research are based on research conducted by distributing questionnaires on parenting patterns and student learning motivation in class V of SDN 006 Petani, Pelalawan Regency:

1. Normality Test

Determining whether research data is normal is the goal of the normality test.

Table 4 Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Pola Asuh	,218	44	,000	,889	44	,001
Minat Belajar	,215	44	,000	,870	44	,000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

The sig value is obtained from table 4 above. for each data variable < 0.05 to prevent the distribution of parenting style and learning interest data from being normally distributed. Thus, it can be said that the results of the normality test on learning interest and parenting style are normally distributed. Using SPSS version 22, Kolmogorov Smirnov was used for the normality test in this investigation.

2. Linearity Test

The purpose of the linearity test is to determine whether there is a linear or negligible relationship between two or more test variables. The findings of this research's linearity test are as follows:

Table 5 Tests of Linearity

ANOVA Table							
			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Minat Belajar * Pola Asuh	Between Groups	(Combined)	1564,308	15	104,287	2,475	,019
		Linearity	1124,740	1	1124,740	####	,000
		Deviation from Linearity	439,568	14	31,398	,745	,714
Within Groups			1179,692	28	42,132		
Total			2744,000	43			

The sig value is obtained from Table 5 above. Both data are considered linear because the linearity deviation is $0.714 > 0.05$.

3. Correlation Test

Knowing whether or not there is a relationship between two variables, as well as its direction and magnitude, is the goal of correlation analysis. The correlation test findings obtained for this research are attached by the researcher below:

Table 6 Test of Correlations

		Correlations		
			Pola Asuh	Minat Belajar
Spearman's rho	Pola Asuh	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	.717**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		,000
		N	44	44
	Minat Belajar	Correlation Coefficient	.717**	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	
		N	44	44

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The following results were achieved based on the correlation test results shown in table 6 above:

1. Obtained sig value. of $0.000 < 0.05$ indicates a positive relationship between parenting style and interest in learning.

2. The correlation value obtained was 0.717, indicating that the correlation between parenting patterns and interest in learning has a strong relationship.

Discussion

According to (Sudarsana, 2014), interest is a tendency that directs a person to seek or participate in activities in a particular field. A person will consistently focus on and experience enjoyment from activities they are interested in, and their enjoyment will ultimately lead to satisfaction.

Slameto (Damanik et al., 2023) emphasized that student interest can be shown by their active involvement in an activity or by stating their preference for one item compared to other items. A subject usually gets more attention from students who are interested in it. Interests influence how well students learn at a particular level.

The aim of the research is to determine the influence of parenting patterns on students' learning motivation in class V of SDN 006 Tantani, Pelalawan Regency, in line with the discussion of the research results. Parenting is a pattern of interaction between parents and children. This refers to the way parents behave, apply rules, instill values and norms, show love and attention to children, and show positive behavior so that they can be role models

and role models for children. for their children (Nuraeni & Hasanudin, 2021).

The way parents raise children has a significant influence on whether creativity develops or not. The young generation who grows up in a household that is open, flexible, full of initiative and productivity, likes challenges and is confident, and appreciates and welcomes diversity will be part of a generation that is open, flexible, and confident (Wahyuni & Leonard, 2021).

In contrast to children who grow up with an upbringing that upholds strict discipline without tolerance, children must follow the rules and impose their will so that they do not have the opportunity to take the initiative. The result is a generation that lacks ambition for the future, is unable to adapt to change, is used to thinking linearly, and so on.

Parents have a responsibility towards their children in education. Parental attention, both moral and material, is one of the factors that fosters enthusiasm for learning. With the enthusiasm for learning that a child has, they can achieve good results in school. Every parent is a role model for their child. Parents must be able to (be able to) care for, care for and educate their children from childhood until they are adults, so that the child will grow into a person with a complete personality and achieve in school (Hisby, 2020).

Slameto stated that the factors that influence learning achievement can be classified into two groups, namely internal factors that come from within the student and external factors that come from outside the student. Internal factors consist of intelligence, attention, talent, interest, motivation, maturity, readiness and fatigue. While external factors consist of the family environment, school environment, and community environment (Slameto, 2010).

Yusniah stated that the high and low levels of student learning achievement depended greatly on the parenting patterns applied by parents at home. The more democratic the parenting patterns applied by parents, the higher the student's learning achievement (Yusniah, 2008).

Family is the most important element in child care considering that children are part of the family. Children's lives can be determined by the family environment, therefore child care must recognize the family as a place to live or as a constant in the child's life. Children also really need very strong support from the family, this can be seen if family support for children is not good, then the child will experience obstacles in themselves that can interfere with the child's psychology. However, if family support for children is very good, then the child's growth and development will be stable. Support for children will be

reflected, one of which is through parenting patterns (Hidayat, 2005).

The family environment also influences the progress of work results, and it can even be said to be a very important factor, because most of the learning time is done at home. One of the factors that supports success in the learning process is the availability of adequate learning resources. These learning resources can be in the form of media or learning aids and supporting raw materials (Ahmadi, 2004).

Parenting patterns are interactions between children and parents during parenting activities. This parenting means that parents educate, guide and discipline, and protect children for learning activities that are good enough according to parents. Setiawan stated that parents must be able to provide appropriate parenting patterns according to their child's development so that children can accept the parenting patterns given to them well which can motivate their learning so that children's learning outcomes increase (Hurlock, 2010).

Each parent provides a different parenting pattern in educating and guiding their children and the principles and hopes of parents in education vary, some implement strict discipline, some want their children to have more freedom in thinking and acting. There are parents who are too protective of their children, some are indifferent to their children. Some distance

themselves from their children and some consider their children as friends. Many parents are wrong in applying parenting patterns to their children. They assume that they have given the best for their children, but without them realizing it, in reality they have made mistakes in raising their children. They demand a lot of children to do as they want, which makes children lose their playtime.

Parenting patterns can be influenced by several factors, including: culture, religion, habits, and beliefs, as well as the influence of the parents' own personalities. Every parent expects their children to be smart, intelligent and have good morals. In addition to the family, education is obtained from school. In schools there are teaching and learning activities. The school environment is the second environment that also influences student achievement. Schools are designed to carry out guidance from part of human development. Schools continue the socialization process that has been carried out previously, namely in the family and surrounding environment, as well as preparation for entering the next stage of life (Rasidi, 2021).

And in school education, permissive parenting patterns applied by parents will have an impact on lack of learning achievement, children can become lazy and do not care about the learning achievements they achieve because of the lack of attention

from parents. Parents feel unable to provide good education and care so they hand over education entirely to the school. They forget the important role in the family as educators, caregivers, mentors, motivators, affection, and attention (Qisthi, 2023).

In elementary school, children are still very dependent on their parents in many aspects, including in terms of motivation to learn. Parenting is the way parents communicate, guide, shape, and educate their children in daily routines with the aim of helping the process of success in living life. It is hoped that by implementing the right parenting, students can grow into individuals with good character, high enthusiasm for learning and increased learning achievement in line with their growth and development. Parenting has a significant impact on the development of students' gross and fine motor skills, language skills, and social skills (Aeni, 2021).

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the research analysis presented in the research results, the research can be concluded as follows: There is a relationship between student learning motivation and parental style in class V of SDN 006 Petani, Pelalawan Regency. The relationship between parental approach and the learning motivation of fifth grade children at SDN 006 Petani, Pelalawan Regency is "medium"

or quite strong with a correlation coefficient of 0.783.

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