



Parenting Patterns Work in Developing Moral and Religious Values for Children Aged 5-6 at RA Bustanul Ulum Jayasakti Anak Tuha

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to describe and determine the parenting patterns of parents working with a permissive method in developing the religious moral values of children aged 5-6 in RA Bustanul Ulum Jayasakti, Anak Tuha District, Central Lampung 2023-2024. This research is field research with a qualitative descriptive approach using the case study method. This research concluded that the parenting style applied by working parents mostly uses a mixed parenting pattern of democratic and permissive parenting, a parenting pattern that frees children to carry out activities, but parents still supervise and provide direction. Religious moral values should be instilled in children from an early age, even though children cannot yet understand what is being taught, as parents you must be diligent in educating your children, especially in matters of morals and religion. Busy parents to work, parents are less than optimal in educating their children, this lack of maximum results has an impact significant. Parents who have sufficient knowledge in educating, their children's religious morals are able to develop well, such as being easy to manage, being polite to older people and being disciplined, parents think that Children aged 5-6 are still too young to be taught and required to obey the rules with discipline and firmness towards children, so that children do not know their obligations, rules and good habits such as praying, reciting the Koran, speaking well, forgiving which must be done every day and Children will imitate their parents' behavior Everyday life often gets angry, making children prone to it argue and do not want to listen

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INTRODUCTION

Family is the first place and most important environment for a person's growth and development and the foundation of a child's personality. A child's education is best achieved through interaction between parent and child. In raising children, The family plays an important role in developing a child's potential, and parents show certain attitudes and kindness towards their children as part of their parenting style. In general, all children are born and grow best in a home environment. Therefore, the family plays an important role in developing children's potential. Then it was called the first children's institution, and the subsequent development of children was called

the Golden Age. Therefore, the family is considered the first priority for children (Ayun, 2017).

According to Law no. 20 of 2003, early childhood education is an educational activity aimed at children from birth to six years of age, by stimulating their physical and spiritual growth and development, which is intended to prepare the child for what comes next. Keep learning. (Purwaningsih, 2017). And according to one description of early childhood education, Maria Montessori defined early childhood education as a learning method that frees children to choose activities or pursuits that suit their interests and talents. Because this can have a more positive impact on children's growth and development, for example children are more confident and independent (Montessori and Gutek, 2019).

The relationship between children and parents and different individuals is often seen as an organization communicating with each other. This framework impacts the younger generation both directly and by implication through the mentality of parents and the way they raise their children. Really paying attention to the younger generation is not only about meeting physical or physical needs, but also improving other aspects, including morals, assertiveness, social-closeness to home, language, motor and mental (Handayani, Purbasari, and Setiawan, 2020). The role of the family They play an important role in shaping the personality of the younger generation and expanding knowledge (Raudhoh, 2017). Therefore, parents need a parenting pattern that can expand children's knowledge.

In fact, parents must understand that caring for children is not just about feeding them, providing a good place to live, and meeting other needs. Every parent has a different way of educating their child. Whatever method is used, it is a good goal for their child (Kuppens and Ceulemans, 2018). The relationship between children and working parents has many problems, including a lack of attention from the mother/father towards the child, a lack of communication, a lack of respect for the child towards his father, and a lack of love for the child towards his father. This is very sad considering that the purpose of working parents is to meet the needs of the family, especially the needs of children. However, parents are often tired and forget the reasons for their struggle, forgetting that family is the most important thing, even though they have a lot of work, they are far from being loved and respected by their children (Lesmi, 2022).

Parenting models usually focus on how parents treat their children differently, communicate, discipline, encourage, and implement parenting patterns that are appropriate to their child's development. Parental treatment shapes the quality of the parent-child relationship by influencing the way parents view, assess, and model their behavior towards their children. However, what is happening now is that most parents are not providing their children with a good educational model that is appropriate to their children's needs and development. Moreover, now many parents are forced to do so. handed over the child to his parents. My parents are busy with work, so I leave everything to them. Of course this is very detrimental to children. This is because the parenting style provided is not the correct parenting pattern, but rather the parenting pattern of the child's parents. Additionally, many parents believe that knowledge about parenting comes naturally as they grow up.

This may be true to a certain extent, but of course this needs to be addressed as time passes quickly and the challenges of raising children become increasingly complex (Kurniawan, 2018). Parental parenting styles are closely related to children's moral development. Because parenting is an interaction between father and mother

and their children, where parents try to encourage their children to change their behavior, knowledge and values. What parents say is right so that their children grow and develop independently, healthily and optimally. Because, this is one of the parents' efforts to care for, guide and show authority towards their children, and is one of the parents' responsibilities to accompany their children until they reach adulthood (Nurhayati, 2017).

Parenting style is the way parents act as an activity that involves many specific behaviors individually or together as a series of active efforts to direct their children. Parents don't just need to give their children food, drink and clothes, but they must try to ensure that their children become good, intelligent, happy and useful for their lives and society. Parents are required to be able to care for, educate and develop all the potential of their children so that physically and spiritually they can develop optimally (Nafiah et al., 2021).

Children develop and create, adapt to their current situation and learn about the surrounding environment as well as friendly examples that suit their current situation based on the attention of their parents. Because guardians are the main starting point for improving the character of teenagers. One point of view that is important to cultivate in preschool children is the moral aspect and the strict turn of events. Children's religious morals must be developed in such a way that they are aware that children are successors, creators, future investments who must be prepared optimally both in terms of religion and moral skills, so that moral development must be developed from an early age. Because children have a golden period of religious moral development, according to their stage of development (Limbong and Mamesah, 2020).

Moral and moral development that occurs in early childhood is still relatively limited. A child is not yet able to master abstract values related to right and wrong and good and bad. At the beginning, the introduction of values and level patterns is still forced, and children do not yet know their meaning. However, in line with their intellectual development, children gradually begin to follow the various regulations that apply in the family. Exemplification is used as a tool to achieve the goals of Islamic education because the essence of Islamic education is to achieve the pleasure of Allah and raise the moral level in society based on religion and guide society to the moral design created by Allah SWT, for humans. In the world of education, example is the most effective way that has a great influence on children, both personally and socially. This is because an educator is a real example in the eyes of children. Example That which is good is what students will imitate in behavior and morals, whether they realize it or not. It can even penetrate and influence their inner character (Utama & Prasetyawati, 2020).

This is because healthy religious moral development is actively supported and becomes a strong foundation for children's future growth and development. All children and individuals have different morals, some are well behaved and some are not. Children's moral development is influenced by their social environment and the way other people approach religious morality. As the first place where children gain experience, the family has a great influence on the development of children's religious morality. In other words, the way parents raise their children determines the child's personality in the future (Sari and Sari, 2019).

Initial pre-observations conducted by researchers at RA Bustanul Ulum Jayasakti showed that many young children did not have habits, customs and discipline. The importance of the role of parents towards their children is because in reality today many children are not very restricted by their parents, which causes children not to be taught from the start, including mentality and behavior, as well as habits. Due to the condition of the family which has children aged 5-6 years and each parent (Father and Mother) has a job, there is a problem where 6 of the 20 children are not behaving, speaking and having good manners. This leads to the development of morality and religion in the parenting patterns of working parents. Therefore, young children whose parents are always tasked with working from morning to afternoon/evening deserve to be studied in more depth. Even though the children are used to this condition, this can have a negative impact on the child's behavior, especially on the child's morals and firm behavior. These children lack love and communication, there is no good closeness between parents and children, and religious and moral education is very poor. Because parents do not pay enough attention to their children's growth and development on a daily basis, it is usually difficult to apply the educational model to their children, and the educational style given by parents is not optimal.

Based on Qurrotu Ayun's research, in providing care and education to children, each family has different parenting patterns in their family (Ayun, 2017). He took a quote from Gunarsa Singgi in Adolescent Psychology that parenting is the attitude and way parents prepare the next generation (children) to make their own decisions and act independently. The love of a father and mother has a big influence on the way a child views himself in the environment around him. Research shows that parenting style is very important for the development of a child's fuller personality. Because the role of parents is not only to protect children's mental development from negative things, but also to develop good character and personality to shape children. So that they become moral humans. it will always be in line with his religion. However, the fact is that the parenting style that parents apply to children is usually not implemented well, because they are busy so they forget, children often go against their parents' wishes with harsh words and deliberately hurt their parents, disobeying/lying. The results of research conducted by Qurrota Ayun used the method of example, manners, attention, advice and punishment in the parenting model given to children (Ayun, 2017).

This research combines several related research findings, especially the role of mothers as 24-hour market sellers in children's moral development by Vienna Aniela Nauri, Karnadi, and Sri Martini Meilani. This is also supported by research entitled "Case Study Research". Research shows that mothers are unable to provide rules, punishment, rewards and discipline. Local cultural parenting patterns and maternal parenting patterns also influence children's moral development. (Nauli, Karnadi, and Meilani, 2019). Then research directed by Eva Lailatul Zulfa in her study "The Impact of Guardians' Positions on the Ethics of Young Children in Pangkalan City, Ciawigebang District, Kuningan Area" shows that the parenting style of Guardians in Ciawigebang Kuningan District is adequate, this should be visible from the ethics of young children. at Ciawigebang Base 70.7%. However, several studies show that the influence of parenting style on the ethics of young children in Pangkalan Ciawigebang is in the low category, namely 0.28 (Zulfa, 2017).

So the author is interested in conducting research on working parents to find out the parenting style given to children aged 5-6 years in developing religious moral values in particular, namely with the title "Parenting Patterns of Working Parents in

Developing the Moral and Religious Values of Children Aged 5-6 Year at RA Bustanul Ulum Jayasakti Anak Tuha Central Lampung 2023-2024."

METHOD

This research is field research with a qualitative descriptive approach using the case study method, namely research carried out by observing and describing a phenomenon, event, thought, attitude, opinion, observation, person or group related to the object and its title. Qualitative research is a research procedure that can be used to produce descriptive data in the form of speech, writing and behavior of people being observed (Nugrahani, 2014). Data sources in this research consist of primary data sources and secondary data sources. The primary data source is the data source that the researcher obtained from interviews that the researcher conducted with individuals who took part, namely the Principal, Class B Teachers and Assistant Teachers as well as parents/guardians of working students. Meanwhile, secondary data sources are sources of data obtained which are supporting data sources obtained by researchers from previous research results outlined in various scientific works in the form of journals and books related to the title of this research, so that they can be used as references for researchers in the field during the implementation of the research. This. There are three techniques in analyzing qualitative data, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (Sugiyono, 2016). In carrying out data reduction, the researcher recorded the interview, then noted important points from the recording during the interview. Presentation of data in qualitative research can be presented in the form of narrative text in the form of diagrams, field notes, matrices, etc. Efforts to draw conclusions are carried out continuously by researchers while in the field. Conclusions in qualitative research can be in the form of answers to the problem formulation that has been formulated from the start.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research was conducted at RA Bustanul Ulum Jayasakti. RA Bustanul Ulum Mualimin is an RA located in a village area and close to it with the educational environment. RA Bustanul Ulum's address is located at RT/RW 005/001, Jayasakti Village, Anak Tuha District, Central Lampung Regency. RA Bustanul Ulum Jayasakti has been established since April 24 1972. The organizational structure of RA Bustanul Ulum Jayasakti is as follows. The chairman of the foundation is led by H. Husnul Badar, while the principal is led by Mrs. Yuliyanti, S.Pd. The secretary is held by Siti Nadliroh, S.Pd and the treasurer is held by Shobayarul M, S.Pd.I. Data on teachers at RA Bustanul Ulum Jayasakti include Lilik Maslakah, S.Pd, Farchatun Nazah, S.Pd, Naning Yuliani, S.Pd.I, Bety Fatqur and Rohmah, S.Pd. The aim of this research is to describe and determine the parenting patterns of parents working with a permissive method in developing the religious moral values of children aged 5-6 in RA Bustanul Ulum Jayasakti, Anak Tuha District, Central Lampung 2023-2024.

Parenting Patterns of Working Parents

The research results that the researcher will describe were obtained through observation, interviews and documentation at the Raudlatul Athfal (RA) Bustanul Ulum school in Central Lampung in 2023/2024. Researchers conduct research to obtain the necessary data by direct observation. The researcher focused on the parenting style of parents working with a permissive method in developing the moral and religious values of children aged 5-6 at RA Bustanul Ulum Jayasakti Anak Tuha, Central

Lampung. Researchers made observations of children's daily lives and the parenting styles of busy working parents.

From the results of the observations it can be concluded that the lives of children who are left to work run like ordinary children, the various parenting patterns applied also vary in the children's characters. There are some children who are too pampered by their parents, the parents are not firm when their children make mistakes and are too liberating to the children, making the children unruly, resistant when reminded, and acting as they please at school. However, there are some children who are raised by working parents who have polite behavior, are easy to forgive, and are willing to listen to advice from teachers, but these children are quieter than other students. Next, the researcher conducted interviews with several parents regarding the parenting patterns used by working parents. Based on the results of the interview with Elisa's mother, she explained that:

"The parenting style applied is related to discipline, independence, religion and morals. Which is to shape a child's character. Moreover, this child is a shy child, does not have much courage and still does not understand what his parents are telling him to do. Even though parents are busy, we try to provide optimal parenting. When our children start to enter school age, we as parents are much more intense in providing a more disciplined parenting style. Previously, we only did light activities, such as waking up. Children can watch TV while waiting for their mother to finish their homework. Now when they wake up in the morning, they have to immediately get ready to go. We teach schools from starting to prepare their own school equipment and eat their own meals. When a child makes a mistake, we will give advice and then give punishment if the mistake is made which harms other people" (Elisa, 2024).

Continued with Mrs. Desi Ratnasari that parenting style applied as people old Which Work as following: "When children enter school age, because at the beginning we are very strict to the child. Because we want to introduce discipline and character building when children enter school. The parenting style that we use is very, very strict, because this child is hyperactive and easily understands what we say." (Ratnasari, 2024).



Figure 1. Interview with resource persons (parents/guardians of RA B students)

Based on the results of interviews with several parents, there were several parents who tended to be permissive and authoritarian, especially in developing

religion and morals That very strict but also frees children to do activities. This family applies rules that must be followed and prohibitions that really cannot be implemented, for example when it is time to recite and pray must be implemented immediately. but there is no wisdom and deliberation in making decisions. But when the act is not emphasized, for example, if there is someone who is talking, it should be listened to, when there are guests and guests should be polite.



Figure 2. Interview with resource persons (parents/guardians of RA B students)

From these results it can be reasoned that these results are in accordance with Diana's hypothesis Baumrid which states that parents with tyrant parenting will usually often drive, ask, refuse, if the child does not do it. what his parents said (Baumrid, 2018). So parents of this type do not hesitate to punish children who do not want to follow their wishes. Then continued the interview with Mrs. Nurul, another working parent with the same theme. Mrs Nurul said: "The parenting style that we apply frees children to engage in deep activities everything, but still under parental supervision, because at the beginning we really free the child, and pamper the child, we introduce discipline and character formation when the child enters school. When we are all busy, the parenting style that is applied, the important thing is that when the child goes to school, everything is prepared" (Nurul, 2024).

The same statement was conveyed by Mrs. Siti Khoiriyah, one of the parents of another student, she stated; "The parenting style that we apply frees children to do activities whatever it is, as long as it is good for the child, when we are busy working, the child is being looked after by his grandmother/grandfather, he is more comfortable scolding his grandson, the term is less firm. "So sometimes children dare to go against their parents, especially their mother, if they are with their father they don't dare, sometimes they just don't listen, but we still try to ensure that children remain disciplined, independent and have a good attitude" (Khoiriyah, 2024).

Based on the results of interviews with several parents regarding the parenting patterns applied by working parents, it can be concluded that there are several parents who consider the age of 5-6 to be too young to be taught and are required to obey the rules in a disciplined and firm manner towards their children, so that children do not know their obligations. , rules and good habits such as praying, reciting the Koran, speaking well, forgiving that must be done every day.



Figure 3. RA Bustanul Ulum class B recitation activities

Parents like this tend to be permissive, which is characterized by parental treatment that frees and pampers the child, there is no deliberation when deciding something, there is no wisdom from the parents when the child makes a mistake or is about to do something, in this family the parents lack knowledge and attention. development of children's religion and morals so that when children interact with the school environment and society there are no boundaries and rules that must be followed and what is prohibited. Family. This also does not confirm in behavior that talking dirty, lying, being vindictive are bad actions.

Looking at the results of the exploration above, it tends to be assumed that these results are in accordance with Diana Baumrid's hypothesis, where soft parenting, or what is called all-permissive parenting, is a parent who gives in, submits to all desires, is overly protective (defensive), and gives or satisfies desires. . children excessively (Baumrid, 2018). Then continued the interview with Mrs. Farida, one of the student's parents who worked, she said:

"The parenting style that we apply allows children to be active, but there are still limitations, it is a little different when we work, namely that the parenting style that we provide cannot be optimal. "When the children have entered school and we are busy working, we have to do more extra work" (Farida, 2024). The same statement was made by Alfa Soraya's mother, namely: "The parenting style that we apply allows children to be active in all kinds of things, but still under the supervision of parents, even though we parents are not always with our children every day because we are busy, from the start we have to introduce discipline, responsibility and character formation when children enter school" (Soraya , 2024).

The results of the interview can be concluded that these parents apply a democratic parenting style where when their children make mistakes they are willing to admit their mistakes and be open, brave in their opinions and good at making decisions. Parents always set an example and encourage their children to get them used to saying good words, telling the truth, and carrying out religious obligations. There is parental wisdom in educating children by differentiating ages in teaching manners, parents also teach children to help each other, forgive others.

From the research results above, it can be assumed that the research results are in accordance with the existing hypothesis, as shown by Diana Baumrid that the majority rule parenting pattern is largely based on an open mentality among parents

and children. Popularity-based guardians are guardians who try to see directly the value of their children's capacities. This parenting style offers children the opportunity to develop in a positive direction (Baumrid, 2018).

The parenting style applied by working parents, researchers concluded that each parent has their own parenting method. There are those who use democratic, authoritarian and permissive parenting methods, but most parents use a mixture of democratic and permissive parenting methods. With the various parenting methods that working parents apply, it produces different children's characters, even though they are raised by working parents or in other words lack of parental attention, these children's development is not much different from children in general, even children - Children whose parents are busy working have more independence than children who are always with their parents, but children who are raised by working parents are more difficult to manage, a little less polite. Even though working parents are busy at work and don't spend enough time with their children, they have tried their best and given their best to educate their children so that they become children who are dutiful to their parents, have morals and have noble character

Starting from the results of this research, researchers concluded that each parent has their own parenting method. but most of these parents use a mixture of democratic and permissive methods. This is in accordance with Diana Baumrid's theory that there are 3 types of parenting patterns, namely democratic, permissive and authoritarian parenting (Baumrid, 2018). With the various parenting methods that working parents apply, it produces different children's characters, even though they are raised by working parents or in other words lack of parental attention, these children's development is not much different from children in general, even children - Children whose parents are busy working have more independence than children who are always with their parents, but children who are raised by working parents are more difficult to manage, a little less polite. Even though working parents are busy at work and don't spend enough time with their children, they have tried their best and given their best to educate their children so that they become children who are dutiful to their parents, have morals and have noble character.

This finding is in accordance with Norhidayati's hypothesis that there are 3 parenting patterns used by parents, namely parenting based on majority rules and soft parenting. Children raised with the majority parenting style become respectful children and the child's moral and strict improvement is created according to predetermined milestones. Meanwhile, people who are raised with a soft parenting style will produce children who like to anger their friends and experience obstacles in creating religious ethics (Norhudayanti, 2020).

Moral and Religious Values Ability

As Kholbreg expressed, improving adolescent ethics is at the most essential level called moral thinking (adolescents' ability to consider and conclude what is great and bad). Deep qualities are morals that touch on a person's greatness and badness. Ethical qualities are norms for others to determine whether other people's approaches to acting and acting are positive or negative in everyday life.

The development of adolescent character is at the most basic level which is achieved little by little, connected with social, in-depth and social aspects, so that children can differentiate between great and bad, prudence, justice, directness and mental fortitude. The transformative phase of strict virtue based on the explanation of several specialists is: the progressive phase according to Kholbreg measures the high

and low degrees of ethical quality considering the turn of human events (Kholbergh, 2019).

Religious and moral values can be seen from the good or bad attitudes of a person's behavior in society as a citizen. Meanwhile, moral education or moral values is a way for someone to learn to follow human rules that exist in a society. Moral development is development related to rules and conventions regarding what individuals should do in their interactions with other people. Early childhood children from birth have been equipped with great potential by Allah SWT to develop, the development of this potential and nature is determined by the education of both parents and their environment (Karima et al., 2022).

Religious values education is a solid foundation and is very important for its existence, and if this has been embedded and imprinted in every human being from an early age, this means that this is a good start for the education of the nation's children to undergo the next level of education. Religious education is to foster (preserve) the religious nature of children that they are born with, so that they do not fade into atheists or even adhere to religions other than Islam. Therefore, what must be paid attention to is to familiarize children with implementing religious law and avoiding His prohibitions. Morals are norms that serve as a guideline for a person or group in regulating behavior. In terms of morality, it is a norm that serves as a guideline for a person or group in regulating their behavior. Moral development is development related to rules and conventions regarding what individuals should do in their interactions with other people (Dea & Setiawan, 2019). Thus, the moral development of early childhood is a psychological change in early childhood that enables them to know which good behavior they should carry out and know which bad behavior they should avoid based on certain norms. Researchers conducted interviews with student guardians as working parents regarding religious moral values.

There were several sources that the researchers interviewed. The first interview with Elisa's mother said: "We have taught religion since children began to understand languages We continue with the activities we do, such as praying and reciting the Koran, but for actions such as sharing with friends, we have taught them, but our children don't understand them yet. Sometimes children don't want to give in to their younger siblings. If it is necessary to carry out obligations such as praying the Koran, we are very strict. We always give an example to our children, when they want to eat, when they want to sleep, then when they leave the house they pray, forbidding bad actions such as eating while running around and snatching/taking friends' toys without permission." (Elisa, 2024).

Next, the researcher conducted an interview with Mrs. Siti Khoiriyah, one of the working student parents, she said; "Since childhood we have taught about religion, and when children enter school, that's already socializing with peers, right, so we have to be even more extra. We tell them what is good and what is bad, and the child also understands that religion and morals are very important in this family, his mother always teaches him good manners, speaking well, and we parents also teach it, but it's not optimal, for example if there are people who we have to respect older people, we haven't taught it fully because we still think we are still children" (Khoiriyah, 2024).

Based on the results of the interview, it can be concluded that working parents have instilled religious moral values in their children from a young age, such as providing examples of good behavior, good manners, and providing an understanding of what is good and what is bad. But with the situation where they are busy working, the process of educating children to be moral and religious is less than optimal.

Then the researcher continued the interview with Nurul's mother, she said: "Since the children have started to understand our languages, we continue our activities do things like praying and reciting the Koran, but we don't want to practice them yet, whatever the child wants, we don't force them. But because we are rarely at home, we don't do it when we pray or recite the Koran, but we always set an example for our children, when we want to eat, when we want to sleep, then when we leave the house we pray, forbidding bad actions, for example eating. while running around and grabbing/taking friends' toys without permission" (Nurul, 2024).

Researchers concluded that the parenting style of working parents is not much different from parents who are always with their children. Religious moral values should be instilled in children from an early age, even though children cannot yet understand what is being taught, as parents you must be diligent in educating your children, especially in matters of morals and religion.

Starting from the explanation above researchers concluded that children from The parents working at RA Bustanul Ulum have various characters, not much different between them and children in general. The religious moral values of children whose parents work develop well.

In connection with this explanation, it can be concluded that the behavior of the religious and moral values of RA Bustanul Ulum's children is harmonized. method taklim (telling) is done by the teacher, namely by introducing the creation God must love plants, animals and fellow friends, pray 5 times a day, differentiate between good and bad behavior, always say a prayer before starting an activity.

Method tahrim (prohibition) can't say rude/dirty words to friends and to teachers and parents especially, can't lie, can't be selfish, can't take other people's things without permission, don't bother friends. By *uswatun hasanah* method (a good example) namely getting used to being honest, speaking in good and polite language, respecting friends, teachers, parents or other adults, asking for help well, getting used to always taking turns/queuing. Usage deliberation method namely respecting other people's opinions, being brave and competitive, being responsible, working together. This can achieve early childhood development if teachers and parents work together to instill religious and moral values in children, but in reality parents only hand over all tasks to teachers so children's religious and moral development has not yet developed.

CONCLUSION

The parenting patterns applied by working parents mostly use a mixture of democratic and permissive parenting patterns, some also use pseudo-democratic, which includes all parenting patterns (democratic, permissive and authoritarian). where this parenting style gives the child freedom but still provides supervision and few rules as well as forcing the will of the parents towards the child. Religious moral values already. It should be instilled from an early age, even in the womb, we as parents must be patient and disciplined in educating our children, especially in terms of religious morals. The busyness of parents at work actually does not reduce or make the parents' parenting patterns wrong, it's just because there are third people or (other caregivers) who take part so that there are differences in parenting patterns for early childhood, especially in terms of developing children's moral and religious values. caregivers who have sufficient knowledge in educating children's religious morals will enable children to develop well, such as speaking politely to parents, to friends, be kind and disciplined. But caregivers who lack knowledge in educating, assume that children aged 5-6 are

still too toddlers to be taught and are required to obey the rules with discipline and strictness towards children, so that children do not know their obligations, rules and good habits such as praying, reciting the Koran, speaking well. , forgiveness must be done every day and children will imitate their parents' behavior in their daily lives, such as often getting angry, making children tend to argue and not want to listen when they are advised. Therefore, in this parenting style, parents and caregivers (baby sitters, grandparents, other people) there must be cooperation so that the parenting style applied in particular developing morals and religion develops optimally.

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