

PARENTAL BONDING AND INDIVIDUAL SELF-DEVELOPMENT: ENHANCING THE CONCEPT OF FAMILY EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

In the current era, education remains an integral part of life, crucial for enhancing human resources. Schools are traditionally seen as central to developing children's competencies. However, this study seeks to examine the role of family as a provider of comprehensive and holistic education, specifically in the context of orphanages. The study aimed to explore the impact of family education on the moral and character development of orphans. A mixed-method design, particularly a sequential explanatory design, was employed in this research. The study involved 34 respondents, including children from orphanages and orphanage caregivers, selected through purposive sampling. Data collection included a literature review of relevant journals and parental bonding questionnaires. The analysis utilized a mixed method approach, with qualitative analysis conducted first, followed by quantitative analysis. The results indicated that family education, especially parental bonding, significantly influences the improvement of children's moral and character development. The study implies that family education extends beyond assisting children at home and enrolling them in higher education; it also encompasses advising, building trust, and serving as positive role models.

Keywords: education and curriculum, family education, parental bonding, self-development

INTRODUCTION

Issues surrounding education always involve beliefs, views, and ideals about human life from generation to generation (Mansir, 2021). Education is the main capital that all individuals must possess to navigate the progress of the times. The education we first receive begins within the family environment, where every child gains basic knowledge of ethics and norms. Parents must educate their children well, teaching them develop a positive self-image and overcome bad habits (Ye, 2020). Thus, the family is the primary educational environment that leads to the next environment, namely school and society. However, it is noticeable that moral education within the family has begun to fade over time. Therefore, cooperation from parents is needed in providing education to their children, as quality education stems from a good learning process.

Parents' beliefs and attitudes towards their children can affect the quality and extent of online learning, opportunities, and learning experiences that children receive at home (Erdogan et al., as cited in Dong et al., 2020). It is important for parents to pay attention to and supervise their children. Without adequate supervision, children may become bored with less interesting activities (Widianto & Hasan, 2019) and seek external sources of pleasure, which can lead to harmful behaviors, including criminal acts. Observations by Koraag et al. (2021) have identified a lack of parental supervision and communication about avoiding criminal behaviors as contributing factors to such issues. Additionally, the absence of adequate supervision and the more liberated behavior of children today are significant concerns.

Based on the background describe above, this study aims to assess the importance of family education in adolescents self-development and the impact of parental bonding.

Ritonga et al. (2021) emphasize that effective teaching requires planning, not only in educational institutions but also within the

family setting, where parents serve as the primary educators. The family is the foundational educational environment for a child, setting the stage further education at school (Hasanah & Deiniatur, 2020). Therefore, according to Tiwery et al. (2021) and Saat (2015), family education plays an important role as it creates lasting memories and impacts children more profoundly. Children in orphanages, however, may face challenges such as limited facilities, environment, and care, which can affect their development (Damayanti & Rihhandini, 2021). Children have an inherent right to education (Novita, 2019), including family education. The parenting style used by caregivers may influence children's attitude towards independence (Tabi'in, 2020). Social competence in children improves with increased parental attention and guidance in educational norms and experiences (Yeste et al., 2018; Mo et al., 2021). Parents also play a significant role in raising children and instilling a sense of pride, which makes family education a distinctive and influential factors (Salieva, 2022).

According to Epstein (as cited in Yeste et al., 2018), family participation in education significantly contributes to a child's educational success because it serves as the initial source of positive values, especially in the moral development of learners. Parents must strive to understand and address all of their children's academic activities. This involves careful planning to meet every child's educational needs and ensuring active involvement in children's education

Parental bonding refers to the perception of parental behavior and attitudes, including excessive parenting and protection, during childhood (Parker, as cited in Santoro et al., 2021). In this regard, Parker et al. (as cited in Handanos & Aktan, 2018) categorize parental bonding into four types: affectionate constraint (high attention and protection), affectionless control (low attention and high protection), optimal parenting (high attention and low protection), and neglectful parenting

(low attention and protection). The quality of parental bonding has a significant and enduring effects on adolescents (Neoh, M. J. Y., Carollo, A., Bonassi, A., Mulatti, C., Lee, A., & Esposito, 2021). The family environment serves as the first and main educational environment for children, with its main role in shaping moral education and religious life, thereby providing individuals with initial education and guidance (Roostin, 2018).

rationale of the study. The purpose of the The issued about education always bears about beliefs, views, and ideals about human life from generation to generation (Mansir, family environment because in the family every child gets education and guidance, especially on basic knowledge of ethics and norms. As parents, they must educate their children well by teaching to form a good self-image and overcome bad habits (Ye, 2020) so that the family becomes the main environment in education which will later bring into the next environment, namely school and society. However, it is noticeable that now moral education in the family has begun to fade with the times. Therefore, cooperation from parents is needed in providing education to their children because the quality education obtained comes from a good learning process.

Parents' beliefs and attitudes towards children could affect the quality and quantity of online learning, opportunities, and learning experiences that children receive at home Erdogan et al. (as cited in Dong et al., 2020). Paying attention and supervising from parents to children are important for consideration. The child will become free by doing anything, Widiyanto and Hasan (2019) stated that children will become bored with something less interesting. Children will look for something outside the home to find their own pleasure when the child does not get the attention of the parents and as a result the child will do something that can make him harm others, such as a criminal act. Based on the results of observations by Koraag et al. (2021) with the same type of criminality cases as the news, one of the problems can be identified is the lack of parental supervision of

children's social behavior today, then also the lack of communication about messages about staying away from criminal acts from parents to children, and caused by the absence of supervision and mental development of children today which looks freer in doing anything. Based on the background that has been described, the purpose of this study is to find out how important the role of education in the family for adolescents is to the child's self-development and also how influential parental bonding itself is.

Ritonga et al. (2021) explained that when carrying out a lesson, a plan is needed (2021). In the sense that education is the main capital that all living beings must have in order to survive the progress of the times. The education that we first get starts from the not only in an educational institution, but also in a family institution, which is made by parents as educators for their children at home. In this case, the main and first educational institution of the child is the family, which will be the basis for further education for the child in school because after all the family is the place where the child's growth and development began and the parents are the main educators, who have full responsibility for the education of their children (Hasanah & Deiniatur, 2020). Therefore, according to Tiwery et al. (2021) and Saat (2015), family education plays an important role in education because the education provided by the family to children feels more memorable for children. Even for orphanages, children can experience various problems and get the risk of limitations when they are in an upbringing in an orphanage, such as in terms of facilities, environment, and care (Damayanti & Rihhandini, 2021). There is something inside of a child's ability that must still be fulfilled for the development and survival of the child, one of which is the right to obtain an education (Novita, 2019), including family education. The parenting style applied by caregivers in caregivers has more implications for children's independence attitudes (Tabi'in, 2020). Social competence will increase through children when they receive more attention from parents, and parents can give the child

educational guidelines, norms, and experiences (Yeste et al., 2018; Mo et al., 2021). Parents in society also play a big role in raising children and instilling a sense of pride in their children so that family education has its own characteristics and influence factors (Salieva. 2022),

According to Epstein (as cited in Yeste et al., 2018), family participation in education contributes to the child in educational success, where the family education is the first education that provides positive values, especially in the moral formation of learners. Parents must learn to understand and fulfill all children's academic activities. Starting with doing a careful planning in advance, in an effort to meet every child's educational needs, and always ensure themselves to be involved in children's education.

Parental bonding refers to the perception of parental behavior and attitudes, in the form of excessive parenting and protection, towards individuals during childhood, Parker (as cited in Santoro et al., 2021). In this regard, Parker et al. (as cited in Handanos & Aktan, 2018) note that parental bonding is divided into four types, namely known as affectionate constraint or high attention and protection, affectionless control or low attention and high protection, optimal parenting or high attention and low protection, and neglectful parenting or low attention and protection. Of course, the quality of parental bonding in adolescents has a broad effect for life (Neoh, M. J. Y., Carollo, A., Bonassi, A., Mulatti, C., Lee, A., & Esposito, 2021). The family environment is the first and main educational environment for children, with its main role as an educator for the formation of moral education and religious life so that each individual gets education and guidance from the family first (Roostin, 2018).

METHODOLOGY

This study employed a mixed-method approach using sequential explanatory design. In this design, the first step involves quantitative data collection (Creswell et. al, 2003; Sugiyono, 2017). Initially, a causality method was applied to determine the influence of parental bonding on children's

self-development. This was followed by literature reviews and interviews with orphanage caregivers and students to further substantiate the findings.

The research was conducted in an orphanage in the city of Bandung, Indonesia. Participants were 34 children from the orphanage and their and caregivers. Quantitative data were collected by distributing questionnaires to participants. Qualitative data were garnered through a review of relevant literature and interviews. The data were reinforced through interviews with experts in the field of character education.

The validity of the likert scale was tested using SPSS 26 with Pearson correlation (Azwar, 2012). To conduct the validity test, the following steps were taken: Analyze – Correlate – Bivariate – Correlation Coefficients : Pearson – Test of Significance: Two-tailed. All scoring data and total scores were transferred from the left column to the right. Data collection involved 34 adolescents from three different orphanages in the city of Bandung. The validity test for parental bonding was conducted for each dimension separately, as the final analysis compares the care and control dimensions. The validity test using SPSS 26 with Pearson Correlation yielded 19 valid items and 1 invalid item. Qualitative data analysis was performed using triangulation, specifically triangulation of data sources, which included journals and the results of expert interviews.

Reliability test was also carried out for each dimension, consistent with the validity test approach for parental dimensions.

Case Processing Summary				Reliability Statistics	
Cases	Valid	N	%	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
	Valid	34	100.0	.779	12
	Excluded ^a	0	.0		
	Total	34	100.0		

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Figure 1.
Parental Care Dimension Reliability

Case Processing Summary				Reliability Statistics	
Cases	Valid	N	%	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
	Valid	34	100.0	.535	7
	Excluded ^a	0	.0		
	Total	34	100.0		

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Figure 2.

Parental Control Dimension Reliability

From the results of reliability testing using SPSS 26 using Alpha Cronbach, it was obtained for the parental care dimension of 0.779 which shows the reliability of the high measuring instrument, while for the parental control

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The Influence of Parental Bonding on Children's Self-Development

To evaluate the role of family education in children's self-development, it is necessary to go beyond mere observations and previous studies. This study tested the influence of parental bonding on self-development among 34 children residing in orphanages, who faced certain limitations.

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	92.496	1	92.496	17.658	.000 ^b
	Residual	167.621	32	5.238		
	Total	260.118	33			

Figure 3.

Significance Level Test

Figure 3 shows an Fcount of 17.658 with a significance level of 0.000 (< 0.05), indicating that parental bonding affects self-development.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.596 ^a	.356	.335	2.289

a. Predictors: (Constant), Care

Figure 4.

Correlation Analysis

Figure 4 shows an effect size of 0.356, which means that parental bonding affects self-development by 35.6%.

This study is consistent with to Luanpreda & Verma (2015), Karim & Begum (2017), and Siregar (2019), who reported that children's self-development is influenced by family roles, especially closeness to parents. The role of

parents is crucial in shaping a child's characteristics, particularly in the development of their character. Understanding children's education is complex and requires thorough understanding of the stages of their learning process. When children receive inadequate attention or care from their parents, they may struggle with their self-development.

The Concept of Family Education

Parents play an important role to play in implementing family education as life educators. Malviana and Luviadi (2021) note that the care provided to children in orphanages is often distinct from that in family settings, and the character development these children may not always show positive outcomes. The family environment is the foundation for a child's development and growth. Family education and the social environment together affect the characteristics of learners.

Family education is closely related to character education. Parents are central to enhancing family education for their children. In Indonesia, many parents invest in their children education with the expectation that it will yield strong educational outcomes, essential life skills and good job prospects (Muslim et al., 2020; Jordan, 2022). While education is often associated with formal schooling, effective communication and support from the family are important for promoting active learning (Beneyto et al., 2019; Baxter & Toe, 2021; Rey-Guerra et al., 2022).

Discussion

Parental Bonding

Parental bonding refers to the emotional and physical attachment that develops between parents and their children, particularly with mother figures, from birth onward (Luanpreda & Verma, 2015). Mothers play a critical role in the development and behavior of their children, especially during the first 16 years of life (Karim & Begum, 2017). This parent-child relationship is crucial for adolescent development, serving as a model that

influences future relationships and social interactions (Santrock, 2007).

The need for parental relationships extends to individuals living in orphanages as well. Parental bonding, which begins at birth and continues into adulthood, can have both positive and negative impacts on an individual's life (Childers, 2010). The nature of parental bonding between caregivers and adolescents can significantly affect the adolescents' development and self-growth. Anna Freud (as cited in Hurlock, 1990) suggests that adolescence involves developmental changes related to psychosexual development and shifts in relationships with parents and their ideals.

Parker et al. (1979) describe parental bonding as a complex, two-way process where children form emotional attachments to their parents based on dimensions of care and control. The dimensions of parental bonding include parental care and control. Parental care encompasses emotional warmth, empathy, attachment, and a nurturing attitude, while parental control involves restrictions and controls imposed by parents that limit the child's autonomy and freedom.

Self-Development

During the interview with experts in character education, it was emphasized that parental involvement is crucial for the emotional development of children. Self-development is a key aspect of child's emotional growth, and it is significantly influenced by parental bonding. However, genetic factors also play a role in shaping an individual's emotions. In a family setting, parents - both fathers and mothers - serve as the first educators. Therefore, fostering a harmonious family bond is important because it can enhance the development of a child's character and personality. Genetic factors are intertwined with the bond between parents and children. Emotions resulting from family relationship can include happiness, sadness, anger, fear, and others. The presence of caring and attentive parents profoundly impacts a child's personality. When children feel safe and comfortable in their emotional environment,

they are more likely to develop a positive personality and respond well to education.

Thus, the role of parents is vital in facilitating character development. In contrast, the absence of parental involvement or neglect in nurturing a child's self-development can adversely affect personality formation from an early age. Character is shaped by both innate factors and environmental influences. To build a strong character, a child needs a combination of good genetic heritage and effective educational or environmental efforts.

Personal Aspect

Parental bonding significantly impacts children's self-character development, including personal aspects such as emotions, social obedience, and behavioral alignment with the social environment (Mokhtar et al., 2023). One example of this influence is the ability of children to obey rules within their environment. The presence of parents is crucial in maintaining children's self-development, particularly in fostering social harmony.

Social Aspect

Parental bonding is essential for helping children develop healthy social relationships. This research aligns with the findings of Syahrul and Nurhafizah (2021), which indicate a significant influence of parental bonding on children's social relationships. A positive parental relationship enables children to adapt to social circumstances beyond the family. As a result of strong parental bonding, children gain confidence in interacting with others and achieve good social acceptance (Husna & Suryana, 2021).

Personal Tutorial Guidance

After experiencing good parenting, children benefit from services designed to maintain and enhance their moral and character development through strategies such as individual counseling, group counseling, and skills training. These guidance services can be provided by schools or families. School guidance services, typically conducted by counseling teachers, aim to foster positive relationships among students and school staff

(Mahaly, 2021). Family guidance, on the other hand, helps parents improve their relationships with their children and develop better parenting styles. This approach is supported by Pahlavi et al. (2022), who found that family guidance services aim to build positive family characteristics and enhance children's self-development in areas such as patience, honesty, courage, and tolerance

Strategy

The strategy for strengthening parental bonding to enhance children's self-development involves positive reinforcement and modeling. Positive reinforcement includes giving praise and appreciation to children when they exhibit good behavior (Saputra et al., 2018). Modeling strategies require parents to act as role models or demonstrate good practices in terms of morals and character. Effective teacher modeling can also positively influence students' characters, making them more religious, polite, and trusting of their teachers (Yanuardianto & Yasid, 2021).

The discussion of parental bonding is closely linked to family education. Parental bonding significantly influences an individual's self-development (Oktaviani, 2017). Hasanah and Deiniatur (2020) agree that developing a healthy child's personality is supported by the family's role, with loving and educated parents imparting life values in terms of religion and socio-culture. Family education involves efforts by parents to help children's personal development, including emotions, character, and social activities, through habituation and improvisation. Parental bonding begins in the family environment from birth. Neoh et al. (2021) and Xing et al. (2021) explained that parental bonding and attachment representations affect individual self-development, particularly in character. The way parents approach their children significantly impacts their abilities. Strengthening parental bonding is a major focus in family education, as parents are the closest individuals to children, who observe parental activities from the beginning.

Sharma and Naik (2021) emphasize the importance of parental roles in meeting children's psychological needs, guiding them effectively, motivating them, correcting mistakes, providing quality time, and creating a healthy environment.

The results of this study indicate that family education, particularly the emotional bond between parents and children, is crucial for the development of a child's morals and character. Therefore, school counselors and caregivers at orphanages must recognize the importance of the family's role in educating children. Collaborative services between guidance and counseling and parents are essential to ensure consistent and comprehensive support. Through this collaboration, parents can be involved in counseling programs, including training, workshops, or counseling sessions, to help them strengthen emotional bonds and support the optimal development of their child's morals and character

CONCLUSION

This study, which involved orphans, demonstrates that family education, particularly parental bonding, significantly influences the moral and character development of children. Parental bonding helps maintain individual character development, ensuring that children are more compliant with social norms through the combined support of family and school environments. In this context, schools serve as a crucial environment for children, where teachers must act as positive role models. A positive teacher model can significantly improve students' character, instilling confidence and encouraging emulation. This positive impact results from the special attention and emotional and physical control that parents provide to their children. The study highlights that family education is not solely about enrolling children in educational institutions but also about providing attention, guidance, direction, and motivation as the foundational elements for their future education. Family education leaves a lasting impression on children. Furthermore, the

study underscores the importance of caregivers in orphanages, who serve as parental figures, providing the essential education and guidance typically offered within a family.

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