





# PROCEEDINGS

## The 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) 2020

**Cutting Edge Innovations for Sustainable Development Goals** 

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (Indonesia) October 13 - 14 2020

https://icosi.umy.ac.id/

## Focal Conferences

- 📽 (ICPU) The 2nd International Conference on Pharmaceutical Updates
- 📽 (ICOMS) The 6th International Conference on Management Sciences
- 📽 (ICLAS) The 9th International Conference on Law and Society
- 📽 (ICMHS) The 4th International Conference Medical and Health Sciences
- 📽 (ICAF) The 6th International Conference for Accounting and Finance
- 📽 (ILEC) The 2nd International Language and Education Conference
- 📽 (ICONURS) The 2nd International Conference on Nursing
- (ICITAMEE) The 1st International Conference on Information Technology, Advanced Mechanical and Electrical Engineering
- 📽 (IConARD) International Conference on Agribusiness and Rural Development
- 📽 (ISHERSS) The 2nd International Symposium on Social Humanities Education and Religious Sciences
- 📽 (ICONPO) The 10th International Conference on Public Organization
- 📽 (DREAM) The 5th Dental Research and Exhibition Meeting
- 📽 (ICHA) The 5th International Conference on Hospital Administration
- 📽 (ICOSA) The 3rd International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture







Proceedings

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## Preface by the Chairperson of the 4<sup>th</sup> ICoSI 2020



Dr. Yeni Rosilawati, S.IP. S.E., MM.

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

All praise is due to Allah, the Almighty, on whom we depend for sustenance and guidance. Prayers and peace be upon our Prophet, Muhammad SAW, his family and all of his companions.

On behalf of the organizing committee, it is my pleasure and privilege to welcome the honourable guests, distinguished keynote & invited speakers, and all the participants.

With the main theme of "Cutting-Edge Innovations on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)", the 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) 2020 serves as a forum to facilitate scholars, policy makers, practitioners, and other interested parties at all levels from Indonesia and abroad to present their novel ideas, promote cutting-edge research, and to expand collaboration network. The conference has about 1373 participants participating from more than 8 countries 4 continents all over the world, making this conference a truly international conference in spirit.

This multidisciplinary conference was first held in 2012 and has undertaken various changes and adopted to the current technological trends of our education system. From having this conference with just 175 participants back in 2012 we have come a long way in making the conference a huge success with more than 1373 participants participants in this two-day conference.

Formerly, this conference consisted of only 9 (nine) focal conferences. This year, there are 14 focal conferences from various disciplines, namely: 1) The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Pharmaceutical Updates (ICPU), 2) The 6<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Management Sciences



(ICoMS), 3) The 9<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Law and Society (ICLAS), 4) The 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference Medical and Health Sciences (ICMHS), 5) The 6<sup>th</sup> International Conference for Accounting and Finance (ICAF), 6) The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Language and Education Conference (ILEC), 7) The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Nursing (ICONURS), 8) The International Conference on Information Technology, Advanced Mechanical and Electrical Engineering (ICITAMEE), 9) The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference of Agribusiness and Rural Development (IConARD), 10) The 10<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Public Organization (ICONPO), 11) The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Symposium on Social Humanities Education and Religious Sciences (ISHERSS), 12) The 5<sup>th</sup> Dental Research and Exhibition Meeting (DREAM), 13) The International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture (ICoSA).

Accordingly, We are proud to announce that this year, the 4<sup>th</sup> ICoSI 2020 breaks the Museum Rekor-Dunia Indonesia (MURI) record as the Virtual Multidisciplinary Conference with the Largest Number of Area of Fields in Indonesia

In addition, this year, this conference holds special value since this is the first conference in the history of our university where the entire conference is taking place remotely on a digital platform through the use of advance technologies due to the Covid-19 Pandemic.

I would take this opportunity to express my highest respect to the Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Dr. Gunawan Budiyanto who gave approval and ensured the maximal support from all the faculty members of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) that made this event a big success. In addition, my appreciation goes to all the support teams who have provided their valuable support and advice from planning, designing and executing the program.

Let me conclude my speech by encouraging the delegates to participate with an increasing number in all the activities and discussions through the digital platforms for the next two days. I wish everyone a successful, safe, and fruitful conference.

Thank you!

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.





## Welcoming Remarks by the Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gunawan Budiyanto

Innovation is the beginning of the development of technology, and technology is a development machine that is expected to provide benefits to humans and provide the smallest possible impact on environmental quality. In the concept of sustainable development, development must improve the quality of human life without causing ecological damage and maintain the carrying capacity of natural resources.

International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) is an international conference which is an annual conference held by the University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY), Indonesia. In 2020 this raises the issue of "Cutting-Edge Innovations on Sustainable Development Goals." Therefore, on behalf of all UMY academics, I would like to congratulate you on joining the conference, hoping that during the Covid-19 Pandemic, we can still provide suggestions and frameworks for achieving sustainable development goals.



## About The 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) 2020

Cutting Edge Innovations for Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is enacted by the United Nations as a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. It consists of strategies to improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth while also conserving natures by 2030.

This year, however, at the first one-third of its timeline, the SDG Reports shows that the outbreak of COVID-19 did hinder the achievement, or at least decelerate the progress of achieving the 17 goals. In fact, according to the report, "some number of people suffering from food insecurity was on the rise and dramatic levels of inequality persisted in all regions. Change was still not happening at the speed or scale required", accordingly.

Therefore, in this event of pandemic, the quantity and quality of research, innovation, and more importantly multi-disciplinary collaboration are indispensable. Furthermore, there needs to be clear ends of those works. That is how those research are applicable and benefits directly to the society. That is how those research is incorporated as the drivers of policy making, and used practically in the society. Hence, the stakeholders especially the triple helix of higher education institution, government, and industry must be re-comprehended and supported to reach the common goal of the SGD.

International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) has been essentially attempting to strengthen this regard since its first establishment. One of the goals of ICoSI is to provide primarily a platform where scholars, practitioners, and government could grasp the development and trends of research. Hopefully, meeting these actors altogether would result in stronger collaboration, sophisticated and advantageous research, and brighter ideas for further research. Based on these reasoning, this year, the 4th ICoSI 2020 UMY is themed 'Cutting-edge Innovations for Sustainable Development Goals".

Improving from last year conference which brought nine focal conference, this year ICoSI 2020 UMY brings 14 disciplines, from social sciences, natural sciences, and humanities. ICoSI 2020 received as much as 1005 papers. The paper works submitted in ICoSI 2020 UMY will be published in Atlantis Proceedings, IOP Proceedings, National/International Journals, and ICoSI ISBN-indexed Proceedings.

Nevertheless, ICoSI believes that publication is only the beginning of research dissemination. The publications will enhance the chance of the research known by wider audience, and then used, applied, and incorporated at either system, institutional, or personal level of human lives.





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# TRACK ECONOMICS, LAW, EDUCATION, SOCIAL, AND HUMANITIES





### Effect of Parenting against Moral Development of Children Aged 4-10 Years

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### ABSTRACT

Children's moral development has become an interesting issue lately to be the center of research attention. Many aspects are variables that can affect a child's moral development, one of which is parenting. To analyze which type of parenting gives the biggest contribution to children's moral development, a study was conducted by taking a sample of 308 parents who have children between 6-10 years in Patumbak District. Data retrieval is done using the Google-form platform with a questionnaire designed and tested for validity. The collected data is then analyzed using multiple linear regression techniques. The results showed that permissive parenting had the most dominant influence on children's moral development followed by democratic parenting, while authoritarian parenting did not significantly influence.

Keyword: Parenting, Child Moral Development, Multiple Linear Regression.

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Since children are born, they learn many things from the people around them. The role of parents is of course very important in socializing children into the social environment (Mensah & Kuranchie, 2013). Most studies on parenting emphasize that the type of parenting adopted by parents has an impact on children's attitudes, academic achievement, and career choices (Hoffman & Saltzstein, 1967). The parenting style that parents apply to their children is usually inseparable from the style of parenting that the mother got when she was young. To apply proper parenting, knowledge is needed, and knowledge can be obtained, one of which can be obtained from education in the environment, school and university (Nasution, M & Sitepu, J.M., 2018)

Authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive typologies (Kim & Chung, 2003) are currently widely used as models of parenting styles. Baumrind originally conceptualized eight types of parents including rejectignore, inappropriate, authoritative inappropriate, authoritarian-reject-ignore, and others. Baumrind then discusses traditional sex roles as an additional type of parenting. (Robinson et al., 1995) For the purposes of this paper, we discuss three main types of parenting styles commonly studied (authoritative, authoritarian, permissive).

Parenting is a broad pattern of parenting practices, values, and behaviors (Mensah & Kuranchie, 2013). Authoritative parenting, which is parenting style, is seen as a characteristic of parents that changes the effectiveness of family socialization practices and children's acceptance of these practices (Darling & Steinberg, 1993).

Authoritarian parenting is a parenting style that tries to shape, control, and evaluate children's behavior and attitudes in accordance with established standards of behavior (Baumrind, 1991). Obedience is a virtue and punitive measures are used to curb the will of the child.

Permissive parenting, namely permissive parents trying to behave non-punishing, accepting, and affirmative of children's impulses, desires, and actions (Baumrind, 1991). With this type of parenting, few demands are made by the child regarding things like homework. This type of parenting does not require parents to act as active agents who are responsible for shaping or changing children's behavior (Baumrind, 1991). Children are allowed to organize their own activities. Parents do not control children or encourage children to comply with external standards. Parents who adopt this type of parenting regard self-regulation as the child's right to live freely without outside authority. Those who support this type of parenting feel that punishment has an inevitable negative side effect and is an ineffective way to control behavior. They also feel that the strict supervision, high demands, and other manifestations of parental authority trigger rebellion in children. According to those who support this type of parenting, strong parental control results in child passivity and dependence (Baumrind, 1991). Permissive parenting is characterized by making few demands, exhibiting non-controlling behavior, and using minimal punishment. These parents are warm and



responsible but not demanding and have little hope of their children. Parents who do not set rules and regulations for their children's behavior are described as having a permissive parenting style (Turner et al., 2009).

The way parents care for their children can have an impact on the child's personality development and the way they interact with social and close relationships (Akhtar et al., 2012). One aspect of human development is the aspect of moral development. Moral is an important aspect that everyone must learn (Widya, M, 2019). If there is a moral decline, student delinquency can increase both in school and in the community (Syahfriani et al., 2019) Of course this is also influenced by parenting styles. Parents who apply good habits will improve children's moral development (Masitah, 2018).

According to Kohlberg, there are three stages of moral development, namely the pre-conventional stage with two levels, namely the first level of heteronimous morality where at this level the child's ability to take a role is limited to the egocentric level. Moral righteousness at this stage means obeying the rules and avoiding being labeled with derogatory terms such as "thief." Behavior reflects a basic fear of physical punishment and other sanctions by others. The second level is Individualism, Instrumental Purpose, and Exchange where at this level moral truth means that each follows its own values, and that we must resolve conflicts with the principles of physical equality, bargaining, or give and take, if people's needs contradicting. The second stage of development is the conventional stage where this stage also has two levels, but this level is a continuation of the second level so it is called the third level and the fourth level. The third level is Mutual Interpersonal Expectations, Relationships, and Interpersonal Conformity where at this level people understand the principle that they must act in accordance with the shared expectations of interpersonal relationships. Whereas at the fourth level, namely Social System and Conscience, where people think that moral truth is defined as behavior that functions to maintain the social system. Furthermore, in the third stage, the postconventional stage also has two levels where this level is a continuation of the fourth level so that it is called the fifth and sixth levels. Level five is Social Contract or Utility and Individual Rights where a person understands that the value system adopted in society can be different. In other words, they understand the relativity of social values. They also understand that for the well-being of all people, and to protect the rights of all people, relations between humans are the basis of moral reasoning. They understand that values such as freedom, life, and so on are universal because they are a prerequisite for people to be bound by society. Next is the sixth level, namely Universal Ethical Principles, where moral reasoning is based on universal ethical principles and requires a sense of personal commitment to internalized

principles of justice. The principle of justice is equal human rights and respect for human dignity. Commitment to justice allows someone at this stage to disobey unjust laws (Berges, 2012),

Several cases of immoral behavior, quoted from detikNews (17 January 2017), were arrests of 9 beggars in Palembang whose status was still children. DetikNews June 21, 2018: Komnas PA even has data on reports of 112 cases involving children that occurred in Depok City throughout 2018. SindoNews.com March 13, 2019: The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) noted that the number of children who become criminals has increased every year. From 2011 to the end of 2018, 11,116 children in Indonesia were involved in criminal cases. SindoNews.com March 14, 2019: A total of 122 children have been arrested by the West Jakarta Police in the past year. Hundreds of these children have had to deal with the police for being involved in a series of crimes ranging from theft to brawls to murder.

Compas.com, January 8, 2019. Putu (KPAI commissioner in the field of children facing the law) said cases of sexual crimes dominate the field, with children as perpetrators and victims. Regarding situations where children become perpetrators and have to face the law, he said, various factors contributed to this. According to research conducted by KPAI in 15 child prisons in Indonesia, the driving factors for this crime range from social media to social media.

Republika.co.id. October 9, 2015. Renggo Khadafi (10) died after being tortured by his classmate Sy (10) on April 28, 2014. The torture was carried out in the classroom and witnessed by his friends in Class V SDN 9 Makassar, East Jakarta. Jacobus Yunusa alias Bush (14) was stabbed dead by MF alias Alit (14) in Ciracas, Jakarta. Timur, with open wounds on the chest and left waist. The first grade junior high school student was killed by his friend because he often mocked him.

This proves that there is a mismatch between moral theory and the conditions that occur in everyday life. So that researchers feel the need to research about parenting styles in developing aspects of children's moral development so that later we can see what parenting styles can improve aspects of children's moral development. Cultivating moral values must of course be done from an early age, so that it is hoped that as people age, human morals will also be better. For this reason, in this study, the research sample was children aged 4 to 10 years who were included in the category of the first stage of moral development according to Kohlberg.

### 2. RATIONALLY OF STUDY

This study aims to explore the parenting style and moral development of children. Is there an effect of parenting style on children's moral development and



what kind of parenting is dominant in influencing children's moral development?

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

### 3.1. Research Sample

The sample in this study was taken in the Patumbak sub-district using a purposive sampling technique with the criteria that children aged 4-10 years and parents.

### 3.2. Research Instrument

There are two instruments used in this study, namely instruments of parenting style and instruments of moral development of children. The parenting style instrument was adopted from the research instrument (Robinson et al., 1995) with 44 statement items. As for the moral development research instrument made by researchers by referring to the stage of moral development Kohlberg (Berges, 2012) as many as 12 statements.

### 3.3. Data Collection and Analysis Methods

Researchers distributed questionnaires via WhatsApp messages in a format made into Google Forms. This questionnaire is filled in by parents who have children aged 4-10 years. Data analysis was performed using SPSS 21.0. Statistical tests were performed at an alpha level of 0.05 using regression analysis.

### 4. RESULT OF STUDY

This study aims to see the effect of parenting on children's moral development. However, before multiple linear regression analysis is carried out, the classical assumption test must be carried out first.

### 4.1. Normality Testing

Data normality testing is done to see whether the regression model the dependent variable and the independent variable have a norml distribution or not. If the data spreads around the diagonal line and follows the diagonal line, the regression model meets the normality assumption.



The picture above identifies that the regression model has met the requirements so that this research data tends to be normal.

### 4. 2. Multicollinearity Testing

Multicollinearity was used to test whether the regression model found a strong correlation between the independent variables. The way to see it is by looking at the value of the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) which does not exceed 4.At the deliberations, it was agreed that the major point in the formulation of fundamental policies is for infrastructure. The agreement then was used as the main benchmark in making the 2019 budget plan. Apart from infrastructure development, there are two other policy priorities in the education sector and creative industry owned by Banguniiwo village. In terms of ADD planning itself. Bangunjiwo will budget 30% of the ADD funds for financing the Village Head and Village officers and 70% for other activities related to the 2019 budget plan program.

 Table 1. Dependent Variable: Perkembangan Moral

 Anak

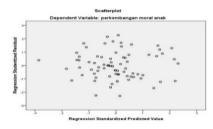
Variable	Collinearity Coefficient			
	Tolerance	VIF		
Autoritative	0.830	1.205		
parenting				
Authoritarian	0.764	1.309		
parenting				
Permissive	0.649	1.542		
parenting				

The three independent variables, namely authoritative parenting, authoritarian parenting and permissive parenting, have a VIF value within a predetermined tolerance limit, which does not exceed 4 so that they do not become multicolonierities in the independent variables in this study.

### 4.3. Heterocetasticity Testing

The heteroscedacticity test concludes that the regression model does not occur heteroscedacticity. In other words, there is similarity in variance from the residuals from one observation to another. This conclusion is obtained by looking at the distribution of randomly scattered dots that do not form a clear pattern and are spread either above or below the number 0 on the Y axis.





The image above shows the dots that spread randomly, do not form a clear pattern and are scattered both below and above the number 0 on the Y axis..

### 4.4. Multiple Regression Analysis

After all the requirements of the classical assumption test are met, the next step is multiple linear regression analysis.

Variable	t-value	sig
Authoritative parenting	-2.211	0.028
Authoritarian parenting	648	0.518
Permissive parenting	4.355	0.000

From the table above, it can be seen that authoritative parenting has a significance value of 0.028. When compared with  $\alpha = 0.05$ , it can be seen that 0.028 < 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is an influence between authoritative parenting on children's moral development. The significance value of authoritarian parenting is 0.518. When compared with  $\alpha = 0.05$ , it can be seen that 0.518> 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is no influence between parenting children's authoritarian and moral development. The significance value of permissive parenting is 0.000. When compared with  $\alpha = 0.05$ , it can be seen that 0.000 < 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is an effect of permissive parenting on children's moral development ..

### 4.5. Determination Coefficient

In this study, the contribution given by parenting to children's moral development was 11.3%. This can be seen from the results of the calculations in the table below. In addition to parenting, it means that there are other factors that can affect children's moral development by 88.7%

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted	R	Std.	Error
			Square		of	the
					Estimate	
1	0.336	0.113	0.104		3.76097	

### 5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The conclusion that can be drawn in this study is that there is an effect of parenting on children's moral development where parenting is best done in improving children's moral development in the Patumbak subdistrict, namely permissive parenting. Then followed by authoritarian parenting and that does not have a positive impact on the moral development of children, namely authoritarian parenting.

Previous research has shown that the most appropriate parenting style in improving children's social development is autoritative parenting (Mensah & Kuranchie, 2013). Similar to other research conducted by (Eisenberg & Morris, 2004) states that children's moral development is strongly influenced by autoritative parenting. Other studies that support this are contrary to the results of this study in terms of improving children's moral development. Where the results of children's moral development will be good when the permissive parenting style is applied.

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