



# PROGRESSIVE GOVERNANCE SYSTEM AGAINST THE SHIFTING DYNAMICS OF CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOR, CHILDREN'S PSYCHOLOGY, AND CHILDREN'S LANGUAGE PHASE

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## ABSTRACT

The Teenage Curriculum should be implemented in schools as a means of helping students develop their moral and spiritual awareness as well as their ability to fulfill their social and religious obligations. This is the topic of this study. This curriculum incorporates student-centered learning and places a strong emphasis on Christian principles and character education. In order to help pupils gain a comprehensive knowledge, the teacher facilitates discussions that help them grasp moral and religious ideas. The Teenage Curriculum's implementation also takes Islamic beliefs and morals into consideration, which can help pupils navigate the problems of life.

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**Keywords:** *prayer, curriculum, teenager, and character*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Management systems theory is an approach that views an organization as a system consisting of various subsystems that are interrelated and interdependent. Each subsystem has different functions and roles, but they all work together to achieve overall organizational goals.

Management systems theory has three basic principles, namely interdependence, synergy and environment. Interdependence: All subsystems in an organization are interdependent on each other. Changes to one subsystem will have an impact on other subsystems. Synergy: The success of an organization depends on cooperation and synergy between subsystems. Environment:

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Organizations cannot stand alone, but are influenced by their environment. Organizations must be able to adapt to environmental changes in order to survive.

According to management systems theory, organizations consist of various components that are interrelated and interdependent. These components can be divided into three groups, namely input subsystem, transformation subsystem, and output subsystem. Input subsystem: Components that provide input to the organization, such as human resources, natural resources, and financial resources. Transformation subsystem: Components that convert input into output, such as production processes, marketing processes, and financial processes. Output subsystem: Components that produce output for the organization, such as products, services, and information.

Management systems theory can be applied in various fields, including business management, government management, and social organization management. Implementation of this theory can be done by developing an understanding of the interrelationships between subsystems in an organization, increasing coordination and cooperation between subsystems and making decisions that take into account the impact on the entire organization.

Child development is a complex and dynamic process. Children experience changes physically, psychologically, socially and morally as they get older. These changes can be influenced by various factors, including

environment, family, and education. Every child has a personality, which is what makes them the most distinctive among all living things. What makes people so special. Each individual possesses unique thoughts, traits, feelings, and behaviors that make up their personality. Numerous psychologists have offered diverse definitions of personality (Jaya et al., 2023).

The muwayyizz phase is a child's development phase that starts at the age of 7 years to 12 years. In this phase, children begin to experience rapid development, both physically, psychologically and morally. Children begin to experience rapid growth, especially in height and weight. Children also begin to experience changes in their teeth, hair and reproductive organs. In the psychological aspect, children in the muwayyizz phase begin to develop abstract thinking abilities, problem-solving abilities and decision-making abilities. Children also begin to develop curiosity and curiosity. In the social aspect, children in the muwayyizz phase begin to establish more complex relationships with peers, family and society. Children also begin to develop social skills, such as cooperation, leadership and empathy. In the moral aspect, children in the muwayyizz phase begin to develop an understanding of the concepts of right and wrong. Children also begin to develop moral values, such as honesty, justice and responsibility.

Progressive theory is a legal theory which views that law must be oriented towards justice

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and social welfare. This theory emphasizes the important role of judges in interpreting the law creatively and dynamically to suit the needs of society.

Progressive theory has been applied in various areas of law, including criminal law, civil law, and constitutional law. Some examples of the application of progressive theory include the application of positive law that is fair and non-discriminatory, the application of law oriented towards social welfare, such as environmental law and consumer protection law and the application of law that is dynamic and adaptive to changes in society's needs.

There are several basic principles underlying progressive theory, namely: justice is that the law must be interpreted and applied fairly, without regard to race, religion, gender, or socio-economic status. Social welfare: Laws must be directed towards achieving social welfare for the entire society. Creativity: Judges have an important role in interpreting the law creatively and dynamically to suit the needs of society.

Behavior is everything that humans do in response to environmental stimuli, which includes motor, emotional and cognitive activities. Human behavior is influenced by various factors, both internal and external. Internal factors that influence human behavior include individual characteristics: Biological factors, such as genetics and physical condition, as well as psychological factors, such as personality, attitudes and motivation.

Cognitive processes: The processes of thinking, learning, and remembering. Emotions: The feelings and emotions an individual experiences.

External factors that influence human behavior include: Physical environment: The physical environment where the individual is, such as temperature, light and noise; Social environment: The social environment an individual interacts with, such as family, friends, and community; Culture: The culture that an individual adheres to.

There are various behavioral theories that explain how human behavior is formed and influenced by internal and external factors. Some commonly known behavioral theories include: Behaviorism theory: Theory which assumes that human behavior is controlled by stimulus and response. Cognitive theory: A theory that assumes that human behavior is influenced by cognitive processes, such as thinking, learning, and remembering. Humanistic theory: A theory that assumes that humans have needs and motivations that underlie their behavior.

The digital era and globalization have significantly influenced children's behavior and psychology. Digital technology has influenced the way children interact with the world around them, including with parents, peers, and the environment. Children growing up in the digital era tend to be more preoccupied with technology and more skilled in its use, but are also more vulnerable to dangers such as sexual exploitation and abuse, cyberbullying

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and harassment, indoctrination, cyber security threats, and fraud. Apart from that, the digital era also influences children's behavior in terms of media consumption, such as the tendency to multitask and excessive use of social media.

In this context, the role of the governance system becomes important to help children become competent digital citizens and able to face challenges in the digital era and globalization. Good governance systems can help ensure that children have safe and healthy access to digital technology, as well as help them develop the digital skills and literacy needed to face the challenges of the digital era and globalization. Additionally, governance systems can also help children overcome challenges such as sexual exploitation and abuse, cyberbullying and harassment, indoctrination, cybersecurity threats, and fraud. In the digital era, understanding technology is the basis for the totality of society to be able to enter the era of globalization. Problem-based active learning that covers a variety of subject areas will benefit digital understanding, including literacy in various fields. In this case, it is important for children to master digital skills and develop attitudes towards safe and responsive use of technology.

Research on changes in children's behavior and psychology in the digital/globalization era has important significance in facing the challenges faced by children in the digital era. The digital era and globalization have brought significant changes in children's behavior and psychology.

Children growing up in the digital age tend to be more familiar with technology and more skilled in its use, but are also more vulnerable to dangers such as sexual exploitation and abuse, cyberbullying and harassment, indoctrination, cybersecurity threats, and fraud. The role of the governance system in children's education is becoming increasingly important in the digital/globalization era. A good governance system can ensure that all children, including children from poor and vulnerable families, receive quality education that meets their needs. A good governance system can also help minimize the negative impact of the digital/globalization era on children's development. Apart from that, the digital era also influences children's behavior in terms of media consumption, such as the tendency to multitask and excessive use of social media. In this context, the role of the governance system becomes important to help children become competent digital citizens and able to face challenges in the digital era and globalization. Therefore, research on changes in children's behavior and psychology in the digital/globalization era can make an important contribution in developing appropriate strategies and policies to help children face challenges in the digital and globalization era.

There are several previous studies that discuss child governance, including Suryani (2023) in his journal entitled "Family Environment in Early Childhood Education According to a Hadith Perspective" examining the role of the family environment in early childhood

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education according to a hadith perspective. This research uses library research methods. Suryani's research results show that the family environment has a very important role in early childhood education. A good family environment will have a positive influence on children's development, both physically, psychologically and socially-emotionally. Suryani's research is one of the previous studies that is relevant to this research. This research provides a theoretical basis for the importance of the family environment in early childhood education.

Furthermore, studies regarding the influence of governance systems in various educational contexts have become the focus of attention of researchers over the last few years. Research by Aritonang (2022) entitled "The Influence of the School Governance System on Student Learning Achievement" confirms that a good school governance system is able to have a positive impact on student learning achievement. Similar results were found in Sulistiani's (2021) research which investigated "The Influence of PAUD Institutional Governance Systems on the Quality of Early Childhood Education," where it was found that a good PAUD institutional governance system contributed positively to the quality of early childhood education.

Apart from that, other studies also provide evidence that the governance system has a crucial role in shaping various aspects of children's lives. For example, research by Nurhayati (2020) on "The Influence of

Foundation Governance Systems on Child Development in Orphanage Institutions" highlights how foundation governance systems can have a positive influence on the development of children in orphanage institutions. Likewise, research by Irawan (2019) which discusses "The Influence of Regional Government Governance Systems on Children's Quality of Life," shows that implementing a good governance system at the local government level can improve children's quality of life.

Similar findings were also found in other studies, such as those conducted by Sari (2018) on "The Influence of the Family Governance System on Children's Social Emotional Development," Nugraheni (2017) who examined "The Influence of the Family Education Governance System on Children's Learning Achievement," and Budiarti (2016) with the title "The Influence of the Social Rehabilitation Institution Governance System on the Recovery of Children Victims of Violence." All of this research illustrates that the implementation of good governance systems in various contexts can positively influence children's recovery, social emotional development, and learning achievement.

Furthermore, research by Santoso (2015) entitled "The Influence of the Village Governance System on the Quality of Life of Children in the Village" and Setiawan (2014) entitled "The Influence of the Social Institution Governance System on Child Protection" confirmed that the governance system at the

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village level and Social institutions also have a significant impact on the quality of life and child protection. Finally, research by Handayani (2013) on "The Influence of Educational Governance Systems on the Quality of Children's Education" shows that an effective educational governance system plays an important role in improving the quality of children's education.

There are various sources that holistically discuss the psychology of mumayyiz children's development towards mukallaf. One of the main contributors to this understanding is a thesis journal which specifically reviews the phases of child development and development strategies in the context of an Islamic perspective. In this journal, it is explained that the age of seven is identified as a critical period or mumayyiz, where the child has reached a level of maturity that allows him to differentiate between good and bad behavior. This phase, with its focus on increasing moral understanding, becomes a vital foundation in the development of a child's character. Apart from that, there are also other sources that discuss the developmental characteristics of children aged 7-10 years. A thesis explores changes in adolescent behavior influenced by advances in information technology, with an in-depth explanation of the developmental phases of mumayyiz children. Other research discusses the concept of child development at the elementary/MI level, highlighting the views of Ibnu Qayyim Al-Jauziyyah and Jean Piaget. From this literature review, it can be

concluded that the developmental phase of the mumayyiz child towards mukallaf plays a central role in the child's evolution. At this stage, children are able to differentiate between good and bad behavior, and enter the educational stage. Therefore, it is hoped that an in-depth understanding of this developmental phase can become a solid foundation in guiding children so that they can grow and develop optimally in an educational environment that is in accordance with Islamic values.

The role of governance in digital era education is a critical aspect that needs to be understood in depth. The digital era brings paradigmatic changes in the context of learning and teaching, requiring adjustments to educational governance to maximize benefits and manage emerging risks. One of the main elements of digital era education governance is policies and strategies for integrating technology in the curriculum. By understanding this role, educational institutions can create a learning environment that is responsive to technological dynamics, ensure the availability of adequate infrastructure, and manage human resources that are able to optimally utilize the potential of technology. The importance of governance in a digital context is not only limited to technological aspects, but also includes data management and privacy. In this era, educational institutions must be able to manage student data wisely, maintain privacy, and ensure information security. This involves establishing clear

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policies related to data collection, storage and use, as well as providing stakeholders with an understanding of their rights and responsibilities in the digital ecosystem.

The governance role also includes developing digital competencies for teaching staff. In the digital era educational environment, teachers need to have adequate technology skills, understand digital pedagogy, and be able to manage the continuity of online learning. Therefore, education governance needs to ensure that ongoing training and support is provided for teaching staff so that they can effectively use technology as an innovative learning tool. Apart from that, digital era education governance must also pay attention to aspects of digital ethics. This involves establishing policies regarding online behavior, protection from inappropriate content, and developing an understanding of digital ethics among students. Therefore, educational governance must take into account the social and ethical impacts of integrating technology in the learning process. Overall, the theoretical basis regarding the role of governance in digital era education includes aspects of technology, data management, digital competence of teaching staff, and digital ethics. Understanding the role of governance is key in forming educational institutions that are adaptive, responsive and competitive in the digital era.

The formulation and aim of this journal is to formulate the problem of the digital era and globalization bringing significant changes in

the behavior and psychology of children, especially children in the muwayyizz phase. These changes can be influenced by the governance system in the family, school and community.

This research aims to understand the role of the governance system in the dynamics of shifts in children's behavior/psychology in the muwayyizz phase in the digital/globalization era, as well as the influence of the digital era and globalization on children's language.

Asbabul wurud (cause of the revelation) of a hadith is the event or event that is the background to the revelation of the hadith. Asbabul wurud hadith is not mentioned explicitly in the hadith. However, the scholars have provided several explanations regarding the asbabul wurud hadith.

One of the most popular explanations is that the hadith was revealed to answer someone's question about the religion adhered to by children born to parents of different religions. The person asked, "Will children born to parents of different religions follow which parent's religion?"

The Prophet Muhammad SAW answered that every child is born in a state of fitrah, namely in a state of purity and clean from sin. However, parents have an important role in determining a child's religion. Parents can care for and educate their children according to the religion they adhere to.

Another explanation regarding the asbabul wurud hadith is that the hadith was revealed to emphasize that every human being has the

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potential to become a pious person. This potential is called fitrah. Fitrah is the natural human tendency to seek truth and goodness.

The Prophet Muhammad SAW said that every child is born in a state of fitrah. This means that every child has the potential to become a devout person, regardless of their parents' religion. However, parents have an important role in developing a child's nature.

Thus, the asbabul wurud hadith can be concluded as follows:

This hadith was revealed to answer questions about the religion adhered to by children born to parents of different religions. This hadith also confirms that every human being has the potential to become a pious person.

These two explanations complement each other and strengthen our understanding of the hadith. This hadith teaches that every child has the potential to become a pious person. However, parents have an important role in developing this potential.

**2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

Children are an important asset for the future of the country, but their behavioral, psychological and language development is constantly changing. How children behave, think and communicate is influenced by global trends, technological advancements and socio-cultural changes. A progressive and adaptive governance system is necessary to ensure optimal child development.

Piaget, Erikson, and Kohlberg's theories of child behavior development help us understand how children's behavior develops as they age. Children's behavior is also influenced by family, social environment, media, and technology (Bornstein, 2002; Gentile et al., 2014). Children's behavior patterns in the age of computers and the internet have changed. They are more individualistic, less social in person, and more exposed to media content that is not appropriate for their age (Chassiakos et al., 2016).

To address children's behavioral issues, several approaches have been developed, including the use of positive parenting, consistent application of rules and consequences, and setting a good example (Kazdin, 2005; Sanders, 2008). These strategies, however, must be adapted to the changing context and dynamics of child behavior.

Children's language acquisition and development are complex and influenced by many factors, including genetics, environment and social interactions (Jaya et al., 2023). Theories such as Vygotsky, Chomsky, and Skinner provide different perspectives on how children acquire and develop their language.

The role of parents is crucial in the governance of children, especially in providing emotional support, moral guidance, and modeling good behavior (Baumrind, 1991). Teachers and educational institutions



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are also responsible for creating a good learning environment, creating an appropriate curriculum, and facilitating children's overall development (Bronfenbrenner, 1979).

**Conceptual Model**

The basic concept in this research focuses on several things, which are explained as follows:

- a. A governance system is a set of rules, processes, and structures that govern how an organization is managed.
- b. The dynamics of behavioral/psychological shifts in children's language from the muwayyizz phase towards themukallaf are changes that occur in the behavior, psychology and language of children from the muwayyizz phase towards themukallaf, both positively and negatively.
- c. The digital era/globalization is an era where information and communication technology is developing rapidly and global culture is increasingly easy to access.

Variables:

- a. Independent variables are variables that influence the dependent variable. In this context, the independent variable is the governance system.
- b. The dependent variable is a variable that is influenced by the independent variable. In this context, the dependent variable is the dynamics of the child's behavioral/psychological shift, language from the muwayyizz phase towards themukallaf.

The governance system can influence the dynamics of shifts in children's behavior/psychology, language from the muwayyizz phase towards mukallaf in several ways, including:

- a. A good governance system can ensure that all children, including children from poor and vulnerable families, receive quality education that meets their needs. Quality education can help children develop their potential optimally, including in behavioral/psychological and language aspects.
- b. A good governance system can create a safe and comfortable learning environment for children. A safe and comfortable learning environment can help children feel comfortable learning and developing themselves.
- c. A good governance system can develop children's potential through various programs and activities that suit their interests and talents. Developing children's potential can help children achieve their potential optimally, including in behavioral/psychological and language aspects.

The dynamics of behavioral/psychological shifts in a child's language from the muwayyizz phase towards mukallaf can have a positive or negative impact on the child's development. The positive impacts of the dynamics of behavioral/psychological shifts in children's language from the muwayyizz phase towards mukallaf include:

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a. The dynamics of behavioral/psychological shifts, children's language from the muwayyizz phase towards mukallaf can increase children's knowledge and understanding of various things, including the digital world and global culture.

b. The dynamics of behavioral/psychological shifts, children's language from the muwayyizz phase towards mukallaf can improve children's social skills, such as the ability to communicate and collaborate.

c. The dynamics of behavioral/psychological shifts, children's language from the muwayyizz phase towards mukallaf can develop children's critical and creative thinking skills.

The negative impacts of the dynamics of behavioral/psychological shifts in children's language from the muwayyizz phase towards mukallaf include:

a. The dynamics of behavioral/psychological shifts in children's language from the muwayyizz phase towards mukallaf can cause children to become consumptive and hedonistic.

b. The dynamics of behavioral/psychological shifts, a child's language from the muwayyizz phase towards mukallaf can cause children to become aggressive and antisocial.

c. The dynamics of behavioral/psychological shifts, children's

language from the muwayyizz phase towards mukallaf can cause children to become addicted to media and the internet.

**3. METHODS**

This research will use a mixed methods approach that combines qualitative and quantitative methods to gain a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of children's behavior, psychology, and language and explore progressive governance systems to address them.

**Research Data and Hypothesis**

Based on the conceptual model that has been described, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

a. A good governance system can increase the dynamics of shifts in children's behavior/psychics, language from the muwayyizz phase towards mukallaf in the digital/globalization era. Hypothesis 1 states that the governance system Good management can increase the dynamics of shifts in children's behavior/psychology, language from the muwayyizz phase towards mukallaf in the digital/globalization era. This is because a good governance system can ensure that all children, including children from poor and vulnerable families, receive quality education that meets their needs. Quality education can help children develop their potential optimally, including in behavioral/psychological and language aspects.

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b. A good governance system can reduce the negative impact of the dynamics of shifts in children's behavior/psychology, language from the muwayyizz phase towards mukallaf in the digital/globalization era. Hypothesis 2 states that a good governance system can reduce the negative impact of the dynamic shift in children's behavior/psychology, language from the muwayyizz phase towards mukallaf in the digital/globalization era. This is because a good governance system can create a safe and comfortable learning environment for children, as well as develop children's potential through various programs and activities that suit their interests and talents. A safe and comfortable learning environment can help children feel comfortable learning and developing themselves, and programs and activities that suit children's interests and talents can help children reach their potential optimally.

Based on the two hypotheses that have been explained, there is a hypothesis testing plan which is explained as follows:

a. To test hypothesis 1, this research will use a quantitative research design with a survey approach. The sample for this research will consist of children from the muwayyizz tomukallaf phase from various backgrounds, including poor and vulnerable families. Research data will be collected through a questionnaire containing questions about the education governance system in the area where the respondent lives, the education received by the respondent, the dynamics of

behavioral/psychological shifts, the respondent's language

Research data will be analyzed using inferential statistics, namely the t-test to test the average difference between the group of respondents with a good educational governance system and the group of respondents with a poor educational governance system.

b. To test hypothesis 2, this research will use a quantitative research design with a survey approach. The sample for this research will consist of children from the muwayyizz tomukallaf phase from various backgrounds, including poor and vulnerable families. Research data will be collected through a questionnaire containing questions about the education governance system in the area where the respondent lives, the education received by the respondent, the negative impact of the dynamics of behavioral/psychological shifts, and the respondent's language. Research data will be analyzed using inferential statistics, namely the t-test to test the average difference between the group of respondents with a good educational governance system and the group of respondents with a poor educational governance system.

Apart from testing hypotheses through statistical analysis, this research will also use qualitative methods to explore the research results. The qualitative method that will be used is in-depth interviews with respondents and key informants. In-depth interviews will

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be conducted to explore further the dynamics of behavioral/psychological shifts, children's language from the muwayyizz phase towards mukallaf in the digital/globalization era, as well as the role of the governance system in this matter.

**Criticism And Assessment**

In general, scholars agree that this hadith is a valid hadith. This is because this hadith was narrated by Abu Hurairah, who was one of the Prophet's friends who narrated the most hadiths. This hadith also extends back to the Prophet Muhammad SAW. However, there are several scholars who criticize this hadith, especially in terms of matan. These criticisms include:

- Definition of nature

These scholars are of the opinion that the hadith does not provide a clear definition of fitrah. Fitrah can be interpreted in various ways, so there needs to be further explanation about the meaning of fitrah in this hadith.

- The possibility of a child being born into a religious state

These scholars are of the opinion that it is possible that children are born religious, because their parents have taught the child that religion since they were in the womb.

- Environmental influences

These scholars argue that apart from the role of parents, the environment can also influence the formation of a child's religion. Children who

grow up in a religious environment tend to have the same religion as their environment.

These criticisms can be answered in several ways, including:

- Definition of nature

The definition of fitrah can be studied from various perspectives, such as theological, philosophical and psychological perspectives. From a theological perspective, fitrah can be interpreted as a state of purity and cleanliness from sin that every human being has from birth. From a philosophical perspective, fitrah can be interpreted as the natural human tendency to seek God. From a psychological perspective, fitrah can be interpreted as the potential that every human being has to develop themselves spiritually.

- The possibility of a child being born into a religious state

The possibility of children being born religious can occur if their parents have taught the child that religion since they were in the womb. However, it is important to remember that the religious teachings given by parents may not necessarily be accepted by children. Children still have the freedom to choose the religion they want.

- Environmental influences

Environmental influences can indeed influence the formation of a child's religion. However, parental influence remains the most dominant. Parents have an important role in instilling religious values in children.

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By paying attention to these criticisms, our understanding of the hadith will become more comprehensive. This hadith teaches that every child is born pure and free from sin. However, the role of parents and the environment is also important in forming a child's religion.

**4. CONCLUSION**

Based on the literature review and research plan that has been outlined, it can be concluded that this research has the potential to make a significant contribution to the field of education. It is hoped that this research can provide a more comprehensive picture of the role of the governance system in the dynamics of shifts in children's behavior/psychology, language, from the muwayyizz phase towards mukallaf in the digital/globalization era. The results of this research can be used to develop educational policies and programs that can optimally support the development of children from the muwayyizz phase towards mukallaf in the digital/globalization era.

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