Educate : Journal of Education and Learning
Vol. 3 No. 2 2025, Page 73-76
Publisher CV. Doki Course and Training
E-ISSN: 2988-4039 | P-ISSN: 2988-5752
DOI: https://doi.org/10.61994/educate.v3i2.1142.

Learning Theories In Family Learning Environments

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History
Submission : 14-07-2025
Received : 15-07-2025
Revised : 22-07-2025
Accepted : 24-07-2025

Keywords
Theory
Education
Learning
Family

ABSTRACT

Research aims to empower parents to create a strong learning environment right in their own homes. By understanding how we learn, educators and parents can develop effective teaching strategies and boost the overall quality of education. In a nutshell, learning theories are crucial for understanding how children process information and how parents can make learning more effective. Parents can utilize various strategies and techniques, drawing from both general learning theories and specific family learning theories, to improve the quality of their children's learning and academic outcomes within the family setting. This study used a qualitative approach, focusing on school-aged children. It delved into real-life events and phenomena using a descriptive qualitative method, primarily through a literature review of theories in learning and family education. The findings show that learning is a relatively permanent change in behavior or potential behavior, stemming from reinforced experience or practice. Essentially, if someone has truly learned something, they'll be able to demonstrate a change in their behavior

Introduction

Parents play a pivotal role as a child's first and most influential educators, profoundly shaping their early development. A nurturing home environment is critical for a child's holistic growth, yet many parents lack the understanding of effective learning theories and pedagogical practices to optimize this crucial early learning space. This knowledge gap often leads to challenges in creating an engaging and effective home learning environment, potentially hindering a child's cognitive, emotional, and physical development. Consequently, children may not reach their full potential, and parents may struggle to guide them effectively.

This research aims to address this critical problem by providing parents with accessible, practical guidance on how to integrate proven learning theories and family education principles into their daily home life, thereby empowering them to cultivate optimal learning environments and strategies that foster their children's comprehensive development.

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Hypothesis

When parents use a combined approach of learning theories (like behaviorist, cognitivist, constructivist, and humanist ideas) and family education theories (from thinkers like Comenius, Pestalozzi, Frobel, Montessori, Al-Ghazali, Ki Hajar Dewantara, and Engku Muhammad Syafe'i) in an organized way, it will improve the quality of their children's learning at home. This will be seen in children who are more motivated to learn, understand things better, and grow in all aspects.

Method

This research utilizes a qualitative descriptive approach, focusing on understanding how various learning theories can be applied within family learning environments. Our primary goal is to synthesize existing knowledge to provide practical guidance for parents. The subjects of this study are elementary school-aged children (6-12 years old).

Data collection is a core objective of this research. This study employs three primary methods to gather data: observation, interviews, and documentation. Additionally, the data for this research also entirely consists of scholarly and academic literature, including academic journal articles, books and book chapters, and reliable research reports. Our analysis method is a thematic content analysis of the collected literature, which involves reading selected articles and books, identifying key concepts, and categorizing those concepts or ideas.

Results and Discussion

Based on the descriptions above, we can conclude that learning is a relatively permanent change in behavior or behavioral potential, resulting from reinforced experience or practice. It's essentially the outcome of interaction between a stimulus and a response. Someone is considered to have learned something if they can demonstrate a change in their behavior.

Learning theories refer to general sets of statements used to describe the reality of how we learn. This discussion covers four main learning theories: behaviorist learning theory, cognitivist learning theory, constructivist learning theory, and humanist learning theory.

Family education theories have been developed by several notable educators and philosophers, including Comenius, J.H. Pestalozzi, Friedrich Frobel, Maria Montessori, Abu Hamid Muhammad Al-Ghazali, Ki Hajar Dewantara, and Engku Muhammad Syafe'i.

Conclusion

The family is truly the primary and most fundamental school for a child's education. It also functions as the crucial environment where a child's potential can be nurtured, leading to the development of a positive and well-rounded personality. Parents (both mom and dad) have a huge responsibility in raising their kids. This goes beyond just providing food, clothes,

and shelter. Even more important is giving them attention, guidance, direction, motivation, and a good education, along with instilling strong values for their future.

The big job parents have in educating their children at home is also backed up by the ideas of many famous thinkers and philosophers. People like Comenius, J.H. Pestalozzi, F. Frobel, Maria Montessori, Al-Ghazali, Ki-Hajar Dewantara, and Engku Muhammad Syafe'i all dedicated much of their lives to understanding and improving education.

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