Parenting Management of Early Childhood Learning Independence

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Abstract

The field is related to parenting and child independence. Namely, the parenting style applied by each parent is different, causing the diversity of children’s independence in Sanata Bhakti Kindergarten. In addition, parents are less aware that the family environment is one of the educational centres that can improve children’s educational success. Based on the partial results of the study, it was found that a) there was a significant influence between authoritarian parenting on early childhood independence of 0.03, which is less than the alpha value = 5% (0.03 ≤ 0.05). With the result t count ≥ t table (4.034 ≥ 2.056). b) there is a significant influence between democratic parenting styles on early childhood independence of 0.00 which is less than the value of alpha = 5% (0.03 ≤ 0.05). With the result t count ≥ t table (4.708 ≥ 2.056). c) there is a significant influence between democratic parenting styles on early childhood independence of 0.02 which is less than the value of alpha = 5% (0.02 ≤ 0.05). With the results of t count ≥ t table (2.689 ≥ 2.056). Based on the results of the study simultaneously obtained a calculated F value of 549.561 ≥ 2.39 (F table), this proves that authoritarian, democratic and permissive factors simultaneously have a positive and significant influence on early childhood independence in Sanata Bhakti Kindergarten with a coefficient of determination (R²) 98.3% while the remaining 1.7% is influenced by other factors not mentioned. The conclusion from this study is that children’s independence can be increased if parents pay more attention to the factors that influence it.

Key words: Child Independence, Authoritarian, Democratic, Permissive

Introduction

Educating is work that never ends. Educating means passing on virtues, wisdom, skills, inspiration and ideological provisions that are grounded in the direction of divine guidance. Educating is a field of unlimited dedication. Educating is one step toward preparing a better generation for the future. The first educational process for children is the family. The family is the smallest unit in society. Ki Hadjar Dewantara (1962: 100) states that the family is the first and most important "educational centre" because, since the emergence of human civilization until now, the family has always influenced the growth of the character of every human being. In a pedagogical sense, the family is "one" community of life woven by the love between partners of two types of people who are confirmed by marriage with the intention of perfecting each other. Family life demands planning, arrangement and improvement, including caring for children. In addition, family is a place to get comfort, affection, love and also exemplary learning. Ibrahim Amini revealed in
The family consists of parents, namely father, mother and also other family members. Parents are the first to be fully responsible for laying the foundations for forming attitudes, behaviour, character, personality, morals and education in children so as to enable them to grow as intelligent, creative and independent generations. It is human nature that the flow of time leads us all towards the momentum of fulfilling our mandate as mothers or fathers. This means that a human being must be ready to play a role as an educational practitioner. At least for their own children. Because when a child is born, then at that moment as well as parents must be a teacher to him. The obligation to teach children about various things in life cannot be left entirely to other people or educational institutions. The characteristics between a father and a mother in parenting patterns are one of the factors which then create an assumption in society that a mother is said to be successful in carrying out her role if she is able to raise, guide and educate their children to be successful in education at school and encourage their husbands to achieve success.

Children are a gift and a mandate from Allah SWT to humans who become their parents. Growth and development in children are filled by education experienced in life, both in the family, community and school. There is a learning process that must be thoroughly passed at home before children go to school. Basic values such as religious practices, honesty and good examples become the domain of parents as role models when at home. The strong bond between parents and children is a simple way of nurturing the seeds of intelligence within them.

In Islam, children form a three-dimension relationship with their parents as the center. First, the relationship between the people and God is motivated by having children. Second, the child's relationship (which still needs a lot of guidance) with God through the parents. And the third is the relationship between children and parents under the guidance and guidance of Allah SWT. There is important advice for parents from Dr Muhammad Muhammad Badri in his book, Soul Touch For Our Children, Love your children with real love; point out their faults gently and politely; be patient with their behaviour; occasionally act as though you are ignoring their faults; set yourself as an example to them; use the proper ways and methods in doing so. Use the language of love and affection.

In carrying out this noble mandate from Allah, in the form of a child whose religious nature must be fostered and developed, then parents must make the religion of Islam the basis for the guidance and education of children so that they become human beings who are pious and always live in a way that is blessed by Allah SWT, wherever, whenever and whatever their circumstances, individuals as religious human beings are not easy to change and do not falter. Educating children to become devout human beings with the Islamic religion, in essence, is to preserve the nature that exists in every human person, namely the religion of monotheism, the religion of Islam.

A child has "dwi potential", which can be good or bad. Therefore, parents are obliged to guide, foster and educate children based on instructions from Allah in the Islamic religion so that children can relate to and worship Allah properly and correctly. In addition, children must also receive good and correct care, guidance and education so that later they grow into religious human beings and always live a religious life. So that in this way, children as the next generation and the aspirations of their parents can grow and develop into human beings who fulfil the expectations of their parents and are in accordance with God’s will.

A peaceful, happy and harmonious family life for mankind is an absolute necessity. Every human being who is married or has a family is required to be able to run the family ark properly. Family life, as stated above, is a problem that cannot be taken lightly if parents fail to play the role of parents properly in fostering the relationship between each party and in nurturing, nurturing and educating children who were originally the family’s dream, world jewellery, will be turned upside down into a boomerang in the family, slandered and tormented by Allah.

Therefore, with the care and upbringing of these children, Islamic teachings written in the Al-Qur’an and Hadith, as well as the results of ijtihad of the scholars (Islamic intellectuals), have explained in detail both pre-natal and post-natal parenting. God sees that children are the world's jewels. It is as stated in Q.S Al-Kahf: 46

" meille nafsunnizaya ilhaw dinniyay wabqiyyat ushlahat khair undar rabeek tuwabay wakhir amala"

It means: "Wealth and children are the adornments of the life of the world, but continuous good deeds are better rewarded by your Lord and better as a hope."

Thus educating and fostering children in Islam is a way desired by Allah so that our children can be protected from the torments of hell. The way to protect yourself from the fires of hell is to obey His commands and stay away from what is forbidden.

In this regard, the pattern of parenting as stated in Islam starts from:

a. Personal development of prospective husband and wife through respect for parents.

b. Choosing and determining an equal life partner (kafa’ah)
c. Carry out marriage as taught by Islamic teachings  
d. Make ablution and pray when you are about to have intercourse between husband and wife.  
e. Maintain, nurture and educate the baby (fetus) in the mother’s womb  
f. Read and listen to the call to prayer in the right ear, and iqamat in the baby’s left ear.  
g. Mentahnik newborn children. Tahnik means putting some of the crushed dates on the fingers and then putting them in the mouth of the newborn child. Next, gently move it to the left and right, as for the wisdom of doing techniques, among others, first, to strengthen the muscles of the oral cavity with movements of the tongue and palate and both jaws so that they are ready to breastfeed and drink milk strongly and naturally. Second, follow the Sunnah of the Prophet.  
h. Breastfeeding children with mother’s milk from the age of 0 months to 24 months of age.  
i. Giving a good name

Therefore, for every Muslim, giving guarantees that every child in the family will receive good, fair, equitable and wise care is an obligation for both parents. Because if we ignore the care of these children once, then surely they will be damaged. At a minimum, it will not body and develop.

The role of the family is important for educating children both from the point of view of religion, social views and individual views. If family education can take place well, then the child is not/not yet independent.

Independence is very important in a person’s life because, with independence, children can become more responsible in meeting their needs and foster self-confidence in children. A child who has a sense of independence will be able to adapt to the environment and the circumstances of the child’s own environment and be able to overcome the difficulties that occur. Children’s independence is cumulative during development, where individuals will continue to learn to be independent in dealing with various environmental situations so that children are able to think and act independently (Yusuf, 2013: 14). Children who have normal independence will tend to be more positive in their future. Independent children tend to excel because, in completing tasks, children are no longer dependent on others. Children’s independence has a negative effect on the development of their own personality. The pattern of parenting varies greatly from one parent to another, so the independence of one child from another will also be different.

According to Juntika, there are three types of parenting, namely authoritative or democratic parenting, authoritarian parenting, and permissive parenting. Children from different parenting styles at TK Sanata Bhakti Purwawinganu, Suranenggala, come from different family backgrounds. Some come from families of private employees, entrepreneurs, farmers, traders, fishermen and so on. From various different family backgrounds, different parenting styles have been formed in the family.

Method

This study uses descriptive quantitative research methods. As mentioned by Sugiyono (2014: 7), the quantitative research method is a scientific approach that views reality as classifiable, concrete, observable, and measurable; the variable relationship is causal in nature, where the research data is in the form of numbers, and the analysis uses statistics. While this research uses descriptive research because it aims to find out the nature and in-depth relationship between the two variables by observing certain aspects, more specifically, to obtain data that is in accordance with the existing problems with the research objective.

The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. According to Sugiyono, ”The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population” (Sugiyono, 2013). The sampling technique used is saturated sampling. According to Sugiyono (2014: 68), ”saturated sampling technique is a sampling technique when all members of the population are used as samples.” This is because the population used in this study is relatively small, or research that wants to make generalizations with very small errors. Then the sample studied was 30 parents of students at the Sanata Bhakti Kindergarten, Purwawinangun Suranenggala.

Results and Discussion

The Effect of Authoritarian Parenting on Children’s Independence

Authoritarian parenting as a measure of a child's level of independence has a regression coefficient parameter with a positive sign of 0.107 and a significant result of 0.00 with a smaller alpha value = 5% (0.00 ≤ 0.03). With the result t count ≥ t table (4.034 ≥ 2.056). From the results of these calculations, it shows that accepting H1 and rejecting H0. One of the parents demonstrated the following: Prohibiting early childhood from doing bad deeds is the most efficient action in shaping children's character in distinguishing what is good and what is not good. And as for authoritarian parenting pays close attention to children in detail so that it can create children’s independence.
The Effect of Democratic Parenting on Children's Independence

Based on the calculation results of multiple linear regression analysis, Democratic regression as a measure of the level of independence has a regression parameter with a positive sign of 0.711 and a significant result of 0.00 which is smaller than the alpha value = 5% (0.00 < 0.05). With the results of t count ≥ t table (4.708 ≥ 2.056). The results of these calculations show that accept. H1 and reject H0. The conclusion from the results of testing this hypothesis is that the democratic variable as a form of second parenting has a positive and significant influence on early childhood independence.

The Effect of Permissive Parenting on Children's Independence

Permissive parenting as a measure of a child's level of independence has a regression coefficient parameter of 0.242. With the results of t count ≥ t table (2.689 ≥ 2.056). From the results of these calculations, it shows that accepting H1 and rejecting H0.

Discussion of Research Results Simultaneously

Based on data analysis by simultaneous test (F test), the calculated F value is 549.561 ≥ 2.96 (F table). This proves that the Authoritarian, Democratic, and Permissive factors simultaneously have a positive and significant influence on early childhood independence in Sanata Bhakti Kindergarten with a coefficient of determination (R2) of 98.3% while the remaining 1.7% is influenced by other factors that do not mentioned. Based on the results of the research above, it can be interpreted that Child Independence can be reminded if parents pay more attention to the factors that influence it.

Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis, hypothesis testing and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn: Authoritarian parenting as a measure of a child's level of independence has a regression coefficient parameter with a positive sign of 0.107 and a significant result of 0.00 with a smaller alpha value = 5% (0.00 < 0.03). With the results, t count ≥ t table (4.034 ≥ 2.056). The results of this study show that authoritarian parenting has very little effect on the independence of early childhood; these calculations show that authoritarian parenting accepts H1 and rejects H0. Democratic Parenting Patterns Against Children's Independence Based on the calculation results of multiple linear regression analysis, Democratic regression as a measure of the level of independence has a regression parameter with a positive sign of 0.711 and a significant result of 0.00 which is smaller than the alpha value = 5% (0.00 < 0.05). With the results of t count ≥ t table (4.708 ≥ 2.056). From the results of these calculations, it shows that accepting H1 and rejecting H0. The conclusion from the results of testing this hypothesis is that democratic variables as a form of second parenting have a very large influence on the independence of early childhood. Permissive parenting as a measure of a child's level of independence has a regression coefficient parameter of 0.242. With the results of t count ≥ t table (2.689 ≤ 2.056). From the results of these calculations, it shows that accepting H1 and rejecting H0. The conclusion from the results of testing this hypothesis is that the permissive variable as a form of parenting style has a moderate effect on early childhood independence. Based on data analysis by simultaneous test (F test), the calculated F value is 549.561 ≥ 2.96 (F table). This proves that the Authoritarian, Democratic, and Permissive factors simultaneously have a positive and significant influence on early childhood independence in Sanata Bhakti Kindergarten with a coefficient of determination (R2) of 98.3% while the remaining 1.7% is influenced by other factors that do not mentioned. Based on the results of the research above, it can be interpreted that Child Independence can be reminded if parents pay more attention to the factors that influence it.

References