



Parents' Perspective On Early Childhood Parenting

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Abstract

Guiding children to become intelligent people requires nurturing and educating children. The family is the environment most responsible for educating children. The purpose of this study was to determine the level of understanding of parents about early childhood parenting and to find out how the role of parents in caring for children aged 4-6 years in Berasan Mulya Village. This type of research is descriptive quantitative. The research subjects were 30 parents who had children aged 4-6 years in the village of Berasan Mulya. The data analysis technique was carried out by determining the score and processing the data, calculating the frequency of the data, then making a categorization in the form of a percent on the level of parental understanding of early childhood parenting. Collecting data using a questionnaire/questionnaire. The results of this study are that many parents in Berasan Mulya Village already understand the pattern of parenting to early childhood. The highest level of understanding of parenting based on parental education level is high school level with the highest percentage, while the highest level of understanding of parenting based on parenting profession is self-employed. The way parents care for children aged 4-6 years in Berasan Mulya Village according to the results of the questionnaire is that parents tend to use democratic parenting which explains that parents' understanding is included in the good category, because they prioritize the interests of children, but do not hesitate to guide them. Parents with this behavior are rational and always base their actions on ratios or thoughts.

Keywords: Early Childhood; Parenting; Parents

Introduction

Early childhood is the golden age and lays the foundation for further growth and development (Yati, 2016). Early childhood is a child who is in the golden age period, where there is brain development reaching 80% with a growth of 100-200 billion brain cells, so that in the golden age the potential of the child must be developed properly, this is the right time to instill good character values that aim to form a positive personality in children (Rihlah et al., 2020). According to psychologists, in (Cahyaningrum et al., 2017) early childhood is the right time for education. Because, at this time children are experiencing a process of extraordinary growth and development. Thus it can be understood that in essence early childhood is a very decisive period in the formation of a child's character and personality. In addition to physical, cognitive,

emotional, social development, moral development and the basics of personality are also formed during this period (Wati, 2020).

In guiding children to become intelligent people, it is necessary to nurture and educate children. The family is the environment most responsible for educating children (Djamarah, 2014). Education in the family is the primary stage for children, it can be said as the initial foundation for getting to know education before education through formal institutions (Ulfadhilah, 2021). The history of a child's life, children spend more time with their families than their teachers, and at school the teachers will change every year, but outside of school children will be guided and raised by the same parents for years (Rofiq & Nihayah, 2018).

Parenting is the interaction of children and parents in educating, guiding, disciplining and protecting children to reach maturity in accordance with the norms that exist in society (Farazia Rezki Putri & Latipah, 2022; Rahayu, 2018). The role of parents when educating children in the family is very central because they are part of the tri centers of children's education that affect children. Parenting patterns in family education as the basis for the formation of children's character (Ulfah et al., 2022).

The contribution of the family environment to the success of character education is quite large from both parents, for the first time a child experiences character building and gets moral direction. Children's lives are also more spent in association in the family environment, which is why education in the family environment is referred to as the first and foremost place of education, and is the foundation for character and subsequent education (Rachmawati et al., 2015). The family has a central role in providing color in every early childhood development (Zahroh & Naimah, 2020).

Based on the results of observations that this research was based on observations made in Berasan Mulya Village. Children when they go to school ride bicycles with their friends without being accompanied by their parents, as well as when they come home from school. Children change clothes and eat by themselves because the average parent works as a farmer. After changing clothes, children play again with friends. Children play various types of games, sometimes children make games from used materials such as cardboard assembled into toy cars and so on. When the time for dzuhur came, the child returned home. Children understand playtime, rest and study time. From the explanations described above, the authors will examine the level of understanding of parents about early childhood parenting and how the role of parents in caring for children aged 4-6 years in Berasan Mulya Village.

Literature Review

The results of research and existing works are reviewed with the same subject and are descriptions related to studies that serve to clearly identify the researcher's contribution. The following are studies that have been carried out by previous researchers that have similarities with this research. First; Research conducted by Diki Nurzaman (2021) entitled "Parenting Parenting in Developing Independence of Children Age 4-6 in Dusun Kalibuko 1 Kalirejo Kokap Kulon Progo". The results showed that the parenting pattern developed for the

independence of children aged 4-6 years in Kalibuko 1 Hamlet is a democratic parenting pattern that is applied by prioritizing the interests of children's development but still confidently controls it, permissive parenting parents always obey the child's wishes. or spoil the child very much. There are 2 supporting and inhibiting factors that affect the independence of early childhood, namely internal and external factors (Nurzaman, 2021).

Second, the research conducted by Rabiatal Adawiah in 2017 entitled "Parenting Parenting and Its Implications for Children's Education (Study on the Dayak Community in Halong District, Balangan Regency)". The results show that the understanding of Dayak parents in Halong District is in the good category. They generally understand that education is very important. This can be seen from the answers of all the informants who said that basically they want their children to be able to go to school as high as possible. The education pattern applied by most of the Dayak people is permissive parenting and parenting style. The factors that influence the pattern of children's education are: (1) Family Socio-Economic Level, (2) parents' education level, (3) Distance from place of residence to school, (4) age, and (5) number of children (Adawiah, 2017).

Third: research conducted by Atik Latifah in 2020 entitled "The Role of the Environment and Parenting Parenting on Formation". With the results of the study showing that early childhood is part of the application of long life education, early childhood itself is also referred to as the golden age of the golden age period, where at this time children's development develops in all aspects, both physical, cognitive, social, emotional and so on. Therefore, to help development in early childhood requires an important role of parenting from parents for their growth and development. Character development in early childhood is also influenced by several factors, including environmental factors (Latifah, 2020).

Methods

This type of research is descriptive quantitative. The research subjects were 30 parents with children aged 4-6 years in Berasan Mulya Village, Buay Madang Timur District, Oku Timur Regency, South Sumatra. The data analysis technique is done by determining the score and processing the data, calculating the frequency of the data, then making a categorization in the form of percent on the level of understanding of parents towards early childhood parenting. Collecting data using a questionnaire/questionnaire about several aspects that can measure parenting patterns of early childhood in accordance with Hurlock's theory, which is distributed to parents who have children aged 4-5 years in the village of Berasan Mulya. The instruments that will be used in the research are as follows.

Tabel 1. Research Instruments for Early Childhood Parenting

Variable type	Research instrument	Question points
Parenting	Authoritarian parenting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Should the child's actions be in accordance with the parents' wishes? 2. Do children have to be on time and children can only play at home? 3. When a child makes a mistake, does the parent immediately scold or hit the child? 4. Do parents always demand that their children always fill their free time by studying?
	Democratic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do your parents give you praise when you do a good job? 2. Do parents provide opportunities for children to choose their children's hobbies and aspirations? 3. When a child makes a mistake, does the parent advise and provide understanding to the child?
	Permisif	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do parents give freedom to children to do things according to the child's wishes/interests? 2. Do your parents teach you to solve your own problems? 3. Do parents let their children do whatever they want?

Result/Findings

The results of the level of understanding of parents on parenting patterns for children aged 4-6 years in Berasan Mulya Village can be seen in the following table:

Tabel 2. Parents' Level of Understanding Against Early Childhood Parenting in Berasan Mulya Village

Parents' Level of Understanding	Frequency	%
Yes	26	86,7 %
No	4	13,3 %
Total	30	100 %

Based on the table above, it is concluded that the level of understanding of parents in Berasan Mulya village with respondents as many as 30 parents who have children aged 4-6 years are parents who have an understanding of parenting as many as 26 people with a percentage of 86.7%. As for 4 parents do not understand about parenting to children with a percentage of 13.3%.

Tabel 3. Parents' Understanding of Child Parenting
Based on Parents' Education Level

Parents' Level of Understanding	Elementary School		Junior High School		Senior High School		Bachelor	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Yes	2	6,6	1	3,3	14	46,6	9	30
No	1	3,3	0	0	2	6.6	1	3,3

Based on table 3, the level of understanding of parenting patterns based on the level of parental education is explained. There are 2 parents who understand parenting at the elementary level with a percentage of 6.6% of all respondents, consisting of 30 parents, for the junior high school level a percentage of 3.3%. For the highest level of parental understanding based on education level is the high school level with the highest percentage of 46.6%, and the undergraduate level has a percentage of 30%.

Tabel 4. Parents' Understanding of Child Parenting
Based on Parents' Occupation

Parents' Level of Understanding	Farmer		Housewife		Self-employed		Teacher	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Yes	6	20	6	20	8	26,6	6	20
No	0	0	3	10	1	3,3	0	0

Based on table 4, it is explained that parents' understanding of parenting patterns is based on parents' occupations. Parents who work as farmers with a total of 6 respondents (20%), housewives with 6 respondents (20%) of all respondents, consisting of 30 parents, self-employed with 8 respondents (26.6%), and a teacher who works as a teacher with a percentage of 6 respondents (20%).

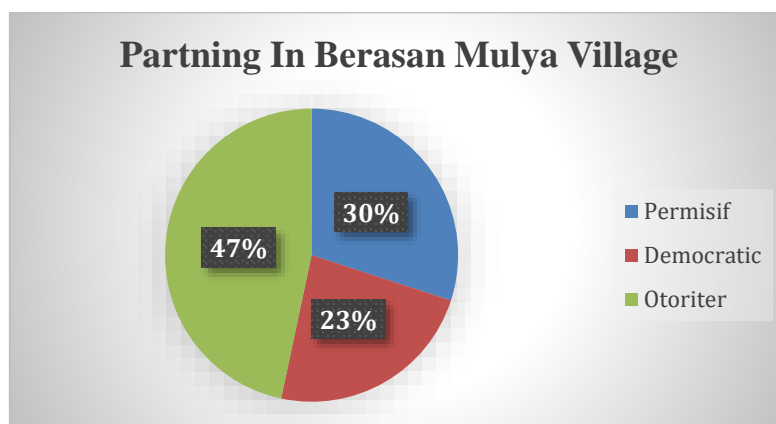


Figure 1. Percentage of parenting styles in Berasan Mulya Village

Based on Figure 1, it is explained that the type of parenting that is most widely used by parents in Berasan Mulya village with 30 parents having children aged 4-5 years is permissive parenting with a percentage of 50%. Meanwhile, 30% of parents use democratic parenting and 20% of parents who use oritarian parenting. While the level of understanding of parenting patterns based on education level, the average level of high school education reaches a percentage of 6.6%. The level of understanding of parenting based on occupation with the highest percentage is parents who work as entrepreneurs as much as.

Discussion

Based on the research data above, the way parents care for children aged 4-6 years in Berasan Mulya Village according to the results of the questionnaire is that parents tend to use democratic parenting. The results of this study are in accordance with research conducted by Rabiatul Adawiah entitled "Parenting patterns and their implications for children's education (study on the Dayak community in Halong sub-district, Balangan district)". The results of his research explain that the understanding of parents is included in the good category, the parenting applied by parents is permissive and democratic parenting. Democratic parenting is a parenting style that prioritizes the interests of children, but does not hesitate to guide them. Parents with this behavior are rational and always base their actions on ratios or thoughts (Kurnia Sari et al., 2018).

The types of parenting according to Hurlock in (Nurlaela et al., 2020) are: authoritarian parenting, democratic parenting, and permissive parenting. The characteristics of each parenting style are: First, authoritarian parenting. The type of authoritarian parenting is the type of parenting style of parents who impose their will. Democratic parenting. Second, democratic parenting is the best type of parenting of all types of parenting that exist. Third, permissive parenting. Permissive parenting is a parenting pattern for children in order to shape the child's personality by providing very loose supervision and giving the child the opportunity to do something without sufficient supervision from him.

Parents who take on the role of changes that will occur in children should be oriented to the needs of children as creatures who need attention and use ways that are in accordance with the development and growth in a child's life (Paru & Weismann, 2016). Factors that influence parenting patterns are economic factors, parental education level, age and number of children (Adawiah, 2017). In raising children, parents tend to use certain parenting patterns. The use of this particular parenting pattern contributes to coloring the development of forms of child behavior (Zulfitria, 2017). Parenting styles that can be used by parents as a guide in educating children can be by example and advice containing fun principles, story methods accompanied by parables containing teaching and advice. Parenting with attention and supervision which includes attention in social education, moral education, spiritual education and da'wah to others with gentleness, and parenting with punishment (Br & Ichsan, 2021).

Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is that many parents in Berasan Mulya Village already understand the pattern of parenting to early childhood. The highest level of understanding of parenting based on parental education level is high school level with the highest percentage, while the highest level of understanding of parenting based on parenting profession is self-employed. The way parents care for children aged 4-6 years in Berasan Mulya Village according to the results of the questionnaire is that parents tend to use democratic parenting which explains that parents' understanding is in the good category, parenting applied by parents is permissive and democratic parenting. Democratic parenting is a parenting style that prioritizes the interests of children, but does not hesitate to guide them. Parents with this behavior are rational and always base their actions on ratios or thoughts.

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