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The Role of Career Parents In Developing Social-Emotional Early Childhood

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Abstract

Career women are women who play a role in the household as well as play a role outside the home. This study discusses the role of career parents in developing social-emotional early childhood at Tunas Muda Magetan Kindergarten. This research aims to; find out information about the extent of parenting parents who have a career in developing social-emotional early childhood. This type of research used a qualitative research approach in the nature of a case study with a population of parents of early childhood at Poncol Magetan. The sampling technique is purposive sampling. Spread over 3 Kindergartens in Poncol District with a sample of 75 parents in Poncol. Data collection was in the form of questionnaires and interviews. Based on data analysis, it shows that there is a role for career parents in developing children's social-emotional development. From the study, it was found that role for career parent has an influence on the development of children's social abilities. This parenting style has the effect of giving children the opportunity and freedom to choose sincere actions and approaches, fostering attitudes and habits such as cooperation, mutual respect, tolerance and responsibility, because it can develop social and emotional development. Feel loved, valued, safe, competent and optimize their abilities.

Keywords: Career Parents; Social Emotional; Parenting

Introduction

Advances in technology and culture have greatly contributed to the advancement of the nation and world community. Especially in Indonesia, the career field requires all groups to play a role in all aspects of life both at home and in politics and government institutions. The equality of demands from gender shows that women feel they have equal rights with men, so that many women pursue careers according to their profession. Along with opinions (Nurina & Tsaniyah, 2021) revealed that along with the current development and growth of emancipation has brought women to compete with men. Career women are women who play a role in the household as well as play a role outside the home (M & Samsinar, 2021). It is very necessary to pay attention to the need for the role of parents to educate or care for children in their development, especially the social emotional development of children.

According to (Amaliyah, 2020) children go through a process of growth and development in an environment and relationship. The relationship between children and parents is often seen as a system or network that interacts with each other. This system affects children both directly and indirectly, through the attitudes and ways of parenting children. In line with the opinion (Siti Solihah, Muhamad Ali, 2020) that family is the main determining factor for children in behaving and behaving, because children have a lot of time with family than other people. In addition, according to (Yustina & Setyowati, 2021) parents have external and internal factors in influencing when educating children. External factors include the social environment, community and work environment, while internal factors are parenting patterns that were obtained first. Therefore, success in providing care for children according to the parenting model of the parents.

Parents must have good parenting to support social emotional development in children. According to Hurlock (1999) parenting styles can be grouped into three types namely; (1) Permissive Parenting Patterns where parents do not apply rules or restrictions to children, so that there is no guidance or control from parents to their children (Handayani et al., 2020). (2) Authoritarian Parenting is a parenting pattern from parents, where parents do not give freedom to children, Parents apply or provide rules in the form of limits that must be obeyed by children, do not give children the opportunity to express their opinions, and if children do not obey the rules then the child will receive sanctions or punishments and be threatened (Pratiwi, 2020). (3) Democratic Parenting where parents give non-absolute freedom to their children. That is, in this parenting style, parents give freedom to children, but still supervise and provide guidance to children (M.Pd, 2020). Parenting is how parents treat children, educate, guide and discipline children in reaching the maturity process. Children need to be cared for and guided because they experience a process of growth and development, especially the social emotional development of children. For this reason, parents in the family environment play an important role in creating an environment that supports children's development in a positive direction (Azwi et al., 2022).

Social emotional development is a very important process to develop (Sesiyana Apriyanti, 2021). Social development is also the attainment of maturity in social relations which is very dependent on individual children, the role of parents, and the community environment (Desmariani et al., 2021). The need for the role of parents in providing care to families is currently being challenged by the pandemic situation that has always existed in most parts of the world, especially Indonesia. The cooperation and support of parents in this modern era facilitates the development of socio-emotional traits (honesty, responsibility, self-confidence, independence, politeness, caring, supportive, respect and creativity). However, many parents are not ready for the new paradigm that is happening in society. The success or failure of parents in cultivating social and emotional norms depends on how parents support their children. The problems they face are: 1) Difficulties for parents to divide work time and accompany their children to study; 2) It is difficult for parents to understand how to accompany their children to study at home; 3) Children have difficulty focusing on routines at home; 4) Children like to watch TV or play mobile games which make them lazy, irritable and out of control. This is based on research results (Syahrul & Nurhafizah, 2021), when children study with their parents

at home, not all parents understand child psychology, how to deal with child instability, how to encourage children, how to reward and punish accordingly.

The research will be conducted in Poncol District, where the average parents work as farmers, traders and migrate as female workers. Where with the busy work of these parents, especially parents who work as Indonesian workers (TKI), they will definitely experience busyness when educating and caring for their children. Therefore, the role of parents in developing children's social emotional development is very necessary where the growth and development period at the age of the child can influence behavior at the next stage of development in the future. Based on this phenomenon, researchers want to examine the role of career parents in developing children's social emotional development. As research has been conducted by (Fauziah et al., 2021) that for working parents, of course, they are not free to supervise their children during this golden age. Another thing was also conveyed by (Rahim et al., 2021) that no matter how busy parents are, they are still responsible for educating their children.

Methods

For qualitative research, it is necessary to add descriptions (descriptions) of the researcher's experience, subjects, information and methods of research data, research locations, and research length. Besides, a description is also given to check the validity of the research results. This study uses field data (field research) with an ethnographic approach. This research includes qualitative research. In collecting data, researchers used interview, observation, and documentation techniques. The research was conducted in the District of Poncol Magetan. From these sub-districts, the researchers chose three kindergartens, namely Tunas Muda Kindergarten, Harapan Kindergarten, Cendrawasih Kindergarten, in Poncol Sub-District that the three Kindergartens had different parental backgrounds, so they could be trusted to identify guardians with PAUD in Poncol.

The sampling technique was purposive sampling spread across three Kindergartens in Poncol District with a sampling of 75 parents in Poncol. Observation to get an overview of social emotional development for children in the three Kindergartens of Poncol District. Qualitative data analysis was carried out interactively and continuously until completion. 19 analysis models were also used which consisted of three components, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions by verifying career mothers at Kindergarten in Poncol Magetan District.

Result/Findings

This research was conducted on parents of kindergarten students in Poncol District by taking locations at three kindergarten institutions, where according to research observations, parents at the three schools could represent the condition of the parents of students as a whole. This research utilizes the parents of students in the three kindergarten institutions by distributing questionnaires via WhatsApp.

The results showed that out of 75 parents, 35 used democratic parenting and 25 used authoritarian parenting. Also, 15 parents have implemented a detailed and generous parenting style. Details are presented in the graph in Figure 1.
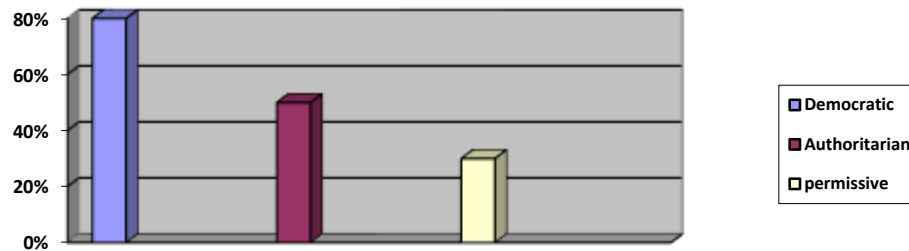

Fig. 1. The Performance of parenting style

Based on the picture above, it can be concluded that there are several parenting styles from parents including:

Democratic parenting

According to (Kosanke, 2019), democratic parenting is a parenting style that prioritizes the interests of children, but does not hesitate to control them. Parents with this parenting style are rational, always basing their actions on ratios or thoughts. Parents with democratic parenting are always realistic about their children's abilities, not expecting too much or even going beyond their children's abilities. Parents with this parenting style also give freedom to children to be able to choose and take action with a warm approach to children.

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it is clear that the role of parents is to be able to set an example for their children from their parents and immediate family because this is very important for them. In each period of growth and development, children imitate more and tend to follow every behavior and words from the people they see. This is in line with Bandura's theory, that the learning process is by observing the behavior or behavior of other people around us (Manado, 2021).

Parents or immediate family can be role models for children so that children behave well. In addition to showing concrete examples to children, parents need to monitor children's behavior starting from shows on television or videos that children often watch. This is because in this increasingly modern era of development, many TV shows and videos are not suitable for the age and development of children which are easily accessible by the children themselves. As a result, children's behavior will tend to imitate the scenes on TV and videos they have watched. Of course, this can have both positive and negative impacts. The negative impact that is given to children from the shows they watch is that children sometimes heed the advice of their parents, causing conflict between parents and children (fighting, children tend to be braver to parents and other people, don't want to hear what parents say).

Based on the results of the study, it is also concluded that there are parents who, if they find children who do not listen to the advice of their parents, parents will give physical punishment or simply by advising children not to repeat their actions. Parents can give punishment to children whose purpose is to discipline children. For example, this is done by focusing the child's attention on tidying up his toys without feeling that the child is being punished. Of course parents can do this by setting an example to their children first. Giving punishment to children is certainly not the right thing to do (Disemadi & Zebua, 2021). Especially physical punishment because it can cause trauma or children are afraid of their parents or tend not to want to socialize with other people.

Democratic parenting can support children to be independent, have self-control and strong self-confidence, be able to interact well with their peers, be able to deal with stress, have an interest in new things, be cooperative with adults, obedient, obedient and orientated. performance. However, this parenting style is rarely practiced by parents who have careers. Because parents are not always able to accompany the development of children. Based on the research that has been done, it states that the role of parents who have careers that are less than optimal in children's development, especially social-emotional development. This has an impact on children such as children who are raised by their grandmother so that children have freedom that tends to be too free. For example, children watch TV or gadgets for too long without assistance.

1. Authoritarian parenting

Authoritarian parenting is a pattern of limiting and punishing, which requires children to follow the orders of their parents and respect them. Authoritarian parents set firm boundaries and do not give children great opportunities to speak or deliberate (Mahasiswa & Anak, 2021). Based on the research results, the role of parents in limiting children is caused by several things, including news coverage on television regarding various issues such as child abductions, causing concern as parents. Besides that, there are also limitations in monitoring children because both parents are busy working so extra supervision is needed from the closest family. The existence of restrictions imposed by parents on this child certainly has an impact on the psychological and social conditions of the child.

Every child has a different attitude and reaction when restricted or prohibited from leaving the house by their parents. This is a natural thing because parents have certain reasons in limiting their children from leaving the house. However, parents certainly need to provide understanding to children through simple sentences so that children understand. Limiting children is of course based on physical needs such as eating and drinking and social needs such as socialization with the surrounding environment. Therefore, meeting these needs is the obligation and responsibility of parents towards children and other matters that are of interest to children.

Every parent needs to distinguish between the needs and interests of their children (Ruli, 2020). Needs must be met because it is the responsibility of parents, such as: meeting the needs for food and drink, education and others related to the physical needs and development of children. While those relating to the interests of children such as: toys,

clothes that children like. These interests are of course used by children in playing activities, both with their friends and when playing alone. Children playing with their friends is a form of socialization ability with the surrounding environment.

Children who prefer to play with their friends are a child's success in being accepted in the social environment, which of course in that environment, children's social attitudes can develop, for example the process of accepting other people, especially their peers. So that children not only know their parents and family but also know the surrounding environment, one of which is done by playing outside the home and supervision from parents. This is in line with the opinion (Surbakti et al., 2022), that every parent needs to provide opportunities for children to be able to socialize with their surroundings, because children will gain a lot of knowledge such as getting to know people, especially their peers. In this case it does not mean that parents give freedom to children completely, but it is necessary to supervise and determine when children leave and do not have to leave the house by considering many things.

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that authoritarian parenting is a parenting style that emphasizes parental power, a less warm relationship between parents and children and the presence of children who are not recognized by parents. The factor of parenting is one of the factors that influence the formation of a child's personality such as children will become unhappy and tend to withdraw from society, like to be alone besides that it is difficult for them to trust other parties and their academic achievement at school is also low.

2. Permissive parenting

Permissive parenting style views children as individuals and children are allowed to regulate their own behavior (Masitah & Pasaribu, 2022). With this parenting style, children get as much freedom as possible from their families. They tend not to reprimand or warn children when children are in danger, and very little guidance is given by them. The implementation of permissive parenting, also known as all-permitting parenting, is a parent who gives in, obeys all wishes, overprotects and gives or fulfills all the wishes of the child. This includes giving children the widest possible opportunity to play with whoever they want (DHIU & FONO, 2022).

Based on the results of the study that the role of parents in providing opportunities for children to play with anyone can train children to be open in accepting anyone to choose friends regardless of who it is. However, in this type of permissive parenting, there is loose supervision from parents towards children so that children can choose which friends they want. This is in line with the opinion (Widiyanti, 2017), that every child has the right to determine who he will play with, because at an early age is a time when children play by socializing with their surroundings and parents certainly play an active role in directing and supervising children to introduce them to their good peers and of course not far from their home (neighborhood). This is of course very difficult for parents who both spend a lot of time outside the home (busy) working. So that the child feels deprived of love from both parents.

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that permissive parenting provides opportunities for their children to do something without sufficient supervision from them. They tend not to reprimand/warn children when children are in danger and very little guidance is given by them, so children often like them. it is a form of parenting where parents give as much freedom as possible to children to manage themselves, children are not required to be responsible and not have much control by parents.

Discussion

Based on the results of research that there is a role of career parents in children's social emotional development. Various parenting styles are given by each parent, namely democratic, authoritarian and permissive parenting styles. However, not all parents are able to maximize their children's social-emotional development. The role of parents has a strong impact on children's emotional development. The formation of children's emotional intelligence is determined by two factors, namely internal and external. Intrinsic factors that affect children's emotional intelligence are physical and psychological factors, while extrinsic factors are the environment which includes stimulation and nurturing.

Parenting has been shown to influence self-control, empathy, emotional expression and understanding, anger control, independence, adaptability, love, interpersonal problem-solving skills, perseverance, solidarity, kindness and respect. Arguably, the parenting style that best suits the social and emotional development of children is authoritarian (democratic) parenting, in which children have freedom of action but are still responsible. Because democratic parenting gives children the opportunity and freedom of choice. Cooperative attitudes and habits, mutual respect, tolerance and responsibility, warm attitudes and approaches encourage the socio-emotional development of children who are happy to be loved and appreciated, feel safe, feel competent and maximize your abilities.

This is in accordance with the results of research (Siti Solihah, Muhamad Ali, 2020), which describes the impact of democratic parenting, which can encourage children to be free but still introduce boundaries and control their movement behavior. Dominant parents show a friendly attitude, praise and encourage children when experiencing difficulties. Children who show social behavior have good emotional regulation. Parenting, especially democratic parenting, is modeled for their children, and children learn by observing what their parents say in everyday life (Husna & Suryana, 2021). However, this research was only conducted in the city of Poncol due to material and time limitations. More research is being carried out in different locations and on a larger scale. Additionally, more research is being expanded to look at different aspects of child development.

Conclusion

From the results of research on the role of career parents in developing social-emotional children in Poncol sub-district, it can be concluded that the role of career mothers in shaping social-emotional children is carried out in four roles, namely educating through behavioral

examples, implementing an early education system, carrying out a habituation system and with give advice. While the character of the child Career parents consist of 3, namely Honest, Independent and Responsible. Even though it is still common in children's daily activities found a child who is difficult to direct. But that is only natural because children can change their character at any time.

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