

THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTING ON THE INDEPENDENCE OF CHILDREN AGED 4-5 YEARS IN RA UMAR ZAHID PERAK - JOMBANG.

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SEKOLAH TINGGI ILMU TARBIYAH NU AL-HIKMAH MOJOKERTO**

Abstract : Children's independence will be achieved, if parents make efforts through various activities that support developing children's independence. Parents must train their children's independence from an early age (1 to 1.5 years) so that children do not depend on others. Children will also get used to being independent in doing any activities. People who play an important role in the development of children's independence are parenting patterns of parents/family, social environment, peers (fellow children). From some of the explanations above, it can be concluded that independence needs to be pursued from an early age, not waiting when the child is an adult. Because independence that is not pursued early on will become incomplete independence. And the most important role in seeking the independence of children are parents. The Influence of Parental Parenting on the Independence of Children aged 4-5 Years at RA Umar Zahid Perak - Jombang, it is necessary to conduct research to examine this problem through research. This research approach is included in quantitative descriptive research, which is a study that is positioned as value free. In other words, quantitative research is very strict in applying the principles of objectivity. The objectivity is obtained, among others, through the use of instruments that have been tested for validity and reliability with the Crosstab Correlation Test, namely the asymp value. sig on Pearson Chi-square is 0.009 which is less than 0.05. this shows that ho is rejected, which means that there is a relationship between parenting style variables on children's independence, there is a significant relationship between parenting patterns and the level of physical independence in children aged (4-5 years) preschool at RA Umar Zahid Perak - Jombang

Keywords: independence, parenting

INTRODUCTION

Justice is a very basic thing in a child's life. With independence, children can be responsible and confident in meeting their needs. A child who has a sense of independence will be able to adjust to the environment. So that the child can overcome the difficulties that occur. The child's independence will continue during the development period. Children will continue to learn to be independent in dealing with various environmental situations. Until the child is able to think and act alone with his independence. Independent children will tend to excel. Because in completing his tasks the child is no longer dependent on others. The child will be able to solve the problem.

The child will grow up to be a person who is able to think seriously. And trying to get something done that is his responsibility, as well as more confident. Children who are not independent tend to be shy children and cannot do activities by themselves. For

example, doing schoolwork, children must be helped by parents and children still cannot be separated by environmental dependence. Identify that a person has independence. Among other things: indicated by its ability to brush its own teeth even though it is not perfect. Open-wear t-shirts and pants with character, wear adhesive shoes, bathe yourself with directions, urinate in the toilet, wash hands without assistance, pour water without spilling and drink yourself from a glass without a handle or cup handled, clean up toys after playing, use a knife to cut food, undress the front buttoned shirt, open-close the pants, stick shoes, take a bath yourself without direction, Box after urinating / defecating, and combing the hair, bathing yourself (from turning on the shower, opening the faucet, pouring the body, hoarding / bersampo and rinsing the body and hair), take food and eat alone (for example scooping food available on the side, can take rice and side dishes served in the dish) prepare and clean up the equipment yourself (clean up the books and equipment that must be brought to school, and put the shoes on the shelf).

The role of parents is to provide education or develop the behavior of independence of children in the family. Because parents are figures or personalities that will be imitated by children. Parents will be modeled by the child. Most parents give orders without giving an example first. The parents do not realize that the child will imitate. The cultivation and development of the child's independence in the family is also based on the parenting of the parents. By the age of 4 years the child's intelligence has reached 50% and his capacity will continue to increase according to his age. So it is necessary to conduct research to examine this problem through research with the title: "The Influence of Parenting on the Independence of Children Aged 4-5 Years in RA Umar Zahid Perak - Jombang.

RESEARCH METHODS

Based on the research approach, this type of research is included in quantitative Descriptive Research is a study that is positioned as value free. In other words, quantitative research very strictly applies the principles of objectivity. Objectivity is obtained, among others, through the use of instruments that are tested for validity and reliability. Researchers who conduct quantitative studies reduce in such a way things that can create biases, for example due to the entry of perceptions and personal values. If in the study there appears a bias then quantitative research will be far from the rules of actual scientific techniques.

Quantitative research methods can be interpreted as research methods based on the philosophy of positivism, used to research on a particular population or sample. Sampling techniques are generally done randomly, data collection using research instruments, quantitative / statistical data analysis with the aim of testing established hypotheses.

TYPES OF RESEARCH

This research is included in the research of fakto ekpost (expost facto research). As Nana Syaodih argues that the discovery of fakto ekpost (expost facto research) examines cause-

and-effect relationships that are not manipulated or treated (designed and implemented) by researchers. Cause-and-effect relationship research is carried out on programs, activities or events that have taken place or have occurred. The existence of a causal relationship is based on theoretical studies, that a variable is caused or reversed by a particular variable.

Research Variables

- Free variable (X): Parenting
- Bound Variable (Y): Independence of Children Aged 4-5 years

Population

In this study were all children aged 4-5 years in RA Umar Zahid Perak - Jombang. as many as 21 children.

DATA ANALYSIS

Crosstab Correlation

Crosstab analysis is a table-shaped analysis method that displays cross-tabulation of the observed data. Cross tabulation or contingency table is used to identify and find out whether there is a correlation or relationship between one variable and another variable. In this study, the data obtained is ordinal data, namely Permissive, Authoritarian and Democratic parenting.

Crosstab analysis is intended to cross two or more variables, in order to determine the relationship between these variables. The data used is nominal or ordinal type data which is categorical data. Therefore, classification of existing data is needed first. Hypothesis to be tested in the study: (1) H₀: there is no difference in the independence of children aged 4-5 years reviewed from parenting (2) H₁: there is a difference in the independence of children aged 4-5 years judging from parenting

If the F calculation value $>$ F_{table} then H₀ is rejected and H₁ is accepted

If the F numeracy value $<$ F_{table} then H₀ is accepted and H₁ is rejected

Pola Asuh Orangtua * Kemandirian Anak Crosstabulation

Count

		Kemandirian Anak		Total
		Kurang Mandiri	Mandiri	
Pola Asuh Orangtua	Otoriter	4	0	4
	Permisif	7	2	9
	Demokratis	0	7	7
Total		11	9	20

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	,782	,068	5,320	,000 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	,799	,078	5,632	,100 ^c
N of Valid Cases		20			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

There is a significant correlation because Appox Sig 0.100 > 0.005, which means H0 is accepted because there is a difference in parenting to the child's independence.

CONCLUSSIONS

(1) Most (48%) parenting in children aged (4-5 years) preschool at RA Umar Zahid Perak - Jombang is permissive parenting. (2) Most (64%) levels of physical independence in preschool (4-5 years) preschool at RA Umar Zahid Perak - Jombang are less independent on indicators of the ability to perform tasks such as tidying up bags when going home from school, and children can choose preferred activities such as dancing, writing, drawing, playing dolls, and children are no longer awaited by parents or caregivers.

(3) There is a significant relationship between parental parenting and physical independence levels in children aged (4-5 years) preschool at RA Umar Zahid Perak - Jombang

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