The Effect of Parenting Patterns on the Character of Early Children (Case Study in Integrated Islamic Kindergarten Az-Zahra, Bebesen District)

Nadia Sella Ulfami[1], Widya Masitah[2]

[1,2]Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

nadiasellaulfami12@gmail.com[1], widya.masitah@yahoo.com[2]

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine whether there is an effect of parenting on the character of early childhood. The formulation of the problem from this study is whether there is an influence of parenting patterns on the character of early childhood. This type of research is quantitative. The subjects of this study were the guardians of the IT Az Zahra Kindergarten students as many as 30 parents. The research data collection technique used a questionnaire, while the data analysis used simple linear regression analysis. The results obtained are t_count > t_table which is 3.940 > 2.042 so H_a is accepted while H_O is rejected, meaning that there is a significant influence between parenting and the character of early childhood in TK IT AZ ZAHRA.

Keywords: Parenting, character, early childhood

Corresponding Author:
Nadia Sella Ulfami,
Faculty of Islamic Studies
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara,
Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri No.3, Medan, Indonesia.
Email: nadiasellaulfami12@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Children aged 0-6 years or also called early childhood are individuals who are in a phase of very rapid growth and development, where all aspects that exist in children have great potential to develop, this period is called the golden age.). Early childhood must be in control of all activities and their growth and development. Parents also have a great responsibility to maintain and educate the trust entrusted by God to parents to provide good care.

Providing education is given from an early age to children in (Depdiknas, 2003) Law No.20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System in article 1 paragraph (14) explains: Early childhood education is an effort to guide children from birth to the age of six years which is carried out through the provision of educational stimuli to help physical and spiritual growth and development so that children have readiness to enter further education.

Appropriate parenting patterns and the needs of children given by parents play an important role and shape the character of children for their future growth and development. Parenting is given by parents through attitudes that can be seen from the way parents give rules to children, the way parents respond to children for their wishes, the way parents give love, how to give gifts and punishments.

Khon in (Aslan, 2019) argues that parenting patterns for children with the interaction of treatment given include giving punishments and gifts, giving rules, how parents give response and attention to children, how parents give authority. There are three types of parenting, namely authoritarian, democratic and permissive parenting. Authoritarian parenting according to Djamarah in (Mardiana, 2020) authoritarian parenting takes care of children by means of parents forcing their will on children's behavior, all children's activities are controlled by parents with coercion and threats. Authoritarian parenting according to Adawiyah in (Suryana & Sakti, 2022) says that authoritarian parenting is parenting that has absolute rules and boundaries and requires children to obey them without the child's opportunity to argue that if the child violates the rules, there will be punishment.

Democratic parenting pattern Democratic parenting is one form of treatment given by parents to children in order to shape the child's personality by prioritizing the interests of rational children or thoughts (Ismail et al., 2019). Democratic parenting is concerned with the interests of children, giving children freedom to choose but parents controlling them. And a warm approach to children (Sofiani et

al., 2020). Permissive parenting pattern According to Hasanah and Sugito in (Suryana & Sakti, 2022) parenting is applied by parents but is rarely applied by parents. Permissive parenting is the treatment of parents to shape the child's personality, the way of supervision is very loose, giving children the opportunity to do something without sufficient supervision from parents (Ismail et al., 2019).

Character is the most important thing in humans. But the character of all human beings is different from one another. Character is very important in instilling in the early stages of child development, especially entering the early stages of children's education both in the family environment and in the early childhood education environment. Character in a person forms behavior, character in accordance with the prevailing morals in the environment. The factors that influence character formation according to Campbell and R. Bond in (Astuti, 2019) are as follows: Hereditary factors, environmental influences, childhood experiences, physical and social environment, material substance in schools or other educational institutions, mass media , modeling by adults or older people. Early childhood education at the stage of character formation aims at education to the next level of education. Characters taught in the form of education must be taught actively during the early stages of children's education.

Independence is a person's ability to manage all the things that a person has, for example knowing how to manage time, walking and thinking independently, having the ability to take risks and solve problems. (Haeriah, 2018). Independence is one of the characters that must be taught from At an early age and starting to be formed from parenting patterns, the aspect of independence has a lot of impact from an early age until children grow up. (Anggraini, 2019)

The characteristics of independence according to (Sa'diyah, 2017) are: Physically able to work alone, mentally able to think for yourself, creatively able to express ideas in a way that is easy to understand, and emotionally responsible for the activities carried out. Based on the pre-survey conducted by the author at TK IT Az Zahra, he obtained information about the problems faced by parents who apply different parenting patterns. The character of the child before everything is good, in this case, it can be seen that the behavior of children who are increasingly sophisticated in the era of globalization, children are already familiar with technology, namely children's devices continue to demand and ask to be loaned strings from their parents intending to play games or watch cartoons on youtube if not be chased.

Based on the pre-survey conducted by the author at the IT Az Zahra Kindergarten, he obtained information about the problems faced by parents who apply different parenting patterns. The character of the child before everything is good, in this case, it can be seen that the behavior of children who are increasingly sophisticated in the era of globalization, children are already familiar with technology, namely children's devices continue to demand and ask to be loaned strings from their parents intending to play games or watch cartoons on youtube if not followed by the child crying and angry at his parents. Moreover, children with desires that must be obeyed and served what they want. The problem of the independence of children who have to be led to the bathroom when they want to urinate, their lunch must be opened, there are some children who cannot put their shoes in place, there are still some children who cannot be left by their parents at school while learning takes place

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research method uses quantitative research where the research results are in the form of numbers and analyzed by statistical means. According to Sugiyono, quantitative research methods are also called traditional methods because they have been used for so long that they are often used as a form of research method. Quantitative methods are defined as research methods based on the philosophy of positivism, useful for research on certain populations and samples, data collection using research instruments by testing predetermined hypotheses. The analysis in this researcher uses simple regression analysis by comparing the value of t_count with t_table in answering the research hypothesis. Techniques of data collection in this study using research questionnaires.

1. Validity test

Validity test measures what you want to measure. An instrument is said to be valid if the instrument is suitable for measuring what is being measured. Test the validity of the test used to test it is a questionnaire instrument.

Table 1.1
Table of Frequency Distribution by Age of Children in Kindergarten It Az Zahra.

CHILD'S AGE

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	5 Years	27	90,0	90,0	90,0
	6 years	3	10,0	10,0	100,0
	Total	30	100,0	100,0	

Table 1.1 can be seen that the average age of children is five years, namely as many as 27 people with a presentation (90.0) and the lowest age is six years as many as 3 people with a presentation (10.0).

Table 1.2
Frequency Distribution Table by Gender of Children in Kindergarten It Az Zahra.

GENDER

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Man	16	53,3	53,3	53,3
	Woman	14	46,7	46,7	100,0
	Total	30	100,0	100,0	

Table 1.2 can be seen that there are 16 children with the highest gender (53.3) and the lowest gender, namely female 14 people with a presentation (46.7)

2. Reliability Test
Reliability test is to measure the level of confidence of an instrument, an instrument is said to be reliable if the instrument is used and always gives consistent results. To test the reliability of the test can use the alpha formula.

Table 2.1
The results of parenting parenting reliability

ReliabilityStatistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0,865	28

The basis for making decisions for reliability testing is if the Alpha value > from 0.7 then the data is reliable or consistent. From the table above, the Alpha value is 0.865. This value is greater than 0.7, so it can be concluded that the reliability test of the parenting style variable is stated to be consistent or reliable.

Table 2.2
The results of the reliability of early childhood characters
Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0,899	12

The basis for making decisions for reliability testing is if the Alpha value > from 0.7 then the data is reliable or consistent. From the table above, the Alpha value is 0.899. This value is greater than 0.7, so it can be concluded that the reliability test of the parenting style variable is stated to be consistent or reliable.

3. Simple Regression Test
Simple regression aims to determine the effect of one variable on another variable.

Table 3.1
Simple linear regression test results

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	280.059	1	280.059	15.524	.000[b]
	Residual	505.141	28	18.041		
	Total	785.200	29			

a. Dependent Variable: Karakter Anak Usia Dini

b. Predictors: (Constant), Pola Asuh

Based on the table above, the value of Sig. of 0.00 < 0.05 means that it can be concluded that the significant value in the simple linear regression test between the variables of parenting parents on the character of early childhood has an effect.

4. Normality Test
Normality test to find out the data for each variable that can be normally distributed or not. The technique used to test the normality of the data for each variable in the study.

Table 4.1
The results of the normality test table with kolmogrov-smirnov

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		30
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	4.17356828
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.100
	Positive	.073
	Negative	-.100
Test Statistic		.100

Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.200[c,d]

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

On the basis of the normality test decision making, if the residual value is > 0.05 then the residual value is normally distributed, on the contrary if the residual value is < 0.05 then the spark plug is not normally distributed. From the table above, the Asymp value is obtained. Sig of 0.200 > 0.05, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

5. Homogeneity Test
In this study using the homogeneity of variance test, which is the largest test compared to the smallest variance using table F. The significance level used is a = 5%.

Table 5.1
Homogeneity test results

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Early Childre n's Charact ers	Based on Mean	.196	1	28	.661
	Based on Median	.359	1	28	.554
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.359	1	26.702	.554
	Based on trimmed mean	.523	1	28	.476

The basis for decision making for the homogeneity test is if the significance value is > 0.05 then the data is said to be homogeneous, otherwise if the significance value is < 0.05 then the data cannot be said to be homogeneous. From the table above can be obtained data (0.467> 0.05) so it can be concluded that the data is homogeneous.

6. Hypothesis Test
The hypothesis is done to get answers to the previous hypotheses that have been proposed. In this study, hypothesis testing was carried out using the t-test formula.
The t-test was conducted to determine whether the hypothesis was accepted or rejected. Ha=There is an effect of parenting on the character of early childhood in Kindergarten IT Az Zahra
Ho= There is no influence of parenting style on the character of early childhood in Kindergarten IT Az Zahra
Decision making basis:
If the significance value is < 0.05, then there is an effect of the X variable on the Y variable. If the significance value is > 0.05, then there is no effect of the X variable on the Y variable. If the tcount value > from t table, then there is an effect of the X variable on the Y variable. If the value of tcount < from ttable, then there is no effect of variable X on variable Y.

Table 6.1
Results of the Hypothesis Test

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	20.522	8.431		2.434	.022
	Parenting	.281	.071	.597	3.940	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Karakter Anak Usia Dini

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the significance value is 0.000 < 0.05, then there is a significant effect of variable X on variable Y. Meanwhile, if viewed from t_count > t_table, which is 3.940 > 2,042, then there is a significant effect between variable X and variable Y. Then it can be concluded conclude that H_a is accepted while H_O is rejected, so that in this study there is a significant influence between parenting patterns on the character of early childhood in TK IT Az Zahra, Bebesen District.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on what the researcher can do for this study, there is an influence of parenting patterns on the character of early childhood in IT Az Zahra Kindergarten, based on the results of the validity which was carried out using SPSS assistance, it was stated that from the 30 questionnaire items provided there were only 3 invalid questionnaires. . For the reliability test results obtained an Alpha value of 0.865. This value is greater than 0.7 so that it is certain that the reliability test of the parenting style variable is stated to be consistent or reliable. for the reliability test, namely if the Alpha value > from 0.7 then the data is reliable or consistent. From the table above, the Alpha value is 0.899. This value is greater than 0.7 so that it is certain that the reliability test of the parenting style variable is stated to be consistent or reliable. For a simple linear regression test on the basis of decision making, if the significance value is obtained at 0.00 < 0.05, it means that it can be said that the significant value in the simple linear regression test between the parenting style variables on the character of early childhood has an effect. For the normality test on the basis of decision making, if the residual value > from 0.05 then the residual value is normally distributed, otherwise if the residual value is < 0.05 then the spark plug is not normally distributed. From the table above, the Asymp value is obtained. Sig of 0.200 > 0.05, it can be said that the data is normally distributed. The basic homogeneity test of decision making for the homogeneity test is if the significance value is > from 0.05 then the data is said to be homogeneous, otherwise if the significance value is < 0.05 then the data cannot be said to be homogeneous. From the table above, data (0.467 > 0.05) can be obtained, so it can be concluded that the data is homogeneous. And to test the hypothesis that the significance value is 0.000 <0.05, then there is a significant effect of variable X on variable Y. Meanwhile, if viewed from t_count that is > t_table which is 3.940 > 2.042 then there is a significant effect between variable X and variable Y. So it can be concluded that Ha accepted while Ho was rejected, so that in this study there was a significant influence between parenting patterns on the character of early childhood in IT Az Zahra Kindergarten, Bebesen District.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the data analysis that the author did at TK IT Az Zahra, according to the problem it can be concluded that there is an influence of parenting patterns on the character of early childhood seen from the t_count that is > t_table which is 3.940 > 2.042 then there is a significant effect between the variables X and variable Y. Then it can be concluded that Ha is accepted while Ho is rejected,

48

so that in this study there is a significant influence between parenting patterns on the character of early childhood in TK IT Az Zahra, Bebesen District.

5. REFERENCES

Aslan, A. (2019). The Role of Parenting Parenting in the Digital Age. Jurnal Studia Insania, 7(1), 20. https://doi.org/10.18592/jsi.v7i1.2269

Astuti, E.P. (2019). Contribution of Parents in Building Children's Character From an Early Age. Surya Abdimas, 3(1), 21–26. https://doi.org/10.37729/abdimas.v3i1.505

Anggraini, G. F. (2019). PAUD Lectura: Journal of Early Childhood Education, Vol 3, No 1, October 2019. Early Childhood Education, 3(2), 1–9. http://proceedings.kopertais4.or.id/index.php/ancoms/article/view/68

Haeriah, B. (2018). The Influence of Parenting Patterns on Children's Independence in Group B Kindergarten PGRI Gerunung for the 2017/2018 Academic Year. 4(1), 184–188.

Ismail, M., Sumarni, T., & Sofiani, I. K. (2019). THE EFFECT OF PARENTS IN PARENTING PATTERNS ON EARLY CHILDREN (Case Study of Parents of 5 Years Old Children at TKIT Ibu Harapan, Bengkalis District). AL-ISHLAH: Journal of Education, 11(1), 96. https://doi.org/10.35445/alishlah.v11i1.104

Mardiana, N.S. (2020). The Effect of Parental Authoritarian Parenting on Early Childhood Interaction. Pedagogy: Journal of Educational Sciences, 20(1), 22. https://doi.org/10.24036/pedagogi.v20i1.801

Sa'diyah, R. (2017). The Importance of Training Children's Independence. Coordinates: Journal of Inter-University Communication of Islamic Religion, 16(1), 31–46. https://doi.org/10.15408/kordinat.v16i1.6453

Sofiani, I. K., Mufika, T., & Mufaro'ah, M. (2020). Gender Bias in Parenting Parenting in Early Childhood. Journal of Obsession: Journal of Early Childhood Education, 4(2), 766. https://doi.org/10.31004/obsesi.v4i2.300

Suryana, D., & Sakti, R. (2022). Types of Parenting Parenting and Its Implications on Early Childhood Personality. 6(5), 4479–4492. https://doi.org/10.31004/obsesi.v6i5.1852

Suryana, D., & Sakti, R. (2022). Types of Parenting Parenting and Its Implications on Early Childhood Personality. 6(5), 4479–4492. https://doi.org/10.31004/obsesi.v6i5.1852