



## Difference of Children Ages 5-6 Years of Independence Viewed from The Caregiver (Parents and Grandparents) in Kindergarten Kartini 1 and Kartini 2

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### Abstract

*The child's independence is characters that make a child in aged 0-6 years can stand by themselves without depending in others, especially their parents. While many parents are working, parenting will in the hand of close relatives i.e. Grandma / Grandpa. This research aims to find out if there is a difference of child's independence in terms of the subject matter of parenting (parents and grandparent). The population of this research are all students in kindergarten Kartini 1, and Kartini 2. The techniques that use in this research is purposive sampling technique. This research using a sample of children in the range of aged 5-6 years in class B that is parenting by parents and grandparent with a total number of 30 students. The Method analysis data collection is using child's independence scale . Methods analysis data in this research using program SPSS16. This is demonstrated by the acquisition of the value t calculate  $< t$  table ( $0,268 < 2,048$ ) and the value of sig.  $> 0.05$  ( $0,791 > 0.05$ ), then  $H_0$  denied. The conclusions of this research showed that there are differences between child's independence that was parenting by their parents and grandparent.*

## INTRODUCTION

An early age for children is a period where children can explore with everything he encounters. Early childhood is children aged 0-6 years. Children in this age experienced a golden age or called the golden age. Children during early childhood is easy to absorb knowledge like a sponge that absorbs water and children also develop new things from the experience he gained during the early age.

For children of the family is the first environment experienced by a child when it is born into the world. In the development of the child, the family is also the primary environment in shaping the personality of early childhood. The first period of growth more is spent in the family environment. Families, especially parents have a very important role in teaching values to their children. But parents realize that it does not work how the future of their children. Expectations for the parents to their children when in live to work and in foster care by the grandmother and grandfather that the child can be independent because it does not depend on the parents again, confident, achievement in academic order not to end up like his parents work as laborers, have interest in social good, and has a high motivation to learn.

When parents work, child care is indirectly transferred to the grandmother/grandfather, the reasons are intended to keep the child learn to older adults. When children do something, there are caregivers who accompany and direct the child and providing education indirectly. Grandmother/grandfather also had the same expectations to his grandson, want their grandchildren to grow and develop into better child, a child can become self-sufficient, able to do things on their own according to their ability. Because grandmother/grandfather did not want their grandchildren always rely on other parents when there are no parents or other caregivers.

In kindergarten Kartini 1 and Kartini 2 Wonoketingal, after observation while, many students are in between the grandmother/grandfather, who because parents are working, when home from school there are also some children who go home alone with friends riding their bikes, but more which was picked up by guardians, especially parents, there are also children who are still waiting by his grandmother and his parents at the school from departing until after school, in the teaching and learning activities, children are accompanied by caregivers usually ask for caregivers who do, there are also children who are

still asking for fed, children playing at recess and accompanied by a caregiver when the child class ask for lap by caregivers. When at home, caregivers especially grandmothers are often too concerned about the child, the child who wants to play outside the house, forbidden by the caregiver and only allowed to play at home alone and take a nap, while the parents, when school children should not be playing away from home, only allowed to play at home after the nap.

This research takes place the kindergarten because many parents who work and parenting status switch to grandparents. So is there a difference between the independence of children in foster care by the grandfather / grandmother, and are cared for by the mother. Based on these descriptions, the researchers interested in applying for research titled "Differences Independence Viewed from the Early Childhood Caregiver Subjects (Parent and Grandparent) in Kindergarten Kartini 1 and Kartini 2".

According Astuti and Subroto (Wiyani, 2014) independence is the ability or skill that children have to do everything yourself, both related to the activity of self-help and activities in their daily life without depending on others. Meanwhile, according to Hurlock (1978) independence early childhood influenced by social groups to encourage them to conform to social expectations, and their self-concept. Through relationships with peers, children learn to think independently, and try to make their own decisions.

In the concept of our national education, self-reliance is a core value of national education. Independence will deliver the child to have a sense of confidence and high intrinsic motivation. Here are the characteristics of independence early childhood (wiyani, 2014): (a) Have faith in yourself; (b) Has a high intrinsic motivation; (c) Able and dare to determine their own pilihanya; (d) Creative and innovative; (e) Responsible for the consequences that accompany pilihanya; (f) Able to adapt to the environment; (g) Do not rely on others.

The child's independence is also influenced by parenting. Parenting means that it (the way, deeds, etc.) in parenting, then within the meaning of the word contained nurturing keep, care for, educate, guide, assist, train, and lead, heads, hold. The term foster care is often coupled with a grindstone and compassion into grindstones-compassion-parenting. Sharpening means training in order to have the ability or capacity to climb. To love is to love and cherish. With a series of teaser word-compassion-custody, then a parenting aim to improve or develop the child's

abilities and done based on affection unconditionally.

Caregivers are people who care for, guardian (a parent, and so on), derived from the foster caregiver or caring that means keeping (upbringing) small children. Parenting is parenting that is completely done by the parents without the help of a babysitter or other caregiver. Children learners directly by his own parents, from birth to pre-school age. Primary educator in the family is usually directed by a mother, while the father is help. Parenting style by Diana Baumrind (1971) believes that parents should not punish or being cold to her children. Parents should develop rules and be warm to her children. Baumrind describe four types of parenting styles (Santrock, 2012): (a) authoritarian parenting; (b) authoritative parenting; (c) neglectful parenting; (d) indulgent parenting

While care grandfather / grandmother (grandparenting) is the grandfather / grandmother as a surrogate parent, when parents are working, or his mother had died, and or as a result of parental divorce. Grandparenting also called parenting grandfather / grandmother (grandparents). Called the grandfather / grandmother because of their old age, and have children of his grandchildren called. Grandmother became generally begins at the age of 50 years, while being a grandfather about two years older than the grandmother (Setiono, 2011).

Parenting style by the grandfather / grandmother in general is pampering grandchildren, always exaggerated in caring for grandchildren, no matter what the negative impact when someone is too spoil the child. Whereas the primary education and the first child is in the family. The family is a system that consists of elements that are interrelated with each other, so as to realize a particular function not only is natural but is also influenced by factors surrounding the family such as values, norms, and behavior and the factors that exist around the community. Children need adults to help assess the limits of shame and doubt so that they become independent. If the definition of independence for adolescents and adults is the ability to take responsibility for what is done without burdening others, while for early childhood are the capabilities that are tailored to the task of development (Yaswinda, 2013).

Previous studies have also been a lot of research about the independence of the child and caregiver. Amalina Surya daughter in his research in 2012 in the district of Surabaya Camplong on "Relations Parenting Parents Against Child Independence Group B in Kindergarten Dharma Wa-

nita Persatuan 1 and kindergarten Nurul Islam Muttaqin Coastal district. Camplong ", the results showed that the correlation between parenting parents with the child's independence there is a positive and significant relationship between parenting parents against the child's independence.

Celebrations in Muara Enim in her study in 2013 on "Shifting Responsibilities Child Care of Parents to Grandma Study in the village Fence Mount districts Lubai Muara Enim" indicates that the cause shifting of childcare responsibilities of parents to grandma was busy parents work, death mother or father in a family and divorce both parents.

## RESEARCH METHOD

The population in this study were all students in kindergarten Kartini 1 and Kartini 2 Wonoketingal. The sampling technique in this study using purposive sampling technique. This study used a sample of children aged 5-6 years in class B, which is taken care of by his parents and raised by a grandparent with a number of 30 students. Methods of data collection in this study using the scale the child's independence. Data analysis techniques in this study using the Independent Sample t test with the help of the program Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.

### Test Instruments

Before performing statistical tests, required testing of the measuring instrument research. Therefore, it is necessary to test the validity and reliability testing.

### Test Reliability

Reliability testing in this research was done by using Cronbach's Alpha, the number of samples (n) 30 respondents. Data processing was performed using SPSS 21, which will be compared with the value of the alpha coefficient of at least 0.60. If the value of the instrument Cronbach Alpha > 0.60 then the variable is declared reliable. This is consistent with the statement Ghozali (2011: 48) states that a variable is said to be reliable if the value of Cronbach Alpha > 0.60.

Each scale reliability test performed twice. The first test is done when the number of items still valid and fall into one. The second test is done with a number of items that are valid only. Reliability test results of the first and the second will be amended. Scale reliability test results of the first Child Discipline with item number 102 is

worth 0984. Aggressiveness Scale reliability test Level Children to two the number of items that is worth 0989 88. At the significant level of 5% with  $N = 30$ , obtained  $r_{\text{tabel}} = 0.361$ , results of reliability test in this study stated that all Cronbach's Alpha value is greater than 0.60, so it can be concluded that all the variables in this study revealed reliable.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Descriptive Analysis

**Table 1.** Descriptive analysis results

| Descriptive Statistics |    |         |         |        |                |
|------------------------|----|---------|---------|--------|----------------|
|                        | N  | Minimum | Maximum | Mean   | Std. Deviation |
| grandparenting         | 15 | 237     | 280     | 261.47 | 12.705         |
| parenting              | 15 | 238     | 279     | 260.20 | 13.208         |
| Valid N (listwise)     | 15 |         |         |        |                |

### Classic Assumption Test Normality Test

**Table 2.** Normality test result data

|                            | Tests of Normality              |    |                   |              |    |      |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----|-------------------|--------------|----|------|
|                            | Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup> |    |                   | Shapiro-Wilk |    |      |
|                            | Statistic                       | df | Sig.              | Statistic    | df | Sig. |
| The child's grandparenting | .187                            | 15 | .165              | .925         | 15 | .230 |
| parenting                  | .163                            | 15 | .200 <sup>*</sup> | .944         | 15 | .434 |

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

<sup>\*</sup>. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

From the results of the data obtained above the level of significance to the level of the child's independence by grandparent and parenting respectively 0.165 and 0.200. From these results it can be said that the significance level of independence of children in foster care by a parent and grandparent larger ( $>$ ) than the value  $\alpha$ . Taraf sig.  $> \alpha$  then thus the data rate of the independence of the child by a grandparent and parenting come from populations that are normally distributed

### Homogeneity Test

**Table 3.** Homogeneity test result

| Test of Homogeneity of Variance |                                      |        |     |        |      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|-----|--------|------|
|                                 | Statistic                            | Levene |     | Sig.   |      |
|                                 |                                      | df1    | df2 |        |      |
| The child's independence        | Based on Mean                        | .401   | 1   | 28     | .532 |
|                                 | Based on Median                      | .418   | 1   | 28     | .523 |
|                                 | Based on Median and with adjusted df | .418   | 1   | 25.845 | .524 |
|                                 | Based on trimmed mean                | .436   | 1   | 28     | .514 |

Based on the table sig. Based on Mean and 0.532 which means that the value is greater than 0.05. It can be concluded that the two groups were homogeneous.

From the calculation results obtained  $t_{\text{value}}$  (equal variance assumed) was 0.268.  $t_{\text{table}}$  can be seen in table subset of the statistics in the 0.05:  $2 = 0.025$  (test 2 sides) with degrees of freedom (df)  $n-2$  or  $30-2 = 28$ . The results for the  $t_{\text{table}}$  of -2.048. Because the  $t_{\text{value}} < t_{\text{table}}$  ( $0.268 > 2.048$ ) and a significance value  $> 0.05$  ( $0.791 > 0.05$ ), then  $H_0$  is rejected. So it can be concluded that there are significant differences between independence among children are cared for by a parent and grandparent.

### T test

**Table 4.** T test result

| Independent Samples Test        |  |   |      |                              |        |                    |                    |                          |  |        |
|---------------------------------|--|---|------|------------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--|--------|
|                                 |  | Levene's Test<br>for Equality<br>of Variances |      | t-test for Equality of Means |        |                    |                    |                          |  |        |
|                                 |  | F   | Sig. | t                            | df     | S i g . (2-tailed) | Mean<br>Difference | Std. Error<br>Difference | 95% Confidence<br>Interval of the<br>Difference<br>Lower Upper |        |
| The child's in-<br>dependence k | E q u a l<br>variances<br>assumed          | .401  | .532 | .268                         | 28     | .791               | 1.267              | 4.732                    | -8.426   | 10.960 |
|                                 | E q u a l<br>variances<br>not as-<br>sumed |   |      | .268                         | 27.958 | .791               | 1.267              | 4.732                    | -8.427   | 10.960 |

Results of the study, there are some parents who do not want to let children explore with their world, they always tried to keep the child and too much to protect. Not only a grandfather/grandmother who give love too much, but also parents who always want to keep and protect their children. So when the child wants to learn to be independent, such as going to school alone, came home from school alone, and taught himself to play with her friends, there are some parents and grandfather/grandmother always accompany the child, even if the child does not want to be accompanied.

When a child task of the teacher as events folded, many caregivers that help even completely done by the caregiver, when parents or stained still assisting in the classroom see his difficulty to the task of the teacher, then spontaneously parents or grandfather/grandmother who took over the job that, so there is no difference between the way the care of parents and grandfather/grandmother, they are both always try to make the child not to do something with himself.

From the results of the test calculation descriptive analysis shows the average (mean) higher degree of independence of children cared for by a grandparent (nurturing grandmother/grandfather) compared with those raised by parents with a mean value of 261.47 while the grandparent is the mean value of parenting is 260.20. From the results of field observations indeed there is little difference between children raised by a parent and grandparent, because children abandoned work by parents and raised by a grandmother/grandfather is old, the child sought to be independent to go to and from school alone with friends with cycling. but in the self-help activities such as urinating or defecating, they've been able to do alone without accompanied by teachers and guardians.

In the calculation results in the independent sample t test, it was concluded that there is a difference between the child's independence are cared for by their parents and grandparents. This is shown by the behavior of the child's independence while at school, such children cry when left by their parents and want to always be accompanied by a parent in the classroom, always ask to be delivered school and picked up when home from school, while cared for by a grandparent is more accustomed themselves without accompanied by caregivers as well dare to go to school alone with his friends. So, in general it can be concluded that the results of this study states that there are differences in the independence of children aged 5-6 years are cared for by a parent and grandparent.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study concluded that there are significant differences between the child's independence are cared for by a parent and grandparent. This is shown by the behavior of the child's independence while at school, such children cry when left by their parents and want to always be accompanied by a parent in the classroom, always ask to be delivered school and picked up when home from school, while cared for by a grandparent is more accustomed themselves without accompanied by caregivers as well dare to go to school alone with his friends.

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