



Effect of Self Acceptance Parent for Early Childhood Confidence in TK Negeri Pembina Kabupaten Demak

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Abstract

Acceptance Parents and Early Childhood Confidence are the two things are related. Acceptance of parents it's important to give effect to the confidence of early childhood. Acceptance of parents is a psychological effect and behavior of parents in their children such as affection, attachment, care, support and parenting, where parents can feel and express affection to their children. This affects the confidence of early childhood because it is associated with psychological factors or external factors that may impact the child. This study used quantitative research methods. The population in this study were young children who were in kindergarten group B in District Demak. Samples were taken using simple random sampling technique total of 57 children who were in kindergarten Negeri Pembina, Pucanggading Jalan Raya, Batusari, Mranggen, Demak. The technique of collecting data using a scale that refers to a Likert scale. Test assumptions made using normality test and linieritas. Uji hypothesis using simple linear regression analysis. Results of research on the acceptability of the confidence of parents to early childhood with simple linear regression analysis showed that there is an influence of 30.9% against early childhood confidence. The conclusion from this study is the acceptance of the parents to contribute to early childhood confidence of 30.9% and the rest influenced by other factors.

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INTRODUCTION

Son is a dream for every couple. A figure that most parents with children nearby. mother and father have equal rights in caring for and raising children. The presence of a child will not only strengthen the love of husband and wife but more than that the child also will be the successor to the family which is of course highly desirable presence. They certainly save a hope that one day children will be present in their midst is a normal child, either physical or mental. For parents see growth and development of children from infancy to adulthood is a time of very desirable and happy for every parent.

Every parent wants their children developed. Raising children requires a struggle that is not easy, when mom and dad have to accept the fact that the baby's disability or disorder commonly referred to children with special needs. In this situation there will be a very different state. When mom and dad got the gift of raising children with special needs, of course, a situation that must be faced will be very much different. There is much support is given, there is a discussion that should be done more often, there is cooperation should be enlisted, desperately trying to be a good example, and should be able to demonstrate a sincere love for children with special needs. The involvement of mothers and fathers in raising children up to the role of mothers and fathers in the family.

According to Coopersmith (Walgitto and Khasanah 2011) acceptance of parents is reflected in the attention of parents towards children, responsiveness needs and wishes of children, their affection and warmth of parents with children. Acceptance of parents is a psychological effect and behavior of parents in their children such as affection, attachment, care, support and parenting, where parents can feel and express affection to their children Hurlock (Sakdiyah, 2012). Handayani And Munawar (2015) says that the stimulant, which comes from their environment, especially their parents needed to maximize the growth of children in their golden age. Stephen (2016) stated that accepting the presence of children is a realization of a genuine love of parent to child. Acceptance of parents to children is to accept the child's condition as a whole even though the child has a deficiency and less in line with expectations of parents. Parents sincere acceptance is the most important basis for the development of children's emotional and spiritual. Each child has a unique each of us as parents to know and understand these things so

do not behave averaged in providing stimulus and facilities against children. God has a different plan for each creatures and therefore we do not judge unilaterally then left.

In the book *The Drama of the Gifted Child* written by Miller (Divine, 2013) says that every child born has the right to grow, develop, love and love, can express her feelings, protection, gaining acceptance from parents and therefore they are entitled to receive respect, protection nenerima love, accept the fulfillment of the needs of children, because the family is the natural environment for the growth and development of the child (CRC), in addition Maghfur (2016) suggests that the positive attitude of parents who read by the child will develop concepts and thinking positive as well as respect for yourself. Rejection of parents will invite your child's questions, and give rise to the assumption that he was not valuable enough to be loved, cherished, and all of it was due to lack of available to him so that parents do not love.

According to Carson and Butcher (Khoiri, 2012) The reception is the extent to which a person can realize and acknowledge personal characteristics and use them to live a survival Every child certainly is hoping that he was received by his parents in what is and is not required to meet the expectations of their parents. Children will be happy if they are admitted and given affection by his parents, Kurniasih (Tabloidnova.com day Wednesday, May 5, 2010) said that parents who always demand that the child or children must always follow the wishes of parents, a lot of rules and restrictions may result in stress or press inner child thereby affecting the growth and development of children. In this condition, parents should not be one hundred percent for dapan accept blame for a condition children with special needs, on the contrary, if the children are always underestimated, blame and less attention from parents will tend to withdraw. For children with disabilities, parental acceptance meant to form a positive self-concept, self-confidence, able to adapt so that when children are in the school environment is able to actualize themselves.

Family education is the first and primary education that determine the merits of one's personality. The nature and behavior of children is influenced by the attitude of acceptance of both parents. Pamper or see the eyes of their existence, can adversely impact the future of their personality (Sun, 2008). Often children who grew up in an attitude of acceptance of parents erroneous and negative, or environment is less supportive tend to have a negative self concept, and the positive

attitude of parents will develop concepts and positive thinking and respect for yourself (Qumana 2008). The formation of self-confidence in addition affected by the approval of our parents, are also influenced by peers, experience, environment and socio-economic.

Confidence can be demonstrated one aspect of personality that is essential for the child. According to Willis (F Iswati: 2010) confidence is the belief that one can overcome a problem with the situation best and can provide something nice for someone else. Lauster (Listiyarningsih, and Dewayani 2010) adds that the confidence associated with the ability to do something good. This feeling makes individuals never become people who have true confidence. All children have the confidence but how much the child's confidence depends on how the child's ability itself. People do not trust themselves tend to have negative thoughts, lack of confidence and ability itself will be closed.

Angelis (Nainggolan, 2011) says that confidence is feeling confident and capable in yourself. This means that confidence built up of self-confidence. Such confidence is born of awareness of the abilities of the individual. Without the confidence will menghambat development of all the potential of the child. Sakinah and Purwadi (2015) expression of the characteristics that reflect one's confidence by Lie As for the characteristics, ie believe in yourself, not depending on others, feeling worthless, have the courage to act.

Based on observations in the group TK Negeri Pembina Demak, could be said that there is a diversity reception parental influence on early childhood confidence. Such diversity can we look, of which there are children who are still shy in conveying the experience when they enjoy the holiday at home with their parents, there are some children who are less brave delivering answers when the question and answer session is in progress, there are children who dare to respond to questions teachers, there are children who dared to ask about what to do on that day, dared to ask about the new things that have not known, some children are able to complete an activity without having guided the teachers, there are children who are difficult to adapt and socializing with new individuals, there are reticent inside but very concerned about the direction of teachers but shy when the results of his work in front of teachers and friends, and there are still some more diversity.

On another occasion the researchers conducted a short interview with some parents when observation is underway, in interviews the research-

ers obtained information about the differences of each parent to the attitude of the reception given to the child, some parents said that sometimes there is a different behavior between brother and sister. The differences are sometimes shown to provide a comparison of achievements in the child directly, and many other things obtained by researchers. Based on the researchers intend to study the effect of acceptance orangtua on early childhood confidence in TK Negeri Pembina, Demak.

METHOD

This study used quantitative research methods. The population in this study were young children who were in kindergarten group B in District Demak. Jumlah samples were taken using simple random sampling technique total of 57 children who were in kindergarten Negeri Pembina, Pucanggading Jalan Raya, Village Baturasari, District Mranggen, Demak. The technique of collecting data using a scale that refers to a Likert scale using scale acceptance of parents addressed to parents, and the scale of confidence early childhood filled out by each classroom teacher. Test assumptions made using normality test and linieritas. Uji hypothesis using simple linear regression analysis. Results of research on the acceptability of the confidence of parents to early childhood with simple linear regression analysis showed that there is an influence of 30.9% against early childhood confidence.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research on the influence of parental acceptance of the confidence of younger children in kindergarten Negeri Pembina, Pucanggading Jalan Raya, Village Baturasari, District Mranggen, Demak, held on 7 September 2016 with a research permit number 5529 / UN37.1.1 / TU / 2016. previous researchers have to test the validity in ABA TK 2 Mranggen with the test instrument's license number 5152 / UN37.1.1 / TU / 2016, then researchers themselves share keperayaan item scale early childhood and parental acceptance scale with 40 items and pass the test numbers fall of 32 numbers, after the validity and reliability of researchers to test the hypothesis using a simple linear regression analysis. In this study before researchers to test the hypothesis that there are several stages of testing must be satisfied that the data should be normal and linear, so that normality test and linearity test on the data. Based on the results obtained data normality test results for

data confidence levels of early childhood (0.198) and the level of acceptance of parents as much as (0.052).

It shows that the level of significance greater than 0.05, thus the data acceptance of parents and early childhood confidence Dapa concluded that the data are normally distributed. At a later stage researchers to test the linearity of the gain calculation results calculated F value of 94.175 with p value = 0.000 <0.05, which means that the relationship between the variables X and Y is linear, after a test phase linearity researchers to test a simple linear regression, to obtain the results of R Square of 0.309 or 30.9% get results. It explains that the reception orangtua a contribution of 30.9% against early childhood confidence in TK Negeri Pembina, Pucanggading Jalan Raya, Village Batusari, District Mranggen, Demak. The results are consistent with the opinion according to (Surya, 2008) the nature and behavior of children is influenced by the attitude of acceptance of both parents. Pamper or see the eyes of their existence, can adversely impact the future of their personality. Often children who grew up in an attitude of acceptance of parents erroneous and negative, or environment is less supportive tend to have a negative self concept, and the positive attitude of parents will develop concepts and positive thinking and respect for yourself by Qumana (Khasanah 2011), it is in line research conducted Suwaji and Setiawan (2014) has conducted research related to acceptance of parents with the title Relationship Between Acceptance parents and self-concept with Achievement Motivation in Children Slowlearner results show that the acceptance of parents and the concept of self-donated 46.6% of the child's motivation to learn in slowlearner and 53.4% are influenced by other factors.

CONCLUSION

1. Acceptance Parents

On the results of this research is that there are 40 subject to acceptance of the parents were at a high level is a subject that has a score between 96-128 with a percentage of 70.17%. Through the table, it can be seen that there are 17 subject to the acceptance of the parents at the level of being that is the subject given a score of 64-95 with a percentage of 29.83%, and there is no subject to the acceptance of the parents are in a low level that is the subject given a score of 32-63 with a percentage of 0%. From the above description, it can be deduced that the highest number of subjects is subject to the acceptance of the parents

at the high level that is a subject that has a score between 96-128 with a percentage of 70.17%.

2. Confidence in Early Childhood

On the results of this research is that there are 21 subjects with confidence is at a high level is a subject that has a score between 96-128 amounted to 36.84%. Through the table, it can be seen that there are 36 subjects with confidence in the level of being that is the subject given a score of 64-95 by 63.16%, and there are no subjects with confidence is at a low level is a subject that has a score between 32-63 0%. From the above description, it can be deduced that the highest number of subjects is subject to the confidence level that the subject was given a score of 64-95 with a percentage of 63.16%.

3. Effect of Acceptance Parents on Early Childhood Confidence

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the acceptance of parents give 30.9% influence on the confidence of early childhood, while 69.1% are influenced by other factors, such as physical condition, experience, knowledge of the interests and talents he has. The results of the study early childhood confidence in terms of acceptance of parents can be seen from the calculation of descriptive data on Descriptives table (see annex). Data that have been processed using statistical methods will show the results of the research to be translated through descriptive analysis.

The results of the research that has been described using descriptive analysis aims to be understood by all who read it, not just researchers who understand the purpose of calculating the results using statistical methods. Overall the data level of confidence early childhood in terms of acceptance of parents can be seen in Table Descriptive Statistics (attachment). Data rate of self belief that early childhood in terms of acceptance of parents obtained the lowest score (minimum) to 84 and the highest score (Maximum) 104. It is also known as the average value of 97.24 with a standard deviation of 5.183 and the value range which is the difference minimum value and a maximum value that is equal to the level of acceptance of parents 20. Data obtained the lowest score (minimum) to 84 and the highest score (maximum) 104, note also that the average value is 100.63.

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