

Analysis of Parenting and Involvement of Parents in Early Childhood

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Abstract

The family is the first place for children to gain knowledge. The concept of early childhood education within the family is children's first education. Therefore family should act as their tutor to make them a high-quality person and grow by their age stages. This study aims to analyze parent's involvement and parenting in children's daily life. This parenting model is an actual effort made by the parent to improve children's learning activities. This parenting model is implemented in the school environment to encourage children to be independent and ready to pursue their education. This study employed a qualitative phenomenological approach and collected the data from observation, interviews, and several documents. The result showed the occurrence of democratic parenting model, in which parents let their children express themselves freely but with certain limitations. Active collaboration between parents and schools through parenting activities in school is proved to be beneficial for both to assess the growth of children in school and children became more engaged in school activities.

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INTRODUCTION

The act of the Republic Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 about education system, explained that education for early childhood is kind of education began from 0 till 6 years old. It means that education for children is not only responsible for the school but also family and society. A child still needs more attention, love, and support for their growth and development, their physical and psychological.

The research from Adawiah (2017) revealed that education is a kind of human struggle to foster their personality so its compatible with the norms or regulation in society. Every adult people in the society could be an educator because educator is a basic social action for growth and development students become a wise and matured person. Parenting has the important role for children's growth and development.

The research which is done by Iswianto (2017) found that parenting is kind of best technique for parents in educating their children as a symbol of responsibility to their child, so the parents' treatment to their child give good impact in the process spiritual quotient. The family is the first place for children to learn. Every parent hopes that their children have a good attitude so that in the process of spiritual quotient form, a child must be given good parenting since in the early age. It is because the first education who has received the children is from their parents.

As stated by Kang (2005) parents' participation in the Early Childhood Education (PAUD) institution at the beginning of the school is called transition time. One of the ways to facilitate children is by approaching and developing strong relationships between children, family, school, and society. This activity can be done by reporting parents' activity, discussion, and share self-experience. Diningrat, Antara, and Magta (2016) argued that appropriate parenting patterns affect the children success of regulation.

Rakhmawati (2015) suggested that parenting patterns must give convenience and supported by norm rules so it can avoid children from bad attitude, so they are secure, for example,

is by accompanying children while they are watching TV, playing the game, etc. Andrianti (2011) said that the importance of parents collaboration in managing education for early childhood. To guide and to protect children, there are several factors; they are family, society, and school. Those factors are a domain, children interaction in their surrounding became complex and connected. Widyaningsih (2016) explained that a child is an individual who depends on their surroundings to fulfill their individual needs, one of them is family. Raharjo in Dewantara (2011) in his book entitled "Education is First Chapter" stated that family is the education place which is more perfect on its character and form than another place to educate attitude quotient (individual characteristic) and it is for their future life.

Moreover, Amini (2005) said that parents collaboration explained by Epstein identified 6 types of parents collaboration and strategy which can be done by a teacher to develop collaboration with parents. Those 6 types are parenting, communicating, volunteering, learning at home, decision making, collaboration with the community.

The result of a study from Diadha (2015) concluded that family contribution for education is an activity that connects parents at home with an education institution, directly and indirectly, support children education. Parents contribution regarding education service is a responsibility of parents in the process of helping their children, whether in the school institution or at home. The research of Nugraheni, and Fakhruddin (2014) factors that effect parent participation in the PAUD institution is education, economy, society, and socialization. Barnes (2016) said that fathers collaboration in the development of children achievement takes an important role as in theory of Erikson, Vygotsky, Bronfenbrenner.

Kindergarten Dharma Indra located in Kedungsuren Village Kaliwungu Selatan District is one of the left behind village in the Kendal Residence. Kindergarten Dharma Indra in academic year 2016/2017 has 60 students from any background job and education. The first data researcher got was 43 parents middle-low class

and data of parents education was graduated from elementary school was 35 people, graduated from junior high school was 17 people and graduated from senior high school was seven people, and one person graduated from the undergraduate program. Their daily activities (parents of students in Kindergarten Dharma Indra) working all time and give their children to another family such as their grandmother or aunty who lived together with them.

In the children daily activities seem that parenting application in shaping attitudes by habituation from their grandmother or their uncle tends to allow children's willingness, it means that they did not want to be busy in the process of parenting, on the other hand, if children did something wrong deliberately or not then the warning will be given directly. This kind of parenting influence the way of thinking and attitudes in shaping children character, this kind of parenting has done from generation to generation, and they believed this way is good for children. This opinion is contradicted with the right parenting form, if parents have little kids, please do not think that it is unimportant, do not be fooled them, because of children automatic recorder with all of thinking, attitudes, words and parents attitudes. Parents collaboration in supporting activity in Kindergarten Dharma Indra are just following the program from the school because many grandmother or aunty waiting for the students than their parents.

In the process of learning students are dependent because parents join the process of learning and finish their task, it makes the students dependency. This process will hamper children confidence growth. The rule of the school did not socialize and understood yet by their parents as school regulation to create a high quality of the school. While the impact of children is that they do not want to learn independently, they were easy to give up, and they do not have a big curiosity for every activity in the school. Education must cover basic values (good attitudes and religion), character building (discipline and independence) and also a development of basic skills (linguistic, motoric, cognitive and social). Based on the background,

then the research problem is how are parenting and parents' involvement for early childhood education.

METHODS

The focus of the research consists of 2 subs; they are parenting which is applied by parents, and parents involved in the school activity. The method of research used qualitative phenomenology approach where the researcher tries to reveal the meaning of concept or experience happened from several individuals. The technique of collecting data used by the researcher was the observation method, interview, and documentation.

Participative observation used to know how the process of parents involvement by taking notes of things, behavior, development, about parents activity in the school. While for an interview, the researcher prepared research instrument in the form of questions arranged and based on the problem of the research, they are parenting and involvement of parents. The subject of the study was an activity which was done in the school, parents as the first subject, teacher and headmaster as the second subject, and a committee of school as the third subject. The headmaster of Kindergarten Dharma Indra said that parents' participation is good, even not every parent active to follow the activity held by the school.

The school has divided the task between parents and teacher in the school activity, but the idea appears do not come from parents, but the headmaster of Kindergarten Dharma Indra as the main determiner in every activity. From the first information, it can be concluded that not all parents understand about parents involvement in the school, whether from socialization or announcement in the first activity in the time of school environment introduction.

The observation was conducted from April 7th until May 15th, 2017 with respondents consisted of: (1). Parents with initials AP (Rs1), N (Rs2), R (Rs3), R (Rs4) and PGA (Rs5 School Committee); (2). Teachers with initials SR (R1), TU (R2), CYL (R3) and M (R4). The choosing of

interviewees in this research was used purposive sample technique.

Primer interviewee was Kindergarten Dharma Indra as the leader of the school to get direct information about parenting and parents participation. The subsequent interview is from teacher and parents to strengthen invention and complete information which was submitted by direct interview with teacher and parents.

Triangulation process is used on data sources and methods to prove their validity during the study. Data credibility test is performed on teachers and headmaster because of their closeness with children and has in-depth knowledge of children's development. Parents are the closest persons to children with a close relationship at home. Data collected from interviews will be matched with those collected from observation and documents to prove their validity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the result of the interview that parenting from the research, here is an explanation from the Headmaster of Kindergarten Dharma Indra, Kedungsuren Village about parenting.

- R1 : Parents should give a chance to their children so they can deliver what they see and what feel so will easily response everything they got. Parents do not limit their children to do anything if children do something and then parents just guide them in the process of learning. It means children do integrated learning process, they may learn one object, but they could develop all factors, they are religious value, physic motoric, cognitive, social-emotional, linguistic and art.
This explanation came from the headmaster of Kindergarten Dharma Indra based on the statement of teachers of B Class, here is her argument.
- R2 : Application of parenting in the process increasing activeness in the process of learning is useful, for example when children start to learn, they have been asked to explain and introduce surrounding as the media of learning.
- R3 : The teacher of Kindergarten Dharma Indra from Class A give her opinion about parenting.
Parents should understand a good way of parenting because their role will increase knowledge and understand about environment outside and also family relationship.
- R4 : The strengthen opinion above as the parents of students in Kindergarten Dharma Indra.

The cause of difference parenting in the family is a dominant factor in that family. If children are closer with their grandmother or grandfather in the context of emotional who live together, then the way of parenting will be dominant to follow the regulation from grandmother or grandfather.

Rs4: That parents could be more active to give a good example to their children in the learning time, as it was explained clearly in the meeting or socialization with parents in the school.

Based on the explanation above, we know that parenting is the how we understand condition completely which is understood by the headmaster of the kindergarten, teacher, and parents from Class B. Parents give good feedback, and it's opinion supported Rs5 as the committee, parenting give support, so it will make students will learn more active and creative.

This feedback match with the result of the observation that parenting which is done by parents in the kindergarten is perfect but it must be increased optimally so it will increase activeness of students will be better. According to this research will be advice comprehensively and integrated to maintain parenting as the responsibility between headmaster of the school, teacher, parents, and committee, so if there is an understanding in the context of understanding and implementation parenting that it could shape parenting to increase students' activeness in the process of learning.

Parents quality and the way of thinking to face any kinds of problems will give a positive or negative effect on their children grow. So that parents suggested making children easily adaptive with kinds of life problem. Children will grow nicely, physically or psychologically to fulfill their needs. Children's needs could be fulfilled if parents give parenting to know, understand, accept, and treat the children based on their level of psychological development, beside that parents should give facility to their physics growth. The relationship between parents and children determine by attitude, feeling, and willingness to their children, this attitude implemented by parents in the family.

Based on the interview and observation, we could conclude that the implementation of parenting try to understand the student's growth

based on their knowledge and try to be active in understanding the way of democratic parenting where parents give freedom to their children but they give limitation. Parents understand the condition of children based on the process of growth and children will grow optimally. So with this parenting implementation in the education will develop activeness in the process of learning. To get a good way of parenting, so parents should give a good example such as attitude, spoken or not so children will imitate their parents well.

The result of an interview about the contribution of parents in the education of children activeness in Kindergarten Dharma Indra here is the opinion of the headmaster Kindergarten Dharma Indra Kedungsuren Village about parents participation in education.

R1 : by inviting parents in the process of learning at school such like guiding, directing, motivating children so they will be more active when they learn in the school or when they are at home, so they can express, interact, with their friends, surroundings, based on the children growth level, so children could develop their independence and confidence.

R2 : The teacher of Kindergarten Dharma Indra complete the opinion above, parents waiting for children at school could be more active and monitor their growth in the process of learning so that they will be more efficient.

The argument above strengthen opinion of R3 teacher of Class B said that parents contribution in the process children education, by giving support and motivation sincerely to the children and their parents, these make children proud, and they have the confidence to face their surrounding, and its proved by their attitude when they join class at school, they seem more cheerful.

The opinion of Rs3 as the parents said that, based on the habituation, an implication of parenting to keep cleanliness at home, then children would understand how important to keep their school stay clean. From this point, students try hard to learn how to keep cleanliness in everywhere.

Rs2 agree with the argument above; he said parents should be active to ask anything to the teacher, so parents understand how to motivate their children to be more active and give

a reward if their children get an achievement, by doing this action, children will be happier and enjoy.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that parent participation in the process of learning by guiding, monitoring and motivating children to make them more active, and also monitoring children growth so the learning process will be more effective. By giving them spirit and motivation to the children sincerely, and also giving support to their parents, will make them enjoy, proud and confident in the society and its proven in the learning process where they more motivated.

Based on the observation, parents participation in the children education to increase learning activeness in the school, as said that the headmaster of kindergarten and teachers, parents participation in the education process is really good, but it must be increased more. In the research of parents participation for education to increase learning activeness found that parents in the learning process by giving guidance, monitoring, and motivation to the children will make them more active, whether when they are at school or home, so they will be free to express, interact with their friends or their surroundings, based on their level, and it could increase their independence and confidence.

Parenting activity in the school show the variation of parenting in the process of discipline, caring, sharing about children needs, and the parent's attention to their child consistently will change children behavior. That is way parents participation is essential for education institution advance. Parents attention of learning process will understand when their child get difficulties to relate and unity students experiences, at school or home.

Active parents will monitor the children develop in the learning process will make this process effectively. There is another way to give them spirit and motivation, by giving support, then children will feel enjoy, happy and proud to be, so they will be confident to face their friends and society. It makes them will be more active and joyful.

Then as the stakeholders of Kindergarten Dharma Indra give education facility based on the children growth and development for early childhood. It aims to prepare children to have good physically, mentally or social-emotional to continue the next level step of education. Many stakeholders of early childhood school do not give any kinds of that guidance about the level of children growth and development. The majority the stakeholders focus on an academic skill such as memorization, read-write-count. Based on this process, we know that many things left and did not focus on the children grow. Then children lack off creativity.

Based on the interview and observation in Kindergarten Dharma Indra Kaliwungu Selatan Sub-district, the researcher conclude that parents always give guidance, advice, and motivation to their child so they could express, interact with

their friends and society based on their level of growth and development, it makes them more confident. Parents try to connect actively by joining parenting at school to know children development so the children will be more active and reward them so they will be more motivated. Moreover parents participation in the process of increase creativity children education. Parents contribution in the learning process has the important role not only as a guide what children have to do. Children learn integrated, learn something not only for one view but it covered all aspect such as religion, physic motoric, cognitive, social-emotional, linguistic and art. Parents role in the process of increasing children activeness has been good, for example when the students asked for starting and introducing surrounding as their media of learning. The data of observation and interview session are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. The Result of Observation and Interview Sessions

Appear on children	Parenting model by grandmothers	Parenting model by parents	School's teachings
Children' daily habits	Tend to fulfill children's demand to avoid quarrels	Made efforts to communicate with children and observe their development	Collaborate with parents in school activities
Children's behaviors	More cautious	Tend to be spoiled	Direct children to respect each other
Children's independence	Dependent on grandmothers or caregivers' presence	Direct children to be responsible for their choices	Train children to make their own decision
Children's activeness	Provide strict rules on children to avert them from doing mistakes.	Provide children with the freedom to get involved in their desired activities	Train children to fulfill their needs

CONCLUSION

The conclusion from the research was there was parents' willingness in the Kindergarten Dharma Indra to understand democratic parenting where parents give freedom and clear limitation to their children. The parents' effort to join actively by parenting activity in the school based on the understanding of childhood development so it can be monitored together.

School may be use strategy and ways to increase the role of parents in the school as their participation so the institution and parents could planning, doing and evaluating the way of shaping synergy partnership between them, and finally, they join in the process of the program of national education advance.

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