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RESEARCH ARTICLE

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING PARENTS AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN FULFILL THEIR DAILY ACTIVITIES

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ABSTRACT

Background: preschool are 3 until 6 years old. Children urgently need full support from their family. The support will reflected trough by parenting. **Aims:** to know relationship between parenting parents and the independence of preschool in fulfill activity daily. **Methods:** the study was analitic with cross sectional approach. Total population were 37 respondents by using total sampling. Data collection were used by distributing questionnaire's which contain 30 statements and then data were analyzed using chi-squre. **Results:** the result of this study obtained the majority of the 22 (59.54%) respondents whose children were cared for in an authoritative manner had independent children and 4 (10.84%) respondents whose children were cared for in an authoritarian manner had children who were not independent. **Conclusion:** there was a relationship between parenting parents with preschoolers independence with p-value $(0,001) < \alpha(0,05)$, and p-value $(0.021) < \alpha(0,05)$. Expected to respondents to be able to apply the appropriate parenting to establish the children independent in fulfill their daily activity.

INTRODUCTION

Preschool are 3 to 6 years old. Family is the most important element in child care, remembering that children are part of the family. Child's life can be determined by the family environment, for which child nursing must know the family as a place to live or as a constant in the child's life. Children also really need very strong support from their families, they can be seen if family support for children is not good, so that children will experience obstacles in themselves that can interfere with the child's psychological condition. However, if family support for children is very good, then the growth and development of children will be stable. Support for children will be reflected in one of them through parenting (Hidayat, 2009). Wong *et al.* (2008) classify child parenting into three, namely: authoritarian, permissive and authoritative. In authoritarian parenting, parents instill discipline in their children and demand high achievement. However, on the other hand parents do not provide opportunities for their children to say something about their opinions while fulfilling their children's needs. This type of authoritarian parenting makes children independent because of the nature of parents who are too disciplined and firm. However, the independence of the child is not born from his own awareness, but independence because of the attitude of parents who are too pushy in obtaining children's achievements. 33% of parents who have preschool children and appear independent say that in their daily lives they often let their children do small things themselves by

monitoring and also they are not easy to obey their children's requests, while 67% of parents who have children preschool age and looks less self-sufficient say that in their daily lives they often mourn their children who do wrong and help their children in the slightest case (UNICEF, 2007). In Indonesia it covers 37.66% of all age groups or 89.5 million people are included in the age group of children. Based on the data, the majority of children's social independence and emotions showed an average (80%) in the very high category (Kemendiknas, 2011).

METHODS

The study was analytic with approach cross-sectional. The respondents were selected by total sampling that amount 37 people. The instrument used to measure the variables of parenting and independence of children is a questionnaire consisting of 2 parts, namely: 30 statements of parenting and 15 statements of the level of independence of children. For the measurement of parenting questionnaires used is a questionnaire found by Robinson *et al.* (2009) This measuring instrument has validity namely in the authoritarian section: 0.81, authoritative: 0.83 and permissive: 0.65. Reliability is 0.76. And for the measurement of children's independence the questionnaire used was adopted from Sonhaji's (2007) study which was modified by the Researchers themselves. Data analysis used chi-square test.

RESULTS

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that the results of the study of 37 respondents of parents showed a tendency to use the type of autocratic parenting namely 22 respondents (59.45%) but respondents also used permissive parenting 11 people (29.72%) and authoritarian parenting as many as 4 people (10.84 %). This illustrates that out of 37 respondents the majority of parents apply authoritative parenting to their children.

Table 1. frequency distribution of parenting parents against independence of preschool children

No.	Type of parenting	Frequency	%
1	Authoritarian	4	10.84
2	Permissive	11	29.72
3	Authoritative	22	59.54
Amount		37	100

Based on Table 2, it is known that the independence of preschoolers consists of 37 respondents found that the majority of the categories of independent children are 22 people (59.5%).

Table 2. frequency distribution of independence of preschool children

No.	Independence of children	Frequency	%
1	Independent	22	59.5
2	Not independent	15	40.5
Amount		37	100

Based on table 3, it can be seen that of the 21 respondents who applied authoritative parenting the majority had independent preschoolers (59.54) and of the 4 respondents who applied authoritarian parenting had non-independent preschoolers. From the table above it is known that authoritarian parenting, permissive upbringing and authoritative parenting with the independence of preschoolers show the results of statistical tests that: authoritarian parenting obtained P-Value (0.021) $< \alpha$ (0.05) which means H_a was accepted. Thus showing the relationship between authoritarian parenting and the independence of preschool children; permissive parenting gets the value of P-Value (0.016) $< \alpha$ (0.05) which means H_a is accepted. Thus showing the relationship between permissive parenting and the independence of preschool children; and authoritative parenting gets P-Value (0.001) $< \alpha$ (0.05) which means H_a is accepted. Thus showing the relationship between authoritative parenting and the independence of preschool children.

Table 3. The relationship between parenting parents and the independence of preschool children

No	Parenting	Independence				Total		p-value
		Independent		Not independent		F	%	
		F	%	F	%			
1	Authoritarian	0	0	4	10.84	4	10.84	0.021
2	Permissive	0	0	11	29.72	11	29.72	0.016
3	Authoritative	22	59.54	0	0	22	59.54	0.001
Amount		22	59.54	15	40.53	37	100	

DISCUSSION

The results of the study showed that the value of p (0.001) $< \alpha$ (0.05) and it can be seen that the independence of the category

of non-independent children was dominant in the authoritarian parenting style with respondents 4 people (10.84%). The results of statistical tests show that the value of p (0.021) $< \alpha$ (0.05) means that H_a is accepted and it can be seen also that the independence of the non-independent child category is dominant in permissive parenting with 11 people (29.72%). The results of statistical tests show that the value of p (0.016) $< \alpha$ (0.05) Thus H_a is accepted, this shows that there is a relationship between parenting (authoritarian, permissive and authoritative) with the independence of preschoolers. Gunarsa (2007) said that parenting is the attitude of parents in interacting with their children. This attitude includes the way parents provide rules, in giving attention. Parenting as a treatment of parents in order to meet needs, provide protection and educate children in their daily lives. While the notion of parenting parents to children is a form of interaction between children and parents. Many experts said that parenting is an important and basic part, preparing children to be good communities. It is seen that child care refers to general education that is applied based on family values, because parenting is very related to the values that are owned in a family. Care for children in the form of a process of interaction between parents and children. The role of childcare or care is more held by the mother even though educating children is a shared responsibility. In terms of care, the main process given by families to children is education that can foster children's independence (Supartini, 2011). According to the opinion of the researcher that the independence of the child has an impact on the parenting style that parents apply to the child who is still preschool. Because there is a significant relationship between parenting to the independence of children in fulfilling their daily activities and good parenting according to the researchers is authoritative parenting based on the nature of parents to provide parenting, permissive parenting type parents spoil their children and the type of parenting authoritarian parents more force their children according to their wishes.

Conclusion

There was a relationship between parenting (authoritarian, permissive and authoritative) with the independence of children with a value of p (0.021) $< \alpha$ (0.05), p value (0.016) $< \alpha$ (0.05) and p value (0.001) $< \alpha$ (0.05).

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