

# Relationship of Parent Patterns With Self-Awareness Children With Intellectual Disabilities

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this study is to describe how parenting styles have an impact on children's self-development skills with intellectual disabilities. This research approach uses quantitative research methods with a correlational research design. The data collection method used was a questionnaire. The sample in this study were the parents of 21 students of SLB Kedungkandang Malang. The results showed a significant relationship between parenting styles and awareness of brushing teeth of mentally retarded children where the rho correlation value was 0.808 (high). The conclusion of this study is that there is a positive and consistent relationship between parenting styles and awareness of brushing teeth of mentally retarded children.

**Keywords:** parenting style, self-building ability, intellectual disabilities

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Education is a lifelong need. Education has an important role in human life, with the realization of a comprehensive education, human life will be more advanced and well developed. To achieve the goals of national education, one of which can be pursued through the formal education pathway consisting of primary education, secondary education and higher education. Likewise in special school education (SLB), in SLB there is also the same level of education as education aimed at other formal schools.

In the formal SLB institutions, the development of the potential of students in an effort to establish independence and intellectual skills and skills of students is carried out through the teaching and learning process of a number of accessories services [1]. One of the compensatory services that plays an important role in education for independence as well as skills and intellectual maturity from an early age for mentally retarded children, in particular, is self-development compensatory service [2].

The mandate of the right to education for people with disabilities or disabilities is stipulated in Law number 20 of 2003 concerning the national education system Article 32 states that: "Special education (special education) is education for students who have a difficulty level in following the learning process due to physical disabilities, emotional, mental, social.

The provisions in Law Nnumber 23 of 2002 for children with prostitution are very meaningful because they provide a strong foundation that children with disabilities need to get the same opportunities as those

given to children in general in terms of education and teaching as well as mentally retarded children who experience obstacles. intellectual.

There are many things that parents who have mentally retarded children must teach, but one of the things parents must teach is about taking care of themselves from an early age. Because mentally retarded children have a deficiency in terms of IQ, namely having an IQ of 70 and below. Given the two background aspects of Children with Special Needs (ABK), children must be taught and trained for their independence. There are two basic backgrounds with several aspects, including aspects of independence related to health aspects and those related to children's socio-cultural maturity. In daily routine activities, there are several skills that should be taught to children, such as in eating, bathing, brushing teeth, and activities to the toilet which are closely related to aspects of children's health[3].

Activities or skills in mobilizing (mobility), bathing and dressing are some of the most important aspects of health. Therefore, from an early age children should be taught self-development learning so that children are able to care for themselves independently[4]. The research was conducted at SLB Kedungkandang Malang, because it is related to some areas of special education, namely the education of children with special needs related to parenting styles for children's self-development.

The relation with this research is aimed at parents and the closest people who care for students from SLB Kedungkandang Malang. This research was conducted in SLB Kedungkandang Malang because they wanted to find out about parenting styles with children's self-development. The respondents of this study were selected by parents and the closest people because the responsible

party was the parents as the closest family, not only to meet the financial needs of the family but also in the child's education. The purpose of this study was to find out parenting styles and awareness of brushing teeth in mentally retarded children in SLB Kedungkandang Malang.

The results of preliminary observations made by researchers at SLB Kedungkandang Malang, most parents are busy workers, so there is very little time to interact with children. Matters regarding childcare are usually left to the mother. In connection with this condition, this study aims to find out whether there is a connection between parenting styles and self-development in brushing children's teeth[5].

This research is supported by previous research conducted by Tiyas entitled "Utilization of Tooth Puppet Media to Improve the Ability of Self-Building (Brushing Teeth) of Class I mentally retarded children at SDLB Marsudi Utomo Kesamben, Blitar Regency" in 2015. There is a relationship between parenting styles and awareness of brushing teeth in mentally retarded children with the aim of research to determine the relationship between parenting styles and awareness of brushing teeth in mentally retarded children [6]. The research which examines the parenting style of parents, while the results in the research, namely the parenting style of parents in educating children in SLB Kedungkandang Malang are very good, this is known from the level of efforts of parents in developing self-brushing teeth. Educational background, occupation, and social environment greatly influence the parenting style applied in each family.

## 2. METHOD

This study researchers used a quantitative approach with correlational analysis research methods / rank spearman. According to [7] correlation is an analysis technique that is included in one of the techniques of measuring association or relationship (measures of association). As for correlation research, the objective is to find out whether or not there is a linkage and if there is, how close is the relationship and whether the relationship is significant or not. The research was conducted at SLB Kedungkandang Malang, with the subject of students' parents in grades 1-3. The study was conducted for one week, starting on 19-23 February 2018. Population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by researchers to study and then draw conclusions [8]. Meanwhile, according to [9], the population is the entire research subject. The population in this study were all guardians of mentally retarded students in SLB Kedungkandang Malang, as many as 21 respondents.

The sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population [8]. The research instrument is in the form of a questionnaire or a questionnaire for research

instruments of X and Y variables. The instrument is a measuring tool, a tool for collecting research data [7]. To determine the relationship between the X and Y variables, a questionnaire was used as a research instrument. The selection of instruments is expected to represent a measuring tool to obtain good data so that the results of the research can represent the actual conditions. As a follow-up to instrument validation, consultations and repeated revisions were made to the supervisor to improve the form and content of the instrument. Revisions based on notes that have been given by the supervisor.

In the instrument test, this study used content validity with judgment techniques, namely decision making by experts. Validity is carried out by 2 experts according to their fields, namely, mentally retarded learning experts and material experts. After obtaining the percentage of results from data processing, then the results are tested with decision-making criteria for the validity or invalidity of the data with the validity test criteria.

## 3. RESULTS

The results of this study were the distribution of the answers to the sub-variable parenting authoritarian parenting, the distribution of the answers to the sub-variable parenting permissive parenting, the distribution of answers to the sub-variables of democratic or authoritative parenting, and the distribution of answers to the sub-variable awareness of brushing teeth.

Based on the data analysis process, the results obtained from the range between the highest score of 47 and the lowest score of 28 were 19. The results of the scores obtained were made of interval class length, namely: Interval Class Length  $19/5 = 3.8$  rounded to 4 to meet the long range of interval classes.

Based on the results of data analysis, it was found that the range between the highest score was 35 and the lowest score was 18. The results of the scores obtained were made of interval class length, namely: Interval Class Length  $18/5 = 3.6$  rounded to 4 to meet the long range of interval classes. Based on previous data processing, the results obtained range between the highest score of 54 and the lowest score of 42 is 12. The results of the scores obtained are made of interval class length, namely: Interval Class Length  $12/5 = 2.4$  rounded to 2 to meet the long range of interval classes.

## 4. DISCUSSION

On this page, several things related to the problems described in the previous chapter will be discussed in accordance with the problem formulation, research objectives, and literature review used. The data obtained is used as a form of effort to determine the relationship between parenting styles and the awareness of brushing teeth of mentally retarded children in SLB Kedungkandang Malang. In this questionnaire there are several points that

will be presented by the researcher. These data include parenting data and awareness data on brushing teeth. Each - each parenting style has advantages and disadvantages in this regard, adjusted to the parents' perspective in educating children.

Based on the research results that have been described in chapter IV, it can be seen that an overview of parenting styles is described in variables outlined in 31 questions which will be answered by 21 respondents. The 31 questions were divided into 3 sub-variables of parenting, namely, permissive parenting, 9 questions of authoritarian parenting, 11 questions, and 11 questions of democratic or authoritative parenting. So parenting can affect the closeness of parents and children and children's awareness in the process. development period. Whichever parenting style the child chooses is likely to be commented on by the child as the child grows up. This is a normal part of development. If parents do their best, children will grow well and parents will be happy to see positive changes in children that parents have successfully implemented [10].

Based on the results data presented on the previous page, the real data obtained from the authoritarian parenting of parents is very low with a percentage of 23.81%, permissive parenting is moderate with a percentage of 33.33%, and authoritative / democratic parenting is high with the percentage is 38.10%. From the results, the data shows that the most dominant authoritative parenting style is 38.10% with the high category. According to researchers, this parenting style is used by most of the parents because this parenting style is considered balanced. This parenting style is considered balanced because it does not free the child, but does not restrain the child.

Darmawan [11] explained that as a dentist, of course, he hopes that more people will realize that maintaining dental health is important. In general, children who come to the clinic experience a trauma or fear of illness, but because they are aware they are aware of the condition of their teeth. Taking care of your teeth is an important action as well as a long term health investment. Supporting factors for maintaining teeth requires a healthy lifestyle, how to eat is also maintained and diligent cleaning of teeth after eating determines the condition of children's teeth in the future. Of course, parents are sure, with the awareness of the children among them, they still want to have genuine, healthy teeth even though they are getting old. No less important, by caring for teeth, children have added points for the appearance of healthy and beautiful teeth. So, don't underestimate dental health anymore.

Based on the results of the research in Chapter IV, the data on awareness of brushing the teeth of mentally retarded children was obtained with the number of research respondents, namely 21 mentally retarded children studied, there were 42.86% of mentally retarded students who had a high awareness of brushing teeth, the results of awareness of brushing the teeth of mentally retarded children in this

study showed that mentally retarded children in SLB Kedungkandang Malang are aware of carrying out activities related to dental health.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and hypothesis examiners, it can be concluded that: There is a positive relationship with parenting styles and awareness of brushing teeth of mentally retarded children. So that the parenting style affects the awareness of brushing the teeth of mentally retarded children in SLB Kedungkandang Malang. In authoritarian parenting, children's awareness tends to be low, in permissive parenting, children's awareness tends to be moderate, and in democratic or authoritative parenting, children's awareness tends to be high. Based on the correlation coefficient of parenting style with children's awareness at home, it is known that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between parenting styles and awareness of brushing children's teeth at home in SLB Kedungkandang Malang.

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