

Implementation of Parenting Style in Pertiwi Bireuen Kindergarten by Socialization Approach for Working Parents to Understand the Development of Early Children

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ABSTRACT. Parenting programs are informal activity carried out to harmonize childcare and educational children activities in playgroups or at home. Through good parenting, it is hoped that children with good personalities can develop. This approach of socialization aims to analyze the implementation of parenting held in TK Pertiwi Bireuen. Parenting activities that had been held were observed. It includes includes physical care, emotional care and social care. Emotional and language parenting organizes consultation activities with parents to help parents shape behavior and control children's emotions, inviting them to communicate everything they experience, feel and think. Meanwhile, the implementation of social care is by holding joint-activities between children and parents, namely conducting field trips to teach children to socialize. Pertiwi Bireuen kindergarten carries out parenting by holding consultation activities with parents to help children's development to learn, help each other, willing to cooperate, have a high attitude of solidarity and mutual respect

Keywords: Early-childhood development, parenting style, working parents.

1. INTRODUCTION

Parents are two different individuals who live together with their views, opinions and daily habits. Living in a household, of course, there are differences between husband and wife in ways of thinking, in styles and habits, in character, in economic and educational levels, and many other differences. These differences can affect the style of upbringing the children, so that it will give its own color to the family. The combination of the two differences that exist in these two parents will affect the children raised in the family.

Baumrind [1] states that parenting style is a series of attitudes shown by parents to children to create an emotional climate that surrounds parent-child interactions, which includes three aspects of parenting styles, namely authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive. These three aspects of parenting style have their own characteristics and each has a different effect to adolescent behavior [2]. Authoritarian is a restrictive and punitive parenting style that urges children to follow directions and respects the work and efforts of the parents. Establishing strict boundaries and controls that do not provide opportunities for children to dialogue verbally, so that authoritarian parents have full control in controlling their children [3]. Authoritative is a parenting style that encourages children to be independent but still limits and controls their actions, as well as providing

opportunities for children to have verbal dialogue.[4]. Permissive is a parenting style that is loose and accepts what the child is doing without giving intervention. Responding to 22 children by accepting whatever the child's actions are, there is little demand for children's responsibility. Not strictly enforcing rules, tends to ignore and take advantage of children's problematic behavior.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Gender and Parenting Style

Parents may not realize, actually the parenting style between father and mother is different. This is because, basically, the gender of men and women is different, both in their life patterns, backgrounds and jobs. The difference in the parenting styles of the father and mother is very reasonable, considering that in men, they are physically stronger than women. In addition, men are generally the breadwinners and provide basic needs in the family. Father is more to build a vision and mission, and foster competence and confidence. Mother is more to give love, touch, hug. Mothers concentrate on the responsibility of keeping the house and raising children. The mother becomes the primary caregiver during infancy and the father assumes no responsibility to care for and care for the baby. A study conducted by Sputa & Paulson [5] stated that mothers are more involved in parenting than fathers. Mothers do far more household chores than fathers.

Even though there are men who do household chores as much as wives do, but based on the results of the study this is only about 10 percent [5].

The figure of a father plays an important role not only in earning a living for the family, but also in relation to parenting styles and children's development. In addition, fathers also play a role as provider (provider and facility provider), protector (protection provider), decision maker (decision maker), child specializer and educator (educator and social child), and nurtured mother (mother's companion).

Fathers are perceived as being responsible for fulfilling family financial matters. As for the care and education of the child, it is mostly held by the mother, caring duties are considered as a natural obligation of a mother. Meanwhile, the role of the father is: (a) fostering self-confidence and competence in children through play activities that are more violent and involve physically both inside and outside space. (b) fostering the need for achievement in children through activities introducing children to various stories about ideals, (c) teaching about the role of the male gender, about how to act as a man, and what the social environment expects from Male.

2.2 Parenting Style according to Age Development

Even though parents both have the function of caring for their children, the role of parents in this care is different. The role of mothers, namely: (a) fostering feelings of love and love in children through interaction, (b) fostering language skills in children through activities, (c) telling stories and storytelling, and through activities that are closer to children, namely speaking from heart to heart to children, (d) teaches about the gender role of women, about how to act as a woman, and what is expected by the social environment of a woman. Meanwhile, the role of the father is: (a) fostering self-confidence and competence in children through play activities that are more violent and involve physically both indoors and outdoors. (b) fostering the need for achievement in children through introducing children to various stories about ideals, (c) teaching about the role of the male gender, about how to act as men, and what is expected by the social environment of men.

The difference in roles between father and mother in parenting was also pointed out by Gunarsa [6] who said that the role of the mother is to fulfill physiological and psychological needs, to set an example and role model, as a wise manager, to care

for and take care of the family patiently, as an educator who manages children. The father's role is as breadwinner, to feel safe, to participate in children's education, and as a firm protector.

2.3 Child Work and Care Regarding the role of parents

In cultivating morale in early childhood / preschool (a study on dual role families), mothers tend to be permissive and fathers are authoritative. This is due to the mother's awareness of her limited time with her children due to work, so that mothers unwittingly adopt a loose parenting style. Parenting patterns or parenting skills for working mothers and non-working mothers, the results showed that there was no significant difference between working mothers and non-working mothers in parenting activities. These results are in line with those of Nomaguchi and Milkie regarding a number of studies that show no significant difference between parenting for working mothers and non-working mothers.

2.4 Authoritative dan Permissive

Mother's skills are significantly better than fathers. This shows that mothers play an important role in caring for and taking care of children. The results of this study indicate that mothers tend to use authoritative parenting styles and fathers tend to use permissive parenting styles. Mothers show better skills than fathers in applying the rules in the family and teaching children the purpose of the rules that have been made, as well as maintaining children's health and safety.

In terms of implementing the rules, mothers' control and filter good shows or reading and educate their children, teaching children to be independent. The father is less aware of this, so when the child is sick, the father is confused about what to do as first aid. Physically, men and women have very prominent differences, namely regarding the genitals and other physical signs. Psychologically, there are differences between men and women, for example, in terms of the characteristics possessed by both. Men tend to be more aggressive, rational, competitive. Women tend to be emotional, do not like to be competitive [7]. The communication skills and body language in the female brain are much larger than the communication center in the male brain.

Thus, women are generally better able to process words and use language, as well as express body language. So that in parenting, mothers are more expressive than fathers. Women express their responses more in the form of language, while men in the physical form. Parents' emotional expression

is different. When a child makes a mistake, the mother immediately scolds and says it is wrong. Meanwhile, the father expressed it in silence, did not reprimand, and even punished his children. It can be concluded from the above explanation that the mother's parenting style tends to be authoritative and the father's parenting style tends to be authoritarian.

2.5 Parenting and Parental Obligations

In general, parents do need education as an effort for self-direction, so that they are able to direct themselves and also be able to direct their children, because often parents hamper the learning process carried out by educators. It is undeniable that this can happen as a result of parents' ignorance of how to educate their children properly. Whereas the involvement of parents in early childhood education institutions is very important to realize optimal learning in the golden age of children. So that parents do not fully expect early childhood institutions to educate their children, but the contribution of parents is also very necessary to help the growth and development of children.

Parenting programs are a form of informal activity carried out to synchronize children's care and education activities in playgroups and at home. Parenting is not something new but also not many are able to hold it, so it is important to study the theoretical concept of parenting program management in early childhood education, considering that this activity is very useful in helping the maximum growth and development of children.

2.6 Smart Parenting

Education is a teaching and learning process that can result in changes in behavior. Immediately after birth, the learning process begins in the child and the results obtained are the ability to adapt to the environment and fulfill needs. Education is held in the form of teaching and learning activities carried out at school or outside of school. The school education pathway is education that is carried out in schools through teaching and learning activities in stages and continuously, the level of education consists of; primary education, secondary education and higher education.

Education for early childhood is very important to do, because Early Childhood Education is the basis for the formation of the whole human personality, which is characterized by character, noble character, cleverness and skill. It is like many child education experts stated that education given to children under 8 years of age, even from the time they are still in the womb, is very important. In the first year of life, children experience very rapid growth and development. Development in the first

years is very important and determines the quality of the child in the future. Early Childhood Education was also established as an effort to develop all aspects of the personality of students in order to bridge family education to school education. The scope of the learning activity program includes: the formation of behavior through habituation in the development of Pancasila moral, religion, discipline, feelings / emotions and social skills, as well as the development of basic abilities through activities prepared by the teacher, including: developing language skills, thinking power, creativity, skill and body. While the program of activities in Early Childhood Education is oriented towards forming behavior through habituation and developing the basic abilities found in students according to their stage of development.

According to Chairilisyah [8] that the characteristics of the objectives of activities in Early Childhood Education (PAUD) are usually directed at developing creativity, language development, emotional development, motor development and value development as well as the development of attitudes and values. This is based on the background of Early Childhood Education Institution children who have a tendency to always be on the move, have a strong curiosity, enjoy experimenting and testing, are able to express themselves creatively, have imagination and enjoy talking. The implementation of the parenting education program is in accordance with UU 2 of 1989 concerning the national education system, which states that family education is part of the out-of-school education pathway which is held in the family and which provides religious beliefs, cultural values, moral values and skills. The family is the smallest unit in society that has various functions, one of which is the educational function which aims to develop the family as the first and foremost vehicle of education. To realize all of this, a smart parenting program for parents should be held.

The phenomenon of smart parenting in Early Childhood institutions so far is that a small proportion of parents participate in assisting children in learning activities, because parents think that children's education in schools has been left to the teacher. In addition, there are habits of parents who are not good at caring for and educating their children, such as: parents often scold children, parents spoil children too much, parents lack courage in their children, parents sometimes give examples of words that are not good and inappropriate for children to imitate. . This is an act that is not good to the child. In fact, there are still

parents who do not pay attention to children's behavior, this is shown by parents who rarely participate in consultations with teachers to monitor children's development and behavior, and there are still parents who do not monitor the development of children's abilities while at home.

The involvement of parents in early childhood education institutions is very important to realize optimal learning in the golden age of children. So that parents do not fully expect PAUD institutions to educate their children, but the contribution of parents is also very necessary to play a role in helping the growth and development of children. Implementation of education by empowering parents is a good solution to improve the quality of early childhood education. Parenting programs are a form of informal activity carried out to harmonize childcare and educational activities in playgroups and at home. Parenting is not something new but also not many are able to hold it, so it is important to study the theoretical concept of parenting program management in early childhood education, considering that this activity is very useful in helping the maximum growth and development of children.

TK Pertiwi Bireuen has implemented parenting activities. The application of parenting aims to help parents participate in educating early childhood so that children have good emotions and can socialize. This is also to improve the quality of learning in Early Childhood Institution, Smart Parenting activities are smart educational efforts carried out by parents by utilizing available sources in the family and environment in the form of independent learning activities. Parenting is a process of continuous interaction between parents and their children which includes the following activities: nourishing, guiding, and protecting children as they grow.

The use of the word parenting (parenting) includes a variety of activities that aim to make children develop optimally and survive well. The principle of parenting does not emphasize who (the perpetrator) but rather emphasizes the activities of children's development and education. Therefore, care includes physical care, emotional care and social care. Broadly speaking, the objectives of the smart parenting activities at TK Pertiwi Bireuen are: 1) Improve the ability of parents in terms of techniques to support their children's learning processes, so that they can optimally support their children's development. 2) Applying children's learning abilities in everyday life, so that it becomes one of the life skills. (life skills) that will be useful in life after school.

2.7 Parenting Principles in Kindergarten Pertiwi Bireuen

One parenting secret is that what is good for parents is good for children. This introduction introduces the five principles of smart parenting as a foundation in building a wise family, among others [9]:

2.7.1 Be aware of the feelings of oneself and others

Feelings are something that is difficult to understand. In general, children with behavioral problems also have difficulty labeling their feelings appropriately. They cannot distinguish between annoyance and anger, disappointment and sadness, pride and joy and so on. Awareness of other people's feelings is very important, because by knowing the feelings of others, he will have the opportunity to have positive interactions with them, including sometimes, to get what he wants. In an example, students who are able to understand the feelings of their teacher may get relief when they are late in submitting assignments, additional help, maybe even good grades compared to their friends who are smart but do not have the same sensitivity to feelings as themselves.

2.7.2 Demonstrating empathy and understanding other people's perspectives.

Empathy is the ability to explore other people's feelings. Understanding the feelings of others is an important part of developing sensitivity to others, a term that is not new. In order to perceive other people's feelings and empathize with them, one must be able to read those feelings. It requires not only the ability to listen carefully, but also to read nonverbal cues. Often body language and voice stress express our emotions more effectively than words do.

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2.7.4 Managing Emotional Turmoil and Behavior Wisely.

Without the ability to delay gratification, we end up having to accept less than we possibly should. If we work hard to get something, then we will tend to get more and the satisfaction of having worked on it. Another aspect of self-control is the ability to limit emotional reactions to situations, be they positive or negative reactions. It is difficult to teach and practice self-control, but if it is put into it helps to solve many family problems.

2.7.5 Goal Oriented and Positive Plan.

One of the most important elements of being a human (parent) is that we can set goals and make plans to achieve those goals. Everything parents and children do must be goal-oriented. Emotional intelligence theory suggests that this has important implications. First, we must acknowledge the potent power of optimism and hope. Second, we know that in trying to achieve our goals, there are times when we are more or less effective. An important part of smart parenting is to be aware of these times in us and our children and to work in sync with, not against, these kinds of rhythms as often as possible.

2.7.6 Leveraging Social Skills in All Kinds of Relationships.

Besides having awareness of feelings, self-control, goal orientation and empathy, the ability to relate effectively to others as well. It requires social skills such as communication and problem solving. Another skill required is the ability to be part of a group. Parents want the family to function well as a group. Parents want their children to have skills that are useful for groups at school, in the work environment or in community life.

2.8 Involvement of Parents at School

Kindergarten is a type of Early Childhood Institution, which is a form of early childhood education services carried out by families. Educational services are carried out in an unstructured manner even though the interactions carried out are still based on efforts to develop all the potential of children's intelligence. Therefore, parental involvement is needed. Parents' involvement in the Early Childhood Institution group consists of:

2.9 Parents Meeting Group (PMG)

PMG is a communication forum for parents to share information and knowledge about how to carry out education for 6-year-old at home. This family member includes grandparents and other adults who live in the same house. PMG activities are expected to increase the knowledge, attitudes and skills of

PMG members in implementing PAUD within their own families; increase the desire of parents with early childhood to send their children to PAUD institutions; increase readiness for families who do not have early childhood in carrying out early childhood education at home.

1. Involvement of Parents in Groups / Classes *Parental involvement in groups / classes is an activity that involves parents to assist educators in the learning process in their children's groups / classes, taking turns with 1 or 2 parents.*

This activity is specifically for parents whose children are in Kindergarten institutions. Parents in this case serve as companion teachers for teachers in Kindergarten institutions. The goals of parenting in the group are: Increase social and emotional ties between parents, educators and children. Increase parental understanding of how to teach early childhood. Increase parental understanding of their child's behavior during the learning process so that it can provide positive support for children's development.

2. Parents Consultation Day

Parent consultation days are certain days that are scheduled by the management of the institution as a day to meet parents with managers and / or experts to discuss children's growth and development and other problems faced by children. The purposes of the Parent Consultation Day are (1) to increase awareness of parents about the importance of paying attention to early childhood growth and development; (2) to improve the ability of parents to carry out early childhood education in the family.

3. THE MODEL

This study used a qualitative approach, while the objectives to be achieved were to foster children's attitudes, beliefs, honesty and character. The learning method used is the application of social care in TK Pertiwi Bireuen. The research subjects selected in the study were the parents of students at TK Pertiwi Bireuen by holding joint activities between children and parents to teach children to socialize. one of the activities is doing field trips. (1) research subjects are directly involved (2) parties who control the problem, have data and are willing to provide information. (3) Data collection was carried out using the interview method. Data analysis was carried out using three streams of data reduction activities, data presentation and drawing conclusions.

4. CONCLUSION AND FURTHER RESEARCH

Parenting Program which is carried out in Kindergarten Pertiwi Bireuen is the application of religious moral nurture to foster children's attitudes, beliefs, honesty and character. Emotional care and language that are applied in TK Pertiwi Bireuen by holding consultation activities with parents to help parents shape behavior and control children's emotions, inviting children to communicate everything that is experienced, felt and thought. While the implementation of social care in TK Pertiwi Bireuen is by holding joint activities between children and parents to teach children to socialize, one of the activities is doing field trips.

Improving the quality of learning in Early Childhood Education is to improve children's behavior following the learning process, playing and singing, oriented to early childhood development, increasing social skills, providing concrete object learning, and positive support for children's development. Pertiwi Bireuen Kindergarten carries out parenting by holding consultation activities with parents to help children's development to learn to be fair, help each other, willing to cooperate, have a high attitude of solidarity and mutual respect. Broadly speaking, the objectives of the smart parenting activities at TK Pertiwi Bireuen are: 1) Improve the ability of parents in terms of techniques to support their children's learning processes, so that they can optimally support their children's development. 2) Applying children's learning abilities in everyday life, so that it becomes one of the life skills. (life skills) that will be useful in life after school.

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