Analysis of Parenting Patterns as an Effort to Increase Adversity Quotient and Learning Motivation of NU Muslim at TK Students in Malang

Ratno Abidin[(✉)] and Gadis Pitaloka

Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia
`ratno.abidin@fkip.um-surabaya.ac.id`

Abstract. This research aims to find out an analysis of parenting style as an effort to increase the Adversity Quotient and learning motivation of students in Muslim at NU Kindergarten 10 Ngebruk Malang. The style of parenting can be a part of an effort to increase an adversity and student's learning motivation. The research method that use is descriptive qualitative. The data collect by observation, interview, documentation and audio visual. The data analysis that use is descriptively such as data reduction, data display, data verification. Then checking the trustworthiness of data by using triangulation technique. The result that found in this research is the style of parenting is divided into three types, there is authoritary parenting, permissive parenting and democratic parenting. The good style of parenting is have an influence to increase the adversity quotient and student's learning motivation, and learning motivation of students is Muslimat NU Kindergarten 10 Ngebruk Malang. Kids capability to face the difficulties are going to be a solution in their life. Therefore either difficulties or learning failure is not to be avoid but it must be face and changed to be a solution in kids life that can increase the achievements of learning.

Keywords: Parenting style · parents · adversity quotient · learning motivation

1 Introduction

The family is an educational forum that has a very large influence on children's social development, therefore children's education cannot be separated from their families because the family is the first place where children declare themselves as social beings in interacting with their groups [1]. Children are good imitators, they will replicate whatever they see, hear, feel, and experience. If parents and teachers treat them harshly, then the child will be printed with a hard personality and they are more likely to practice it in bullying situations [2]. Children are unique individuals, in their development need special attention for the optimization and development of children. According to [3]. Children are developing individuals where they really need special attention from their parents. Parents have their own way and pattern in nurturing and guiding their children. Every one family and another family has a different way and pattern.

Parenting is one of the factors that affect the growth and development of children. Child development is strongly influenced by social agents [4]. The most important thing in the process of social development is the family, namely parents and siblings. The quality of the parent-child relationship is very important and has an effect on children's development such as mental health, lifestyle, cigarette and alcohol consumption, birth, injury, physical health, social skills, and life achievement [5]. The quality of the relationship between children and their parents is reflected through parenting. Parenting is an interaction between parents and children who educate, guide, and discipline children towards maturity based on the norms that exist in society. This means that the interaction between parents or with the surrounding environment is able to stimulate the development of children. Positive interactions between parents and children will build a perception, be able to guide and control negative behaviors that appear in children and be able to improve the skills that exist in children [6].

Parenting patterns are divided into three, namely authoritarian parenting, permissive parenting and democratic parenting. Authoritarian parenting is parents who educate children by showing the following characteristics: parents apply strict rules, there is no opportunity to express opinions, children must obey all rules made by parents, oriented to punishment (physical and verbal), and parents rarely give gifts or praise. Permissive parenting shows the following characteristics: parents tend to give full freedom to children without any restrictions and rules from parents, no gifts or praise even though the child behaves well socially, there is no punishment even if the child violates the rules [7]. According to Green et al., 2020 which states that authoritarian parenting styles who always give strict rules to children, often force children to behave like themselves and always limit whatever is done by children so that children will have a doubtful nature. insecure, and unable to make decisions on their own [8].

There are two aspects of parenting, namely responsiveness or warmth and demands or control from parents. These aspects have different functions and goals but can also be applied simultaneously to support more optimal parenting [9]. According to Qin et al., 2020 explaining that aspects of parenting can be applied in the family, one of which can (can do) families from low incomes is indeed not an option, this happens because of several factors in the family, low-income mothers do One of the best efforts for children is nutrition [10]. Mothers from low incomes continue to provide nutritious food in various ways in order to provide the best for their children. Efforts made by parents in providing nutritious food is one form of parenting that must be applied by all parents. Even though parents are from the lower middle class, the food needs of children must still be considered properly [11]. According to Benoy & Morley, 2020 that the very important aspect of parenting in children is acceptance and control [12]. Acceptance is support and affection that can be seen from smiles, compliments, and encouragement. Control refers to the supervision of children's activities.

Positive parenting by parents can form Adversity Quotient in a child [13]. Adversity Quotient itself can be interpreted as individual intelligence in dealing with any difficulties that arise. If children are faced with various life difficulties, the intelligence used is Adversity [14]. From this explanation, it can be concluded that Adversity Quotient is a child's ability to deal with problems that he considers difficult, but will still survive and try to solve them as well as possible so that they become individuals who have good

qualities. Therefore, children can be formed if there are dimensions that accompany them, such as having confidence and self-confidence in carrying out tasks as easy and difficult as any and being responsible and focused in completing the tasks given and having a creative spirit in completing these tasks so that they are not monotonous and boring for children's lives [15]. The success of children in facing all challenges through their lives cannot be separated from the role of people who are able to shape their personalities who do not give up easily and always never give up moving forward [16].

In this context, what must be considered in the success of the learning process is that it comes from the accuracy of understanding each individual child in his own intelligence and his relationship with others [16]. As stated by He et al., 2021 that the Adversity Quotient has a significant influence on learning achievement obtained [17], then a person's ability to deal with problems that he considers difficult but they will persist and try to solve them as well as possible so as to achieve success. maximum and satisfactory learning achievement. In everyday life the family has an important role in determining one's success. Life activities of someone who has the closest access to family [18]. Positive support can strengthen motivation in achieving success in life. Therefore, when viewed in detail, the problem that often occurs in children is that the way out of education is not able to provide full love from the role of their parents so that children are like nature as one of the unique creatures with the potential they have [19].

Then the parenting style actually not only increases students' adversity but can also increase students' learning motivation. Because motivation is the driver of a conscious effort to influence a person's behavior so that someone becomes moved to act to do something so as to achieve certain results and goals. Samudra, 2016 says that motivation is the driving force within people to carry out certain activities. in order to achieve certain goals [20]. It often happens that students who lack achievement are not caused by their lack of ability, but because there is no motivation to learn so that they do not try to direct all their abilities [2]. In the traditional learning process that uses an expository approach, the teacher sometimes forgets the element of motivation. The teacher seems to force the students to accept the material that is conveyed. This situation is not profitable because students cannot learn optimally which of course the achievement of learning outcomes is also not optimal. Then the modern view of the learning process places motivation as an important aspect in generating student learning motivation, especially at the early childhood level [21].

There are many factors that influence motivation and its impact on the student learning process, it is necessary to further identify how the description of motivation and influencing factors during the learning process is needed. It can be realized that learning motivation is one of the main priorities to continue to be fostered by students in the learning process at school [3]. Because online learning is very influential on students' learning motivation. In today's very limited conditions, it takes understanding and creativity of teachers in packaging learning to attract students' attention and motivation in following the learning stages. The selection of the right approach and model, as well as the support of various parties determine the success of learning. The spirit of learning that is owned can increase learning motivation so as to produce learning achievement. Student learning motivation is a driving force or impetus that makes students interested in the learning process continuously with whatever situations and conditions occur [6].

Parenting patterns are divided into three, namely authoritarian parenting, permissive parenting and democratic parenting. Authoritarian parenting is parents who educate children by showing the following characteristics: parents apply strict rules, there is no opportunity to express opinions, children must obey all the rules made by parents, punishment-oriented, and parents rarely give gifts or compliments. Permissive parenting shows the following characteristics: parents tend to give full freedom to children without any restrictions and rules from parents, no gifts or praise even though the child behaves well socially, there is no punishment even if the child violates the rules. Authoritarian parenting patterns that always give strict rules to children, often force children to behave like themselves and always limit whatever is done by children so that children will have doubts, do not believe in themselves, and are unable to make their own decisions [23].

2   Method

2.1   Types of Research

This research uses descriptive qualitative research to observe Parenting Parenting as an Effort to Increase Adversity and Student Learning Motivation at Muslimat NU 10 Ngebruk Malang Kindergarten. Because qualitative research is research that uses a natural setting, with the intention of interpreting phenomena that occur and is carried out by involving various existing methods [24].

2.2   Research Place

As the research site in this final project, the researcher used the TK Muslimat NU 10 Ngebruk school, Jl. Kebonsari RT. 06/RW 01 Ngebruk Village, Sumberpucung District, Malang Regency.

2.3   Research Instruments

In a study an instrument is needed to obtain valid data. In qualitative research, the research instrument or research tool is the researcher himself. Then the researcher acts as a data collector and as an active instrument in an effort to collect data in the field using observation, interviews, interviews and Audio Visual guidelines. Therefore, researchers must be responsive to the subject and object of research, so that the research data obtained can be focused and in accordance with the goals that have been determined.

2.4   Data and Data Sources

The data source of this research is taking data source informants by considering certain data from the researched parties. Then the researcher will conduct observations, interviews and documentation to people who are seen as objects of research. The objects of research are parents, teachers, school principals and students of TK Muslimat NU 10 Ngebruk Malang

2.5 Data Collection Technique

In data collection techniques, researchers do various things that are carried out in research including:

a. Observation, i.e., researchers go directly to the field to observe the behavior and activities of individuals at the research site.
b. Interview, in which the researcher conducts face-to-face interviews (face-to-face interviews) with participants.
c. Documents, these documents can be in the form of public documents or school documents that are related to the focus of the research being carried out.
d. Audio and visual, this data is in the form of photos, videos, and all kinds of sounds or sounds.

2.6 Data Analysis Techniques

Activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and continue until they are complete, until the data is saturated. These activities are data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification. It can be explained below, namely:

a. Data reduction, reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns. Thus the reduced data will provide a clearer picture.
b. Data display, which is often used to present data in qualitative research is narrative text.
c. Data verification, drawing and conclusions and conclusions may be able to answer the problem formulation that was formulated from the start, but maybe not.

2.7 Data Validity Test

The technique of checking the validity of the data used in this research is the triangulation technique. Triangulation is a data validity checking technique that utilizes something other than the data for checking purposes or as a comparison of data. With the triangulation technique with sources, researchers compare the results of interviews obtained from each source or research informant as a comparison to check the truth of the information obtained. In addition, researchers also checked the degree of confidence through triangulation techniques with the method, namely by checking the results of research with different data collection techniques, namely interviews, observation, and documentation so that the degree of confidence in the data can be valid.

3 Results and Discussions

3.1 Results

According to the results of observations made, which includes parenting as an effort to increase adversity and learning motivation of TK Muslimat NU 10 Ngebruk Malang

students are said to be successful. According to the data, it was found that parents have a very important role in efforts to increase student adversity and students with parental authority with their power and efforts can have an impact on increasing the learning motivation of kindergarten students. Because parents with parenting styles that are used specifically, there are three types of parenting that are often carried out by parents, namely authoritative, authoritarian and permissive. Adversity and learning motivation will be the most important part in achieving student success. The success of the learning process is influenced by adversity and student learning motivation. Teachers and parents as educators need to encourage students to learn in achieving the desired goals.

At the time of direct field observation by looking at parenting patterns, it is very important in efforts to educate early childhood so that learning can be controlled and avoid the fears experienced by students. In today's completely online conditions, parental creativity is very much needed in assisting their children in participating in online learning. Especially female parents who must be at the forefront in facilitating their children to take part in learning. Early childhood is likened to an empty vessel that is still very unstable in all respects. In accordance with the adage that is often expressed by many people, educating early childhood is like carving on stone. So the point is that whatever is given to early childhood will be recorded in him, so that it will be formed in various ways.

As stated by one of the guardians of the TMuslimat NU 10 Ngebruk Malang Kindergarten students whose initials (L) explained that:

"I am in the condition I am now, always accompanying my child in attending kindergarten learning and continuing to motivate patiently. I prefer to facilitate children to learn rather than let me learn on my own, sometimes I don't know whether he or she learns or not. Because children have a very long future, learning will be a provision in their future lives. If the child is wrong in directing, then he is afraid that in the future he will not be a useful person.

Affirmed by another respondent as the guardian of the student with the initials (D) conveyed related to the parenting style that was carried out on his child in attending the TK TMuslimat NU 10 Ngebruk Malang lesson stated that:

"In my opinion, parental care for children in guiding how they learn and play, etc., is of course very important for parents to facilitate. Especially when he learns and how he plays in stimulating his motor without the slightest fear. Moreover, female parents who are closest to their children must be as effective as possible in guiding their children in their development, especially in motivating children to continue to actively play while learning."

Likewise, according to the opinion of the teacher with the initials (I) who has been teaching at TK Muslimat NU 10 Ngebruk Malang, he understands very well in the efforts of parenting parents in increasing Adversity Quotient and student learning motivation. As emphasized in the interview took place when the researcher made observations stated that:

"Parents are one of the closest families to children. So in accordance with the jargon of Ki Hajar Dewantara, three education centers, one of which is informal education (family education environment). So I believe that good parenting will form good and successful children as future leaders of the nation. The child's learning motivation will increase when there is stimulation from outside, namely parents and teachers as facilitators for children.

As reinforced by the Principal who has the initials (A) TK Muslimat NU 10 Ngebruk Malang, emphasized that it is related to parenting patterns in increasing Adversity Quotient and students' learning motivation, asserting that:

"Adversity Quotient is the intelligence of children in overcoming difficulties. Adversity quotient is needed by children to achieve success in learning because children who have a high Adversity Quotient can learn successfully even though there are many obstacles facing them, they do not immediately give up and do not let difficulties destroy their dreams and ideals.

Therefore, from what was conveyed by the respondents above that good parenting has its own impact in increasing the Adversity Quotient and student learning motivation. the child's ability to face difficulties will be a blessing in life. Thus difficulties or failures are not to be avoided but to face and turn them into blessings in life. The mindset that has been described above, it appears that there is a relationship between Adversity Quotient on students' learning motivation, because each category of Adversity Quotient of children has an impact on learning achievement. Adversity Quotient potential seems to play a very important role in motivating students to learn. Therefore, everything can be well controlled if the parenting pattern of parents adjusts to what the child needs so that it will improve the development of the child in the future.

3.2 Discussion

Humans are born with a human impulse to keep climbing. What is meant by climbing is moving the purpose of life forward, whatever the goal [13]. People - people who are successful in achieving achievements share a deep urge to strive, to move forward, to achieve goals and realize dreams. For many students, despair is determined very early in life. Too often what should have happened never got the chance. Today's era is full of paradoxes [9]. On the one hand there is the promise of technology to improve lives. On the other hand, there are inconsistencies in society that are causing grief, there are growing economic gaps between groups, there is endless competition, and there are human needs that are generally not being met. The same is true for adolescents and children [7].

In general, when students are faced with life's difficulties and challenges, they become sluggish and helpless, giving up easily before fighting. These are the signs of a low Adversity Quotient. According to O'Dea et al., 2020 that success is determined by the Adversity Quotient [5], namely the ability to survive in the face of adversity and the ability to overcome it". In line with that Dragan, 2020 expressed the opinion that the Adversity quotient is a powerful theory [4], as well as a meaningful measure and is

a set of instruments that have been honed to help children stay persistent through challenging times. Adversity Quotient will stimulate students to rethink the formulation of success in achieving achievement. Adversity Quotient uncovers the mysteries of human empowerment and motivation, while instilling in us the hopes, principles, and methods that are essential to the fields of life and education [21].

Learning is basically an effort made by educators or intentionally and systematically to develop all the potential possessed by students [3]. At school, all efforts are made by the teacher as the person in charge of a learning process with the aim of exploring and optimizing the development of the potential and abilities of the students, both from the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor aspects. Likewise, students will always try to achieve optimal learning outcomes to achieve achievement. Learning achievement is usually expressed by numbers in student education report books. In connection with that (Samudra, 2016), the value listed in the report card is the final formulation given by the teacher regarding the progress or achievement of student learning during a certain period. However, the diversity of the level of mastery or absorption of students in receiving lessons certainly affects the learning outcomes achieved. In other words, there is a difference in how fast or slow the absorption of students gets depending on the learning motivation they have [2].

Parents as the main educators in the family play an important role in creating prosperity through guidance and education as well as instilling a good personality in their children. The way parents educate will greatly affect the adversity quotient of children [17]. For this reason, a good parenting pattern is needed where parents provide guidance and teach skills in dealing with life's difficulties as a provision for children to face the challenges of globalization which are increasingly difficult. The environment includes: family environment, living environment. school environment, and community environment. In a family environment, parents are expected to be role models for their children. The family is the main place in educating children from birth to maturity. Because the family is a very important influence in shaping the character of children. All behavior that is shown both subtly and roughly becomes a supporting factor for this formation [22].

School is a place for seeking knowledge. Not only that, schools are also able to provide input for children in shaping their character. Because at school children find various things that can affect themselves, especially peer relationships [18]. Where in the association the child begins to group and can determine which friends can be made into a group. While the community environment can be in the form of a neighboring environment or a residential environment [25]. If the environment that is received is good, then the effect is also good. But if the environment received is not good, then the influence will be bad on a child [3].

4   Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out by outlining some of the opinions that have been stated above, it can be concluded that Parenting Parenting as an Effort to Increase Adversity Quotient and Student Learning Motivation of Muslimat NU 10 Ngebruk Kindergarten Malang can be said to be successful. Parenting patterns are

divided into three, namely authoritarian parenting, permissive parenting and democratic parenting. Good parenting has its own impact in increasing Adversity Quotient and students' learning motivation. The ability of children to face difficulties will be a blessing in life. Thus difficulties or failures are not to be avoided but to be faced and turned into a solution in a child's life. Children who are successful in learning are children who have a high level of adversity and strong learning motivation.

References

1. Case, S., Cibodas, AD, Cianjur, P., Harahap, TS, & Cimahi-, SAY. The Effect of Parenting Patterns on Early Childhood Development . 2015. 197–201.
2. Sunarty, K. The relationship between parenting patterns and children's independence. 2016. 2 (2), 152–160.
3. Asri, IGAAS. The Relationship of Parenting Patterns to Early Childhood Development. 2018. 2 (1), 1–9.
4. Dragan, M. Adverse experiences, emotional regulation difficulties and psychopathology in a sample of young women: Model of associations and results of cluster and discriminant function analysis. European Journal of Trauma & Dissociation, 2020. 4 (1), 100091. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejtd.2018.12.001
5. O'Dea, N., Clough, M., Beebe, R., DiVietro, S., Lapidus, G., & Grasso, DJ. Using Child Protective Services Case Record Data to Quantify Family-Level Severity of Adversity Types, Poly-victimization, and Poly-deprivation. Child Abuse and Neglect, 2020. 108 (December 2019), 104688. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2020.104688
6. Gunawan, H. GROUP B IN THE PLAYING GROUP OF DHARMA MULYA TENG-GARONG SEBERRANG . 2017. 1–15.
7. Rebecka, K., Susanne, O., Kent, NW, & Cecilia. The influence of parenting styles and parental depression on adolescent depressive symptoms: A cross-sectional and longitudinal approach. Mental Health and Prevention. 2020, 20 (October), 200193. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mhp.2020.200193
8. Green, A., MacLean, R., & Charles, K. Recollections of parenting styles in the development of narcissism: The role of gender. Personality and Individual Differences, 167 (July), 2020. 110246. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2020.110246
9. Gralewski, J., & Jankowska, DM. Do parenting styles matter? Perceived dimensions of parenting styles, creative abilities and creative self-beliefs in adolescence. Thinking Skills and Creativity. 2020. 38 (May), 100709. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tsc.2020.100709
10. Qin, X., Feng, Y., Qu, F., Luo, Y., Chen, B., Chen, M., Zou, Y., & Zhang, L. Posttraumatic growth among parents of children with autism spectrum disorder in China and its relationship to family function and mental resilience: A cross-sectional study. Journal of Pediatric Nursing. 2020. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pedn.2020.10.026
11. van Herwijnen, IR, van der Borg, JAM, Naguib, M., & Beerda, B. Dog-directed parenting styles predict verbal and leash guidance in dog owners and owner-directed attention in dogs. Applied Animal Behavior Science, 2020. 232, 105131. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.applanim.2020.105131
12. Benoy, J., & Morley, MJ. Out of India: Towards a conceptual framework on international-ization motives, parenting styles and human resource management practices among Indian MNE subsidiaries in Ireland. Human Resource Management Review, 2020, 30 (4), 100724. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hrmr.2019.100724
13. Kroska, EB, Roche, AI, Adamowicz, JL, & Stegall, MS. Psychological flexibility in the context of COVID-19 adversity: Associations with distress. Journal of Contextual Behavioral Science, 2020. 18 (June), 28–33. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcbs.2020.07.011

14. Putwain, DW, Gallard, D., & Beaumont, J. Academic buoyancy protects achievement against minor academic adversities. Learning and Individual Differences. 2020. 83 – 84 (September), 101936. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lindif.2020.101936

15. Xia, X. Parenting style and Chinese children's school readiness outcomes: The moderating role of socioeconomic status. Children and Youth Services Review. 2020, 118 (April), 105381. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2020.105381

16. Cheng, TW, Mills, KL, Miranda Dominguez, O., Zeithamova, D., Perrone, A., Sturgeon, D., Feldstein Ewing, SW, Fisher, PA, Pfeifer, JH, Fair, DA, & Mackiewicz Seghete, KL Characterizing the impact of adversity, abuse, and neglect on adolescent amygdala resting-state functional connectivity. Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience. 2021, 47, 100894. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dcn.2020.100894

17. He, Y., Zhang, Y., Cui, X., Zhong, Y., He, W., Liu, J., Luo, X., & Gong, J.. Epidemiology of major childhood adversities and its effect on depression and suicide attempts in Chinese college students. Journal of Affective Disorders. 2021. 281, 331–337. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2020.12.031

18. Pierce, M., Abel, KM, Muwonge, J., Wicks, S., Nevriana, A., Hope, H., Dalman, C., & Kosidou, K. Prevalence of parental mental illness and association with socioeconomic adversity among children in Sweden between 2006 and 2016: a population-based cohort study. The Lancet Public Health. 2020, 5 (11), e583–e591. https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(20)30202-4

19. Paul, R., & Singh, A. Does early childhood adversities affect physical, cognitive and language development in Indian children? Evidence from a panel study. SSM - Population Health, 2020, 12 (August), 100693. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssmph.2020.100693

20. Ocean. The Relationship between Learning Motivation and Learning Interest on Student Achievement in Management Introduction Course (Case Study of Level I Students of EKM A Semester II) . 2016. 5 (1), 440–448.

21. Hendrix, CL, Dilks, DD, McKenna, BG, Dunlop, AL, Corwin, EJ, & Brennan, PA. Maternal childhood adversity associates with frontoamygdala connectivity in neonates. Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging. 2020. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bpsc.2020.11.003

22. Covin, JG, Garrett, RP, Kuratko, DF, & Shepherd, DA (2020). Short leash or long leash? Parenting style, initial strategic clarity, and the development of venture learning proficiency. Journal of Business Venturing, 35 (4), 105951. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusvent.2019.105951

23. Yalçıntuğ, FM, & Ayar, D. Psychometric properties of the Turkish version of the epilepsy-related fears in parents questionnaire. Journal of Pediatric Nursing. 2020. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pedn.2020.10.009

24. Lanthanides. Lanthanide Journal, 2017. 5 (2).

25. Ruteng, P. CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY IN MANGGARAI, NTT. 2019. April, 167–173.