



The Contribution of Parenting Pattern to The Motoric Ability of Polewali Mandar Athletes Prospective

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Abstract. This study aims to elaborate on the role of parents in efforts to develop children's motor skills in Polewali Mandar district. The age range of research participants was 7-10 years old to be reviewed regarding supporting and inhibiting factors in developing motor skills. This research uses qualitative methods, while the research design is case study research. Data collection techniques are interviews, observation and documentation. The number of participants was 6 children. The research results show that the role of parents in developing children's motor skills is adjusted to the stages in children's motor development. Parents help children's motor skills by providing positive stimulus and encouragement to train and enrich children's motor skills. It was also revealed that parents closely monitor their children when they practice. We carried out the interview and observation process for two weeks and we interviewed one to one. We also use two methods, namely online and of-line interviews. Data shows that involving children in various sports can enrich children's motor skills as potential future athletes and is a good parenting style. Therefore, we recommend that future researchers review the motives or intentions of children who want to become athletes.

Keywords: Kids, motor skills, parenting

1 Introduction

Early childhood education is education that equips children with meaningful concepts through real-life experiences. By helping children show activity and curiosity in a position where companions, educators, mentors, and facilitators can help children only with real experiences for children (1). By providing good stimulus, children can develop optimally. One aspect of development that is very important for children is physical development. Physical development in literacy is also known as motor skills.

The ideal time to learn motor skills is during childhood. Therefore, parenting or the parenting style of parents when they are children plays a very important role. When a child's physical abilities develop optimally, it is possible for the child to further develop his physical skills and explore his environment without depending on the help of others. Children's motor development is something complex. As stated by (2), motor development is a coordinated activity between the nervous system, muscles, brain, and spinal cord. This presentation proves that developing children's motor skills

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is not an easy thing, the parenting style provided by parents needs to be a common concern.

Parenting and education patterns play an important role, especially in several activities related to basic motor skills. As a parent, you should always pay attention to your child's growth and development on an ongoing basis so that your child's physical and motor development can develop well (3). Specifically for children's ages, it still revolves around gross motor skills. In line with what was described by (4), gross motor skills are skills that involve large muscle activities such as moving the arms and walking.

The urgency of motor skills needs to be studied in depth. Therefore, we are interested in knowing the role of parents in developing physical abilities, especially regarding children's motor skills. This is based on the premise that educators and parents must know and study the stages of child development. As is understood, early childhood is a period of development and growth that is very decisive for children in the future. Therefore, we are interested in studying and deepening in more depth the role of parents in developing children's gross motor skills in Polewali Mandar Regency.

2 Method

In this study, we used qualitative research (5,6) to explore information regarding the role of parents in training children's motor skills. The research design used is a case study, namely a specific intensive description of individuals, groups, institutions, or society. Case studies can be used appropriately in various scientific fields. This research was carried out in a structured manner through interviews with participants to obtain data results so that they can be used as a reference in conducting research. For research ethics, the author provides consideration of availability for 1 x 24 hours. Participants in this research were 6 Class V students at State Elementary School.

3 Results

In this study, the sampling technique used was n-stage random sampling. This sampling technique allows representatives of every elementary school in Polewali Mandar district to be sampled so that they become representative of the condition of children in Polewali Mandar district. Participants in this research were 6 Class V students at State Elementary School. In detail below are the demographic characteristics of the participants the following on

Table 1. Table demographic characteristics of participants

Demographic characteristics of participants	Male	Male	Female	Female	Male	Male
	kid#1	kid#2	kid#3	kid#4	kid#5	kid#6
Age	7	8	10	9	7	7

Data collection techniques include interviews, observation, and documentation. Explicitly, the three data collection techniques can be reviewed as follows:

a. Interview

An interview is a conversation with a specific purpose carried out by an interviewer who asks questions. Researchers will go directly to the field to ask questions and answers to parents of elementary school children related to the gross motor physical abilities of early childhood.

b. Observation

It is a data collection tool that is carried out by systematically observing and recording the symptoms being investigated. So researchers will observe activities, namely the role of parents in developing the gross motor physical abilities of young children.

c. Documentation

Documentation is a record of past events. Documents can be in the form of writing, images, or monumental works by someone. Documents in written form, for example diaries, life histories, stories, biographies, regulations, policies. Documentation in the form of images, for example, photos, live drawings, sketches and so on.

As for data analysis, we went through several stages. First, start by reducing the data, focusing on the important things related to the theme, and discarding what is unnecessary. In this way, the reduced data will provide a clearer picture and make it easier for researchers to collect data. Second, data presentation, in this case, the data that has been reduced is then presented in the form of a short description (narrative), the relationship between categories, and a flowchart. Finally, drawing conclusions, in this case, the researcher makes a synthesis related to the study conducted.

For the validity of the research data, we used the triangulation technique to check the validity of the data. The triangulation technique to test the credibility of the data is

carried out by checking the data on the same participants with different techniques. Distinguishes three types of triangulation as an examination technique that utilizes the use of sources, methods, investigators, and theory (7)

4 Discussion

A description of the research data is presented to determine the characteristics of the main data related to the research carried out. Based on the results of observations, interviews, and documentation carried out in Polewali Mandar Regency, we focused on the problem of the role of parents in developing physical motor skills, including:

A. Analysis of the Role of Parents in Developing Physical Motor Abilities in Polewali Mandar Regency

Gross motor development is a skill that involves large muscle activities such as walking independently easily, standing independently easily, walking using a chair or table for support, standing independently, standing with support, sitting without support, supporting weight with legs, rolling, unfolding, lifting the chest, lifting the head and so on. Motor development at this time a child no longer tries hard just to stand up straight and walk around, such as at the age of 3 years children can already make simple movements such as jumping, and running forwards and backward, at the age of 4 years children still enjoy various similar activities, however, The child is more daring, for example climbing a tree. At the age of 5 years, children can develop their adventurous spirit and do good activities, such as running fast, competing with their friends and so on.

So from the data presented above, one of the roles of parents in developing children's physical motor skills is from the most basic developmental stages to quite complex motor skills. For example, jumping, running, climbing, and heart-stopping adventures.

B. Analysis of supporting factors and inhibiting factors in developing physical motor skills in Polewali Mandar Regency

A development aspect that is easily recognized and visible in children is the aspect of motor development. However, quite a few of us encounter children who have delays in their motor skills. Sometimes the delay in a child's ability to develop motor skills is due to the role of parents who do not pay enough attention to the child through parenting patterns in the family. For example, the habit of parents who always carry their children because they are afraid that the child will fall, of course, hinders the child's ability to walk. They will also get used to this inappropriate parenting pattern, and this will result in the child's lack of confidence in practicing walking, and the child will feel afraid. not used to setting foot.

In motor development, differences in gender, skin color, and socio-economics are mostly caused by differences in motivation. In terms of motivation, this is also closely related to the positive stimulus or encouragement given by parents to children. In developing motor skills, the role of parents who are obstacles to motor skills are as follows:

1. The first factor is that the child is still afraid
2. The second factor is that children still have difficulty developing motor skills
3. The third factor is the person's lack of knowledge

So from this explanation, supporting and inhibiting factors really depend on the stimulus or response given by parents to children. The conclusion we got from the interview, observation and, documentation process with participants was that the dominant cause of slow motor development in children was parents' lack of knowledge regarding parenting patterns in the family. The way to overcome this problem is through parenting patterns carried out by parents in terms of providing stimulus.

5 Conclusion

Based on the results of research on the role of parents in developing children's physical motor skills in the Polewali Mandar Regency, it can be concluded that the role of parents in developing gross motor physical abilities in early childhood is adjusted to the stages in their gross motor development. Parents help children's motor skills by providing positive stimulus and encouragement. The inhibiting factor in developing children's motor skills is parents' lack of knowledge regarding child development. It is recommended that future researchers conduct further research by adding more participants and using a different research design regarding the role of parents in developing motor skills so that the results are more representative.

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