

Relationship Between Parents Parents And Social Behavior Of Mental Children In SDLB State PK-PLK Bulukumba Regency

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ABSTRACT

In the world, the number of sufferers of mental retardation is getting higher. Based on data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2011 the number of people with mental retardation in the world reached 0.5-2%, the incidence ranged from 3-4 cases per 1000 children, Indonesia ranks first in the world. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between parenting style and social behavior of children with mental retardation in SDLB Negeri PK-PLK Bulukumba Regency in 2016. This study used a quantitative analytic design with a cross sectional approach. Samples taken in total sampling amounted to 27 respondents. Primary data collection by questionnaire and observation sheet. Fisher's test results with significance level ($p < 0.05$) obtained $p = 0.027 < 0.05$. Then it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between parenting parents with the social behavior of mental retardation children in SDLB Negeri PK-PLK Bulukumba Regency in 2016. Suggestions That this study can add to the treasury of science and can be used as reading material for children's nursing in the development of science So that this research can be information material for parents to be able to better educate children in mentally retarded children.

Keywords: Parenting Style, Social Behavior, Mentally, Retarded Children

INTRODUCTION

Parenting patterns of parents of one family that affect the emotional development and social behavior of children how to parenting parents. Social behavior is an activity in relationships with others, both parents, siblings, teachers, and friends which includes the process of thinking, emotion, and making decisions (Yudrik, 2014). This experience of connecting (socializing) with other people teaches children that there are behaviors that are liked by their friends or teachers that cause them to be accepted in their environment, and he also knows that there are behaviors that the theme does not like. With this knowledge, children begin to change negative behaviors and develop positive behaviors so that relationships with others can continue well (Susanto, 2015).

This is the cause of social behavior because of social situations faced by children, inevitably involving others or disturbing their friends when playing and when learning. The impact of children's behavior, children feel unhappy and often cause inner conflict and frustration that continuously rarely behaves aggressively. The desire to take revenge for the treatment of parents is felt by children is very painful. Children become selfish, do not want to obey and fight because they want to raise attention (Susanto, 2015). Mental retardation is an inadequate mental ability and is a condition that is characterized by stringent interrelations that cause the inability of individuals to learn and adapt to the demands of society for abilities that are considered normal (Prabowo, 2014). Based on WHO data, the number of people with disabilities from developing countries is 10%. According to the data available, the number of people with disabilities in Indonesia is as follows: Blind people 1. 749. 981 Deaf people 1. 652. 741 people, deaf speech 602,784 mentally disabled souls (mental reterdation) 777. 761 souls.

The Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs estimates that the population of disabled people in Indonesia is 3.11%, according to data from the Ministry of Health, giving a greater figure of 6% (Ahmad 2011). The prevalence of mental retardation is estimated at 1% of the world population (MOH RI, 2010). In developed countries is estimated to reach 0, 5-2, 5%, the incidence ranges from 3-4 cases per 1000 children, whereas, in developing countries around 4-6% (Ministry of Health RI 2011). The prevalence of mild mental retardation is 0.4% (RI Ministry of Health 2010). It is estimated that 80-90% of individuals in populations with mental retardation are in the mild range, while in populations of severe to very severe mental retardation it is only 5%. The prevalence of mild retardation is inversely proportional to socioeconomic status, for moderate to very severe mental retardation occurs with frequency (RI Ministry of Health 2010). In Indonesia the estimated prevalence of mental retardation is 12, 15% (Risksedes 2010).

Whereas in South Sulawesi the number of people with mental retardation ranges from 0, 65% or equal to 53. 530 people from the population in South Sulawesi 8. 235. 489 people (PPcl sul-sel 2010).

SLB-C YPPLB Cendrawasih Makassar in recent years noted that during 2011-2012 there were 31 SLB students who suffered mental retardation from the total number of grades 1 to grade 6. Based on the description above, researchers were interested in researching and knowing the self-concept of parents who have mental reterdation children. Based on data at the State Elementary School PK-PLK Bulukumba Regency in

2015-2016, out of 103 students there were 27 children who experienced mental retardation problems. Based on the phenomenon that I get the social behavior of children in SDLB PK-PLK likes to disturb friends when the theme is learning or playing.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research design used is quantitative with research with an approach to see the relationship between parenting and social behavior of children with mental retardation in SDLB Negeri Pk-Plk Bulukumba Regency. The population of this study are all who have mental retardation in SDLB Negeri Pk-Plk Bulukumba district. All who experienced mental retardation at SDLB PK-PLK Bulukumba Regency. The sampling technique in this study is by means of total sampling also called saturated sampling is the technique of determining the sample when a population member is used as a sample (Sugiyono, 2012), the sample in this study amounted to 27 students.

The research instrument used in this study was the parenting style (independent variable) using a questionnaire sheet using a Likers scale with 15 statements and each statement that was answered "strongly agree" got a score of 4, which was answered "agreed" got a score of 3, who answered "sometimes" got a score of 2, and those who answered "disagreed" got a score of 1. And on the social behavior of children (dependent) using observation sheets using a Likers scale with 20 statements and each statement that was answered "strongly agree" gets score 4, answered "agree" gets a score of 3, answered "sometimes" gets a score of 2, and those answered "disagree" get a score of 1. Bivariate analysis is an analysis to find out the interaction of two variables, whether in the form of comparative, associative, or correlative (arikunto, s, 2010). Data obtained through observation sheets and questionnaire sheets were analyzed using the chi-square alternative fisher test with the help of the SPSS program. Age, The relationship between parenting parents with mental retardation social behavior of children.

RESULTS

Tabel 1. Distribusi Frekuensi Karakteristik Responden Berdasarkan umur orang Tua

Umur	Frekuensi	Persentase
25-30	5	18,5
30-36	9	33,3
37-42	9	33,3
43-48	2	7,4
49-54	2	7,4
Total	27	100,0

Umur	Frekuensi	Persentase
6-11	20	74,1
12-15	7	25,9
	77	
Total	27	100,0

Jeni kelamin anak	Frekuensi	Persentase
Perempuan	11	74,1
Laki-laki	16	25,9
	77	
Total	27	100,0
Umur	Frekuensi	Persentase

I	11	40,7
II	7	25,9
IV	7	25,9
V	1	3,7
VI	1	3,7
		77
Total	27	100,0
Jenis kelamin	Frekuensi	Persentase
Perempuan	14	51,9
Laki -laki	13	48,1
Total	27	100,0

Table 1 of 27 respondents showed that in this study aged 30-36 years were 9 people (33.3%) and 37-42 years were 9 people (33.3%) and 25-30 years were 5 people (18.5%) and 43-48 years as many as 2 people (7.4%) and 49-54 years as many as 2 people (7.4%).

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on student age

Table 2 of 27 respondents showed that in this study aged 6-11 years as many as 20 people (74.1%), aged 12-15 as many as 7 people (25.9%). Jenis kelamin siswa

Table 3. Distribution of Characteristic Frequencies by Sex of Student

from 27 respondents showed that in this study were female as many as 14 people (51.9%) male as many as 13 people (48.1%)

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Characteristics of Respondents by class of mental retardation children

Table 4 above of the 27 respondents there were 11 respondents

(40.7%) who were in Class I respondents (25.9%) who were in Class II, 7 respondents (25.9%) were in Class III, 1 respondent (3.7%) who were in Class IV. Jenis Kelamin orang tua

Tabel 5. Distribusi Frekuensi Karakteristik Responden Berdasarkan Jenis Kelamin orang tua

Sumber : Data Primer 2016 Distribusi Frekuensi Karakteristik Responden Berdasarkan Pendidikan Orang Tua Di SDLB Negeri PK-PLK Kabupaten Bulukumba tahun 2016

pendidikan	Frekuensi	Persentase
SD	1	7,3
SMP	3	11,1
SMA	19	70,4
S1	4	14,8
Total	27	100,0

Pekerjaan	Frekuensi	Persentase
Tidak bekerja	13	48,1
Petani	1	3,7
Wiraswasta	8	29,6
PNS	5	18,8
Total	27	100,0

ola asuh orang tua	Frekuensi	Persentase
Baik	12	44,4
Kurang baik	15	55,6
Total	27	100,0

dari 27 responden menunjukkan bahwa dalam penelitian ini berjenis kelamin perempuan sebanyak 14 orang (51,9%) laki-laki sebanyak 13 orang (48,1%).

Tabel 5.6 dari 27 responden menunjukkan bahwa SMA sebanyak 19 responden (70,4%) dan S1 sebanyak 4 reponden (14,8%) SMP sebanyak 3 responden (11,1) SD sebanyak 1 reponden (7,3%)

Tabel 5.7 diatas menunjukkan bahwa dari 27 responden tidak bekerja sebanyak 13 dan PNS sebanyak 5 orang (18,8%) yang wiraswasta sebanyak 8 orang (29,6) dan petani sebanyak 1 orang (3,7%).

Berdasarkan tabel 5.8 diatas menunjukkan dari 27 responden pola asuh orang tua yang baik sebanyak 12 orang (55,6%) dan pola asuh orang tua yang kurang baik sebanyak 15 orang (48,1%).

a. Perilaku sosial anak

Tabel 5.9

Distribusi frekuensi responden berdasarkan perilaku sosial anak Di SDLB Negeri PK-PLK Kabupaten blukumba tahun 2016.

P	Perilaku sosial anak	Frekuensi	Persentase
	Baik	8	29,6
	Kurang baik	19	70,4
	Total	27	100,0

Sumber : Data Primer 2016

Berdasarkan tabel 5.9 diatas menunjukkan dari 27 responden terdapat perilaku sosial anak yang baik sebanyak 8 orang (29,6%) dan perilaku sosial anak yang kurang baik sebanyak 19 orang (70,4).

b. Analisis Bivariat

Tabel 5.10
Hubungan pola asuh orang tua dengan perilaku sosial Anak Retardasi Mental Di SDLB Negeri PK-PLK Kab bulukumba tahun 2016

Pe Pola asuh orang tua	Perilaku Sosil Anak				Jumlah		Nilai <i>p</i>
	Kurang Baik				n	%	
	n	%	N	%			
Baik	15	55,6	6	22,2	21	77,8	0,027
Kurang baik	1	3,7	5	18,5	6	22,2	
Amount	16	59,3	11	40,7	27	100	

Based on the table shows that of 21 respondents who have good parenting 15 people who have good social behavior, and 6 respondents who have poor social behavior while from 6 respondents who have poor parenting, there are 1 person who has good social behavior. Based on the results of the Fisher's exact test, the results show that there is a relationship between parenting style and social behavior of children with mental retardation with a value of $p < 0.05$ (0.027).

DISCUSSION

Parents who have children with mild mental retardation will face various challenges in caring for their children. The inability of parents to accept the mental and physical state of children with mild mental retardation can affect parenting and psychopathology



(psychiatric symptoms) (lindaswari novi 2012). Parenting is a way of parenting in caring for the meaning of caring, caring, educating, guiding, helping, training, children with mental retardation (Lestari 2013). Other factors that play a role in parenting are the work of parents and the number of children (Danan danu suseno 2012).

Factors such as family background, parents 'age factors, parents' educational and insight factors, environmental and socio-economic factors (Sari, Ruspawan, & Lestari, 2014). Parents to adapt to the environment, get to know the environment Around him, and the pattern of life in his environment. Mental retardation children need family support, especially parenting parents who greatly affect adult personality formation behaviors, and self-esteem (Maya Ariani 2014). Parents who have one child with mental retardation show the impact of good coping or stress coping. This is due to parenting with mental retardation. Parents also are realistic about children's abilities, that is, they don't expect excessive expectations beyond their abilities and give freedom to children with attention. This parenting style will produce characteristics of children who are independent, able to control themselves, have good relationships with friends, able to deal with stress, have an interest in new things and be cooperative with others (Maya Ariani 2014).

Parents who have children with mental retardation have a higher mean depression and anxiety scale, higher preeting stress, and higher feelings about parenting (Maya Ariani 2014). According to the researchers' assumptions, that good parenting is influenced by the level of education that is generally high school educated. This makes it easy for them to receive information so they tend to apply good parenting. Parents are the main holders in implementing primary learning to children, including regarding social behavior of children where 27 respondents 21 people (77.8%) who have good parenting and 6 people (22.2%) who have parenting poor parents.

The results showed that 27 respondents showed that the social behavior of children in the good category was 16 people (59.3%) and the social behavior of children in the poor category was 11 people (40.7%) Children's social behavior are some of the activities of children with mental retardation in socializing with their environment (Hidayat, 2012). Social adaptive behavior in children with mental retardation can be seen in the way the child's ability to perform tasks of independence or adjust to the environment and developmental tasks at a less than optimal age (Hidayat, 2012). Factors that influence social behavior, internal factors are factors that are present in the

child himself, both in the form of innate or obtained from the child's experience. External factors are factors that are obtained by children from outside themselves, such as family factors, nutritional factors, culture, and playmates (Susanto 2015).

According to Sunaryo social behavior is an activity in relationships with others, both parents, siblings, teachers, and friends which includes the process of thinking, emotions, and making decisions. Social behavior is related to everyone, especially parents, siblings, teachers and friends in playing thinking and emotion (Yudrik, 2014). Correspondent inference theory is that behavior is something that has meaning by analyzing behavior we can get a dispositional explanation or internal characteristics of the culprit (Rahman, 2013). According to the assumption of social behavior researchers of children who have special needs to improve children's behavior so that children with mental retardation can be seen their behavior well, one step that can determine the success of parents in terms of mental retardation children's social behavior. Where from a total of 27 respondents 16 people (59.3) who have good social behavior and 11 people (40.7) who have poor social behavior.

The results of the study conducted obtained the results of hypothesis testing using the fisher exact test showed a p value of 0.027. When compared with the @ value of 0.05, the results are smaller ($p = 0.027 < 0.05$). This means that there is a significant relationship between parenting and social behavior of children with mental retardation in SDLB Negeri PK-PLK Bulukumba Regency. Parents are the closest people to children. For this reason, proper parenting is needed to improve children's behavior so that the child's behavior becomes acceptable behavior in the community (estrher silaban 2014). This is in line with the results of research conducted, where from 27 respondents parenting good parents consisted of 15 who behaved well, socially, and 6 respondents who behaved poorly, while from 6 respondents who did poor parenting there were 1 person who behave well social ank. According to septiari (2012) parenting parents act as mediators between children and the family environment, peers, adults. Thus a child's social behavior is formed from parenting patterns given by parents. According to Djamarah (2014) the quality and integrity of parenting patterns vary in influencing attitudes and directing children's behavior.

This is supported by Baumrind's theory where parents with permissive parenting are usually done by parents who are too good, tend to give a lot of freedom to children by accepting and understanding all behaviors, demands and actions of children, but less



demanding attitude of responsibility and regularity child behavior. Whereas the authoritarian parenting is carried out by parents who always try to shape, control, evaluate the child's social behavior and actions of children to conform to standard rules. These rules are usually absolute, motivated by theological enthusiasm and enforced with high authority. Where the best parents are authoritative. Parents direct the child's behavior rationally by providing an explanation of the intentions and rules that are enforced (Sri lestari 2013). While other opinions state that the attitude of parents depends on the behavior of children. In this interaction, parents are seen as more adaptive and their behavior in children is a reaction to the child's behavior. When children are sweet, parents will be gentle. However, if children behave sweetly, parents will also be kind. Children who are very stubborn and impulsive will encourage parents to be tough, make parents feel out of mind, less effective, so that it leads to confrontational action (Sri lestari 2013).

Where parents also teach that children be respectful to parents by following the words of parents, obeying house rules and saying good-bye when leaving (Sri lestari 2013). Bad behavior in children can be avoided by always committing unification openly, to parents, teach children always open to parents, and teach children to always think before acting, control emotions, provide opportunities for children to express opinions or ideas (Indang maryati 2012). This research is in line with research conducted by Danang Danu Suseno (2012) at TK Aisyah, supporting Sukoharjo, which says that there is a significant relationship between parenting and independence of preschool children where a p value of 0.005 is obtained, which means that there is a significant relationship. This research is in line with research conducted by Devy Wahyuni (2013) with the title of the relationship between parenting and social development of children with mental retardation in SDLB c Negeri Denpasar. In this study it was found that there was a significant relationship p of 0.025 so that it could be concluded that there was a significant relationship between parenting patterns and social development of mental retardation children in SDLB c Negeri denpsar.

This study is in line with research conducted by Febriana Saputri (2011). The research shows that there is a significant relationship p 0.03 so that it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between parenting parents with the self-care ability of children with mental retardation at elementary school level in SDLB bhakti kencana 11 Yogyakarta. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by



Listiana Fatimah (2012) with the title of the relationship between parenting and child development in R.A Darussalam, the source village of Mulyo, Jogoroto, Jombang. In this study, the results show that there is a significant relationship p of 0.005 there is a relationship between parenting parents with child development in R.A Darussalam, Sumber Mulyo Village, Jogoroto, Jombang. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Lindindriri Novi (2012) with the title of the relationship of coping mechanisms with parental care of children with mild mental retardation in extraordinary schools in Denpasar. In this study, the results showed that there was a significant relationship p of 0.032 there was a relationship between coping mechanisms with parenting patterns of parents of children with mild mental retardation in special schools in Denpasar.

The results of this study are not in line with research conducted by Maya Ariani (2014). With the title characteristics parenting and psychopathology of parents with mild mental retardation in extraordinary schools - c (SLBC) expectation of mothers. In this study it was found that a p value of 1.00 there was no relationship between parenting characteristics and parental psychopathology bearing mild mental retardation in extraordinary schools - c (SDLB) expectation of mothers. Results. This study is in line with research conducted by Indan Maryati (2012) with the title of the relationship between parenting and social behavior of adolescents in the village of Charung Limbung, Sungai Raya Subdistrict, Kubu Raya Regency. In this study it was found that there was a significant result p of 0.005 there was a relationship between parenting parents' social behavior and adolescent social behavior in the charang limbung village, Sungai raya sub-district, Kubu Raya regency. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Esther Silaban (2014) with the title Effect of parenting parents on the behavior of children with autism in the field of love rope foundation. In this researcher it was found that there was a significant result p of 0.020 there was a relationship between the influence of parenting parents on the behavior of children with autism in the field of love rope foundation.

According to the researchers' assumptions, there is a relationship between parenting patterns and social behaviors of mental retardation children in SDLB Negeri PK-PLK Bulukumba Regency in 2016, because the better parenting patterns, the less social behavior of mentally retarded children is less good. But the attitude of parents depends on the behavior of children, in this interaction 'if the child behaves sweetly'

then the parent will be gentle. However, if the child does not behave 'not sweet', then it will be the cause of parents to be unfavorable for that it takes an interaction approach between parents and children.

CONCLUSIONS

Relationship between parenting style and mental behavior of children with mental retardation in SDLB Negeri PK-PLK Bulukumba Regency with value $p = 0.04$ ($0.027 < 0.05$). this means that there is a significant relationship between parenting parents' social behavior and mental retardation children in SDLB Negeri PK-PLK Bulukumba Regency in 2016. 3. So that the results of this study can provide information to the SDLB Negeri PK-PLK Bulukumba Regency about the importance of parenting parents with mental behavior of children with mental retardation.

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