

# The Relationship Between The Level of Parental Education With Parenting Children Aged 3-4 Years in Early Childhood MTA Gondangjagir

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**Abstract**— The pattern of parenting given to their children if it is not right can hinder the child's development and intelligence. This study aims to determine the relationship of parents' level of education with parenting 3 - 4 years old children in early childhood MTA Gondangjagir, Ngadirejo Village, Mojogedang District, Karanganyar Regency in 2016. This study aims to determine the relationship of parents' level of education (father) with parenting 3 - 4 years old children in early childhood MTA Gondangjagir, Ngadirejo Village, Mojogedang District, Karanganyar Regency. The research method uses inferential analytical observational, hypothesis with cross sectional design. Sampling with Total Sampling techniques. The sample used was 55 respondents. Results: Parenting applied by parents to the majority democratic children, namely 45 respondents (81.84%). There is no significant relationship between the level of education of parents (fathers) with parenting of children aged 3-4 years as evidenced by the results of the Chi-Square test with  $\alpha = 0.05$  Asymp obtained. Sig. = 0.947. This shows that the value of  $p > 0.05$  means that there is no positive relationship of 0.947 or 94.7%.

**Keywords**— Parenting children, child development

## I. INTRODUCTION

The development is a series of progressive and regular of bodily functions and transcendental due to the influence of cooperation between the maturity (maturation) and learning (learning. Dictionary Indonesian in Baharudin [1]. Soetjningsih [2] states that development is the increasing ability of the structure and function of the body more complex in a regular pattern and can be predicted, as a result of the maturation process. the development experienced by children include the development of a process of differentiation of the cells - the cells of the body, the body's tissues, organs - organs, emotional, intellectual and behavior. According to Mussen et al in Baharudin [1] states that the development is a qualitative change, which means that the development of not only the addition of every inch in height and the child's ability but rather a process of integration of many of the structures and functions of the complex. the development is influenced by several factors, including hereditary (to derivative / disposition) and environmental developments. Development environment one of which is the family environment. Nursalam et al [3] that the child has in accordance with its development needs. among others.

a. Care needs / physical needs Care needs or physical needs include: 1) adequate and balanced nutrition, 2) basic health care, 3) clothing, 4) housing, 4) self hygiene and the environment, 5) physical fitness.

- b. Emotional Needs / Emotional and Loving Needs Children need the emotional or loving needs of parents starting in the womb.
- c. Sharpening needs / stimulation needs. Stimulation is the stimulation of the environment outside the child, in the form of exercise or play. Children need stimulation to optimize growth and development. Children who get a lot of targeted stimulation will develop faster compared to children who get less stimulation. Provision of stimulation should be done since the prenatal period and after birth by putting the baby on the mother immediately after birth. Sharpening is a child's psychosocial mental needs that can be done with education and training.

Baharudin [1] mentions the tasks of child development are divided into three developments, namely: a. Physical development. b. Psychic based development. c. Developments based on paedagogis. Factors affecting state that there are two factors affecting a child's development, namely (a) heredity, (b) the development environment.

## Parenting

### 1. Understanding parenting

According to Thoha (1996) in Astuti (2005), it is stated that parenting is the best way that parents can take in educating children as an embodiment of a sense of responsibility towards children. The role of the family becomes important to educate children from both the social and individual review points. If education goes well, it is able to foster the development of the child's personality into an adult human who has a positive attitude towards religion, a strong, independent and intellectual personality that can develop intellectually.

From the description above it can be concluded that parenting is a way of parenting and parental discipline in dealing with children with the aim of forming character, personality, and providing values for children to be able to adjust to the surrounding environment. In providing rules or values for their children, each parent will provide a different form of parenting based on the parenting background itself, so that it will produce a variety of different parenting patterns from different parents.

According Prasetyo in Astuti [4] states that parenting is divided into four namely:

- a. Authoritative parenting: Generally this parenting is almost the same as the democratic parenting.

- b. Authoritarian parenting: In this parenting pattern, parents require children to obey the absolute standards set by parents. Children usually have competencies and responsibilities, but most tend to be socially withdrawn, less spontaneous, and appear to lack confidence.
- c. Patterns of parenting are patient or spoiled: This pattern of parenting, parents do not control the behavior of children in accordance with the needs of the child's personal development, never reprimanded, or do not dare to reprimand their children. Children with parenting tend to be energetic and responsive compared with children - children with authoritarian parenting styles, but they seem less socially mature (spoiled), impulsive, selfish and insecure (whiny).
- d. Parenting: In parenting, parents have little or no care for psychological development of children and allowed to develop their own. Parents prioritize their own interests than the interests of the child as old or usually busy with activities. Children feel neglected parents, the child will do whatever they please.

## 2. Factors - factors that affect parenting

The factors that affect parenting is parental education, environment and culture.

- a. Education of parents: education and experience of parents in child care will affect their preparations run parenting. There are several ways you can do to be better prepared to assume the role of parenting include: actively involved in each child's education, observing everything with a problem-oriented child, always endeavor to provide time for children and assess the development of family functioning and child's trust.
- b. Environment: The environment influenced the development of children, it is not impossible if the environment is also participating coloring patterns of care provided parents to their children.
- c. Culture: Often parents follow the ways by the community in parenting, habits surrounding communities in parenting. Because these patterns are considered successful in educating children toward maturity. Parents expect their children later can well accepted by the community, therefore the culture or habits of the community in caring for children also affect every parent in providing parenting to their children.

According to Schaefer in Shocib [5] it is mentioned that in parenting children parents are required to have the highest learning / education process because of the following:

- a. Every attitude and behavior of parents will be emulated by their children.
- b. Parents should create cooperative communication with children.
- c. Parents should be able to control the behavior of children so that children possess moral values.
- d. Able to understand children's needs.
- e. Parents are able to create an environment that is close, close and intimate with children.
- f. Parents are able to create a harmonious social environment for children.

- g. Parents are able to organize the child's educational environment.
- h. Parents are able to arrange a psychological atmosphere in the family called socio-cultural arrangement in the family.

Therefore the culture or society in parenting habits also affect every parent in providing parenting for their children. According to Schaefer in Shocib [5] stated that in parenting parents are required to have a process of learning / higher education because of things - the following:

- a) Each attitudes and behavior to be emulated his parents.
- b) Parents should create a cooperative communication with the child.
- c) Parents should be able to control the behavior - the behavior of children so that children discount values - moral values.
- d) Ability to understand the needs of children.
- e) The parents were able to create an environment that is familiar, close and intimate with the child.
- f) The parents are able to create a harmonious social environment of children.
- g) Parents are able to set the educational environment of children.
- h) The parents were able to arrange psychological atmosphere in the family called sociocultural arrangement in the family.

Activities mothers work outside the home can affect her parenting applied at home. Stress experienced by the elderly will affect parents in running parenting, especially associated with problem-solving strategies that have in dealing with problems of children. If parents have concerns it will affect our children, too. Less harmonious relationship between husband and wife will have an impact on the ability of the mother to give it a happy upbringing. Marital relationship is not harmonious can be characterized by a family who often fought and often their family violence between the parents. Age is an indicator for the readiness to become parents. The age range is a good thing to run a parenting role. If too young or old, may not be able to play such a role in an optimal because it requires physical strength and psychosocial.

## II. METHOD

### A. Type and Design Research.

This type of research is observational analytical research. Do not direct observation to determine the level of parental education and parenting is adopted by parents of children aged 3-4 years in early childhood MTA Gondangjagir, Village Ngadirejo, District Mojogedang, Karanganyar. by using the enclosed questionnaire. Design research using cross sectional analytical study. Data relating to the education level of parents and parenting are taken directly at the same time and was not repeated.

### B. Place and Time Research.

The research was conducted in the area Gondangjagir, Village Ngadirejo, District Mojogedang, Karanganyar. The research was conducted in June 2016 - December 2016.

### C. Population and Sample

Population Research in this recent research is the parents who have children aged 3-4 years and parents is resident Ngadirejo Village, District Mojogedang, Karanganyar, amounting to 55 heads of families, The samples in this study were parents of children aged 3-4 years in early childhood MTA Gondangjagir in 2016. Sampling was done by total sampling technique.

## III. RESULT

### 1. Characteristics of Respondents by level of Education, Age, Occupation and Number of Children

#### A. Characteristics of respondents According to Education Parent (Father).

Table 1. Characteristics of respondents by education level of parents (the father)

No	Tingkat Pendidikan	F	%
1	Primary school	2	3.6
2	Junior high school	13	23.6
3	Senior High School	34	61.8
4	College	6	10.9
Total		55	100.0

Source: Primary data for Juli 2016, n: 55 respondents

The education level of parents (table 4.1), the majority of level education is high school as much as 34 respondents (61.8%). The education level of parents in early childhood MTA Gondangjagir, Village Ngadirejo, District Mojogedang, Karanganyar majority were high school and College only 6 (10.9%), then according to table 4.1 above can be said when parents are better educated the better parenting applied to children. The education and experience of parents in child care will affect their preparations run parenting.

#### B. Characteristics Age Father.

Table 2. Characteristics of Parents (Father) by age

Age	f	%
<25 th	2	3,6
25-35 th	33	60,0
36-45th	17	30,9
46-60 th	3	5,5
Total	55	100

Source: Primary data for Juli 2016, n: 55 respondents

Age of parents (Table 2) that the majority of fathers ages 25-35 years as many as 33 respondents (60.0%). Age of parents (father) the early childhood MTA Gondangjagir, Village Ngadirejo, District Mojogedang, Karanganyar majority of age who are ready to become parents. These results are consistent with the views expressed by Supartini [6] stated that age is an indicator of the readiness to be a parent. The age range is a good thing to run a parenting role. If too young or old, may not be able to play such a role in an optimal because it requires physical strength and psychosocial.

### C. Characteristics of Respondents by Type of Work.

Table 3. Characteristics of Respondent (Mr.) based on the type of work

NO	Type of work	F	%
1	entrepreneur	6	10,9
2	Private	13	23,6
3	Farmers	27	49,1
4	Village Officials	5	9,1
5	Civil servants	4	7,3
Total		55	100

Source: Primary data for Juli 2016, n: 55 respondents

The work of parents (table 3) the majority of the work that Mr. Farmer as many as 27 respondents (49.1%). Job parents whose children attend early childhood MTA Gondangjagir, Village Ngadirejo, District Mojogedang, Karanganyar majority are farmers. Soetjningsih [2] states that employment or adequate family income will support the development of the child, because parents can provide all the needs of children either primary or secondary. 2. Parenting is applied Parent (Father) Who Have Children Aged 3-4 Years in early childhood MTA Gondangjagir Village Ngadirejo, District Mojogedang, Karanganyar.

Table 4. Parenting applied to parents of children aged 3-4 years in early childhood MTA Gondangjagir, Village Ngadirejo, District Mojogedang, Karanganyar.

NO	parenting	f	%
1	Democratic	46	81,8
2	Authoritarian	8	14,5
3	spoiled / Permissive	2	3,6
4	Forgiveness	0	0,00
Total		55	100

Sources: Primary data in July 2016, n: 55 respondents

Parenting (table 4) parenting parents MTA Gondangjagir be applied in early childhood, Village Ngadirejo, District Mojogedang, Karanganyar applied to the child majority is democratic as much as 46 respondents (81.8%). because the same background in the form of a rural environment is still good social, familiarity is still maintained and mutual respect among citizens. According Suwarno [7] states that a person's social environment will influence the behavior, attitudes and the person's character.

### 2. Relationship Education tingkat Parents (Father) By Parenting Children Aged 3-4 Years in early childhood MTA Gondangjagir.

In table 5, it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship education level of parents (the father) with the parenting of children aged 3-4 years in early childhood MTA Gondangjagir, Village Ngadirejo, District Mojogedang, Karanganyar. Asymp. Sig (0.947), and thus there is no significant relationship education level of parents (the father) with the parenting of children aged 3-4 years in early childhood MTA Gondangjagir, Village Ngadirejo, District Mojogedang, Karanganyar.



Table 5. The relationship of education level of parents (the father) with the of parenting children aged 3-4 years in early childhood MTA Gondangjagir, Village Ngadirejo, District Mojogedang, Karanganyar.

Education level of parents (The Father)	Parenting			value	Asymp. Sig
	Democratic(%)	autoritarian(%)	Permisive(%)		
Primary school	2 (3,6)	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)	1,67	0,947
Junior high school	11 (20,0)	2 (3,6)	0 (0,0)		
Senior High School	27 (49,1)	5 (9,1)	2 (3,6)		
College	5 (9,1)	1 (1,8)	0 (0,0)		
Total	45 (81,8)	8 (14,5)	2 (3,6)		

Sources: Primary data in July 2016, n: 55 respondents.

Based on a statistical analysis of the relationship of education level of the parents (the father) with the parenting of child aged 3-4 years using correlation formula Relationships educational level of parents (fathers) with child aged parenting 3-4 years can be seen from the calculation of correlation analysis technique Tests Chi-Square Asymp.Sig values obtained for 0.947 thus we can conclude that the correlation level of education of parents (father) with the parenting of child aged 3-4 years at 0.947 is not significant, means that there is no significant correlation of 0.947 or 94.7% between levels education of parents (the father) with the parenting of children aged 3-4 years, so the hypothesis is accepted, meaning there is no relationship with parenting education level of children aged 3-4 years. It also can mean that children under and responsible and would obey their parents / teachers both at school and at home is not always child of a father who has a higher education.

Patterns influenced parenting level education, environment and culture. In addition to the theory according to Supartini [6] states that the factors - factors that affect parenting is parental education, parental activity, parental stress, the relationship of husband - wife and aged parents. In line with the above mentioned theory that parenting is not only influenced by parental education alone but should also note the environmental, cultural, activity (work), stress parents, the marital relationship and the age of the parents. Researchers hope the study - further studies to examine the factors that affect parenting in detail as above.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been conducted in early childhood MTA Gondangjagir, Village Ngadirejo, District Mojogedang, Karanganyar in December 2016, it can be deduced as follows:

- Education of parents (fathers) who have children aged 3 - 4 years in early childhood MTA Gondangjagir, Village Ngadirejo, District Mojogedang, Karanganyar majority of senior High School (SLTA) as many as 34 respondents (61.8%).
- Age of parents (fathers) who have children aged 3-4 years in early childhood MTA Gondangjagir, Village Ngadirejo, District Mojogedang, Karanganyar majority between the ages of 25-35 years, as many as 33 respondents (60.0%).
- The work of parents (fathers) who have children aged 3-4 years in early childhood MTA Gondangjagir, Village Ngadirejo, District Mojogedang, Karanganyar district

the majority of farmers as many as 29 respondents (52.7%).

- Parenting applied to parents of children aged 3-4 years in early childhood MTA Gondangjagir, Village Ngadirejo, District Mojogedang, Karanganyar majority democratic, is 45 respondents (81.8%).
- There is no significant relationship education level of parents (the father) with the parenting of children aged 3-4 years in early childhood MTA Gondangjagir, Village Ngadirejo, District Mojogedang, Karanganyar evident from the results of Chi-Square with a confidence level of 95% or  $\alpha = 0.05$  Asymp obtained. Sig. = 0.947. This indicates that the value of  $p > 0.05$  means that there is a positive correlation of 0.947 or 94.7%.

Suggestions researchers concerned with the study of the relationship of education level of parents with parenting children aged 3-4 years in early childhood MTA Gondangjagir, Village Ngadirejo, District Mojogedang, Karanganyar such as:

- For instance Should this study be used as additional new reference in the Library so that it can be used together.
- For parents (the father) Should the study can be used as information for parents on good parenting for their children, so that the children can enjoy childhood.
- For Teachers Should this study be input after learning parenting applied parents at home then the teacher is able use appropriate learning methods for children in school.
- For further research should be conducted in-depth research on patterns of parenting and learn outside variables such as the environment, culture, activity of parents, the stress of parents, the relationship of husband - wife and aged parents

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