

Asian Journal of Engineering, Social and Health

Volume 1, No. 1 October 2022 - (8-12)

p-ISSN: XXXX-XXXX

e-ISSN: XXXX-XXXX

PARENTING MANAGEMENT OF PARENTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT:

This study aims to determine the level of independence of children and children's character when in a new environment. The method used is descriptive qualitative method. The results obtained when conducting this research are 1). Improve social life in children. 2). Children can communicate with their peers. 3). Increase independence in children. 4). As a forum for the relationship between parents with one another. Conclusion: children become more familiar with the environment and are able to adapt to children their age.

Keywords: Management, Parenting, Early Childhood.

Article History

Received	: 20 September 2022
Revised	: 25 September 2022
Accepted	: 05 October 2022
DOI	:

INTRODUCTION

In this era of globalization, it is necessary to pay attention to the importance of parents to their children because the first education of a child is in the family environment, especially a mother. There is a very close relationship between a child and his parents and other family members. This is often thought of as

a system or network that communicates frequently, this system affects children either directly or indirectly. In this Covid-19 era where the term Work From Home (WFH) appears, one of which is learning at home. Learning materials in schools can be delivered properly if there is cooperation or positive compatibility between parents and the school (Elyana, 2020).

Parenting patterns in children are not only related to the process of physical growth. However, the role of education is also very influential on the growth and development of children. Being a parent requires a big responsibility, good skills so that children can grow and develop adequately. Parents are two different individuals who live together carrying views, opinions and daily habits. Married life, of course, there are differences between husband and wife, differences in ways of thinking, differences in style and habits, differences in nature, differences in economic and educational levels, and many other differences (Candra, 2018).

Education is the life experience of each individual in various environments that have a positive influence on individual development throughout life, as has been regulated by the government based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in Law no. 20 of 2003 concerning the national education system (Mujapar et al., 2022).

Early age is a sensitive period, a golden age (Pranoto, 2010) where at this age children experience a very rapid growth and development process with uniqueness that will not be repeated in the future. Neurologists say that 50% of children's intelligence is formed in the first 4 years. After the age of 8 years, his brain development reaches 80% and at the age of 18 years it reaches 100% (Nelson et al., 2012).

Efforts to build fully Indonesian people are carried out through education. For this reason, education must be

harmonious and balanced in instilling character values and character (inner strength of character), thoughts or intellectual potential and the condition or physical abilities of students. According to (Munib, 2010) education has a duty to produce a good generation, humans who are more cultured, humans as individuals who have better personalities. The values that live and develop in a society or country, describe education in a very broad context, concerning the life of all mankind, which illustrates that the purpose of education is to achieve a better life.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method, where this method can solve problems and achieve the research objectives that have been formulated, with this qualitative approach, it wants to obtain answers to problems that are presented as they are and are not limited so that they are obtained into findings naturally, in qualitative research the methods that are usually used are interviews, observations, and use of documents, this type of research is descriptive, namely research that describes information data based on facts (facts) obtained in the field.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Education for early childhood is very important because it is the basis for children to live life in adulthood. In accordance with what was expressed by (Chabibah, 2009) that early childhood

education is the formation of the basics of personality which is very influential on further education. Early childhood education is also intended to lay the foundation for knowledge and skills and creativity so that children can adapt to their environment. Thus, children will grow and develop according to their developmental age in a healthy, intelligent, and creative way, and can fulfill their developmental tasks. SPS is an institution that organizes education outside of Kindergartens, Playgroups, and Daycare Parks to provide early education and help lay the foundation for the development of attitudes, behavior, feelings, intelligence, social and physical needed in adjusting to the environment. which affect the growth and development of children ([Asmawati](#), 2008). SPS Permata Hati is one of the PAUD's tasked with providing education for early childhood children so that the education obtained by Indonesian children is better for the realization of the future for the successors of Diklus, Edition XVII, Number 01, September 2013 289 bright nations.

Not only limited to providing education for students, SPS is also tasked with providing education for parents of students so that the education given to children at school is in line with education at home. In accordance with what was expressed by Mukhtar Latif et al (2013: 260) that parental education is education given to parents in order to know and apply the right education in educating early childhood, especially when children are in a

family environment with their parents at home.

This is so that activities at home do not conflict with activities at school (PAUD). SPS Permata Hati also implements a parenting program for parents of its students, in this PAUD the implementation of the parenting program uses an extension model where parents are given education to increase knowledge about children's growth and development. As revealed by ([Asmawati](#), 2008) that the Toddler Family Development (BKB) aims to provide knowledge and skills to parents and other family members on how to educate children, raise children, monitor growth and development of toddlers.

The goal is to increase parents' awareness of the importance of paying attention to the growth and development of children, as well as increasing the ability of parents to carry out early childhood education in the family. Planning for parenting programs is carried out by all administrators and educators, including the determination of activity schedules, program materials, and infrastructure to support the implementation of the parenting program so that it runs optimally. The implementation of the parenting plan is carried out in accordance with the predetermined plan. The implementation of the SPS Permata Hati parenting program which is focused on fostering independence in children includes opening activities, the appearance of SPS Permata Hati children, core activities, presentations, independent student awards, core activities (material

provided by resource persons), distribution gates and coverage. SPS project evaluation is to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the implemented projects so that future projects can learn from the experience. Parenting participants at SPS apply the lessons learned from the parenting program. The application of learning outcomes in the parenting program discussed is the parenting model given to parents after the parenting program is implemented. One incident that shows that parenting participants have applied the learning outcomes that have been given in the parenting program is when the child cries when his toy is snatched by a friend, the mother calms the child and advises the child to take the toy back because the toy is the right of the child and tells If his friend wants to borrow his toy, he must ask permission first. This is in accordance with what (Utsman, 2005) stated that we must provide understanding to our children that various behaviors based on awareness, being responsible and in accordance with the surrounding social conditions, are the key to being accepted by their friends. Meanwhile, children who are disliked by other friends are those who always complain and criticize, are always hopeless, pessimistic, selfish, always put their personal interests ahead of the public interest, act on individuality, and run away from collective activities.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of parenting is carried out to foster mutual respect,

practice honesty, establish good communication and foster good attitudes and character in children. This research is also very much needed for parents to apply this parenting to children so that children grow and develop well.

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First publication right:

Asian Journal of Engineering, Social and Health (AJESH)

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