



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT AND THE APPLICATION OF PARENTING PATTERNS

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ABSTRACT

Good parenting patterns receive less attention from the community, especially farming communities with low economic levels, education levels and insight into the growth and development of children. From preliminary data, there are some parents in Kuanheun village who say "stupid child", "bad child" when their children do not obey their orders. The majority of Kuanheun villagers work as farmers. This study aims to determine the relationship between family support and upbringing in the farming community of Kuanheun village. The research design is analytic observational, cross-sectional design. This research was conducted in Kuanheun Village, West Kupang District in August - October 2019. The population was all mothers under five in Kuanheun Village, West Kupang District, totaling 91 people. The sampling technique was non-probability sampling/non-random sampling, totaling 91 people. Simple linear regression statistical test, the result, $p: 0.194$ or <0.005 (not significant). Descriptively, the family support for parenting was mostly good, namely 39 respondents (42.8%), the application of parenting was mostly quite good, namely 72 respondents (79.1%). Conclusion: there is no relationship between family support and the implementation of childcare in the farming community of Kuanheun village.

Keywords: family support; parenting style; farming community.

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INTRODUCTION

Parenting patterns receive less attention, especially in rural communities. The toddler years are often the golden age, where it is very important to pay close attention to the child's growth and development. Parenting, stimulation, and good nutrition are important capital for growth and development in the future (Siswanto, 2010). Child development will be optimal if the child's basic needs are met (Soetjiningsih, 2012). The condition of poverty is closely related to meeting the needs of children. Food shortages, poor environmental health, and lack of knowledge can occur (Tanuwijaya, 2003). Parents with low socioeconomic levels have little access to existing resources including nutrition, health care, protection from harm, and enrichment of educational opportunities. Parents tend to have authority over children, using corporal punishment more in disciplining their children. Parents with high economic status are more democratic in setting rules for their children and developing children's initiatives. They tend not to use corporal punishment in disciplining children and are more involved in conversations with children (Santrock, 2011).

The results of the research by Subeqi and Rukminto Adi, 2022, the parenting experience experienced by the head of the family previously had an impact on happy subjective well-

being so that the tendency of other family members to feel happy too. The atmosphere in the family is happy. Whereas the head of the family who has poor parenting experience has an impact on subjective well-being who is less happy so that it affects the life satisfaction of family members, including in parenting patterns to children. This means that family support for good childcare is also determined by past parenting experiences. According to research by Foam. et al, 2018 stated that although parenting is the responsibility of the father and mother, the father's motivation in caring for the child is carried out when the mother cannot do it. This can reduce the closeness of the father with the child. It can also be interpreted that the father pays less attention to the child's upbringing.

The results of observations made by researchers at the implementation of MMD II Hamlet 3, Kuanheun Village, parents are welcome to eat first then the children eat. This shows that parents do not understand the priority in providing nutrition. Researchers also found that there were parents who did not understand the character of 2-year-old children who were so selfish. The response to this child is referred to as a naughty child. This means that parents do not understand about the stages of child development and how to educate children. Even though the golden age for the growth and development of children occurs only once in the entire span of human life. If during infancy, parents do not pay attention to meeting the basic needs of children, namely *asah*, compassion and care, it is the same as parents missing a very meaningful opportunity that will not be repeated throughout the span of human life. This will have an impact on the quality of children in the future which determines the quality of the next generation of the nation and state.

Based on the background and study of the problems above, researchers feel the need to research the "Relationship of Family Support with the Application of Parenting in the Farming Community of Kuanheun Village, West Kupang District, Kupang Regency." Formulation of the Problem, "Is There a Relationship between Family Support and Parenting in the Farming Community of Kuanheun Village, West Kupang District, Kupang Regency." The general aim of the research is to find out the relationship between family support and the application of parenting styles in the farming community of Kuanheun Village, West Kupang District, Kupang Regency. The specific objectives of the study were 1) to identify family characteristics: mother's education, mother's age, in the farming community of Kuanheun Village, West Kupang District." 2) To analyze the relationship between family support and the application of parenting styles to the farming community of Kuanheun Village, West Kupang District."

METHOD

The design of this study was an analytic observational study, a cross-sectional design, in which all dependent and independent variables were measured at the same time, there was no follow-up period. This research was conducted in Kuanheun Village, West Kupang District in August - October 2019. The population was all mothers of children under five in Kuanheun Village, West Kupang District, totaling 91 people. The sampling technique is non-probability sampling/non-random sampling, namely saturated sampling technique. Saturated sampling technique is a sampling technique that makes all members of the population as a sample, a total of 91 people. The research variables are parenting style (the dependent variable) and family support (the independent variable). Respondents were explained about research procedures, signed informed consent before filling out the questionnaire, then respondents were given a questionnaire about family support and parenting practices. The research questionnaire used was tested for validity using Pearson correlation (Product Moment

Correlation) and reliability testing using Alpha Cronbach. Data processing using computer software. Statistical tests are simple linear regression and multiple linear regression.

RESULTS

Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1.

Distribution of respondents based on mother's education (n=91)

Mother's education	f	%
Elementary school	32	35.2
Junior High school	15	16.4
Ssenior high school	39	42.9
College	5	5.5

Table 1. the number of respondents with the highest level of education was high school, namely 39 respondents (42.9%) and elementary school 32 respondents (35.2%).

Table 2.

Distribution of respondents based on mother's age (n=91)

Mother's Age	f	%
21-30	41	45.1
31-40	48	52.7
41-50	2	2.2

Table 2. shows the highest number of respondents aged 31-40 years, namely 48 respondents (52.7%) and 21-30 years, namely 41 respondents (45.1%)

Table 3.

Cross-Tabulation Of Family Support In Implementing Parenting Styles (n=91)

Parenting Style	f	%
Less	10	11
Enough	72	79,1
Good	9	9,9

Table 3, shows the number of respondents with the highest adoption of parenting style, is quite appropriate, namely 72 respondents (79.1%).

Table 4.

The distribution of respondents based on the results of a simple linear regression statistical test on parenting variables (n=91)

	N	Coefficient B	Constant	Parenting		the Regression Coefficient	R square	Sig.	Ket
				T Table	T Calculate				
Family Support	91	70.261	-0,074	1,987	-1,309	0.137	0,019	0.194	TS

Family support variable, has a simple linear regression statistical test results that are not significant with a sig value. 0.143, and t count < t table: 0.194, < 1.987.

DISCUSSION

Family characteristics in this study, including mother's education and age. The results showed that the highest level of mother's education was SMA. Education in a narrow sense, namely schools, which focuses on mastering certain knowledge, skills and attitudes in accordance with educational goals. Or a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential (Siswanto, 2010). Education as a process of changing the attitude and behavior of a person or group as an effort through teaching and training (Wiyani and Barnawi, 2012). The highest maternal age in this study was at the age of 20-29 years and 30-39 years. Age has an impact on childcare responsibilities.

The relationship between family support and child care

Parenting is a way of interaction between children and parents which consists of fulfilling physical and psychological needs (such as feeling safe, affection, etc.), as well as socializing the norms that apply in society so that children can live in harmony. with their environment. In other words, parenting includes patterns of interaction between parents and children in shaping children's character. So the style played by parents in shaping children's character is very important, be it authoritarian, democratic, or permissive. It's not just the quantity of time parents spend with their children, the quality of upbringing is definitely important.

In this study, family support has no significant relationship with parenting style. Based on cross-tabulation, it was found that most of the family support with parenting styles was in the good category. The researcher's assumption is because the mother's education level is mostly high school and some even have higher education. Education is the process of changing the attitude and behavior of a person or group of people in an effort to mature humans through teaching and training. Standards of behavior are determined experimentally in life experiences (Wiyani and Barnawi, 2012). In addition, the highest maternal age in this study was at the age of 20-29 years and 30-39 years. Age has an impact on childcare responsibilities.

The results of observations during the study, there are still some families who do not give praise to children who excel. Although not all, but there are families who apply the rules and children are not allowed to argue. There are also those who let their children play all day without being accompanied. When the parents come home from the garden they are tired and there is not enough time with their children because they are going to sleep soon. Based on observations and results of questionnaires, there are parents who yell at their children if they are guilty. Parents' orders must be obeyed, guilty children are punished and many still use corporal punishment such as pinching. Children must obey what their parents say. If the child disagrees with the parents, the child is considered disobedient. In general, almost all respondents have the same habits in educating their children. So it can be concluded that the Kuanheun farming community generally adheres to an authoritarian parenting style. Based on observations of the parenting styles given, there are still some that are applied based on the experience of parents in previous parenting styles. This is more due to a lack of understanding of good parenting.

This study shows that most of the family support in raising children is good, but the parenting pattern is quite good, namely 39 respondents (42.8%). There are still 16 families that do not support parenting and 25 families that do. Most mothers feel that their husbands always place the needs of their children as the top priority. There are some husbands who remind their wives to provide nutritious food for their children. Husbands also support teaching children

about good and bad behavior. But there are still families who do not support good parenting. This can be seen from the family's habits in explaining good and bad behavior to children. In general, the family respects the opinion of the child. Although there are still those who ignore the bad behavior of children because they think they are still children. The results of simple and multiple linear regression statistical tests were not significant, namely p values of 0.194 and 0.525. Based on these facts, some parents do not support democratic parenting, which is caused by previous experience of parenting with their parents, as well as a lack of understanding of good parenting and the consequences if parenting is authoritarian or permissive.

The results of this study are different from the research of Laa R., 2018, concerning parenting styles in farming families in Domloli, Alor Regency, East Nusa Tenggara. The Kuanheun farming community is more open, with a higher level of education. The application of parenting style is not all authoritarian. Whereas in the Domloli farming community, Alor, interactions tend to be closed. Greetings given to their children are often not good to hear, lack of intimacy, even swearing at their children and being angry with their children. They do not care and pay less attention to their children, including in their association. The low level of education is one of the reasons for the weak upbringing of farming families in Domoli. The average education they do not finish elementary school. Another factor is the low economy, causing children to often work at a young age. Parents do not really care about their children's education. As a result, the children of these farmer parents become passive children, mostly silent. The ability to communicate is not built from within the house so they enjoy life more when outside the home.

The results of this study are also different from parenting in a farming family in Karumbu Village, which has different forms of parenting in raising children. It can be seen in (family 1) who uses authoritarian and permissive parenting for their 5 year old child, and uses democratic parenting for their 2 year old child. The other 3 families (families 2, 3 and 4) also use democratic parenting. They educate their children and prioritize what their children want but remain under surveillance. While research in Kuanheun village, most are authoritarian but some are permissive, very rarely democratic. Authoritarian parenting style can disrupt children's emotional development in the future. This is evident from the research of Kedang, et al, 2020, where it was found that there was a relationship between parenting factors and the incidence of depression in students of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Nusa Cendana. In this study, it was found that the highest incidence of depression occurred in students who experienced authoritarian and permissive parenting in families. So, good parenting is very important for the emotional development of children in the future.

According to Patmonodewo, 2008, the actions of parents who treat children like adults actually show a lack of understanding of parents about parenting. This creates a conflict between expectations and abilities. United Nations General Assembly Special (UNGASS) for Children in 2002 quoted from Moersintowarti, 2005, one of its contents is that parents need to listen to children and involve their participation. We must respect their right to express feelings and participate in all matters relating to them according to their age and maturity (Moersintowarti, 2005). This research is in line with research by Indriani¹, et al, 2021 concerning family social support for socialization abilities in mentally retarded children, most of which have shown good results so that children's social abilities are also good. Research by Yuniar¹ and Darmawati, 2017 found that the greater the family support, the higher the emotional intelligence possessed by adolescents.

The nuclear family has a very important role as a social environment that determines the growth and development of children. Parenting determines the socialization process that can have a major impact on a child's behavior as an adult. The results of the study (Ruqayah, 2015) further illustrate the importance of the mother's role in providing parenting as an advanced socialization process in the form of education outside the home, both formal and non-formal. Other research that supports this is Purnamasari's research, 2013, where most of them apply authoritarian parenting styles. According to Santrock, 2011, parenting positively and guiding children to become competent human beings is the obligation of parents. An important role in the development of the child is played by secure attachments. Meanwhile, the use of parental indictment in disciplining children is related to the interaction and self-regulation of children. Authoritarian parenting involves little discussion. Violent acts of hitting children, rigid rules without explanation to children can result in children's unhappiness, fear and desire to compare themselves with others and be aggressive.

CONCLUSION

There is no relationship between family support and upbringing in the farming community of Kuanheun Village, West Kupang District.

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