

Sensitivity of Parents in Dealing with Children's Association in Mangun Jaya Share, Kayuagung District

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Submission date: 20-May-2023 09:03AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2097530918

File name: Sensitivity_of_Parents_in_Dealing_with_Children_s.pdf (725.14K)

Word count: 4156

Character count: 22399

Sensitivity of Parents in Dealing with Children's Association in Mangun Jaya Share, Kayuagung District

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Abstract

This study aims to determine parents' sensitivity in dealing with children's interactions with indicators of attention, care, control, and supervision. This study used the descriptive qualitative method. This research is located in Neighborhood I, Mangun Jaya Village, Kayuagung District. The subjects of this study amounted to five people, namely parents of children who play gambling. Data collection techniques in this study used interviews and observation. Data analysis techniques used are data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. The results showed that parents did not have sensitivity in controlling concerns, where parents gave freedom to children to play outside the home. Parents did not have sensitivity in supervising children playing, and parents did not see or know what children were doing when playing or playing outside. Parents have sensitivity in the form of attention to children playing, and parents have sensitivity in parental care for children's education. For this reason, it is recommended that parents increase awareness of sensitivity always to give attention, care, control and supervision of children playing, especially in controlling and supervising children when playing.

Keywords

sensitivity; parents;
child intercourse



I. Introduction

A family is a group of people who live together and have blood or marriage ties, such as a father, mother and children. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the family is the smallest group in every society or citizen. Every family member has a solid relationship, and it is also a fundamental kinship in every society.

The environment is very influential in the growth of children's behaviour and attitudes. If the child is located in a suitable environment so that the child wants to share a good influence on the growth of his personality/attitude towards the environment, and vice versa, a bad environment can also harm the growth of behaviour. And children's attitudes.

For Amsyari (1986), the family environment is the initial and prominent part of influencing children's growth. Children spend more time in the family environment, so the family has many positions in shaping the behaviour and attitudes of children and sharing real examples with children. The community group environment has a role in improving children's behaviour and attitudes. In a community group environment, children make friends with friends their age or younger and older.

The social environment of children significantly affects children who interact with the environment. The social environment includes the social environment and factors that are closely related to a child's academic achievement. If the environment where children interact and socialize can create a pleasant and comfortable learning atmosphere, they can achieve exemplary academic achievements. In the current pandemic period, education in

Indonesia is facing changes in providing learning to children through online systems or networks. Because they study at home, most children are lazy to follow the online learning process and prefer to play. Many of my children play in this environment, but what they do is gambling, which is a factor that is influenced by the social environment of children, which causes social deviance and behaviour that is forbidden for children.

Based on a preliminary study conducted on November 20, 2020, children's gambling is a new activity or is invited by someone in the local community to gamble.

Gambling games include card gambling and dice gambling using money. Five children play gambling, aged between 7-10 years, with an elementary education background—children who play gambling from around April, from morning to evening.

The critical role of the family is to supervise or control children's play activities. During this pandemic, children are doing many activities at home. Therefore, family education plays a vital role in shaping children's behaviour through participation. Help educate children to behave well, politely, and tolerantly. Therefore, as a facilitator, you must learn and instil character and educational values into the family to instil social values and norms in the future because children are the next generation of the family.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Parents' Sensitivity

Sensitivity is the ability to react to a problem or situation. While parents are fathers, and mothers are figures or examples, their children will always follow. It can be concluded that

Parental sensitivity is when parents have a sense of reacting or interacting with their family and the surrounding environment. Sensitivity comes from the word sensitive, which means sensitive. Meanwhile, according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, sensitivity is easy to feel and easy to move rather than being careless. It can be concluded that sensitivity is a sensation that is easy to be sensitive to or feel. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), sensitivity is the ability to react to a problem or situation.

Parents are fathers, and mothers are figures or role models their children will always imitate (Mardiya, 2000). Parents are people who complement the culture and have a duty to determine what is good and what is considered harmful. So that the child will feel happy if his behaviour is under the norms of behaviour accepted in society (Soekanto, 2007: 55). It can be concluded that parents are fathers and mothers who are responsible for the education of children and all aspects of their lives from childhood to adulthood.

Sensitivity is the ability to react to a problem or situation. While parents are fathers, and mothers are figures or examples that their children will always imitate. It can be concluded that the sensitivity of parents is that parents have a sense of reacting or interacting with their family and their surrounding environment.

2.2 Children's Association

Association in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) comes from the essential word slang, which means living together or making friends with friends. Association is the way a person interacts with his environment. Humans are social creatures and tend to live together. Without the help of others, they cannot live alone.

Association is direct contact between individuals and other people or between educators and students. This direct linkage or contact between educators and students creates a sense of love for educators for children and vice versa. Association can also provide a deep understanding between educational tasks and students' obligations to seek

help or education so that a reasonable and objective attitude can be generated between the two. In this association, educators can observe children and discover students' potential, and vice versa. Please get to know each other, as these connections make it easy to guide and help. According to R.A. Kosnan, "Children are youth in their soul and journey of life because they are easily influenced by the surrounding environment." Therefore, children need to be taken seriously.

Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that association refers to a symptom that occurs in relationships or interactions between a person and others in social life and interactions between children and peers.

III. Research Method

This research uses the descriptive qualitative method. The data used is the original data obtained from observations and interviews where this research is located in Environment I, Mangun Jaya Village, Kayugung District. The reason the researchers took this location is that the first neighbourhood is a place where children play gambling—research time January-March (two months). The research subjects are parents of children who play gambling. With research subject

Table 1

Name	Age	Gender	Last Education
S	30 Years	P	Senior High School
R	36 Years	P	Senior High School
DN	30 Years	P	Senior High School
M	32 Years	P	Senior High School
M	38 Years	P	Senior High School

The conceptual operational definition of the sensitivity of parents in dealing with the development of children's relationships in the research that will be carried out is as follows: (1) Attention, (2) Concern, (3) Control, and (4) Supervision.

The data collection techniques carried out in this study used observation techniques and in-depth interviews, while the research subjects were as follows: (1) Data Collection (2) Data Reduction (3) Data Presentation (4) Conclusion Drawing.

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1 Form of Attention

Parental attention to children is a form of awareness that parents have in trying to pay attention to their children in terms of children playing. Parental attention is very influential on the behaviour of children, where parents must also know the behaviour of a child when playing.

In the form of parental attention to children's playmates, it seems that parents are good at knowing their children's friends playing. This can be seen from the parents knowing and knowing the children's friends playing, where the children's friends live near or still in the same village and also their parents already know each other, not only that every parent knows the names of friends children play. In addition, parents also pay attention to children's eating, where parents always warn children before going to play or it is time for lunch, children must always eat rice. Parents tell children not to eat snacks.

A good level of parental attention can be seen from parents' attention to children in terms of providing guidance, providing advice, providing motivation and appreciation, meeting needs, and providing supervision to children (Eliyana, 2016). Parents in the neighbourhood I have sensitivity in the form of attention to children playing with parents knowing the names and places of residence of children's friends, and getting to know the parents of children's friends playing.

In addition to parents paying attention to children's playmates, parents have involvement in paying attention to the behaviour of children where parents see children's behaviour when children are in the family, school and community environment. This is under the views of Kartini Kartono (Slamet Suparyoto, 2011:12), which states that "attention is a general response of the organism and consciousness, which leads to increased activity, concentration, and limitation of awareness of an object. Then Bimo Walgito (2004:98) suggests that "attention is the concentration or all individual activities for an object or group of objects". Parental attention is very influential on the behaviour of the child. This encourages parents to try to pay attention to their children in terms of when children play, go to school, and children are in the community so that children feel cared for.

4.2 Form of Concerns

Parental concern for children is a form of parental responsibility in guiding children where parents have an essential role and task in the development of children's behaviour and the education of a child. Parental concern for children will affect a child, where children will feel happy if parents give a form of concern for children; therefore, the form of parental care is seen from when parents give freedom to children to play and care for children's education.

In the form of parental care for children playing, it appears that parents do not have concern for children playing in terms of giving freedom to children playing outside the house because children playing near the house are still in the village. Of the five subjects, all said they rarely saw children's behaviour when they went to play because some children said goodbye. Some did not say goodbye when they wanted to play. In addition, according to the five subjects, two said their children rarely asked for excessive money. Three of the respondents said that their son likes to ask for extra money when he wants to go out to play. In the learning process at home, parents have been involved in children's learning activities at home or online school from the five research subjects, always asking their children for homework and helping children do it even three research subjects almost every day accompanying online school children from home, and two research subjects namely mothers R and M rarely accompany their children online because they are busy working, R's mother is a catering employee, and M is a kemplang cracker employee, where they only tell the child that there is an online class.

Parents in an environment I lack sensitivity in the form of concern for children playing by giving freedom to children to play and rarely paying attention to children's behaviour when they go to play. This is under the view of Noddings (2002) that when we care for others, we will actively respond to the needs of others and turn them into action. The concern is about the task, role, and relationship of parents in the family, especially in children, where parents have a concern for the behaviour of a child, with parents instilling character in children will make children better, both physically and materially.

However, the five subjects still seem to give children the freedom to play outside the house because they think that children only play around the house not far from their environment, but by assuming that, the children are getting wilder and do not care about

what they are doing is right or wrong. In addition, the five research subjects rarely saw the behaviour of children when they went to play because there were children who rarely said goodbye when they wanted to go to play and also, their parents had business or were at work, so they did not see the behaviour of children when they wanted to go to play, besides that their children also like to ask for extra pocket money even though it has been given and the child asks for more.

In providing a form of concern for children, in this case, children need parental involvement in their playing activities and children's education in children's education, where children need assistance when children study at home. According to Bender (2003), caring connects us to others and everything that happens to them. A person who puts the needs and feelings of others above his own is a person who cares about others. Parental concern for children's education is the duty and role of parents in improving children's learning achievement. Parents care about their children's education and expect their children to study hard and get maximum learning outcomes from their learning outcomes.

4.3 Form of Control

Parental control of children is the monitoring and examination carried out by parents. Control by parents against children is a form of controlling parental involvement in children playing in the home and community.

In providing a form of control for children playing, children need parental involvement in children playing. This can be seen by parents in making sure their children are playing. The involvement of parents in ensuring children play, namely with parents paying attention to both physical and emotional security for children, will encourage children to be more careful and sensitive to existing conditions. This is in line with the opinion of Mulyadi (2007: 89). Control is an effort to achieve specific goals through expected behaviour. Meanwhile, according to Harahap (2011: 89), Control is a supervisory action accompanied by corrective (corrective) actions. Control is the monitoring and examination carried out by parents of children. Control by parents against children is a form of parental control for children playing in the home and community.

In research conducted, parents recognize that they have a responsibility to meet the basic physical and emotional needs of their children. Children's needs must always be considered so that their potential can develop properly. Parents, as protectors, are also responsible for disturbances or threats that interfere with the comfort of their children. However, in this case, parents are less participatory in children's playing activities. The five subjects were quite involved in children playing. The three research subjects never contacted children when children played outside the house because, according to them, children only played around the house not far from the home environment and two research subjects quite often contacted children when playing. , as well as the five research subjects telling children to go home when it was noon and telling children to eat at home and immediately go home from playing after eating, children were allowed to play again.

Furthermore, of the five research subjects, parents provide rules or give advice to children who want to play by telling children if they play, do not be naughty and do not get too late; of the four research subjects on overcoming delinquency in children, parents give advice and give examples of good deeds, also by overcoming when children are difficult to manage to be told to study and one research subject, namely Mrs S in overcoming delinquency in children, namely by giving children a little lesson or minor sanctions such as pinching the child if the child does not want to listen and argue with parents.

4.4 Form of Supervision

Parental supervision of children plays a vital role in the process of educating children in the family or community environment. Parents should always supervise their children's interactions. Where did he leave the house, and who did they hang out with? In this way, it is hoped that children can socialize in a positive direction. Do not limit friends, but protect children from harmful environmental influences. Therefore, parental supervision is seen in the social environment where parents supervise their children.

Supervising children is significant for parents; by supervising every activity of children, parents know what children want and do not want, and parents will understand more about the character of their children. In supervising children, of course, much time is spent, especially at this time the use of gadgets is widespread for children so that if gadgets are not supervised, it is feared that it will become a problem that affects children's interest in learning. Not only parents' devices in supervising children, namely when children play outside the house, but parents must also always know what children are doing when children play in the neighbourhood or around the house.

In Ridwan's research results, that parental supervision shows the process when children have made internet information media a necessity (Ridwan, 2016). At the same time, the results of the above study indicate that most parents know the environment where children play and where children play in the environment around the house. However, of the five research subjects who did not supervise children playing or see when children were playing outside the house, mother S, who was busy guarding the shop and taking care of the house, and mothers R and M did not supervise or see children playing because they were busy working as catering employees and employees. Kemplang crackers so that they do not have time to monitor children, and they only look for children when the children have not returned home when it is late afternoon, and for the two research subjects, they are not also supervising children playing because they have much business and are busy taking care of the house and the children at home.

All five research subjects did not know that their children had played gambling; according to them, children only played with bicycles, balls, marbles and cellphones, with parents having a busy life, so children playing without supervision would make children naughty. At first, playing properly at his age, where the child has played gambling, playing this gambling is included in child delinquency. Children who play gambling are influenced by the environment where children are invited by people around to play gambling at home, and also these children are taught how to play gambling, children who play gambling use money. Parents are obliged to supervise every child's activity to prevent things that are not wanted. This is in line with the opinion (Living in Chrome, 2004:68) suggests that "Parental supervision is a success of their children, among others, is aimed at paying attention to learning activities at school and emphasizing the importance of achievement by the child, but besides that parents need to present a successful person who can be used as an example for children. Parents must always supervise the interaction of children. Where did he leave the house, and who did they hang out with? In this way, it is hoped that children can socialize in a positive direction. Do not limit friends, but protect children from harmful environmental influences.

Sensitivity is the ability to react to a problem or situation. Parents are fathers, and mothers are characters or role models that children will always imitate. It can be concluded that the sensitivity of parents is that parents have a sense of reacting or interacting with their family and their surrounding environment. According to Rohima's research, efforts to increase social sensitivity through group guidance services with discussion techniques are still many students who have low social sensitivity (Rohima, 2018).

While the results of the research ... // sensitivity of parents in dealing with the association of children, parents do not have sensitivity in terms of the form of concern for children where parents give freedom to children to play and rarely pay attention to children's behaviour when they go to play. In addition, parents are not sensitive to this form of control, where parents never and rarely contact or confirm the child when the child is playing. Moreover, parents are not sensitive to the form of supervision. Namely, parents rarely ask what children do when playing and only know the environment in which they play. Parents do not know children play gambling when playing outside the house because parents are too busy and have a job. Children who play gambling are influenced by environmental factors, where they are invited and taught to play gambling by the surrounding community or people in the environment around their homes. However, parents have sensitivity to children in the form of attention where parents know their children's friends play and know each other their parents.

Not only that, but parents also have sensitivity in the form of control in terms of overcoming delinquency in children, in terms of parents advising children for children not to be naughty when playing. In addition, parents also have a concern for children's education, where parents are involved in the online learning process children that are carried out at home.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that parents' sensitivity in dealing with children's associations includes attention, care, control, and supervision. Parents have sensitivity in the form of attention and concern for children's education. In the form of care, control, and supervision, there are parents giving freedom to children playing outside the home; parents do not see or know what children are doing when playing outside the home. Parents have sensitivity in the form of attention to children playing, and parents have sensitivity in parental care for children's education.

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