



The Influence of Parenting Patterns on Children's Creativity

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ABSTRACT

Purpose of the study: To measure the effect of parenting styles on children's creativity in group B state kindergartens, Muara Bulian district, Batanghari district.

Methodology: The type of research used is a type of quantitative research using a posttest group design. The sample used in this study was 133 students.

Main Findings: Based on the results of data analysis for parenting pattern data with a sample of 133 children, an average value of 48.79 was obtained, and a standard deviation of 11.29. For data on children's creativity with a sample size of 73, the average deviation is 49.21, the deviation is 9.44. For parenting style Lo (0.0900) < L_{table} (0.1036), children's creativity data (0.1015) < L_{table} (0.1036). So it can be concluded that both data come from normally distributed populations.

Novelty/Originality of this study: This study examines the influence of parental patterns on early childhood creativity.

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1. INTRODUCTION

According to Sujiono, National education functions to develop capabilities and shape the character of dignified national civilization in the context of educating the nation's life, aiming at developing the potential of students to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, and become citizens of a democratic and responsible [1]-[5]. Education is the process of developing human potential, abilities and capacities that are easily influenced by habits, then perfected with good habits, supported by tools (media) arranged in such a way that education can be used to help others or himself. themselves in achieving the goals that have been set.

According to Hendra, the life-span perspective views that human development lasts a lifetime, is multi-dimensional, multi-directional, plastic, multi-disciplinary [6]. In connection with the development of early childhood, the following will put forward several dimensions of development. The family is an informal educational institution that is recognized in the world of education. Its role is no less important than formal and non-formal institutions. Before students enter a school, they have received education in the family. Even though the child has entered school, hope still depends on the family to provide education. Families are expected to provide a cool and pleasant atmosphere for children's learning at home. The harmony of family relations is an absolute requirement that must exist in it for the success of students. Family, in this case parents are the first teachers known to children [7][9]. Her personality, way of speaking, way of dressing, and lifestyle have always been her children's role models. So, parents are models who are always idolized by their children.

According to Hapsari children's development is influenced by the upbringing of their parents [10]. Parents must be good at raising their young children so that they can behave and adapt appropriately in the environment, but on the other hand they already have their own thoughts and desires, so that sometimes they are rebellious and difficult to manage. Therefore, we need an effective parenting style that needs to be disciplined and consistent in educating children.

There are three types of parenting that are known in society, namely permissive parenting, democratic parenting, and authoritarian parenting. Parenting is an important factor in developing or hindering the growth of creativity [11]-[14]. A child who is accustomed to an open family atmosphere, mutual respect, mutual acceptance and listening to the opinions of his family members, will grow into a generation that is open, flexible, full of initiative and productive, likes challenges and is confident. Creative behavior can grow and develop properly. Creative behavior can grow and develop properly. It is different if a child is brought up with a parenting style that prioritizes discipline that is not accompanied by tolerance, is obliged to obey rules, imposes will, which does not provide opportunities for children to take initiative, then what emerges is a generation that has no vision of the future, has no desire to progress and develop, ready to change and adapt well, accustomed to thinking in one direction (linear) and so on.

Creativity develops from childhood and will reach its peak in producing creative things at the age of thirty to forty years, after that creativity tends to halve or decline [15]-[17]. That one of the possible causes of the low creativity of Indonesian children is an environment that does not support our children to express their creativity, especially the family environment before school. Therefore this study aims to determine the effect of parenting style on the creativity of early childhood.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is quantitative research. Quantitative (positivistic) research is research conducted to get answers to problems or a general description of a phenomenon or symptom based on theory, assumptions or assumptions, in this case it can be interpreted as a mindset that shows the relationship between variables to be studied, as well as reflecting the type and number of problem formulations that need to be answered through research, the theory used is to formulate hypotheses, and the statistical analysis techniques to be used [18]. This study used simple regression analysis if there is a causal relationship (cause and effect) between one independent variable and one dependent variable. If the study has only one independent variable and one dependent variable, the Y and X equations are called simple regression equations.

The population in this study were all parents in the State Kindergarten, Muara Bulian District, Batanghari Regency. The sampling technique used in this study uses full sampling. Full sampling is a sampling technique when all members of the population are used as samples. The sample of this study were parents at the Muara Bulian District Public Kindergarten, Batanghari Regency, consisting of 133 students, namely 73 Darma Wanita State Kindergarten students and 60 Pembina State Kindergarten students.

Data collection techniques using a questionnaire. A questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving a set of written questions to the respondent to answer. Questionnaires are an efficient data collection technique when the researcher knows exactly the variable to be measured and knows what can be expected from the respondent. In addition, the questionnaire is also suitable for use when the number of respondents is quite large and spread over a large area. Questionnaires can be in the form of closed or open questions/statements, can be given to respondents directly or sent by post, or the internet.

The data obtained from each variable is tabulated using a frequency distribution table. From the tabulation, we look for the average price, standard deviation, mean, mode, and median. Before testing the validity, a normality test is carried out.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research results will be described in accordance with the objectives and hypotheses previously proposed. The following is a table of research results explicitly seen in the following table:

	Parenting Questionnaire Data	Children's Creativity Questionnaire Data
N	133	133
Mean	49.11	49.34
Standard Deviation	11.83	9.77
Max	74	71
Min	32	34

From the table above, it can be explained for parenting parenting questionnaire data with a sample of 133 people and then obtained an average value of 49.11 and a standard deviation of 11.83, the highest score obtained was 74 and the lowest was 32. For children's creativity questionnaire data with a sample of 133 people then the average value is 49.34 and the standard deviation is 9.77, the highest value is 71 and the lowest is 34.

According to Habibi, states that parenting is the attitude of parents in interacting with their children. This parental attitude includes the way parents give rules, as well as punishment, the way parents show their authority and also parents pay attention and respond to children [19]. The parenting style of parents who are too protective and always help children in carrying out their daily activities will paralyze the readiness for the development of children's motor skills. It is better for children to be trained to carry out their daily activities if their physical motor skills are sufficient, but if indeed the child's physical motoric condition is not sufficient to do so, parents should not force their children to do it alone with independent reasons [20]-[22]. Because children's motor skills depend on the physical motor maturity of each child. In parenting, children's creativity is very influential.

Creativity is a person's ability to give birth to something new, both in the form of ideas and concrete works that are relatively different from what already exists. Generating or discovering something new here really must be understood as "producing" and "inventing", nothing more and nothing less [23]-[25]. So, creativity actually "merely" discovers and produces something that already exists but is still hidden. Based on the results of the research conducted, the average results were obtained for parenting parenting questionnaire data with a sample of 133 people and then obtained an average value of 49.11 and a standard deviation of 11.83, the highest value obtained was 74 and the lowest was 32. For children's creativity questionnaire data with a sample of 133 people, the average value was 49.34 and the standard deviation was 9.77, the highest value was 71 and the lowest was 34. From the calculation of the results of data analysis between parenting parents on children's creativity, it is known that $r_{x1x2y} = 0.67$. Then the data is accumulated for interpretation in a very high category, based on the results obtained $t_{count} 14.8188 >$ from $t_{table} 1.6449$ thus t_{count} is greater than t_{table} so there is a significant influence between parenting styles and children's creativity.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research conducted, the average results were obtained for parenting questionnaire data with a sample of 133 people and then obtained an average value of 49.11 and a standard deviation of 11.83, the highest value obtained was 74 and the lowest was 32. For children's creativity questionnaire data with a sample of 133 people, the average value was 49.34 and the standard deviation was 9.77, the highest score was 71 and the lowest was 34. From the calculation of the results of data analysis between parenting styles and children's creativity, it is known that $r_{x1x2y} = 0.67$. Then the data is accumulated for interpretation in a very high category, based on the results obtained $t_{count} 14.8188 >$ from $t_{table} 1.6449$ thus t_{count} is greater than t_{table} so there is a significant influence between parenting styles and children's creativity.

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