



The effect of parenting patterns of warehouse labor on forming character of their elementary children: A case study at PT YONGJIN JAVASUKA GARMENT

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ABSTRACT

Background: *The rapid development of science has had a major impact on various aspects of life, one of which is the world of education. As prospective educators, we must become good and professional educators in this developing world of education. Therefore, in educating children, the role of parenting is very much needed to help grow the initial character in children. Character education in children is very important to be given as early as possible and the right education can build good character. Instilling character in children must be accustomed from an early age, so that after the child moves into adolescence and adulthood, the child is accustomed to having a good character condition. Facts that occur in the field when researchers make observations, especially at PT Yongjin Javasuka Garment, there are still many inappropriate parenting patterns such as parents who ignore the importance of interacting between parents and their children. Especially parents who prefer to pursue a career and entrust their child care to their family and others. The role of career parenting is certainly very influential on the formation of children's character from an early age. The impact of this problem is that children become less attentive because of busy working parents, children feel free to play anywhere due to lack of supervision from parents, and lack of supervision when children study or do school assignments.*

Purpose: *The goal to be achieved in conducting this research is to determine the effect of the role of parenting career parents on the formation of character in children.*

Design and methods: *This study uses a quantitative approach with causality correlation method.*

Results: *The results of hypothesis testing indicate that there is a significant influence of career parenting on character formation in elementary school-aged children and the level of relationship strength of career parenting on character formation in elementary school-aged children has a moderate level of relationship. The influence of career parenting on character formation in elementary school-aged children has an effect of 27.6% while the remaining 72.4% is influenced by other factors not examined by researchers.*

Keywords: character, education, parenting

Introduction

The rapid development of science has had a major impact on various aspects of life, one of which is the world of education. As prospective educators, we must become good and professional educators in this developing world of education. Therefore, in educating children, the role of parenting is very much needed to help grow the initial character in

children (Ainissyifa, H. 2017; Amaliyah, A. 2020). In the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 87 of 2017 concerning Strengthening Character Education Article 5 which reads "Oriented to the development of the potential of students in a comprehensive and integrated manner, exemplary in the application of character education in each educational environment, and takes place through habituation and all the time in everyday life".

Character education in children is very important to be given as early as possible and the right education can build good character (Abror, P. 2016). Instilling character in children must be accustomed from an early age, so that after the child moves into adolescence and adulthood, the child is accustomed to having a good character condition. This condition will develop and become the child's original character, because the success of realizing character development at an early age is a parameter for building children's character at the next level. Basically, the character of children at elementary school age still likes to play with their peers, prefers to move, and prefers to do things directly.

In line with Law no. 20 of 2003, in Law no. 2 of 1989 article 10 paragraph 4 concerning the National Education System states that the function and role of the family influences the achievement of educational goals, such as religious beliefs, morals, culture, intelligence, skills and being a complete human being. So that the family is the first and main vehicle for the success of children. Family is the first environment in a child's life, a place where children learn to socialize.

The family is also the first and foremost educator for children for the personal formation and character of each individual. The role of parenting for children is the responsibility of parents who are very influential in the formation of the initial character of the child. Of course, all parents have tried their best to provide good and correct parenting to their children. Parenting is a way that is used by parents in encouraging children to achieve their goals and desires and shape the child's personality to become a better person in the future. The success of parents in educating children depends on the skills and parenting they have. Good and bad children depend on the parenting pattern of their parents and the environment in which they live.

Facts that occur in the field when researchers make observations, especially at PT Yongjin Javasuka Garment, there are still many inappropriate parenting patterns such as parents who ignore the importance of interacting between parents and their children. Especially parents who prefer to pursue a career and entrust their child care to their family and others. The role of career parenting is certainly very influential on the formation of children's character from an early age.

The characteristics of children at elementary school age are very varied. Such as students who are active and enthusiastic in learning but lack cognitive ability, there are students who are unruly but smart and brave, there are students who are less active but cognitively good, there are students who study hard and write but are not fluent in reading, there are students who are smart but stingy and do not want to work with their friends, and there are also students who are diligent in school but do not want to study and just want to play at school. As time goes by, many children at elementary school age today have reduced morale, due to the influence of various things. Most of the children at this elementary school age have poor character in communicating. There are still many children at elementary school age who speak harshly, oppose or oppose their parents, and they do not obey what their parents tell them to do in doing their schoolwork.

The impact of this problem is that children become less attentive because of busy working parents, children feel free to play anywhere due to lack of supervision from parents, and lack of supervision when children study or do school assignments. So that working parents should

give more time and attention, as well as supervision to their children. The attention given can be in the form of often inviting children to dialogue and telling stories to each parent coming home from work or inviting them to play when parents are off work. Attention can also be done by giving praise or in the form of gifts to children.

The results of this pre-research observation and observation are that the role of career parenting has its own way of parenting children, namely by often taking time when coming home from work and on work holidays. The efforts made by career parents to be able to grow character in children are in terms of communication, attention, and motivation. So that children do not speak harshly, the efforts made by parents to respond to children must use soft language and get used to speaking with courtesy.

Methods

This study uses a quantitative approach with causality correlation method. Quantitative research methodology is a type of research according to its paradigm. A quantitative approach based on a paradigm that holds that researchers can intentionally make changes to the world around them by conducting various experiments. Quantitative research pays attention to the collection and analysis of data in numerical and objective form. Quantitative research begins with theories and hypotheses (Abdullah, 2015).

The term quantitative means relating to the quantity (amount) expressed in the form of numbers that can be operated mathematically. The hallmark of quantitative research is to analyse the variables, both independently and connecting between the variables studied. Associative (relationship) or correlational research aims to determine correlational and causal relationships between one variable and another (Nulhaqim, 2021)

Understanding Correlation or Causal Relationship is a causal relationship. So here there are independent variables (influenced variables) and dependent variables (influenced variables). This study aims to determine the effect of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y).

Findings & Discussion

Based on the results of research conducted in the field, the parenting style variable was measured using a questionnaire distributed to 30 respondents, namely career parents and children character at *Warehouse PT Yongjin Javasuka Garment*. The questionnaire consists of 20 questions with 4 answer scales, namely always, often, sometimes, and never. Data from statistical calculations that have been obtained using SPSS 25 can be seen in the following table 1.

Determining the correlation coefficient using a correlation test which aims to determine the relationship between variables and to measure the degree of closeness of the relationship between one variable and another variable. The way to see the degree of relationship between the variables X and Y can be seen in the *Pearson Correlation* with the condition that if the *Pearson Correlation* is $>$, then there is an effect, whereas if the *Pearson Correlation* is $<$, then there is no effect. To determine whether the correlation is significant or not, it can be seen from the significance number provided that if the significance value is <0.05 , then the influence between variables is more significant. The *output* the correlation test using SPSS 25 are as table 2.

Based on the table 2, it is known that the correlation value between variables can be seen in the *Pearson Correlation* and if it is connected between the correlation coefficient interval (0.40-0.599) it can be written $0.525 > 0.361$, so it can be stated that the level of strength of the relationship between parenting the formation of children's character has a moderate level of relationship. To determine whether the correlation is significant or not, it can be seen from

the significant number, namely the value is $0.03 < 0.05$, it can be stated that the influence of parenting patterns on the formation of children's character has a significant correlation.

Table 1 Statistics Frequency of both Variables

		X	Y
N	Valid	30	30
	Missing	0	0
Mean		66.03	62.63
Std. Error of Mean		.923	.895
Median		66.00	63.00
Mode		70	62 ^a
Std. Deviation		5.055	4.902
Variance		25.551	24.033
Range		24	19
Minimum		52	53
Maximum		76	72
Sum		1981	1879
Percentiles	25	63.00	58.75
	50	66.00	63.00
	75	70.00	67.00

a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

Tabel 2 Correlations

		X	Y
X	Pearson Correlation	1	.525**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.003
	N	30	30
Y	Pearson Correlation	.525**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	
	N	30	30

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Determining the coefficient of determination aims to calculate the magnitude of the effect of the X variable on the Y variable using the *R Square*. The *output* determines the coefficient of determination using SPSS 25 as follows:

Table 3 Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.525 ^a	.276	.250	4.246

Based on the *output* of the coefficient of determination, the value of *R Square* or the value of the correlation coefficient is 0.276, so to determine the coefficient of determination, *R square* $0.276 \times 100\% = 27.6\%$. From this value, it can be said that there is an effect of parenting career parents on the formation of children's character at elementary school age of 27.6% while the remaining 72.4% is influenced by other factors not examined by researchers.

The significance test was conducted to determine the magnitude of the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. As a comparison to see the significant effect, the criteria for a significant level of 5% (0.05) were used and compared with . The provisions for finding the value are obtained by means of the number of respondents $df = N - 2$, namely $df = 30 - 2 = 28$, then the value is 2.048.

Table 4 Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	29.003	10.329		2.808	.009
X	.509	.156	.525	3.265	.003

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Based on the table 4 above, it can be seen that the value is $3.265 > 2.048$. So it can be concluded that parenting has a positive and significant effect on the character of the child

Discussion

Based on the results of the correlation test, it is known that the correlation value between variables can be seen in the *Pearson Correlation* if it is connected between the correlation coefficient interval (0.40-0.599) and it can be written $0.525 > 0.361$, so it can be stated that the level of strength of the relationship between parenting the formation of children's character has a moderate level of relationship. To determine whether the correlation is significant or not, it can be seen from the significant number, namely the value is $0.03 < 0.05$, it can be stated that the influence of parenting patterns on the formation of children's character has a significant correlation.

Based on the calculation of the coefficient of determination, the value of *R Square* or the value of the correlation coefficient is 0.276, so to find out the coefficient of determination, *R square* $0.276 \times 100\% = 27.6\%$. From this value, it can be said that there is an influence of parenting career patterns on the formation of children's character at elementary school age of 27.6% while the remaining 72.4% is influenced by other factors not examined by researchers.

Based on the results of the significance test, there is a provision to find the value obtained by the number of respondents $df = N - 2$, namely $df = 30 - 2 = 28$, then the value is 2.048. So, it can be seen that the value is $3.265 > 2.048$, meaning that it is rejected and accepted. So, it can be concluded that parenting has a positive and significant effect on the formation of character in children.

Conclusion

The results of hypothesis testing indicate that there is a significant effect of parenting career parents on character formation in elementary school-aged children and the level of

relationship strength of career parenting on character formation in elementary school-aged children has a moderate level of relationship. The influence of career parenting on character formation in elementary school-aged children has an effect of 27.6%, while the remaining 72.4% is influenced by other factors not examined by researchers.

Suggestions

Based on the results of the research, discussion and conclusions above, the researcher realizes that there are still many shortcomings in this study. So the researchers provide suggestions that aim for the good and are expected to make a useful contribution. Suggestions for parents, it is hoped from this research that career parents can pay more attention to their children and maintain good communication and interaction with children. Suggestions for readers, the results of this study are expected to add insight related to parenting patterns on the formation of character in children and suggestions for further researchers, it is hoped that in the future it can be used as a source of data to conduct further research based on more complete information. and wider.

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