
The Influence between Mothers's Over Protective Attitude to the Independence of Children Aged 5-6 Years

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Abstract: This research aims to know the level and influence between the over-protective attitude of mothers with the independence of children aged 5-6 years in TK Negeri Pembina 3 Pekanbaru. This research samples as many as 93 children and mothers. The method used is the Chi Square to see the influence between mothers's over-protective attitude to the independence of children aged 5-6 years. The data collection techniques used are questionnaires and observation sheets in the form of Likert scales. Data analysis techniques use trials using scale trials and statistical method analysis. From the research results known level of over-protective attitudes of mothers belonging to the category is sufficient with a percentage value of 63.99% and the child's independence level belongs to the good category with a value of 72.57% based on the hypothesis test results obtained there is an over protective attitude toward mothers of children aged 5-6 years in TK Negeri Pembina 3 Kota Pekanbaru. It can be known from the correlation coefficient the value of P value = 0.862 indicates that the influence of over-protective attitudes of mothers on the child's independence is in very strong categories. The resulting coefficient of determination is $KD = r^2 \times 100 = 0.862^2 \times 100 = 74.30\%$ then it can be seen that the influence of maternal over-protective attitude amounted to 74.30% on child self-reliance.

Keywords: over protective attitudes, self-reliance

1. Introduction

According to Joseph (2005) the aspect of parent's over-protective behaviour is excessive contact with the child, care or provision of relief to the persistent child, overseeing the child's activities excessively and solving the child's problem. According to Kartono (2000) over-protective parental behavior where parents are too much to protect and avoid their children from the kinds of everyday difficulties and always help him, generally the child becomes incapable of independent, do not believe with its ability, feeling its scope is limited and cannot be held accountable for its decision to have difficulty adjusting. In other words, parents who have too much care and excessive affection (over protective) will relate to the attitude of self-reliance and self-adjustment of children. Children who are given excessive affection will have difficulty resolving their own problems.

If the child has difficulties in solving his own problems and often assisted by his parents the child will grow with habits that are often assisted by parents or dependence on parents so that it will also be related to big Adjustments to the child's self-adjustment when interacting with peers or adjusting in school.

Self-reliance is the ability to manage all its own, namely knowing how to manage time, walk and think independently, accompanied by the ability to take risks and solve problems. With independence there is no need to get the approval of others when stepping on determining something new. An independent individual is not needed that detail and continuously on how to achieve the final product, he can be standardized to himself. The child will be independent when it starts from his family and this is what causes a person's self-reliance level to differ from one another, because of the factors that affect self-reliance. Factors influencing the independence of the child are: the descendants of parents, parenting

patterns, education systems in the community, as well as the system of societal participation (Asrori, 2008).

From the results of the researchers at TK Negeri Pembina Tiga there are 10 classes, TK A consists of 2 classes and TK B consists of 7 classes of total number of a students A and B as much as 165. More than 50% of children who were early in school had difficulty adjusting themselves to the environment and even some children cried when they were left by their mother in school. In addition, from the results of a research interview with one of the educators of TK Negeri Pembina 3, stating that educators find it difficult to form self-reliance in children, this is due to being in the school that contradicts the environment Children's Shelter. Mothers are too over protective so that all children's problems are assisted by mothers, not infrequently also mothers leave messages to educators in the school so as not to tell the children to do the activities themselves, so it is a problem which as : (1) Every child doing play activities always ask for help with his teacher, (2) often cry while screaming to call his mother, (3) Children are less able to apologize when wrong, (4) Some children are less capable Socializing with others or not caring about their surrounding friends.

It can be concluded that a child's independence is a picture of oneself in view of himself that includes the person's perception of himself, his feelings, beliefs, discipline, even Associations related to him are able to interact with others. Child self-reliance is the ability to control emotions and even solve themselves and be influenced by others in the process of social interaction, therefore the independence of a child is not something brought from birth.

2. Research Methods

This form of research is a quantitative study using a correlation technique aimed at testing two variables to find out there is no link between the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y) for that clear research this is incorporated into korelational research. This research was conducted in TK Negeri Pembina 3 Pekanbaru.

The population in this research is children aged 5-6 years old and parents in TK Negeri Pembina 3 Pekanbaru amounting to 122 children 122 mothers. The sampling techniques used in this study of non probability sampling by simple random sampling methods are performed randomly without regard to the strata that exist in the population. Simple random sampling can be done by drawing, selecting numbers from a random number list of 93 children and mothers.

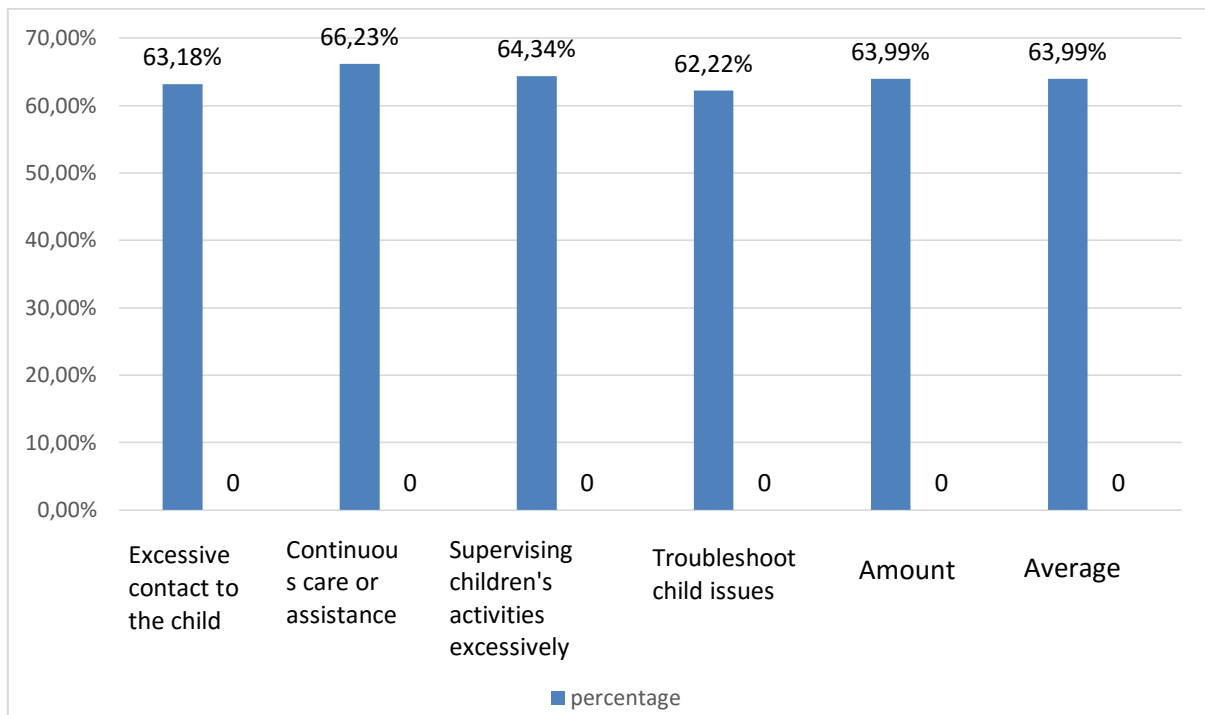
The data analysis technique used to test the hypothesis is the analysis of Chi square correlation that is used to determine the effect of the over-protective attitude-free variables of the mother to the child's self-reliance variables.

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(fo - fh)^2}{fh}$$

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Over Protective maternal attitude

The overall spread of the over-protective mother's score is presented in the variable-score list aspect of Mother's over protective attitude. For more details can be seen in the following image:



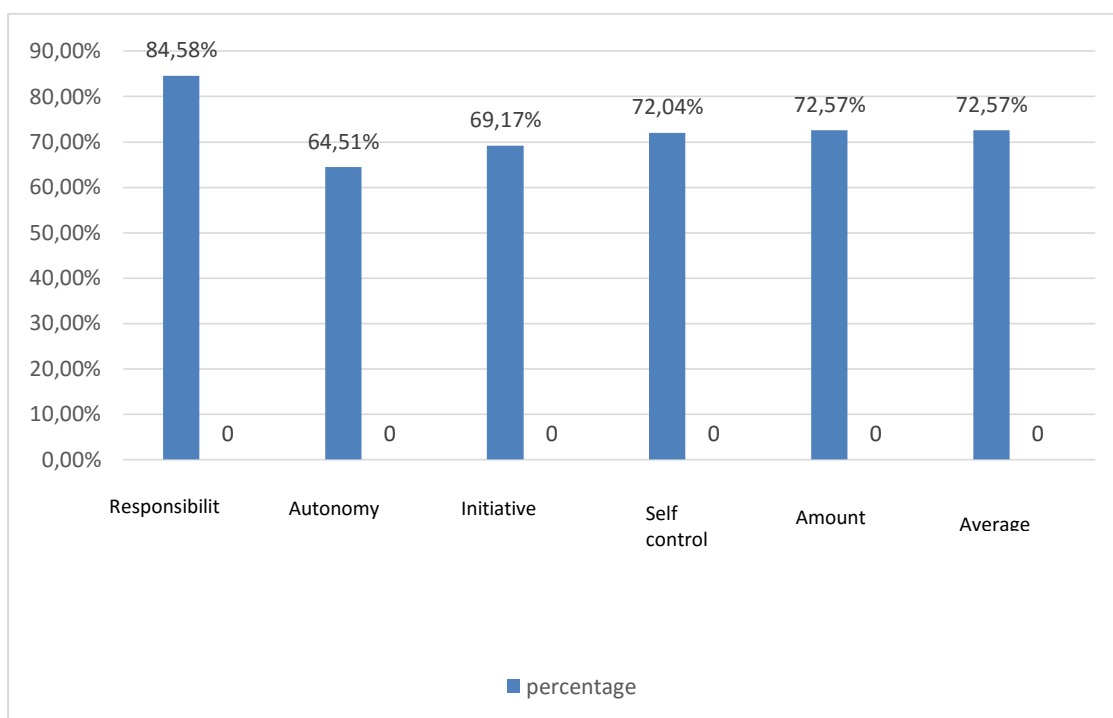
Graph 1 Mother Over Protective Attitude

Graph 1 shows the total score of each indicator of mother's over-protective attitude, which can be descriptive that the highest scoring value is on the second indicator of care or continuous assistance with Percentage of 66.23%, while the lowest visible score of the fourth indicator is solving the child's problem with a percentage of 62.22%. Total data All indicators concerning the attitude over protective mother ie the score of 5359 with a percentage of 63.99% showed over-protective attitude mother belongs to the category quite good that is 64.48% in the range of 54%-70%.

Based on previous research Ria Novianti (2018) revealed that a mother needs to have good resilience in order to educate the child to be a resilient person, namely tough and unyielding. Over-protective attitudes of mothers will inhibit the growth of child resilience. One is a maternal act of caring for or giving the child a constant help. The child can grow into a person who is less able to solve his own problems.

3.2 Children's Independence

The overall spread of the child's self-reliance score is presented in a self-reliance variable aspect score list. For more details can be seen in the following table:



Graph 2 Child Self-Reliance Variables

From Graph 2 shows the total score of each indicator of self-reliance, which can be descriptively shown that the highest scoring value is on the first indicator of responsibility with a percentage of 84.58%, while the score The second indicator is autonomy with a percentage of 64.51%. The total data on overall independence is a score of 810 or about 72.57% indicating that child independence belongs to good category.

Similarly, according to Anissa Mardiana in her research on the child's independence implementation relationship in the family with the child's independence implementation in the School of group A PAUD Pertiwi 1 Bengkulu City (2014). In the calculation of child self-reliance in a family with child independence in the previous school explains that the independence of children in families with the independence of children in schools has strong or high relationships and is based on testing hypotheses prove that the child's independence in the family relates positively to the independence of children in school. That means the more self-reliant in the family, it will be followed in the school. Conversely, if independence is in the increasingly independent children at home will be followed by autonomy in the school.

Furthermore, to find out how much over-protective the maternal attitude towards children's benefits, researchers conducted a correlation analysis test with Chi Square test. Based on the calculation result of the correlation test obtained Chi Square value 268.296 with probability 0.023. It can be known from the correlation coefficient the value of P value = 0.862 indicates that the influence of over-protective attitudes of mothers on the child's independence is in very strong categories. The resulting coefficient of determination is $KD = R^2 \times 100 = 0.862^2 \times 100 = 74.30\%$ then it can be seen that the influence of maternal over-protective attitude amounted to 74.30% on child self-reliance. As the judging criteria, if the value of Chi Square > 0.05 then Ho is accepted, while the value of **Chi Square** < 0.05 then Ho is rejected (Syofian, 2014). Thus it can be interpreted that there is an effect between the over-protective attitude of mothers on child independence.

4. Conclusion

It can be concluded that mother over protective attitudes can bring a negative impact to the development of children. It happen because parents always intervene in every challenge faced by the child so that the decision taken depends on the parent. The child will always rely on parents in determining or resolving something, in this case it severely inhibits the development of the child's self-reliance. So there is a significant correlation to the over-protective attitude of the mother to the independence of children aged 5-6 in TK Negeri Pembina 3 Pekanbaru. Meaning if the higher the over protective attitude of the mother then the child's independence will be lower.

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