

ABSTRAK

TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN PARENTING ORANGTUA YANG MEMILIKI ANAK USIA DINI (Studi Deskriptif pada Orangtua Siswa TK Annur 1 Tahun Ajaran 2020/2021)

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Penelitian ini bertujuan : 1) Mengkategorisasi tingkat pengetahuan parenting pada orangtua yang memiliki anak usia dini di TK Annur 1; 2) Mengidentifikasi hal hal terkait pengetahuan parenting orangtua siswa di TK Annur 1 yang belum optimal.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kuantitatif. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 30 orangtua yang memiliki anak usia dini di TK Annur 1 Jogja. Pengumpulan data menggunakan Kuesioner Pengetahuan Parenting pada Orangtua yang Memiliki Anak Usia Dini. Kuesioner berisi 46 item valid, disusun berdasarkan aspek-aspek parenting anak usia dini, yaitu: (1) Kontrol, 2) Tuntutan, 3) Komunikasi, 4) Kasih sayang, dan 5) Campur tangan. Nilai koefisien reliabilitas instrumen diuji menggunakan *Apha Cronbach* sebesar 0,947. Teknik analisis data dilakukan dengan menentukan skor dan mengolah data, membuat tabulasi data, kemudian membuat kategorisasi tingkat pengetahuan parenting.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar (76,67 %) orangtua anak usia dini di TK Annur 1 Jogja memiliki tingkat pengetahuan parenting pada kategori sangat tinggi, 20 % orangtua memiliki tingkat pengetahuan parenting dalam kategori tinggi, dan hanya 1 (3,33 %) orangtua memiliki tingkat pengetahuan parenting dalam kategori sedang. Butir pengukuran pengetahuan parenting anak usia dini yang menunjukkan capaian skor terendah adalah kontrol perilaku anak usia dini dan pengharapan prestasi anak usia dini di sekolah.

Kata kunci: Parenting, Anak usia dini, Orangtua.

ABSTRACT

**THE LEVEL OF PARENTING KNOWLEDGE IN PARENTS
WHO HAVE EARLY CHILDREN**

*(Descriptive Study of Parents at Kindergarten Annur 1
Academic Year 2020/2021)*

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The purpose of this research were : 1) Categorizing the level of parenting knowledge in parents who have children at Kindergarten Annur 1; 2) Identifying things related to parenting knowledge of parents in Kindergarten Annur 1 that were not yet optimal.

Type of this research was descriptive quantitative. The research subjects were 30 parents who had early children at Kindergarten Annur 1 Jogja. Data collection used the Parenting Knowledge Questionnaire on Parents with Early Children. The questionnaire contained 46 valid items, arranged based on the aspects of early childhood parenting, which were: (1) Control, 2) Demands, 3) Communication, 4) Affection, and 5) Intervention. The value of instrument reliability coefficient was tested using the Cronbach Apha of 0.947. The data analysis technique was conducted by determining the score and processing the data, tabulating the data, then categorizing the level of parenting knowledge.

The result of this study showed that most (76.67%) parents of early childhood in Kindergarten Annur 1 Jogja were categorized as very high level of parenting knowledge, 20% of parents had a high level of parenting knowledge, and only 1 (3.33%) parents had a medium level of parenting knowledge. Measurement points of early childhood parenting knowledge explained the lowest score was the control of early children behavior and achievement expectations in school.

Keywords: Parenting, early childhood, parents