

Single parent role in child psychological development

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine how single parent parenting is applied in fostering children's psychological development. This research is a qualitative research in the form of observation and interview studies. Research subjects (respondents) in this study are single parents due to divorce and death in Krapyak Village, Pekalongan City, Central Java. Meanwhile, the theory used as an analysis knife is the theory of parenting and the theory of psychology of child development. This study concludes that there are three parenting styles performed by single parents in Krapyak Village, Pekalongan City. First, democratic parenting. This parenting pattern has an impact on the child's behavior according to their psychomotor development. Second, authoritarian parenting. This parenting has implications for irritability, cowardice, irritability and emotionality. Third, permissive parenting. This parenting produces behavior in accordance with their own desires and causes the child to be aggressive, rebellious, and lack self-confidence.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti bagaimana pengasuhan orang tua tunggal diterapkan dalam membina perkembangan psikologis anak. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif berupa observasi dan studi wawancara. Mata pelajaran penelitian (responden) dalam penelitian ini adalah orang tua tunggal akibat perceraian dan kematian di Kelurahan Krapyak, Kota Pekalongan, Jawa Tengah. Sementara itu, teori yang digunakan sebagai pisau analisis adalah teori pengasuhan dan teori psikologi perkembangan anak. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan ada tiga gaya pengasuhan yang dilakukan oleh orang tua tunggal di Kelurahan Krapyak, Kota Pekalongan. Pertama, pengasuhan demokrasi. Pola pengasuhan ini berdampak pada perilaku anak sesuai dengan perkembangan psikomotor mereka. Kedua, pengasuhan otoriter. Pengasuhan ini memiliki implikasi untuk lekas marah, pengecut, lekas marah dan emosionalitas. Ketiga, pengasuhan permisif. Pengasuhan ini menghasilkan perilaku sesuai dengan keinginan mereka sendiri dan menyebabkan anak menjadi agresif, memberontak, dan kurang percaya diri.

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1. Introduction

The existence of the family has a role as the first media of socialization for children. This role then makes parents have responsibility for the physical and mental development of a child. In family life, a child begins to be introduced to teachings that are in accordance with the rules applicable in religion and society. All children's activities, from behavior and language, cannot be separated from the attention and guidance of their parents (Ana Siti Anisah, 2011: 71).

The increasing growth of single parent families is currently a phenomenon that occurs frequently in Indonesia. This is due to cases of divorce or death of one parent. Divorce can change the loss of the family structure in supervising and educating children, because it can lead to depression, anxiety and stress, thereby reducing the ability to be good parents (Helni Anggraini, Ami Amir, Yantri Maputra, 2019: 116)

It is undeniable that the above case phenomenon can have an impact on the psychological development of children, because some people still think that single parent families are not able to

create a harmonious family atmosphere. It is feared that children who are cared for by single parents will have a negative impact on the development of their education. Single parent parents usually cannot divide their time between work to meet family needs and duties as caregivers in the family (Jalaludin, 2010: 69) Even though it is important that we realize that in shaping the character of a child to become a good individual, it needs guidance, both in the intellectual, emotional and even spiritual aspects. (Nurul Istiani, Athoillah Islamy, 2018 :235). This requires the role of a single parent to pay more attention to the condition of the children being cared for more intensely.

The description above shows that the existence of a single parent in caring for and educating children is not an easy thing, but requires proper parenting so that it can become a central role for the formation of a child's personality and psychology. Based on these conclusions, this study will examine the phenomenon of parenting by single parents in Krapyak Village, Pekalongan City, Central Java.

Based on the author's search, there are several previous studies that are relevant to the discussion of this research, among others, are as follows. Meryland Suryat and Emmy Solina in their research related to the single parent role of a mother at the Bukit Senyum brothel concluded that the mother's effort in carrying out her role as a mother despite experiencing a lack of time to spend with her child is still responsible for her role. They still try to provide the best for their children and try to educate and instill values and good things in their children. (Meryland Suryat dan Emmy Solina, 2019: 1).

In his research on the impact of single parent parenting on adolescent development, Titin Suptihatini concluded that research on that single parent parenting using permissive parenting has an impact on the inability to control emotions and behavior. Subjects find it difficult to postpone wishes, like to break school rules, disturb friends, not pay attention to lessons, often make noise in class. easily give up when faced with difficulties, less willing to try and less fighting power. (Titin Suprihatin, 2018: 145)

Eliza Riani Fitri, Rustiyarso, Izhar Salim concluded that the implementation of parenting by single parents (mothers) can be proven from communication and disciplinary patterns. (Eliza Riani Fitri, Rustiyarso, Izhar Salim: 8). Nenny Yuyu Dana Sirait & Irna Minauli in their research related to hardiness in single mothers stated that the hardiness aspects that exist in both respondents are almost the same. Both respondents have an attitude of control, commitment, and challenge in themselves. Their reasons are to face the reality of life as a single parent (mother), they immediately plan problem solving whose goal is to maintain the survival of the family by arranging the future of the children by sending the children to success. (Nenny Yuyu Dana Sirait & Irna Minauli, 2015: 35). From various previous studies as above, studies have not been found that focus on cases of single parent parenting and its effect on the psychological development of children as is what happens in Krapyak Village, Pekalongan City, Central Java.

2. Method

This research is a qualitative research in the form of observation and interview studies. Research subjects (respondents) in this study are single parents due to divorce and death in Krapyak Village, Pekalongan City. There are approximately 98 single parents in Krapyak Village. However, the research subjects were 4 single fathers and 4 single mothers. Meanwhile, the theory used as an analysis knife is the theory of parenting and the theory of psychology of child development.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Single Parent Parenting Ontological Discourse and Its Classification

The term parenting consists of two syllables, namely pattern and upbringing. In the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), the word pattern has a variety of meanings, including features, models, systems, ways of working, and forms (structures) are fixed. Likewise, the word foster has various meanings, including the meaning of taking care of small children, guiding them so they can stand alone, leading institutional bodies. So it can be concluded that the word foster includes all aspects related to maintenance, care, support, and assistance so that people can stand and live their lives in a healthy manner (Harbeng Masni: 64).

Furthermore, in terminology, there are various definitions of parenting terms described by the characters, including the following.

Kohn explained that parenting is an attitude used by parents in educating their children by giving rewards, attention and even responsiveness to their children's wishes.. (Chabib Thoha, 2006: 110) Moh.Shohib explained that parenting is an effort made by parents to their children which are actualized to the physical, social, and psychological environment.. (Moh. Shohib, 2008: 15) Furthermore, Imas Ajeng Ridowati stated that parenting is part of the process of caring for children by using techniques and methods that are centered on giving deep love and sincerity from parents to children (Imas Ajeng R, Widodo : 3) Then Ana Siti Anisah defines parenting as a model or form of changes in parental expression that can affect the genetic potential in children who are nurtured, cared for, guided, and educated. Next, Edwards, as quoted by Padjrin, said that parenting is an interaction between children and parents. in educating, guiding, disciplining, and protecting children to reach maturity in accordance with the various norms that exist in community life. (Padjirin, 2016:7)

Based on the above definition of religion, it can be concluded that parenting is a method for parents to care for and educate their children.

Diana Baumrind's research results related to parenting styles conducted in 1967, 1971, 1977 and 1979) proposed to classify the care given by parents, based on a two-dimensional meeting, namely demandingness (demands) and responsiveness (response or acceptance). which he believes are both the foundation of parenting (Ana Siti Anisah, 2011: 73)

According to Diana Baumrin, there are four parenting styles used in guiding and educating children, as follows.

First, authoritarian parenting (authoritarian). This authoritarian parenting is a limiting parenting style and always demands to follow parental orders and is absolute. In this parenting style, parents are used as the central center in guiding, teaching or directing their children (E.B Surbakti, 2012: 7). Second, permissive parenting (Indulgent). This parenting style is a liberating parenting style for children. Children are allowed to do whatever they want. (E.B Surbakti, 2012: 7) Third, democratic parenting (Authoritative). This parenting style is carried out with strict supervision but without forcing the wishes of the parents towards the child. (E.B Surbakti, 2012: 8)

Next, related to the quality of parenting, it can be influenced by various factors, as follows. First, the level of parental education. The level of parental education greatly influences the parenting style applied to children. This happens because education greatly contributes to both parents and their children, so that usually educated parents will produce educated children. Second, the socioeconomic level of the parents. Often if the higher the socioeconomic level of the parents, the parents will try their best to provide care to their children. Third, parental attention orientation. Parents' attention that is focused on their children will result in good parenting, compared to parents who do not have time for their children. Fourth, religious knowledge. In Islam, children are a mandate that must be given good care based on their religion. Fifth, parental psychology. Parents who have good personalities will certainly produce good parenting styles as well. Keena, m neighborhood. The environment is one of the factors that determines whether or not the parenting style is given. Seventh, culture and community norms. (M.Sugeng S, 2008: 65). From this it can be concluded that the problem of the formation of quality parenting is a very complex and multi-dimensional matter regarding the conditions of individual parents, families and social communities.

3.2 Understanding Child Psychological Development

Development is a process of changing life from infancy to adulthood. Development can also be interpreted as a continuous process of physical and psychological change towards maturity (Syamsu Yusuf, 2012) Psychological development can be interpreted as a process of change towards maturity in the mental aspects experienced by children (Mufida Istati, 2016: 111) This explanation can be concluded that the psychological development of children is a change that exists in children in an effort to reach maturity.

Children's psychological development includes cognitive, affective, and psychomotor development. First, cognitive development. In cognitive development, children experience a change from the pre-operational stage to the concrete stage. This is characterized by a more mature thinking ability and the ability to read and write which are influenced by the environment. Second, affective development. This development is characterized by the ability to control emotions, body language,

and observations of sharper thinking. Third, psychomotor development. This development is marked by changes in activities such as movements and behavior of the body (Mufida Istati, 2016: 111-112)

Rima Trianingsih stated that the characteristics of children's psychological development include psychosocial development, moral development, physical and motor development (Rima Trianingsih, 2016: 200-201) Psychosocial development of children is characterized by the process of interacting in everyday life. At this stage, the child begins to realize that he has unique abilities so that the child's dependence on the family is reduced.

Humans are part of the object of developmental psychology (Umi Latifa, 2017) because humans are beings with souls capable of having creativity in everyday life. However, this creativity can fade when there are psychological problems that are often referred to as psychological disorders. Children who experience psychological disorders will usually be more sensitive to emotions, feelings, and even the ability to respond to something.

Child psychological problems are often related to family, school or society. Because the family is the first environment he knows. Family is an important role in developing the child's personality. The loving care of parents and education about the values of life, both religious and socio-cultural, is a conducive factor for preparing children to become healthy individuals and members of society (Syamsu Yusuf, 2017: 35)

Psychological disorders experienced by children in the family environment are problems with parents, siblings, adjustment to family norms and conflicts with parents' demands. Unlike the case with the psychological disorders experienced by children at school, namely about adjusting learning methods, adjusting school rules, choosing friends, and relationships with teachers. Likewise with psychological disorders experienced by children themselves. This arises because there is no fulfillment of basic needs, both the need for love and security which affect the process of child growth and development. (Zakiah Drajat, 2001: 71-85)

The existence of a child's psychological development disorders comes from the individual child, or the surrounding environment. The development that comes from the individual concerns various biological aspects that are shown by their behavior. Individual behavior is a condition that is carried from birth, such as the potential for intelligence, talents, interests and tendencies or traits that are inherited from parents. (Ade Benih Nirwana, 2011: 158) Meanwhile, the development that comes from the surrounding environment depends on the thoughts and treatment of both parents and their environment. The elements that exist in a good family, culture, economy, even the number of family members are very influential on the treatment and thoughts of children, especially fathers and mothers (Ade Benih Nirwana, 2011: 15)

3.3 Single Parent Parenting in Fostering the Psychological Development of Elementary School Children in Krapyak Village, Pekalongan Utara District, Pekalongan City

Having a complete and harmonious family is a dream for all families. However, this reality is sometimes not what is expected. There are many problems in the family that make the family disharmonious, resulting in divorce which causes parents to have a dual role in educating and caring for their children (Dessy, 2015:77)

Parenting is an action taken to encourage growth and development in accordance with correct parenting. Parenting is an interaction between parents and children which includes the process of educating, guiding, disciplining and protecting children to reach maturity in accordance with community norms..

Parenting that is done by a single parent must be able to give special attention and affection in synergizing its role so that the child can grow and develop properly. The developmental phase of elementary school children is usually in the age cycle of around six or seven years to around the age of thirteen which is marked by personal and social adjustment of the child. (Samirudin, 2017:2-3)

Single parent parenting in fostering the psychological development of elementary school children in Krapyak Village applies different parenting patterns. This is based on the background of different parents, resulting in different parenting styles. This condition is in line with Baumrind's opinion which

states that there are various kinds of parenting styles. Baumrind, as quoted by Qurrotu Ayun, stated that there are three models of parenting, including authoritarian parenting, authoritative parenting, permissive parenting (Qurrotu Ayun, 2017: 166)

Based on the author's observations and interviews in the field, there are various forms of parenting done by a single parent in Krapyak Village, Pekalongan Utara District, Pekalongan City, including the following:

First, parenting that focuses on children's freedom by still providing direction and supervision of their children's behavior as well as providing rules that do not cause children to become depressed. Single parent parenting is influenced by the characteristics, personality, and mindset of each parent. As explained by Ani Siti Anisah that changes in the expression of parents can affect the genetic potential inherent in an individual in an effort to nurture, care for, guide, nurture and educate their children to become independent humans.. (Ani Siti Anisah, 2011:72)

This parenting style can be categorized as a democratic parenting style. Where democratic parenting in Baumrin's view as quoted by Cristiany states that this parenting emphasizes the desires of children, also emphasizes freedom so that they are able to actualize themselves so that they become more independent, creative and innovative individuals.. (Cristiani, 2014:11)

The characteristics of democratic parenting in Krapyak sub-district are carried out with an attitude of openness to parents, doing habits that have been agreed upon with the parents so that it creates a sense of mutual responsibility. Parents also always contribute in setting a good example for their children. The characteristics of this parenting style, according to Syaiful, as quoted by Harbeng Masni, explained that parents and children like to accept opinions, make it more important to cooperate with children, and always strive for the success of their children (Harbeng Masni:67) This kind of behavior shows that in this democratic parenting style it is able to manifest the child's behavior in accordance with their psychomotor development.

Second, parenting styles that severely limit children's space. This parenting provides strict and compelling rules to behave like parents, so that it will have an impact on the child's psychology. This is as seen when the researcher observes single parent families who apply this parenting style so that children become irritable, and children will become rebellious. This condition is a form of authoritarian parenting. In this parenting style, the affective development of children is very influential because it is marked by the ability to control emotions. as well as cognitive development which is very influential because it will make children's thinking become sharper. This is as quoted by Elfi Yuniani Rokhmah. In Chaplin's Dictionary of Psychology, it is explained that cognitive is a general concept that includes all forms of identification, including observing, seeing, paying attention, giving, thinking, imagining, estimating, guessing, and judging (Elvi Yuniani R, 2010: 132)

In Hurlock's authoritarian parenting style, as quoted by Nur Istiqomah Hidayati, it is stated that this parenting tends to discipline children traditionally without giving children the opportunity to argue. This can have implications for irritability, aggression, cowardice, irritability and emotionality (Nur Istiqomah H, 2014: 3)

Third, parenting that emphasizes kindness, patience, and friendliness. In this parenting style, single parents let or allow the children to do whatever they want. As seen when the researcher made observations, single parents remained patient in dealing with their fussy, crying, and rebellious children. Because patience is the main key in parenting. This parenting style that emphasizes patience is a form of permissive parenting. In permissive parenting, according to Hardy, as quoted by Muslima, it is stated that this parenting is characterized by unlimited freedom so as to produce behavior according to their own wishes and lead to aggressive, rebellious, and self-confident children (Muslima,2015:89) This permissive parenting promotes the affective development of the child.

4. Conclusion

Based on the description of the discussion in this study, it can be concluded that single parent parenting in fostering children's psychological development can be said to be successful when the child is able to live his life happily and does not feel burdened if he only has one parent. In the case of parenting that is carried out by a single parent in Krapyak Village, Pekalongan City, it is concluded that there are three asus patterns, as follows. First, democratic parenting. This parenting has an impact

on the child's behavior in accordance with their psychomotor development. Second, authoritarian parenting. This parenting has implications for irritability, cowardice, irritability and emotionality. Third, permissive parenting. This parenting produces behavior in accordance with their own desires and causes the child to be aggressive, rebellious and lack self-confidence.

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