

The Parenting of Career Woman to Form Independent Personality: A Case Study of Two Mother In Pinanggripan Village

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to find out the parenting style adopted by 2 career women in forming the independence of their children, Mrs. D (33) and Mrs. I (27) in Pinanggripan Village. The type of research is qualitative research using the case study approach. The subject of study was determined through the purposive sampling technique. The data were collected through the interview techniques by using interview form. The results of the study shown that the two informants used typical democratic parenting. Consequently, the children show a good attitude shifting in which children are more independent. In addition, the form of independence can be seen from seven indicators, including: (1) physical ability, (2) self-confidence, (3) responsibility, (4) discipline, (5) good at getting along, (6) sharing, (7) being able to control the emotions. The result shows the child has good independent personality.

1. INTRODUCTION

During the early childhood ages, children are facing various developmental period, children will go through several phases with various levels of difficulties and problems. By knowing the developmental of children, the parents could prevent the conflict that children faces during their everyday. During early childhood, children will experience what is called the introduction phase with their social environment, starting from the family environment, society, and school.

Independence is a condition where a person can seek and do something on his own awareness and effort, and he does not easily depend on others. Independence is one of the most important aspects that every individual must have, because it has functions to help achieve their life goals. The individual will be difficult to achieve something without being supported by independencies personality. Independence is the ability to break away from dependence on others in carrying out daily activities or tasks on their own or with others. The development of independence is a directed process. The characteristics of children's independence at preschool age are that children can eat and drink on their own, children are able to wear their own clothes and shoes, children are able to take care of themselves in terms of washing their faces, combing their hair, brushing their teeth, children are able to use the toilet and children can choose preferred activities such as dancing, painting, colouring and do not want to be watched by their mother during a school time.

Family parenting is very important for children's growth and independencies. The families have a major influence on human development. The education is a shared responsibility between families, communities and governments. Parenting is a pattern of behaviour that is applied to children consistently over time. This pattern of behaviour is directly felt by the child, both positive behaviour and negative behaviour. Parenting in a family environment is also the efforts of parents in fostering and guiding children both in soul and body from birth to adulthood. Every parent must have their own way or pattern in parenting their children. Career women in the Indonesian dictionary are defined as adult women who are engaged in professional activities. In other terms, it is also known as multi-burden which is defined as women who work outside the home or who take part in public and social spaces. In the context of Indonesia as a developing country, there are actually many women who have jobs to help meet the needs of their households. The Central Bureau of Statistics shows that the percentage of working housewives in urban areas is higher than in rural areas. The percentage of working wives is about 55.24% in 2009 and increased by the 2012 is about 55.83%. Meanwhile, the percentage of housewives working in rural areas is even higher reaching 60.54% in 2009 and the percentage increased to 60.67% in 2012.

In this modern era, a mother must play a dual role, not just being a mother who only stays at home waiting for her husband and children to come home from their daily activities and prepare all their needs. It is very different from 10 or 20 years ago, where a mother did not play a dual role to earn a living for her family's needs. Indeed, there are many factors and reasons that make a mother work outside the home, including to increase family income. The characteristics of career women as follows: (1) Women who actively carry out activities outside the home (public domain) to achieve an economic and self-actualization progress; (2) The activities carried out are professional activities (requiring certain expertise and skills) according to the field they are engaged in, both in the fields of politics, economics, government, science, defence and security, social, cultural, education and others; (3) The field that is pursued is a job that is in accordance with his expertise and competence, and can bring material or get money in return for advancement in life, work and position.

Career women have problems working outside the home such: (1) Career women feel guilty and doubtful, especially when it comes to the interests of their children; (2) Women are required to maintain their traditional roles, while on the other hand women are expected to succeed in their public roles; (3) Career women are quite burdened with the delinquency of children who are always considered as access to a mother who leaves the house; (4) If a woman works and has a greater income than her husband, it will cause bad feelings for her, as well as the husband also feels bad because the one who should provide income is the husband; (5) The limited time of working mothers will reduce their time to care for children at home, where early childhood really needs the presence and warmth of their mother's love; (6) For women who work outside the home, the time used is very much, as a result the frequency of meeting with the family is very limited both with her husband and children; (7) Career women cannot fully function as housewives. Whereas this function absolutely must exist in every family. Because if the wife works then who entertains her husband after work.

Parental involvement in education at home is needed both in providing encouragement or motivation, love, moral responsibility, social responsibility, responsibility for the welfare of children both physically and mentally. However, the reality shows there are still often a lack of attention from parents. One of them is because some parents, especially mothers, have to help fathers earn a living to meet the economic needs of the family. According to the previous statement, the problem formulated in this study is to determine the form of parenting carried out by career women in shaping the independence personality of children in Pinanggripan Village.

2. METHODOLOGY

This study were used the case study method. The case studies are research related to a direct phenomenon or related to real life. The research subject is including the career women in Pinanggripan Village. The subject was determined based on purposive sampling technique, in which this sampling technique by setting on specific characteristics. The subjects are **Mrs. D** (33 years old) and **Mrs. I** (27 years old). Both the subject are career women who work outside the home, these two mothers have in common that both are entrepreneurs. The respondent is also school-age children. The data collection is used observation and interviews technique.

According to Amin and Sanan (2010) state that aspects of independence in children can be reviewed through seven indicators, including: (1) physical independence, (2) self-confidence, (3) responsibility, (4) discipline, (5) sociable, (6) sharing, (7) able to control emotions. This aspect of independencies was used as a component of interview. This study was consist of two main variables, namely the Independent variable of parenting patterns of career women with i ndicators of the form of parenting of career women and the dependent variable of Independence with the form of early childhood independence.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The early results of the survey that has been conducted by researchers shows the data on the types of work of career women from 10 Informants of Pinggripan Village, where women have their own jobs ranging from working as a teacher, entrepreneurship, working as an employee in a company, and there are also career women in the village working as labourers in a factory. 10 Career women respondents in Pinanggripan village have different lengths of time working. Mostly career women have worked for 1 to 5 years. While 3 other career women have worked for less than a year recently. The 10 female respondents have a career outside the

home as a form of helping their husbands in earning additional income to meet the needs of life. This early study data were collected as the supporting data to describe the phenomena of career woman in Pinanggripan village.

As for the results of the analysis that has been carried out, the form of parenting applied by the two respondent **Mrs. D** (33) and **Mrs. I** (27). Both respondent that they apply a form of democratic parenting where the parents give freedom to children but remain responsible and provide guidance to their children. Through the interviews questions that asked to the parents "Does the mother give punishment to the child if they makes a mistake, (the punishment in verbal or physical punishment)?" Both respondents mentioned that they were not using physical punishment, but dominantly give verbal punishment. The physical punishment was given if the verbal punishment is not working. The physical punishment that parent do is pinching the ears or hit the hands gently. Moreover, the results of interviews shows both respondent have problem with communication their children since they are busy in their working place.

Physical abilities in children's daily activities from the results of interviews and also direct observation can be seen through the children ability to take a bathe, wearing the clothes, and eat by themselves. Although sometimes they still ask for help from parents or other people around them. In line with the opinion of Nova and Widiastuti (2019) that children's independent character can be applied through their daily activities. In line with the opinion of Yuliani et al (2014) that training children's independence can be done by involving children in daily activities at home such as taking water drinking alone, training children to clean their own rooms, training them to eat alone, and etc. In the aspect of responsibility, from the results of interviews and also observations of the children of both and children can tidy up their shoes/sandals after wearing them in the right place. In line with the opinion of Ridwan and Mudiono (2017) that a sense of responsibility in children will encourage children to always carry out their rights and obligations as they should do. However, at the point of "tidying up toys after finishing playing" there are children who are still assisted by parents. In addition, the child must be told first.

In the aspect of self-confidence, the results of interviews and observations shows children are able to do their own tasks, children do not feel afraid when going to school, and children do not cry if left at school. In line with Desmita (2009), which states that independence emerges and functions when children find themselves in conditions where a child's level of self-confidence is required. In the aspect of discipline, the results of interviews and observations shows that children can wake up independently on their own to go to school on time. But sometimes there are obstacles so that children are not on time to go to school. In line with the opinion of Ridwan and Mudiono (2017), it is very important to develop discipline in children so that children can live an organized life and can achieve success easily.

Furthermore, in the aspect of being sociable, children know all their friends' names and want to play together with their friends. In line with the opinion of Yamin (2012) that being good at getting along is that children are able to place themselves wherever children live and are able to socialize with the environment. Then the form of independence in the sharing category, children are willing to share food and toys, in line with Yamin's (2012) opinion which states that independent children show attitudes by lending toys or stationery, sharing food, and helping friends when experiencing difficulties. However, sometimes children find it difficult to share at certain times. Finally, in the aspect of controlling emotions, children do not fight when given advice even though sometimes when given advice is not listened to and children no longer cry when they want something, they begin to be able to refrain from forcing their parents to realize all their wishes. but from the results of interviews and observations, children

feel afraid of other people so they have to adjust the situation first. In line with the opinion of Chairilsyah (2019) independence in children can be seen through the daily activities of children manifested in emotional behaviour in their social life.

3. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion conducted on the parenting patterns of career women in the formation of early childhood personality by the two respondents, it can be concluded that each career woman has different parenting patterns. Parenting patterns formed by career women are actually used to shape children's personalities for the better, because early childhood is a period of personality formation, where children still easily capture and imitate something that will be used as a provision for adulthood later. So the parenting patterns applied by parents will later be embedded in the child's brain and will be used as a reference for children to socialize with their environment. Both of respondent use democratic parenting and in general children show a good attitude of independence. In addition, in the form of independence seen from seven indicators, the average child is in good classification.

The form of independence of the children of the two respondents through seven indicators, namely: (1) physical ability, at the point of "Bathing alone" there is still 1 child from the second respondent Mrs. I (27 years old) who is sometimes still bathed by her mother; (2) self-confidence, almost all are confident as children do not feel afraid when going to school; (3) responsibility, at the point of "tidying up their own toys after finishing playing" and "Children can tidy up shoes / sandals after being worn in the right place". children are sometimes still reminded and helped by parents and; (4) discipline, at the point of "getting up in the morning alone" children are sometimes still woken up by their parents. And "children go to school on time" not always on time but more often on time (5) sociable, in the point "children like to play with their friends" children like to play with their friends. (6) sharing, in the point "children like to share food with others" children easily share with others. (7) being able to control emotions, in the point "children no longer cry when they want something" children have begun to be able to refrain from forcing and demanding their parents to realize all their wishes.

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