

**PROGRAM PARENTING IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF FAMILY
EDUCATION**

**(Service Program in Sraten Village, Cluring District, Banyuwangi
Regency)**

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ABSTRACT

Community service programs are one part of the tridharma of higher education. Therefore, it is an obligation for every lecturer and other academic community to be involved in community service programs Bakti Indosensia University, Banyuwangi Regency, which has rolled out a community service program with internal funding implemented throughout the Banyuwangi Regency in 2022, has integrated community education programs in the form of socialization and educational seminars with community service activities that are carried out continuously within 14 days. With the approach of mentoring, training and coaching, the service program provides a new color in the development of education in remote areas of Banyuwangi Regency, while the location chosen is Sraten Ke Village. Clureng sub-district, Banyuwangi Regency. The material presented is a *parenting* in improving the quality of family education. The results obtained are the expansion and accessibility of the community to educational services, including higher education.

Keywords: *parenting, quality of family education*

INTRODUCTION

The parenting program, which is one of the programs in strengthening family and community life in Indonesia, provides one of the reinforcements in people's lives, especially early childhood development, parenting methods and communication patterns that are carried out by most of society. The right approach in family education is expected to provide results in the form of strengthening community accessibility to improve the quality of life through family strengthening. Not only using an economic approach, but also using an educational approach which is expected to be much more able to shape the character of the Indonesian people in the future.

In general, the legal basis for the motherhood program is Law Number 15 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Law Number 20 of 2013 concerning Protection of Children's Rights. This law is a ratification of the results of the Beijing convention, which seeks to protect the rights of children worldwide from various actions, words, actions or other activities that can hinder the growth and development of children. Because, these various obstacles will only make it difficult for children to define their personal identity, character and pattern of life in society, when they grow up. With a better approach, it is hoped that it will provide

opportunities for children to better understand the context of a more mature, mature and wise personality.

Meanwhile, in the context of theoretical studies, parenting education programs are one of the main concepts in theory according to Diana Baumrid (John W, Santrock, 2007: 167-168) parenting that encourages children to be independent but still applies limits and control to their actions, verbal actions give and accepting is possible and parents have a warm and loving nature to their children, which is authoritative (democratic) parenting. In this care, there are no forms of coercion, neglect or neglect of children. Therefore, paternal education is one of the achievements that must be developed in order to strengthen the quality of people's lives so that they are able to provide added value in the formation of children's character and prepare them to become responsible members of society and can become an important part of the social system, both in personality, social and professional.

The development of the motherhood program is one of the methods in building the character of life that exists in the global community. Because the quality of family relationships is an important element in building a mutually supportive society. With the sustainable development paradigm being one of the main indicators of community development today, one of the efforts made is to develop a series of activities that are consistently carried out to change, build a community paradigm regarding the context of the quality of life that must be carried out, so that it can provide added value for the community. community life itself. Including the parenting program which is expected to provide a new color in improving the quality of community life, especially the mentoring process and building awareness of family education as a major component in community development.

THEORY BASIS

Family is an institution formed because of marriage ties (SB Djamarah, 2004: 16). In it live with a married couple legally because of marriages.¹⁶ The family can be understood from the dimensions of blood relations and social relations. If understood from blood relations, the family is a unit that is bound by blood relations with one another. Based on this dimension, the family can be divided into nuclear family and extended family, while from the dimension of social relations, the family is a unit that is bound by the existence of interconnectedness or interaction and mutual influence between one another, even though there is no blood relationship between them. Shochib, 1998: 17). With this theoretical basis, it can be developed that family relations are a bond that allows each other to complement each other so that it can be the initial formation of the smallest social system. Families provide opportunities for members to develop important parts of their lives to complement each other, and thus can be an added value in building a framework for community life in a wider context.

According to Gunadi (2008: M. Amini, 2008: 18), there are 3 main roles that parents can play in developing children's character. *First*, it is obligatory to create a warm and peaceful atmosphere. Without peace, it will be difficult for children to learn anything and children will experience obstacles in their mental growth. Tension and fear are bad containers for a child's character development. *Second*, being a positive role model for children because children learn

best from what they see, not from what they hear. The character of parents that is shown through real behavior is a lesson material that will be absorbed by the child. *Third*, educating children means teaching good character and disciplining children to behave in accordance with what they have been taught. The very important role of parents like that needs to be nurtured and developed according to their nature so that they can grow and develop according to expectations. Because the process of child growth and development goes along with time and runs gradually but cannot be repeated. For this reason, paternal education becomes important if it can be one of the drivers in fostering social, national and homeland life in the smallest social unit, namely the family.

John W, Santrock (2007: 163) argues that *parenting* requires a number of interpersonal skills and has great interpersonal demands, but very little in formal education regarding this task. Parenting patterns depend on how a family environment forms rules (behavior, norms and values) that must be obeyed by family members. This parenting pattern is formed by parents consisting of fathers and mothers to provide education to their children so that they can make an impression on them and make them personal and characteristic. In each family, there are different parenting patterns, depending on how the views of parents in providing care for their children.

METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

The method of implementing the community service program This service activity was carried out for 2 weeks which was divided into three stages, namely: (1) planning stage, (2) implementation stage, (3) evaluation stage. The planning stage has determined the following: the place/location of the activity is chosen in Sraten Village, Clureng District, Banyuwangi Regency. The type of activity is in the form of training and seminars on parenting entitled school and community. The implementation stage is in the form of presenting theoretical material for 1 day followed by mentoring assisted by UBI students who are involved in community service programs Community service activities (P2M) using methods in the form of seminars through lectures, demonstrations and questions and answers are carried out for 6 months. The stages in the implementation of the activities: 1. Lectures are used to convey general knowledge about motherhood programs and approaches that can be used in family education. 2. Demonstrations are used to provide direct skills regarding the handling process related to the problems faced by children both in personal, interpersonal and social life in the community. 3. Questions and answers are used to complete things that have not been accommodated by the two methods above. 4. Simulation of discussion and counseling activities for handling problems of children and parents in their respective families.

The strategic target audience for this problem are elementary school teachers, junior high school teachers, Sraten Village PKK cadres, PAUD educators and community groups who are members of the taklim assembly. In total, about 40 participants participated. The target of this service activity was chosen because these participants have the potential to be able to develop practical parenting education programs and have the potential to be used as reforming agents. in the approach to parental education for children in families in Sraten Village, Clureng District,

Banyuwangi Regency

The success rate of this training is carried out through direct observation through performance assessments and simulation results on participants in the process of preparation, implementation, and evaluation in the mentoring and counseling carried out, so that they can provide an overview of the achievements that have been obtained by each participant in the family education they carry out.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Community service programs are carried out by involving students to be one of the observers in assessing the changes that occur after the seminar and mentoring program is carried out. The involvement of students is intended to foster awareness of parenting education academically, as well as provide opportunities for students to be able to apply a counseling approach in the process of community empowerment through a family system based on paternal education.

Based on observations/observations and interviews conducted, it is obtained some descriptions that there are changes in the quality of parenting shown by parents. Especially in the use of positive language in the interaction of children and parents. This is expected to have a positive impact in strengthening the character of children as they approach adulthood. The use of positive language, for example by reducing negative vocabulary, such as no and don't, and providing more solutions to children's problems compared to scolding children with words that are not clear and harsh/loud. Especially by using physical actions, such as pinching, twisting or hitting.

In addition, in the process of observation and interviews, it was found that the learning motivation and socialization process of children developed much after the parenting approach was improved according to the pattern of the parenting program given at the time the service program was carried out. This learning motivation is indicated by the increasingly intensive attendance of children in learning at school, enthusiasm in learning, activities in the community and family environment that are getting better, the ability ask questions is also getting better and mastery of language to criticize environmental conditions.

Another development related to improving the quality of care is the improvement in the management pattern of learning programs in informal education units, such as PAUD, Child Care Centers and so on. This is indicated by the increasingly orderly supporting administration, records of child development, communication patterns between parents and teachers regarding the growth and development of children and their developmental tasks and teacher awareness in using the mother-father approach in the learning process carried out in schools or places of children's education.

Meanwhile, the management and several elements of the Karangpakuan Village government, Darmaraja District, Sumedang Regency, stated that the seminar and assistance in community service were expected to improve the quality of family life in the community. So that it can be a driving force in the formation of community character that can be much more

developed and is expected to also contribute to real life situations and conditions that exist in the community.

Discussion

Based on the results of the P2M activities that have been described in the results, that this service activity received a positive response from the participants, teachers and elements of regional leadership, where the participants were very enthusiastic about participating in the activity, and the results were also very good, as well as PAUD teachers, SD, SMP and SMA as well as village leaders who are happy to help in the process from start to finish. On the other hand, there are still some obstacles in the implementation, for example determining the time, because the seminar and mentoring is scheduled from Monday to Thursday so that many of the participants are constrained by time along with working hours and many parents work outside the village. However, this did not dampen the motivation of parents, teachers and village officials to always be involved in the activities carried out. So that it can be clearly seen the changes that are felt and shown by the seminar participants and the assistance provided.

This change is in accordance with Elkind's opinion (in Palupi, 2013: 3) "Communication and negotiation between parents and children will be able to bridge each other's desires and needs so that they become a driving force for development.

" This means that children will consider their parents' upbringing to be appropriate and appropriate for themselves, and will support their development to achieve an achievement. Thus, children and parents can work together to build opportunities for mutual development, according to their respective statuses and roles.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above, it can be explained that in the service program implemented, it can provide added value to the approach process in paternal life that is developed in the family. The family as the smallest social unit in social life is expected to help shape a better character for the development of the social system in society. The motherhood program is one of the important indicators in increasing family capacity, especially on a micro scale, because currently the development of family quality is expected to be one of the main drivers in increasing competitiveness, amidst the onslaught of foreign cultures and the increasingly massive penetration of foreign cultures in the life of the nation and state.

Community service programs, especially those carried out by Bakti Indosensia University, Banyuwangi Regency, paved the way for socializing the capacity of national and state life in the field of family life in accordance with the challenges and needs of the Indonesian nation and state in the future. This demands wider and clearer participation in family life as the smallest system and unit of human life.

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