

Intensive Parenting Training and Based on Children Protection in the Community of Blitar Regency

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Abstract: *In this era, there are many parents who are too busy to work with the aim of meeting their daily needs and social demands, in the end there are some parents who neglect their children or often scold their children because they feel tired from their work. Improper treatment of children will have a negative impact on children. In this paper we will discuss parenting training for parents who have difficulty in caring for children. The method used is the Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) method is a method in advancing the situation and conditions in an area (rural or urban), a fast step here is to find data and information quickly from various sources In this service, data and information were obtained from the community, the child protection commission in the Wonodadi sub-district, and influential figures in the Pikatan village community. The result of the training is that there are changes in parents who initially have an authoritarian parenting gradually improve and apply parenting according to the needs of the child.*

Keywords: *Parenting, Intensive, Child Protection.*

Introduction

Basically every human being can become an educator, because education is a social act that can deliver the development of children into better human beings. The above statement is very different from the current condition where the function of the family should be the primary and first education for a child, but in reality many families treat children improperly, for example the National Commission on Children noted 21,689,797 violence has happened to children in the last four years. With various violence including 58 percent violation of children's rights to sexual crimes and the remaining 42 percent physical violence, neglect, kidnapping, buying and selling children and so forth. In addition, KPA reported more than 3,339 crimes in 2018, sexual crime dominated 52 percent and the rest was violence against children. This shows that there is a decrease in family function.

Parents are the first to interact with children so that parents become the first and oldest educators of children, interacting with children will certainly give an influence on children which is usually called education to children.

States that in educating parents has the function of directing the development of the child's personality and educating children at home. Education conducted at home by parents is called parenting. Parenting can begin in the womb and this parenting will determine the child's personality in the future, good parenting will lead to the development of good personality for children, on the contrary bad parenting will make children have negative behavior.¹

In the first year a child is a year that will determine the child's personality development. in his psychoanalytic theory states that at an early age of life a child will be able to develop well if he gets good foundations so that later in his adult life will not get emotional disturbances or personality disorders. A good parent should have a view of life for their children in the future by choosing and sorting out parenting that can develop all aspects of life and children can develop morals.

In reality in Karang Tengah Hamlet, Pikatan Village, Wonodadi Subdistrict, Blitar District, there are still many parents who see the adoption pattern far from ideal, the results of records obtained from child protection in Pikatan Village, Wonodadi Subdistrict, Blitar District, show that violence often occurs on children both verbal and

¹ Baumrind, D. 1971. Current Patterns of Parental Authority, Developmental Psychology Monographs.

non verbal. In addition, from the results told by Ms. Yuyun as the manager of the Child Protection Commission in Pikatan Village that many parents often carry out physical punishment against their children (hitting, pinching, tweaking, even locking their children in the bathroom).²

The observations made by researchers in June 2019 at some Pikatan villagers' homes showed that many parents often yelled at their children, communication was not two-way, always blamed the child and often threatened the child with things that the child might be afraid of.

In addition, in this village there are also children who do not have parents where their parents go and their children are abandoned, from the results of information from local residents there are some children who are brought from abroad (Taiwan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Arabic) and it is possible for unauthorized children legally the government so that the child is left at home and cared for by his uncle, grandfather, grandmother and even some who are looked after by his neighbors, so that the attention given by parents (secondary) is not optimal and impacts the child is more free to do things he likes without thinking about the impact.

The things above if left unchecked will not have a good effect on the attitudes and behavior of children, such as saying rude, using violence when resolving problems with themes such as hitting, lying, even taking other people's belongings and so on.

From the identification of the problems above related to problems with parenting in Karang Tengah Hamlet, Pikatan Village, Wonodadi District, Blitar Regency requires intensive parenting, intensive parenting here is a pattern of continuous and serious and sustainable parenting between parent and child. Besides good parenting is parenting based on protection of children and activeness to children, parents also must protect and and may not give violence to children both physically and psychologically.

The general objective of this community service is to provide education to the people of Karang Tengah Hamlet in relation to good parenting to children so that children can develop optimally and respond to the environment well. The specific goal is to find out the childcare issues that parents have in the Karang Tengah hamlet in Blitar Regency, to carry out intensive parenting training and child protection based in Karang Tengah Hamlet in Blitar Regency.

² Ibid.

Method

The implementation of service is needed a good planning and strategy so that the implementation can be accepted by the community and programs in accordance with the conditions and are needed by the community, as for the steps in the implementation of Intensive Care Training and child protection based for Blitar District Community as follows:

Community Engagement

Community involvement is a collaborative process of a person or a team with a particular community in order to change the problems of life for the better by using various scientific disciplines and various knowledge both from within and outside the community. Community involvement is a process of learning and exchanging knowledge, identifying priorities and possibilities that can be used in the community, deciding on a plan and implementation that has been prepared. Beeck et al stated that community involvement must be conceptualized as ways of working, shaping and managing the environment through strategy, process, design and construction.³

Community involvement in community service entitled Intensive Parenting and Child Protection Based Training for Blitar District Communities held together with the village community to discuss various issues, especially childcare issues starting from the sources of problems in care, planning changes in care, and mentoring in implementation of the planned program.

Strategy to Enter the Community

The entry strategy (entry strategy) is a strategy to build good relationships with communities or communities as an initial effort to understand the community quickly and accurately. The success of accepting an institution in a society that is the institution is accepted by the community as a community or community companion. In the service of Intensive Parenting and Child Protection-based Training for Blitar District Community from IAIN Tulungagung has been accepted

³ Chambers, Robert. 1996. *Participatory Rural Appraisal Memahami Desa Secara Partisipatif*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius

by the community as a companion in changing childcare in the village of Pikatan.⁴

The Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) method is a method of advancing the situation and conditions in an area (rural or urban), a fast step here is to find data and information quickly from various sources, in this service data and information were obtained from the community, the child protection commission in the Wonodadi sub-district, as well as influential figures in the Pikatan village community.

RRA consists of a series of "rough and fast" research techniques to produce data accuracy with greater evidentiary value, than classical quantitative survey techniques. Before entering the service location, the facilitator must have some initial information about the area and the community that will be accompanied. Initial information obtained in the form of regional conditions, demographic data, data on village potential, economic data, politics, formal leadership, community leaders, social organizations, (Murphy, 2013). With this initial data and information, it will be easy for the facilitator to design strategies to enter the community.⁵

Building Relationships with Communities

Building relationships with the community is a strategy to enter a companion into society. There are three stages in the implementation of building relationships with the community, namely the socialization of activities; Identify and build contact with key people and build intensive relationships by engaging in community activities.⁶

Trust Building Strategy

Trust is a very important factor in building relationships and as a means of unity. There are two things that need to be built related to trust, namely 1) trust of the community with the companion, 2) trust between community members. Trust develops when individuals trust and relate to one another in an institution.

⁴ Jane B. Books, 2012, *The Process Of Parenting*, New York: Mc Graw-Hill

⁵ Murphy, Frederick G. 2013. *Community Engagement, Organization and Development for Public Health Practice*. Springer Publishing Company, LLC. New York
 Swanepoel, Henni dan Frik De Beer. 2006. *Community Development: Breaking The Cycle Of Poverty*. Fourth Edition. Juta and Co Ltd. Lansdowne, South Africa

⁶ Ibid.

Discussion

Assisted Location Conditions

The implementation of community service is located in Karang Tengah Hamlet, Pikatan Village, Wonodadi District, Blitar Regency where the community is diverse both from profession, education and income. This makes the difference in thinking about something especially about how to treat children. In carrying out community service activities, there are several stages and details of the activities. The proposer explains the stages and details of the activities in a chart. This aims to make it easier to understand the concept of work in community service activities with the title Intensive Parenting Training and child protection based for Karang Tengah Hamlet Communities. The details of the methods of carrying out community service activities are as follows:⁷

a) General Problems of Karang Tengah Hamlet Communities

From the analysis of the situation that was explained earlier that the people of Karang Tengah Hamlet experienced several problems, namely: (1) Communication between parents and children tends to be rude, (2) Children's health tends not to be guaranteed, (3) Child-friendly environment so that it disturbs growth and development, (4) Biological needs that are still lacking (eating, drinking and sleeping), (5) Many children are still living freely, (6) Parenting patterns applied by many parents have a negative impact on development, (7) Many children who smoke and consume alcohol, (8) Many children who do bullying, (9) The lack of playtime in children, (9) Children become perpetrators and victims of sexual abuse.

b) Obstacles faced by parents of Karang Tengah Hamlet, Pikatan Village, Wonodadi District, Blitar Regency

The care done by Karang Tengah Hamlet, Pikatan Village, Wonodadi District, Blitar Regency has various kinds of obstacles, barriers that are found when in the field including negative emotional factors, parents are not quite ready to take care of children because most are married at an early age.

⁷ Horton, Paul B. dan Chester L. Hunt, 1984. *Sociology*, edisi kelapan. Michigan McGraw-Hill. Terjemahannya dalam bahasa Indonesia, Paul B. Horton dan Chester L. Hunt, 1993. *Sosiologi*. Terjemahan Aminuddin Ram dan Tita Sobari. Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga.

Type of Parenting Applied by Parents in Karang Tengah Hamlet, Pikatan Village, Wonodadi District, Blitar Regency

Parenting is a process of interaction between parents and children, which involves the activities of educating, guiding, maintaining in order to achieve the maturity process. For early childhood parenting is very important, where parents educate their children well, guiding children in teaching goodness, as well as providing basic needs and a sense of security to children. In caring for children, parents will help their children to recognize themselves, the roles and family environment that shapes the character of the child for the first time. Parenting provided by parents will help children in knowing their position and role according to gender in society. In caring for children, parents will help introduce the rules and values that exist in society so that a child can obey them. Parents in parenting children will provide the world and the afterlife provision that provides many benefits for their lives. Children need to get supervision from parents related relationships so that children will not fall into negative influences. It is very important for children that parents love so that a child gets a sense of security, and does not feel lonely.⁸

From the data in the field, it was found that the pattern of parenting in Karang Tengah Hamlet took different forms. This is caused by differences in parents' backgrounds. The pattern of parenting in Karang Tengah Hamlet falls into the unfavorable category, therefore it is very necessary to be given knowledge about how to properly care for children and be on target. From the results of the data available in Karang Tengah Hamlet, the types of care they apply include authoritarian, permissive, and democratic.⁹

Authoritarian parenting, marked by parents who force the will, so the child must obey all the parents' rules that have been set. This authoritarian parenting is less concerned with the wishes and rights of children. Authoritarian parenting tends to limit the child, set rules that must be obeyed, have power in determining something for the child. If children deny disobeying the rules, parents will not hesitate to give punishment. Just as a child must eat and be consumed otherwise the child will be punished. The impact of this authoritarian parenting

⁸ Sri Lestari, 2012, Psikologi Keluarga, Jakarta:Prenada Group

⁹ Ibid.

are: Self-Esteem, Confidence, Compliance, Win alone and Loneliness.¹⁰

This authoritarian parenting was adopted by some parents in Karang Tengah Blitar hamlet including among others LSN, FTR, AN, Mrs. SM, and FDLI. Parents take care of their children in this way so that children always follow their wishes or become obedient children. And if the child does not obey it will be scolded even with physical punishment. However, it turns out that children who are increasingly dikeration even increasingly against / protest hard. Because the dominating role of parents causes children to express their desires not being responded to, so most children will fight back with their parents' wishes.

Furthermore, permissive parenting, namely parents who are all permitting or always giving permission to children. Here parents are weak in disciplining children, never giving punishment to children and lack of attention in building children's confidence. Sometimes a child will feel anxious about what they are doing, they feel right or wrong with an action. However, because parents who let it, they feel free with what they do that would please them. Here parents tend to let the behavior of children, but do not give punishment to children even though the child's behavior is bad.

This was also found in Karang Tengah. Parenting like this is seen as good because it does not provide limits to children so that children can express what they want. However, it turns out this kind of thing can be dangerous if children are left to do the things they want especially if it is a negative thing.

Permissive parenting can make children who are aggressive, impulsive, spoiled, disobedient, self-winning, less independent, socially immature and lacking in self-confidence. Children who are not accustomed to being pressured by parents in doing things mostly grow to be quite satisfied and not ambitious. Since childhood, he has been spoiled or given freedom, which makes him easily discouraged when problems occur to him.¹¹

This permissive parenting was carried out by one of the parents named LKH mothers. This parent frees his child to do the things the child wants. This is because parents have a lot of work that

¹⁰ Tarmudji, T. 2001. Hubungan pola asuh orang tua dengan agresifitas remaja. Editorial Jurnal Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Edisi 36.

¹¹ Mansyur, 2007, Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini dalam Islam, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar

is working as a laborer. Business that is undertaken by these parents becomes the child does not get the attention and guidance of what is allowed and not carried out as a child. Therefore the impact on the freedom of children in doing things that he wants, including forbidden actions such as smoking, always coming home late at night, etc.

Furthermore, democratic parenting, namely the open attitude between parents and children. In parenting children parents will prioritize what is in their children's interests but still control them. Parents are very concerned about children's needs and meet them by considering factors of rational importance. Parents do not directly fulfill the wishes of children, but parents provide guidance that is more important if what is needed by the child.

In this type of children are given the freedom to choose and take an action, and given a warm approach to children. Parents encourage children to be able to stand alone, give praise to children, and be warm and loving. From parenting like this the child will feel valued because problems that arise can be discussed with parents who are ready to be good listeners at any time.

In Karang Tengah Hamlet, a small number have adopted this type of parenting, including Mrs. MN, Mrs. LK, Mrs. IK. This can be seen from the background of well-educated parents. Parents who have adopted democratic parenting are the majority of those who have graduated. So that in making decisions in parenting children refers to the knowledge that has been obtained during college first. This democratic parenting has proven to be very effective for children, because most of the children following in the footsteps of parents can go to school up to undergraduate or even exceed the education of their parents.

Furthermore parenting neglect, namely the type of parenting parents who do not pay attention to children physically or psychologically. Parents are more concerned with their personality than their children. Between parents and children also do not establish good communication relationships. Children raised by parents with parenting like this result in children becoming less able to control themselves, have low self-esteem, selfish, not independent, do not excel at school.

In Karang Tengah Hamlet a parenting pattern like this is also found. The one implementing the parenting style is Mrs. RDY, where her children who always skip school, play around constantly, rarely

take a shower, eat on time, have even begged / begged outside the area. This is because there is no attention from the parents so that the child becomes displaced. The reason from parents is because of divorce that causes busy in working to make money.

From the problem of parenting above, it is necessary to have good parenting training for children, so that children do not become victims of busy parents until eventually neglected and have an impact on the physical and psychological development of children. Parenting training is expected so that parents can apply good parenting intensively and focus on child protection, as well as in accordance with the level of development and psychology of children.

Program Implementation

From the field data that has been written above shows that there are many obstacles experienced by parents in Karang Tengah hamlet in Pikatan village, so that assistance is needed for parents who have problems related to childcare. One of the methods we used from the Tulungagung IAIN Team (BKI Lecturers and Students) provided an Intensive Parenting Training and child protection based on September 8, 2019, in the An-Nahl learning center building in Pikatan Village, Wonodadi District, Blitar Regency , the following is an explanation of the training carried out:

1. Intensive Promoting Parenting and Child Protection Based

To initiate the implementation of parenting training is to socialize material related to: Understanding the family, family functions, forms of parenting. In this parenting training activity, the first thing to do is to provide material related to parenting. The purpose of this training is to provide an overview and guidance for parents to be skilled in caring for children with proper hearing.

Steps in caring for children properly: (1) Parents must set a good example by behaving positively in everyday life, (2) Can adjust parenting with the conditions, situations, abilities and needs of children, (3) Parents must be compact in choosing the pattern of care to be used, it should not be fickle so that children do not feel confused, (4) Must be able to distinguish between caring for children under five with adolescents, (5) Providing facilities in accordance with their financial capabilities, there is no need to search for children's wishes to be fulfilled. As much as possible trying to give understanding so that children understand our condition, (6) Instill discipline early on, such as getting up on time,

regularly performing worship, helping parents' household chores, and studying diligently so that later children can be independent and respected by the community, (7) Instill early on religious values and good morals in children so that in the future they can become righteous people, (8) Establish good communication with children, open to each other so that children comfortably convey difficult things they experience, (9) If parents are angry, they must be able to control their emotions and self so that children do not think that their parents are unpleasant, (10) Must be able to avoid unfavorable actions such as asking children without limits, anger without cause, making children mentally down, lazy to worship, often lying, too focused on their work, do not want to take care of children, make fun of children, and so on.

In addition to what has been described above, the most specific material is material about intensive parenting and protection-based parenting, namely:

Intensive approach	Children Care Approach
1. Nurture, educate, and care for children from childhood in terms of social, economic, biological and psychological.	1. Understand and be aware of the child's innate nature.
2. Accompanying children's learning.	2. Give attention and affection to children for growth and development.
3. Paying attention to the child's academic development	3. Be a good listener when children complain about the problems they face.
4. Always take the time to take and pick up school children.	4. Understand who your kids are.
5. Give good and constructive advice	5. Be a child protector from various kinds of threats from outside.
6. Set a good example that children can emulate.	6. Helps the growth and development of children in accordance with their talents and interests.
7. Instill proper shame ethics.	7. Providing a sense of security both in the family environment and social environment.
8. Instilling strong and intensive religious education to guide children in their daily behavior.	8. Provide the need for a sense

	of freedom and give full trust so that a sense of responsibility is embedded in the child.
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2. Assistance and Evaluation

After the socialization was conducted, assistance was provided to parents who had participated in the socialization and was assisted and evaluated from house to house of the residents, while the results obtained were as follows.

The results of an interview with RNI's mother who explained that her child was difficult to be directed and when told in a rather high tone immediately cried, besides that her son was also timid especially when meeting new people. From the results of the assistance, it can be concluded that RNI people still have difficulty implementing good parenting. For this reason, more intense training needs to be continued, while assistance with LLK mothers has resulted that LLK mothers have begun implementing democratic care. The interview results show LLK's mother has carried out democratic care by giving children freedom in accordance with their development needs, but when there is something dangerous, LLK's mother prohibits her child.

From the results of FTR's assistance, it was found that the adoption of democratic parenting was seen by providing the facilities needed by the children, besides that the FTR mothers had also applied appropriate values in society such as honesty. From the results of socialization and mentoring with parents it can be concluded that parents have started to have positive changes after receiving training, especially on the application of democratic parenting, it is expected that its implementation will continue so that it has a positive impact on children.

3. Focus Group Discussion

In this FGD session, the socialization was conducted by the speaker, a psychologist from the Iskak Regional Hospital who had expertise or inclination in parenting in the Focus Group Discussion format and the entire service team (lecturers and BKI students) became facilitators. This Focus Group Discussion aims to open a discussion of mothers who have problems about parenting

having a solution so that eventually they will be able to care for their children properly. In addition, the Focus Group Discussion aims to identify problems faced by parents in applying good and right parenting, the obstacles often experienced by parents in the village of Pikatan, training their interest in various problems faced by children, tips- tips for dealing with children's problems and practice directly facing the behavior of children with a variety of characters.

Various kinds of information were shared in the Focus Group Discussion both from parents, presenters and community service teams from IAIN Tulungagung, as conveyed by LKH when the child was angry for asking for something so leave it first because it will train the child to control his emotions. Besides that, the FTR mother also gave input that it is better not to experiment with parenting experience because children are not necessarily the same condition as the experience they have, adjust it to the child's growth and development so that the child will be able to develop in accordance with his developmental tasks.

NHLH mother also revealed that for mothers who are pregnant please start the care of their children in the womb, for example read short letters or letters that are believed to have good for the baby while holding the stomach, invited to pray in congregation, invited to communicate even though still in the stomach. Then when the child is born don't forget the call to prayer on the right ear and iqomah on the left ear by his father.

In addition there is a mother who initials INN tells her child never stops playing smart phone, never wants to learn, sometimes sleeps late at night because playing games with the smart phone and worse, sometimes her child watches adult shows on YouTube. Mrs. INN is worried that if this continues her child will be addicted and get a bad influence from the smart phone. Then Ayu responds from INN's question that you should always be accompanied and directed slowly, maybe you know more about your child's gap, when you can take the gap, please give advice that might be acceptable to your child, and don't forget to pray to Allah SWT so that their children will be given goodness in their lives. Ayu also added that she might be able to provide reinforcements and punishments to her son so that he could change his behavior.

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Furthermore, KHR suggested that parents should know things that children want, so far parents tend to be more unwilling to know what their children want, but parents want their children as their parents want. According to the KHR mother, there were a number of children's wishes that had not been disclosed so far: (1) I want to be myself, please respect this, (2) I have my own way of learning, (3) Love me with all my heart, (4) Don't embarrass me in front of people by scolding me, (5) Don't compare me, (6) Father and mother don't forget that I am your coffee photo, (7) Don't bring up my past mistakes, (8) Don't always consider me a child, (9) Let me try it myself, (10) Give an explanation for each of my mistakes.

Furthermore, one of the BRR mothers from RT 07 said that they were 0-5 years old. Parents should give more time to get closer and love their children, while the age of 6 years and older parents should more facilitate children to be more independent by limiting or dividing the time they should understand for example there is time to learn and there is time to play . Furthermore, if the child has entered adolescence, parents must position themselves as friends or friends not as parents who always manage and order children.

In the session before it was closed LLK's mother also delivered the sentence given to the child, LLK's mother said that the good punishment was an educative punishment, for example the child woke up too late so parents may give punishment for memorizing short letters that might be related to the lesson or education in school. Parents must avoid physical and psychological punishment, if parents give harsh punishment then the child will fight the parents. Besides LLK's mother said that parents must

always provide motivation to their children for anything, especially when children fail in certain things and do not forget always the motivation of children to get closer to Allah SWT and always instill good values in children.

From the results of the Focus Group Discussion the parents will exchange information between parents and parents as well as parents with presenters regarding good and correct parenting. This Focus Group Discussion was designed not to be one-way from the Tulungagung IAIN community service team and presenters but participants (parents) competed in exchanging information on experiences related to childcare. With this Focus Group Discussion, it is expected that parents who do not have the knowledge and experience in caring for children get information in accordance with what is needed. In addition, parents who already have good parenting will gain experience and new knowledge that might not have been obtained so far, in this FGD the nature of complementing the knowledge and experience of parents. In this FGD also got great results, one of them the women wanted to make the village Pikatan become a RAMAH ANAK village and set up a secretariat in one resident's house or maybe if allowed by the village government, the secretariat is in the Pikatan village hall.

Conclusion

Based on the above discussion the authors can draw the following conclusions. Parenting that is applied to children in the village of Pikatan is partly authoritarian, it is characterized by rigid rules and child freedom is severely restricted by parents, while permissive parenting is characterized by unlimited freedom and parenting *laissez Faire* is characterized by the presence of indifferent attitude of parents towards children. The dominant parenting style is the authoritarian parenting style followed by permissive asug patterns, therefore it is necessary to hold an Intensive Parenting Training and child-based training for the Blitar District Community.

The implementation of Intensive Parenting and Child Protection-based Training for the Community of Blitar District went well, this was proven by the presence of the participants who were very enthusiastic and active when participating in the training and FGD process. The material provided is the understanding of family, family functions, family forms, forms of parenting, intensive parenting. Whereas the child care-based care pattern is for parents to treat their

children gently, affectionately and protect them both physically and psychologically.

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Undang-Undang Perlindungan Anak pasal 7 ayat 1.