

RINGKASAN.

Hubungan Faktor Keluarga, Pola Asuh Dan Temperamen Dengan Kelainan Perilaku Anak Usia Prasekolah.

T a a m u.

Faktor keluarga dapat mempengaruhi sikap dan perilaku anak, saudara kandung yang lebih tua lebih berpengaruh dari pada saudara kandung yang lebih muda. Kakek, nenek atau saudara lain yang tinggal serumah pengaruhnya lebih besar dari pada mereka yang hanya sewaktu-waktu menjenguk cucunya. Pengaruh mereka ditentukan oleh keakraban antara anak dengan keluarga, ikatan emosional, kepribadian dan usia anak. Semakin muda usia anak semakin besar pengaruh keluarga dan anggota keluarga lainnya terhadap perilaku anak. (Hurlock, 1978 : 201 – 202).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari hubungan bentuk keluarga (keluarga inti dan keluarga besar), kondisi keluarga, pola asuh orang tua / wali, temperamen dengan kelainan perilaku anak usia prasekolah di Wilayah Kecamatan Poasia Kota Kendari.

Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian case control yang dilaksanakan berdasarkan hasil skrining dengan menggunakan Kuesioner Perilaku Anak usia Prasekolah (KPAP). Anak yang positif mengalami kelainan perilaku (dirujuk) dijadikan sebagai kasus dan anak yang normal dijadikan sebagai kontrol untuk kemudian diadakan pengamatan pada orang tua / wali yang dilaksanakan melalui kunjungan rumah atau orang tua diundang ketempat sekolah anak untuk mengisi kuesioner guna mengetahui bentuk pola asuh orang tua yang diberikan kepada anaknya.

Sesuai hasil skrining yang dilaksanakan terhadap 458 anak yang ada pada taman kanak-kanak di Wilayah Kecamatan Poasia 50 orang anak dinyatakan positif mengalami kelainan perilaku (dirujuk) dijadikan sebagai kasus dan dari 408 orang anak diambil sebanyak 50 orang secara simpel random untuk dijadikan sebagai kontrol.

Hasil penelitian ini dianalisis secara deskriptif yang dihitung dengan menggunakan tabel distribusi frekuensi (%) kemudian dilanjutkan dengan analisis inferensial. Kesimpulan hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan antara bentuk keluarga (keluarga inti dan keluarga besar), dengan pola asuh orang tua / wali, ada hubungan antara pola asuh orang tua / wali dengan kelainan perilaku anak usia prasekolah, ada hubungan antara kondisi keluarga dengan kelainan perilaku anak usia prasekolah, ada hubungan antara temperamen anak usia prasekolah dengan kelainan perilakunya. Secara bersama – sama variabel yang dominan berhubungan dengan kelainan perilaku anak usia prasekolah adalah kondisi keluarga

Berdasarkan kesimpulan tersebut di atas maka perlu adanya penelitian yang lebih lanjut mengenai hubungan faktor keluarga, pola asuh orang tua / wali dan temperamen dengan kelainan perilaku anak usia prasekolah serta hubungannya dengan faktor-faktor yang lain seperti faktor sosial ekonomi, faktor sosial budaya dan penggunaan media elektronik dan untuk mencegah kelainan perilaku anak usia prasekolah perlu adanya penyuluhan kesehatan keluarga yang berkelanjutan dan terus-menerus, serta diperlukan adanya kebersamaan cara dalam memberikan pendidikan baik di rumah, pada taman kanak-kanak maupun pada sarana ibadah.

SUMMARY

The Relationship between Family Factor, Rearing Patterns, Temperament and Behavioral Disorder of Preschool Children.

T a a m u

Family factor may have influence on children attitude and behavior, elder brothers or sisters have more influence than younger one, and so do grandfathers, grandmothers, or other relatives who live together with an individual, compared to those who only occasionally make a visit. Their influence is determined by closeness between child and his / her family, emotional attachment, child personality and age. The younger the child, the higher the influence on the family and other members of the family to child behavior (Hurlack: 1978, 201 – 202).

This study was aimed to investigate relation between the family size (nuclear family and extended family), parental / guardian care pattern, and temperament and conduct behavior in preschool children in Poasia Subdistrict Kendari.

This study was a case control study based on the results of screening using Preschool Children behavior questionnaire (KPAP). Children who were positively found as having conduct disorder (referred) were allocated as case group, while normal children were treated as control. Parental / guardian observation was subsequently carried out by visitation to their homes or invitation to the children's school to fill the questionnaire to identify the care pattern they gave to their children.

As seen from the result of the screening to 458 children in kindergartens at Poasia Subdistrict. 50 children were found positively to have conduct disorder (referred) and allocated as case group, and from the remaining 408. 50 were taken using simple random to be treated as control.

Results were analyzed descriptively by means of frequency distribution table (%), followed by inferential analysis.

In conclusion, no relations were found between family size (nuclear family and extended family) and paternal / guardian care pattern, while relation were found between paternal / guardian care pattern and conduct disorder in preschool children, family condition and conduct disorder in preschool children and preschool children temperament and their conduct disorder. The dominant variable by together related to preschool children conduct disorder was family condition.

Based on above conclusion further investigations are needed on the relations between family factors, parental guardian care pattern, and temperament and preschool children conduct disorder. Other factors should also be involved. Such as socioeconomic, and sociocultural factors, as well as the use of electronic media. To prevent conduct disorder in preschool children, continuous promotion on family health should be provided and education should be given simultaneously either at home, at school or spiritual facilities.

ABSTRACT

The Relationship between Family Factor, Rearing Patterns, Temperament and behavioral disorder of Preschool Children.

T a a m u

This research is intended to describe the relationship between family size (nuclear family and extended family) and rearing pattern of parents or custody between rearing patterns of parents or custody and behavioral disorder of preschool children, between family condition and behavioral disorder of preschool children, between temperaments of preschool children and their behavioral disorder, between family size (nuclear family and extended family), family conditions, rearing patterns of parents or custody, temperaments and behavioral disorder of preschool children.

The design used in this research is case control study which was carried and based on the result of the test using questionnaire about the behaviors of preschool children (KPAP). Children showing definitely behavioral disorders (referred) were used as cases where as normal children were used as control group. Furthermore observation was done on the parents or custody through home visits or the parents were invited to the schools to fill up the questionnaires to find out the rearing patterns of parents or custody received by the children.

From 100 respondents it was found out that there is no relationship between family size (nuclear family and extended family), and rearing patterns of parents or custody, there is a relationship between rearing patterns of parents or custody and behavioral disorder of preschool children, there is a relationship between family size, and behavioral disorders of preschool children, there is a relationship between temperaments of preschool children and their behavioral disorder. The dominant variable by together related to the behavioral disorder of preschool children was the family condition.

Key words : Family factor, rearing pattern, temperament, behavioral disorder, preschool children.