Relationship Between the Student Perception about Asuh Parent Pattern and Self-Regulation with Social Skills in South District Of Bekasi District

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between student perceptions about parental parenting and self-regulation with social skills. This research was conducted by SDN Tambun Selatan Kabupaten Bekasi. Implementation of this study from October to December 2017, with the subject of research as many as 96 students.

The method used in this research is correlational research. The results show 1) there is a positive relationship between perceptions about the pattern of foster children with social skills, coefficient of determination = 0.802. 2) there is a positive relationship between self-regulation with social skills, coefficient of determination = 0.086. and 3) there is a positive correlation between perception about parenting pattern, self regulation and social skill, coefficient of determination = 0,142.

The implication of the findings of this study is that the improvement of these three independent variables can improve and improve their social skills. suggestions can be given by teachers to conduct formal or formal training or learning by formal and non formal education institutions, so that in the end there will be improvement of social skills of students.

Keywords: Correlational Research, Parenting, Bekasi

Introduction

Man is born as a social being so that throughout his life man can not be separated from dealing with others and need others in living his life, not least the elementary school age children. Therefore, in order to be sociable and acceptable to the group, the child must have some skills.

One is social skills. Social skills are the basis for humans to adapt and connect with others is very important for every child. This is reflected in educational goals that generally require a person to have social skills. Therefore, through the education of a child can adapt to the social environment and able to become a useful member of the community so it is expected for educators should be able to develop and equip a child in order to have the skills to be good in society, in other words a child must have the skills social good.

Social skills are a communication skill, adaptation, and skill in establishing good relationships with others. In order to socialize, children must practice to accept the shortcomings and advantages of others in social activities activities. If the child is able to do so the child can be said to succeed in a good social adjustment and can be accepted by members of his group and the surrounding community.

Social skills can not be separated from the pattern of care received by children at home. A study conducted by Hoskins found that a parenting pattern involving deep fathers would enhance strong, active and healthy relationships within the family. Strong evidence suggests that parents play a key role in success towards adolescence.[1]

Research conducted by Bibi et al found that parenting is a significant factor in the psychosocial development of children and adolescents. [2] Meanwhile, research conducted by Barry et al says the relationship between the pattern of foster-level violations committed by adolescents and children depends on parenting that runs parents.[3]

Harlock develops the following types of parenting: (1) authoritarian parenting, that of parenting dominates and rejects the opinion of the child, tends to violence, rebuke, yell, impulse, irrational, and often blame the child.) democratic parenting, parenting that has a blend of dominating and receiving. therefore the characteristics of this parenting tend to feel worried and not let the physical work of the child, (3) permissive parenting patterns, parenting that spoil the child. in this case influenced by the attitude of succumbing and accepting, so that his character, always obeying the will of the child, giving awards and excessive attention, (4) indifferent indifference pattern, because of the attitude of succumbing and rejecting, the characteristics: parental

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attitudes less caring tend not to pay attention, being ignorant, and giving up when the child is difficult to manage. [4]

Merrel provides an understanding of social skills as specific behaviors, initiatives, leading to the expected social outcomes as a form of one's behavior. Combs & Slaby (in Cartledge & Milburn) provides a social skills understanding is the ability to interact with others in a social context with a special way that is socially acceptable and values and at the same time useful to himself and others.[5]

Matson and Ollendick translate social skills as a person's ability to adapt well to his environment and avoid conflict when communicating both physically and verbally. Social skills as the ability of the individual to communicate effectively with others both verbally and nonverbally in accordance with the situation and conditions that exist at the time, where this skill is a learned behavior. Matson also said that social skills help one to adapt to the standards of society's expectations in the prevailing norms around them Such social skills include the ability to communicate, establish relationships with others, respect for oneself and others, listen to opinions or complaints from other people, giving or receiving feedback, giving or receiving criticism, acting according to prevailing norms and rules, and so on. [6]

Gresham & Reschly (in Gimpel and Merrell) identifies social skills with several characteristics, including: (1) Interpersonal Behavior Interpersonal behavior is a behavior that concerns the skills used during social interaction called friendship skills. (2) Self-Relating Behavior. This behavior is characteristic of a person who can manage himself in social situations, such as: stress coping skills, understanding other people's feelings, controlling anger and so on. (3) Behavior Associated with Academic Success This behavior is related to things that support learning achievement in school, such as: listening to teachers, doing school work well, and follow the rules that apply in school. (4) Peer Acceptance It is based that individuals with low social skills will tend to be rejected by their friends, because they can not get along well. Some of the behaviors in question are: giving and receiving information, being able to capture exactly the emotions of others, and so on. (5) Communication Skills This skill is necessary to establish good social relationships, in the form of feedback and attention to the other person, and a responsive listener.[7]

The family is the first institution in the life of the child, where learning as a social being is also the basis for the formation of behavior, character, moraldan and child education. Interactions within the family will also determine behavior toward others in society. Parents are very big role and responsibility in educating and guiding their children.

Family education is influenced by parental parenting. Parenting parenting literally means the pattern of interaction between parent and child. This interaction pattern includes, how attitudes or behavior of parents when dealing with children. Example, how the attitude or behavior of parents in applying the rules, teach the values / norms, give attention and affection and show good attitude and behavior so as an example / model for the child.

Children continuously develop both physically and psychologically to meet their needs. The needs of the child can be fulfilled if the parent in giving care can understand, understand, accept and treat the child according to the level of psychic development of the child, in addition to providing facilities for physical growth. Parent-child relationships are determined by the attitudes, feelings and desires of the child. The attitude is manifested in the pattern of parents in the family.

The perception according to Leavitt as quoted by DeMita in the narrow sense is "sight", that is how one sees things; whereas in the broadest sense, perception is a "view", that is how one perceives or defines something.[8]

Perception is closely related to attitudes. Perception is a process by which organisms interpret and regulate sensations to produce meaning. In other words, People are faced with situations or stimuli.[9] The person interprets the stimulus into something meaningful to him based on his previous experience. However, what one's interpretation or feeling may be substantially different from reality.

One's awareness and acceptance of stimuli play an important role in the process of perception. Response to excitement is very high Selective and may be limited by belief, attitude, motivation, and personality. Individuals will choose stimuli that meet their immediate needs (perceptual vigilance) and may ignore stimuli that can cause psychological anxiety (perceptual defense).[10]

Broadbent discusses the concept of perceptual alertness with its Broadbent filter model arguing that, on the one hand, due to capacity constraints, One must process information selectively and, therefore, when presented with information from two different channels (ie, delivery methods such as visual and hearing), the individual perceptual system only processes what he thinks is most relevant.[11] However, the perceptual defense creates an internal barrier that limits the passing external stimuli through a process of perception when it is not congruent with that person. Beliefs, attitudes, motivations, and so on. This is called selective perception. Selective perception occurs when one restricts the processing of external stimuli by selectively interpreting what it sees based on beliefs, experiences, or attitudes.[12]

Broadbent filter theory has been updated in recent years. A "Selectionfor-Action View" indicates that screening is not only a consequence of capacity limitations, but driven by actions aimed at the goal.[13] The concept is that action requires the selection of a particular aspect of the environment is relevant action and, at the same time, filtering out other aspects of irrelevant action. Therefore, when a person is heading for a goal, one will pass information that does not support one's plan. Recent Brain research has also led to new models, showing some processing channels and selective perception as a result of activation of cortical maps and artificial neural networks. However, people are selective in what they perceive and tend to filter information based on capacity to absorb new data, combined with previously formed minds.[14]
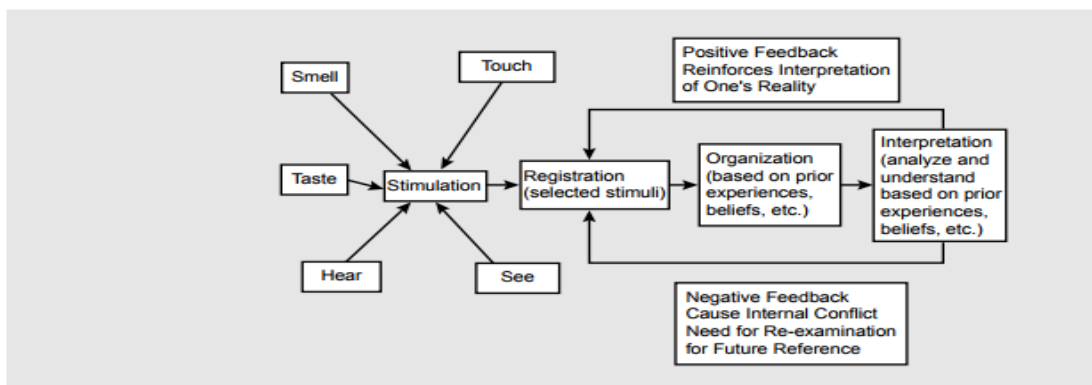

Figure 3-3 Perception Processing System

Meanwhile, according to Kohn (in Santrock, John W.) suggests: Parenting is the attitude of parents in dealing with their children. This attitude can be seen in many ways, among others, from the way parents provide arrangements to children, how to give gifts and punishments, how parents show authority and how parents pay attention, responses to the wishes of children. Thus, what is meant by Parenting Parenting is how to educate children either directly or indirectly.[15]

Understanding according to Hurlock (1999), in terms of how to instill discipline, democratic parenting is using explanations, discussions and reasoning to help children understand why certain behaviors are expected.[16] This method emphasizes the educative aspect of the discipline rather than the punishment aspect. Later in Hurlock (1980), the tendency to favor discipline based on democratic principles is now increasing. Such a principle emphasizes the right of the child to know why the rules are made and to have the opportunity to present his own self when he considers the rule unfair. Even though the child is very young but from it is not expected obedient and blind behavior. try to get the child to understand what the rules mean. In a democratic discipline the penalty "is adapted to evil" in the sense of being sought that the punishment given in connection with the error of his deeds, is no longer given corporal punishment. Appreciation of attempts to conform to the social expectations covered by the rules is expressed through gift giving mainly in the form of praise and social recognition. [16]

Zimmerman defines self-regulated learning as the ability of students to participate actively in the learning process, both metacognitionally, motivatively and behaviorally.[17] Various definitions above can be concluded that self-regulation in learning is a process in students who can manage and manage the thoughts, feelings, desires, and determination of actions to be performed. In addition students can also organize the achievements and actions of the action plan, until it can evaluate success, reward achievement, and set higher achievement targets. To achieve maximum achievement in learning, every student would need appropriate strategy. The strategy can form an effective learning system. In this case, self-regulation in learning integrates many things about effective learning.

Knowledge, motivation, and self-discipline or self-will are important factors that can affect self-regulation in learning. The intended knowledge is knowledge of himself, the material, the task, the strategy for learning, and the learning contexts he will use.[18] Students who learn by self regulation can know themselves and know how to learn with the best. Students know their preferred style of learning, what is easy and difficult for them, how to deal with difficult parts, what interests and talents, and how to harness the strengths / advantages. Zimmerman divides self-regulation into three aspects applied in learning, namely metacognition,

motivation, and behavior. [19] Metacognitionally, students who have self-regulation will be able to plan, organize, instruct themselves, monitor and evaluate themselves in the learning process. Motivated, students who learn feel that they are competent, have self-confidence and have independence.

Based on observations made by researchers at the time of observation at the State Elementary School in Tambun Selatan District, Bekasi Regency. In school there are uniform dress rules put in, but there are some students, especially male students who do not obey the rules. Students who violate school rules then they will be reprimanded.

Good social skills require environmental sensitivity to be accepted by any society, because with the consciousness of accepting others in our lives, it will be able to convey the intent and desire that we want.

Based on the problems that have been raised, then the research problem is formulated as follows: 1) Is there a relationship between children's perceptions about parenting parenting with social skills at the State Elementary School in Tambun Selatan District, Bekasi Regency? 2) Is there a relationship between self-regulation of social skills at State Elementary School in Tambun Selatan District, Bekasi Regency? 3) Is there a correlation between children's perception of parenting parenting and self-regulation of social skills at public elementary school in Tambun Selatan sub-district, Bekasi regency?

Methodology

The research method used is survey method, that is research method used to reveal the influence between student perception variable toward parent attention, learning independence and problem solving ability, (2010: 163) The implementation of research is done by correlation method with constellation problem as follows:
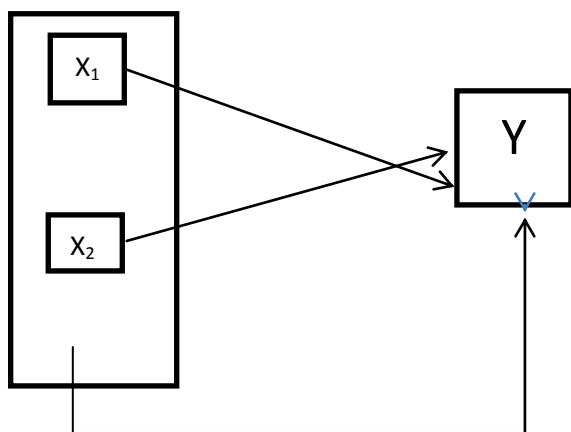
Figure 3.1 Constellation problem

Informtion :
Y = Dependent variable: social skills
X_1 = Independent variable 1: Child's perception of parenting democratic parenting
X_2 = Independent variable 2: self regulation

The data collected in this research is parenting data, which is divided into two groups of parenting pattern that is positive parenting and negative pattern. group of high social skills and low social skills. Parenting variable data, and social skills were obtained from the dissemination of the instrument in the form of questionnaires, meanwhile the data on parenting was done by interview and continued by spreading the questionnaire to assess the perception of the child.

FindingsResearch

Significance and Linearity Test

The calculation result of significance and linear regression is done by using F test, and the result is described as follows:

a. Significance and linearity regression equation simple social skills (Y) on the perception of the Child on the Parenting democracy Parents (X_1)

Based on the data processing for the relationship between the independent variables X_1 with the dependent variable Y through the technique of linear regression analysis obtained the following table:

Table 4.7. Value of Constants a and constant b Regression Regression Y over X_1

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	34.02	3.228		1.054	.295
	X1	.914	.047	.895	19.484	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Based on the above table can be compiled a simple linear regression equation $\hat{Y} = 34.02 + 0.914X_1$. Furthermore, based on data processing obtained table of significance test and linear regression of Y over X_1 for the regression equation $\hat{Y} = 34.02 + 0.914X_1$, as follows:

Table 4.8. The significance and linearity test of regression Y over X_1 for the regression equation $\hat{Y} = 34.02 + 0.914X_1$

Source Variance	Db	JK	RJK	F_{cal}	F_{table} ($\alpha = 0,05$)	F_{table} ($\alpha = 0,01$)
Total	95	14026. 588				
Regression (a)	1	3473.151				
Regression (b | a)	1	14026.588	14026.588	379.626 **	3,949	6,932
Residue	94	3473.151	36.948			
Tuna Match	40	1592.151	365.018	1.194^{ns}	2,211	
Error	54	1881	34.200			

Ket: * * Very Significant; ns = not significant (linear)

The result of simple regression equation to obtain $F_{arithmetic}$ equal to 3.949 bigger than F_{table} equal to 3.949 ($\alpha = 0,05$), thus H_0 rejected and H_1 accepted which means model of simple regression equation for Y over X_1 proved to be significant.

Linearity test obtained value of $F_{arithmetic}$ equal to 1.194 smaller than F_{table} 2.211 ($\alpha = 0.05$). Thus it can be stated that the model of simple regression equation for Y over X_1 is linear.

b. Significance and Linearity Test Simple Regression Equation Social Skill (Y) on Self Regulation (X_2)

Based on data processing for the relationship between independent variables X_2 with dependent variable Y through simple linear regression analysis technique obtained the following table:

Table 4.9. Value Constants a and constants b Regression Equation Y over X_2

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	32.11	2.777		1.156	.251
	X2	.879	.039	.920	22.734	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Based on the above table can be compiled a simple linear regression equation $\hat{Y} = 32.11 + 0.879X_2$. Further data processing obtained table of significance test and linear regression of Y over X_2 for regression equation $\hat{Y} = 32.11 + 0,879X_2$ as follows:

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Table 4.10. The significance and linearity test of Regression Y over X_2 for Regression Equation $\hat{Y} = 32.11 + 0.879X_2$

Source Variance	Db	JK	RJK	F_{cal}	F_{table} ($\alpha = 0,05$)	F_{table} ($\alpha = 0,01$)
Total	95	17499.740				
Regression (a)	1	2692.906				
Regression (b | a)	1	17499.740	17499.740	516.86 **	3.949	6.932
Residue	94	2692.906	28.648			
Tuna Match	40	1826.156	45.654	0.844^{ns}	1.643	
Error	54	866.750	45.279			

Ket: * * Very Significant; ns = not significant (linear)

The result of regression equation obtained F_{cal} equal to 516.86 bigger than F_{table} equal to 3.949 ($\alpha = 0.05$) and 6.932 ($\alpha = 0.01$), thus H_0 rejected and H_1 accepted means the model of simple regression equation for Y over X_2 isproven to be significant.

Linearity test obtained value of F_{cal} of 0.844 smaller than F_{table}1.643 ($\alpha = 0.05$). Thus it can be stated that the simple regression equation model for Y over X_2 is linear.
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c. Significance and linearity equation linear regression multiple social skills (Y) on the perception of the Child on the Parenting democracy Parents (X_1), Regulation yourself (X_2)

Based on data processing for the relationship shared between the two independent variables with the dependent variable through double linear regression analysis technique obtained the following table:

Table 4.13. Value of Constants a and constant b Equivalence of multiple Y Regression over X_1 and X_2

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	21.1	2.661		.079	.937
	X1	.364	.087	.356	4.177	.000
	X2	.573	.081	.600	7.032	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Based on the above table can be arranged multiple linear regression equation is, y = 21.1 + 0.364X_1 + 0.57X_2. Multiple linear regression analysis yielded the following:

Table 4.14. Linearity Regression Test significance and Y on X_1, X_2 and X_3 for the regression equation y = 21.1 + 0.364X_1 + 0.57X_2

Source Variance	Db	JK	RJK	F_{cal}	F_{table} ($\alpha = 0.05$)	F_{table} ($\alpha = 0.01$)
Regression	2	15232.171	7616.085 24.382	312.359 **	3.949	6.932
Residue	93	2267.569				
Total	95	17499.740				

Ket: ** Very Significant; ns = not significant (linear)

Result of multiple linear regression equation obtained F_{count} equal to 312.359 bigger than F_{table} equal to 3.949 ($\alpha = 0.05$), thus H_0 rejected and H_1 accepted which mean model of linear regression equation for Yover X_1, $X_2$are significant.

C. Hypothesis Testing Hypothesis

testing is done to mengtahui relationship between the three independent variables with dependent variables either individually or jointly, as follows:

1.   Hypothesis Test 1
Relationship of Children's Perception of Parenting Parenting Foster Parenting (X_1) with social skills (Y)

to test empirically the relationship Perceptions of the Child on the Parenting democracy parents (X_1) with social skills (Y), the hypothesis being tested is as follows:

H0: ρ_{y1} =   0
H1: ρ y1>   0

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.895[a]	.802	.799	6.079

a. Predictors: (Constant), X1

Based on the calculation of the correlation coefficient of the above table obtained ρ_{y1}= 0.895 with t_{cal}19,484>t_{table} 1,987 (α = 0.05), because t_{cal}> t_{table} (α = 0.05), then H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is positive relation between Child Perception about Pattern foster democracy parents (X_1) with social skills (Y). From the calculation also obtained coefficient of determination = 0.802.

Summary of significance test the correlation coefficient between the perception of the Child on democracy Parenting Parents (X_1) with social skills (Y) can be seen in the table below Anava.

Table 4.16. Correlation Between significance test variables between Perception about Parenting Children democracy Parents (X_1) with social skills (Y)

N	Df	ρ_{y1}	T_{cal}	t_{table}	
				α = 0.01	α = 0.05
96	94	0.895	15.384		1.987

2.   hypothesis 2 corelations Regulations themselves (X_2) with social skills (Y)

to test empirically the relationship Regulatory yourself (X_2) with social skills (Y), the hypothesis being tested is as follows:

H0: ρ_{y2} <0
H1: ρ_{y2} >   0

Table 4.17. Correlation Coefficient and Coefficient of Determination Y for X_2
Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.294[a]	.086	.076	6.659

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2

Based on the calculation of the correlation coefficient table above obtained ρ_{y2} = 0.294. Furthermore, to know the level of significance of the correlation coefficient, the test results show t_{cal}19.484>t_{table} 1.987 (α = 0.05), because t_{cal}> t_{table}(α = 0.05), then H_0 rejected, positive relationship between self-regulation (X_2) with social skills (Y). From the calculation also obtained coefficient of determination = 0.086.

Summary of significance test the correlation coefficient between the self regulation (X_2) with social skills (Y) can be seen in the following table.

Table 4.18. Correlation Between significance test variables between self regulation (X_2) with social skills (Y)

N	Df	ρ_{y1}	T_{cal}	t_{table}	
				α = 0.01	α = 0.05
96	94	0.294	19.484		1,987

3.   Hypothesis 3Relations PerceptionChildren about Parenting democracy parents and Regulations themselves (X_2) which together with social skills (Y)

to test empirically hubunganPersepsi Kids About Parenting democracy parents (X_1) and Regulation yourself (X_2) are jointly denganKeterampilan social (Y), the tested hypothesis is as follows:

H_0: ρ_{y21} =   0
H_1: ρ_{y21} >   0

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Table 4.21. Coefficient of Double Correlation and Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.933[a]	.870	.868	4.938

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1

Based on the calculation of correlation coefficient obtained from the above table $\rho_{y321} = 0.933$, with **t_{cal}**7.92>**t_{table}** 1.987 ($\alpha = 0.05$), because **t_{cal}**> **t_{table}** ($\alpha = 0.05$), then H_0 is rejected, which means that there is a positive relationship between the perception of democracy Parenting Children of parents (X_1)and Regulation yourself (X_2)which together with Skills social, 1 (Y). From the calculation also obtained coefficient of determination = 0.142

Summary hypothesis testing about the relationship of the two independent variables, X_1 and X_2 with the dependent variable, Y.

Table 4.22. Significance Test of Partial Correlation Coefficient Three independent variables with Y

Correlation	Coefficient Correlation	T_{cal}	t_{table} $\alpha = 0.01$	$\alpha = 0.05$	Conclusion
X_1 and Y	$\rho_{y1} = 0.895$	15.348		1.987	Reject H_0
X_2 and Y	$\rho_{v2} = 0.294$	19.484		1.987	Reject H_0
X_1, X_2, and Y	$\rho_{y321} = 0.933$	7.92		1.987	Reject H_0

Based on data analysis for the second partial correlation coefficient for variable X_1 obtained table as follows:

Control Variables			X2	Y
X2	X1	Correlation	1,000	,397
		Significance (2-tailed)	.	,000
		df	0	93
	Y	Correlation	,397	1,000
		Significance (2-tailed)	,000	.
		df	93	0

Control Variables			X2	Y
X1	X2	Correlation	1,000	,589
		Significance (2-tailed)	.	,000
		df	0	93
	Y	Correlation	,589	1,000
		Significance (2-tailed)	,000	.
		df	93	0

Based on the table above were obtained first level partial correlation coefficients for Y over X_1,ρ_{y1-23} = 1 This value is lower than the coefficient karelasi ρ_{y1}=0.589, ie a decrease of = 1 to 0.589 = 0.411.The first partial correlation levels for Y on X_1,ρ_{y1-23} = 1 This value is lower than the coefficient karelasi ρ_{y1}=0.397, ie a decrease of = 1 to 0.397 = 0.603.

Conclusion

Parenting perceptions received by children have a positive effect on self regulation with social skills. If you want to improve your social skills then a positive parenting pattern should be applied at home.

Implications

Most of the problems of social skills are related to the problem of students' ability in the social world. Solving social skills problems can be done through perceptions of parenting. Efforts that can be made to improve these three variables is to conduct formal or formal training or learning by formal and non formal education institutions, so that in the end there is an increase in social skills of students.

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