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Parenting In Developing The Potential for Motor Skills of Children in Kuin Riverside Banjarmasin

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Abstract

This study aims to identifying the parenting in developing the potential for motor skills of children in Kuin riverside at Banjarmasin city, Indonesia. Type research is qualitative with case study as a method through focus exploration procedure. Data were collected through observation, interview and documentation to the research focus that is parenting in developing the potential for motor skills in Kuin riverside. The result showed that the potential for motor skills can be raised from parenting.

Introduction

Province of South Kalimantan in general it is known as an area that is safe from social conflict. The socio-cultural situation in the city of Banjarmasin has the characteristics of a religious community with social conditions that are full of tolerance. The cultural background and customs, as well as the various ethnic groups that exist in the City of Banjarmasin are still able to maintain good tolerance, by respect each other for these differences with the geographical conditions of swamp/peatland, and there are many rivers so that the City of Banjarmasin gets the nickname "The City of a Thousand Rivers".

The number of rivers as one of the wetlands in the city of Banjarmasin fosters various unique behaviors from the community, where the river community is utilized by the river for their transportation, trading, and daily activities (Angriani et al., 2018). This unique behavior is called the culture of the local community where culture does not only include a tradition that applies in society, but also includes an intellectual activity as well as physical activity (Asfina & Ovilia, 2016). We can see the unique behavior of the people/individuals living in the riverside areas in the morning and evening, where people have a habit of take a bath in the river even though they already have a bathroom at home. The bath referred to in this study is not only in the form of taking water and pouring it all over the body, but also throwing himself into the river and then swimming, and this is practicing by adults as well as children.

This habit is one of the local values that grows in a certain cultural context, which is limited to a certain community group, namely the riverside community (Istiqomah & Setyobudihono, 2017). This habit is suspected to indirectly be one of the factors that influence children's motor development that seen from an extrinsic perspective in the form of parenting or family parenting, because of this habit, from an early age children have been thrown into the river with the aim that children can swim, even though actually this is very dangerous because of the swift current of the river. However, based on the acknowledgment of one of the community, this is a pride and at the same time a way for parents to educate their children, especially to develop children's courage and eliminate the worries of parents for the safety of their children if they fall into the river at any time. Therefore, researchers are interested in looking at the provision of parenting applied to children from riverside areas to be able to develop their potential because many regional athletes, especially from the diving, come from riverside areas and it is suspected that parenting factors play a role.

Method

This type of research is a qualitative research, with the research method used is a case study, which when viewed from the area only covers a very narrow area or subject (Arikunto, 2010) through research procedures in the form of focused exploration where the researcher prepares instructions/guidelines for interviews and observations. The data collected was obtained from the results of a preliminary study through observation, interviews and documentation of the focus of the research is parenting in the development of potential motor skills of riverside children

Participants

The primary data sources in this study were data collected from direct subjects (humans) as samples and parents as the focus group and respondent group units. While secondary data is data collected from third parties or from other sources such as playmates, and communities around riverbanks

Sampling Procedures

The population in this study is childrens around of a river in the city of Banjarmasin. The study was conducted in South Kuin Village, North Banjarmasin, Banjarmasin City and samples were taken using a purposive technique with criteria, which is children who can swim in the Kuin River with the model teachings of their parents as a habit or culture of the Banjar people in the riverside area.

Technic and Collecting Data Procedures

Techniques and procedures used for data collection include (1) observation is defined as systematic observation and recording of the symptoms that appear on the object of research, (2) interview is a process of verbal interaction and communication with the aim of obtaining the desired important information, (3) documents in the form of the results of previous surveys and reports written about the background of the diving athletes lives and by datafrom diving championships.

Data Analysis

The data analysis procedure using the Miles and Huberman Model, where data analysis is carried out at the time of data collection, and after completed all of data collection within a certain period. During the interview, the researcher conducted an analysis of the answers of the interviewed, ifit feels unsatisfactory, so the researcher would continue the question again to a certain stage, obtained data that was considered credible. Activities in data analysis namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion are carried out interactively and take place continuously until complete, so that the data is saturated (Putra, 2011).

Results and Discussion

From the results of data analysis on the behavior of people/individuals living on the riverside of the Kuin river, it can be seen that parenting factors can develop children's talent potential starting from a habit. The behavior of the community/individual living on the riverside of the Kuin Banjarmasin river who has a habit of bathing in the river even though the house already has a bathroom is carried out either in the morning or in the afternoon. They are used to bathing in the Batang since they were little. Initially, the sample took a bath with his mother who was still used to washing clothes in the river. Bathing and washing clothes in the river was the beginning of the habit of riverside children bathing while swimming because they were taught and supervised by their parents directly so that they could swim on their own. Actually, the habit of throwing themselves when bathing in the river is a common thing for people who live on the riverside. From the habit of throwing themselves from different heights, then swimming in the river, this can be directed by parents to be advised to take part in aquatic sports exercises, including diving and swimming.

After school in the afternoon, the sample usually immediately played in the river if the river water was high tide. They usually play in the river for about two to three hours at a time. They do a lot of things while playing in the river, including swimming while chasing, sometimes if a Kelotok[†] passes by, they chase the Kelotok and hold on to one of the Kelotok walls until it dissolves for about 4-5 meters then release the handle and return to the Batang. They also often jump from Batang or a tree or even a bridge to jump into the water. They do all kind s of jumping styles, some are rounding the body while holding both knees, jumping with both arms into the water, or even doing some somersaults. The movements carried out are included in the three parts basic technique in diving, that is take-off, flight and entry (Indah et al., 2020) but they are not controlled properly.

In this case where at the age of ± 3 years, the sample was thrown into the river using a life jacket with the full air in the buoy. In one week and carried out every day in the afternoon, the sample was brought by the father to the river with a buoy which was also reduced in air every day. After one week the sample was still swimming using a buoy but the air was not filled, because his father was sure that the sample could swim, his father ordered the buoy not to be used anymore and finally the sample was brave and could swim on his own.

* Batang: Pile of big wood which float on the river as a tool of bathing in Banjarmasin

† Kelotok: Boat; River transportation in Banjarmasin

Compared to the age of his other friends, the sample was able to swim first. Also, cycling skills have been mastered by the sample since the age of ± 3 years. Where at this age is very good for the process of child growth and development through information and positive stimulation (Uce, 2008). The skill is actually almost the same when he can also swim, but to be able to cycle the sample only takes 2 days. On the first day the sample rode a bicycle using the wheels on the right and left of the rear wheel. After entering the second day, one of the rear wheels was removed by his father so that he could start to maintain the balance of the bicycle, although he fell from the bicycle several times, the sample never felt discouraged or afraid because of illness or injury. He always wanted to do it until the one wheel that was still there beside, the father was raised higher and finally the sample was actually able to ride a bicycle. The method used by his father to teach the sample to be able to ride a bicycle is not much different from when the sample learned to swim in the river. His father prioritized the courage and confidence of the sample to do something that had to be done psychomotorically (stimulating psychomotor activity). This is reinforced by the results of research which states that parents play a central role in the development of children's potential, which is in the form of providing early experiences.

The pattern of approach and interaction between parents and children in the management of education in such a family is commonly called to as parenting in the family. Parenting is believed to have a significant positive effect on the quality of children achieved (Widanty, 2016). This includes one of the dimensions of cultural values as a cultural framework expressed by Troompenaar, which is in the form of the environment with external control that tends to develop due to the presence of nutrients from the environment and a favorable ecological balance (Parhani, 2016). All the potential possessed by children grows and develops with the direction and guidance given by parents, through parenting applied by parents will be reflected in the attitudes, behavior and development of children. The results of the study on the role of the family environment on the development of children's creativity explain that this is very decisive in growing and increasing the potential in the interests and talents of children (Hulukati, 2015). Because the family environment is one of the most accessible and most important in the social dimension of young athletes (Siekańska, 2012), therefore the ways in which parents protect, educate, supervise, caring, guide which are treatments that are incorporated in parenting patterns are very important. influential in developing all the potential of children to become superior individuals. One of parenting style is authoritarian style, but the results revealed that the authoritarian style of parenting is the most salient predictor of creativity in children and that this relationship was negative in Jamaica children (Fearon et al., 2013). The negative relationship founded too on students reared by authoritarian style (Beyers & Goossens, 2003). Then found four groups identification of United States parents who varied from each other in parenting style to explore perception of specialization in youth sport (Wright et al., 2019), there is permissive, authoritarian, authoritative and perfectionism.

Over than that, a democratic style is one of the parenting style that believed to prevent anxiety as found in a research conclusion, "inculcating a democratic style of parenting and greater acceptance of parents among children may prevent or ameliorate test anxiety" (Thergaonkar & Wadkar, 2007). It strengthens why the sample is very skilled in motor mastery, where the parenting pattern applied by the sample parents in this study is democratic parenting, which encourages children to be independent but still give a limits and control to their actions and they also expect children have adult behavior, independent and age-appropriate. Judging from the data obtained from observations in the field that during the sample and their friends playing, or children playing in the river, their parents are usually not directly supervised by their parents, but people who have activities on the riverside occasionally pay attention to children's activities including samples and their friends if there is an unwanted incident. People who live on the riverside are used to children playing in the river without direct supervision. This condition is in accordance with the democratic type of parenting, which encourages children to be independent but still imposes limits and controls on their actions.

Based on the results of research conducted in Thailand regarding parenting styles on development of children aged three to six years old that parenting styles had a significant influence on child development. The children raised with mix parenting style had a 1.9 times higher chance of having delayed development compared to those whose parents used democratic parenting style (Nanthamongkolchai et al., 2007). It turns out that based on the results of a study of students from the Faculty of Sports Science, State University of Jakarta who prioritize motor skills in the learning process, it is known that parenting patterns of parents in their playing activities when children apply democratic parenting are 90.77% (Novitasari, 2018). So, from some of the references above, it strengthens the opinion that parenting plays a very important role in developing the motor talent potential of children in the riverside of Kuin River, Banjarmasin.

Conclusion

Parenting patterns affect the development of children's motor talents so that the motor potential that exists in children can be raised.

Recommendations

Parenting are expected to be more considered as a factor in the development of children's motor skill, which so far as this time may only focus on choosing the desired sport.

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