

Forms of Parenting and Influencing Factors in the Cultivation of the Spirit of Entrepreneurship in Children with Deafblindness in the Mojokerto Region

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Abstract: *This research design uses qualitative research methods with a case study approach. The key informants of this research are parents of children with hearing impairment in Mojokerto. From the results of data collection conducted by semi-structured interview method, the following research results have been obtained. The factors that influence parenting in instilling the spirit of entrepreneurship are a limited time to study business because of the busy school time, and the talent that supports the child himself. The impact of the parenting pattern given even though children with disabilities appear the formation confident, independent, able to socialize with the environment, and unyielding to learn business.*

Keywords: *Parenting, factors, impact of parenting*

INTRODUCTION

Hearing impairment in children can hinder their ability to communicate verbally with their surroundings. Medically, deafness refers to a deficiency or loss of hearing ability caused by damage or malfunctioning of some or all of the hearing organs. Pedagogically, deafness means a deficiency or loss of hearing organs that can result in obstacles in language development, requiring special guidance and education in the future. According to Sastrawinata (1976), children with hearing impairment may need specialized support to overcome these challenges.

Meanwhile, the definition of deafness according to Kosasih (2012: 173) is that hearing loss in children is a loss of hearing ability, either partially (hard of hearing) or completely (deaf). This makes the child's hearing ability less functional or even non-functional. From the understanding of the experts above, we can conclude that deafness is the failure of the hearing device to function properly, which will result in a child's lack of or no ability to hear at all, which in the future will hinder the child's language and communication processes so that to provide understanding, special guidance will be needed.

This is an important point about how necessary and important it is to instill an entrepreneurial spirit in a disabled child. If a disabled child receives entrepreneurship instillation and education, there is a great possibility that they will have a promising future, becoming an independent person, with entrepreneurial abilities. They can have a decent job profession and can even create jobs for the unemployed, not depend on the mercy of other people, but get recognition from the environment and have equality/equality with the people around them.

The four business owners try to instill entrepreneurial values in children from an early age through the parenting patterns implemented in their families. Parenting style is the interaction between children and parents in educating, guiding, disciplining, and protecting children to reach maturity by the norms that apply in society (Edward, 2006: 52). Parenting patterns are divided into 4, namely democratic parenting, neglectful parenting, authoritarian parenting and permissive parenting (Baumrind in Santrock, 2002:257-258). The parenting style applied in the family can be indirectly influenced by several things, namely mindset, culture, and the surrounding environment.

METHOD

This research is a type of qualitative research using a case study design. Researchers choose to use case studies because the information that will be needed in this research seeks to find answers to questions relating to the elements of how and why, researching contemporary problems and having little opportunity to control the events to be studied in a real-life context. (Yin, 2014:1)

This research was conducted on four informants who own businesses (parents of deaf children) in Mojokerto. The key informants in this research are parents of disabled children who are also business people. Meanwhile, the supporting informants were deaf children. The data collection procedure in this research uses semi-structured interview techniques and documentation.

Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out from the time the researcher enters the field, while in the field, and after leaving the field (Miles et al., 2014). Checking the validity of the data in research uses triangulation. Data triangulation is checking the validity of data from various sources and various methods and times (Cresswel, 2013). There are only 2 triangulations used in this research, namely source triangulation and time triangulation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Forms of Parenting Patterns

Education is the most important thing that must be given to a child because a child's character and mindset when they grow up will be influenced by the education they receive from their parents from an early age. Of course, in this case, education is also an important thing to provide preparation for facing the future that will come. This statement is reinforced by the opinion of Zakiyah Daradjat (2002: 35) that "parents are the main and first educators for their children because it is from them that children first receive education".

The education that children will receive from their parents includes many aspects, especially in terms of instilling values and norms, parenting patterns, attitudes, and various character values which are reflected in the parents' attitudes in everyday life. This happens because children have a lot of time and opportunities to interact with the family environment, and these encounters and interactions have a huge influence on behavior (Tu'u, 2004: 16). Parenting is the interaction between children and parents to educate, guide, and discipline and protect children to reach maturity following existing norms in society (Edward, 2006: 52).

In this case, the parents who are the four informants apply the same form of parenting on average in educating their children who are deaf, both instilling education in the child's childhood and most importantly, implementing an entrepreneurial spirit in their family. Baumrind (1991) in Smetana (1995:299) explains that parents' parenting patterns for children are categorized into 4, namely: democratic parenting, authoritarian parenting, permissive parenting, and neglectful parenting. Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with informants, the form of parenting style applied to each child tends to lead to a slightly authoritarian and democratic parenting style.

Baumrind (1991) explains that democratic parenting is a parenting style that emphasizes freedom but remains under parental supervision. Baumrind (Parke & Locke) explains that authoritarian parenting is a form of parenting that emphasizes parental supervision or control directed at a child to obtain obedience and compliance. The four informants applied a slightly authoritarian parenting style intending to educate children's character, responsibility, and discipline or even apply this parenting style to provide healing therapy to children.

In Putri's case, it was discovered that in the family environment, many relatives helped monitor Putri's activities, therapy was carried out 3 times a day which was recommended by the doctor to speed up her recovery and development of thinking. If Putri felt stressed, she

would use fun ways of doing therapy, including painting, drawing, and assembling games (puzzles) so that children become enthusiastic. For the democratic pattern that was implemented as an adult, Putri always received support from her parents regarding the things she liked, she liked IT, so she was transferred to Microsoft Office, Auto Cad, etc. courses. Furthermore, Putri's love of sewing is also supported by the provision of a sewing machine and school at SMKN 1 Sooko majoring in sewing.

Tesa's parenting style was slightly authoritarian, namely that since childhood there was little emphasis on cleaning the bed, boiling water, cleaning the house, etc. This did not stress Tesa because there was no excessive punishment, so as she grew older she began to understand her responsibilities. As she grew older, her parents began to apply a democratic parenting style, never forcing her and always supporting Tesa's desire, namely to join the world of modeling and fashion, which was her talent from childhood. She was sent to school at SMKN 1 Sooko majoring in beauty so that she could further deepen her talents and in the future could be used as capital to become an entrepreneur. To instill an entrepreneurial spirit, Tesa has been helping her parents sell snacks to shops since middle school.

The next two informants also applied parenting patterns that were not much different, namely slightly authoritarian to simply supervise and educate the children's character, and democratic parenting was applied when they were growing up. Likewise, the fourth informant, since Fajar was little, his parents have implemented a slightly authoritarian parenting style. Make the bed, clean the house. As he grew older, he began to understand and begin to understand responsibility. From there, democratic parenting was implemented. Fajar was given the freedom to take part in any activity as long as it was positive and did not interfere with school activities, for example joining the Pankur sports community, taking computer lessons with his friends, etc. Fajar has also had an entrepreneurial spirit since he was in elementary school. He often sells the kites he makes and sells cakes and ice schools made by his mother.

From the explanations of the four informants, in applying parenting patterns to their respective children in terms of entrepreneurship, they tend to prioritize a form of democratic parenting, namely involving two-way communication between parents and children. With this two-way communication, character and personality education can be created for children who dare to argue and express opinions, and can speak in public. This kind of personality will have a positive impact on children starting a business in the future.

Several factors that influence parenting patterns

The implementation of parenting patterns by the four informants cannot be separated from influences, both internal and external influences. The following are the factors that influence the parenting style applied, adapted from Edward's (2006) opinion:

1. Parental education

For a child who has a disability, the experience of parents who have a business in educating children certainly has a significant influence, in other words providing children with education to instill responsibility, discipline, and independence in the future. She provided basic religious education to Putri and her two siblings because her parents also prioritized religion in educating her on the other hand the family has business units, and from there Putri was taught business so that in the future she could live independently and develop her talent, namely sewing. Likewise, what other informants did was to develop their children's potential and talents for future capital, apart from the three of them having a business unit for business education for children, the three of them sent their children to schools that suited their children's talents and potential.

2. Environment

In raising their sons and daughters, the informants socialized or worshiped according to the surrounding environment, but to educate in a focused way, the four of them had their way of instilling strong values of responsibility, discipline, and religion in their sons and daughters as well as adapting to the business environment that is introduced to children from an early age so that in the future it becomes a great opportunity to increase children's business potential.

3. Culture

In raising their sons and daughters, the four informants were generally the same as the school culture and surrounding environment, apart from focusing on therapy to heal their daughters, they always taught their daughters to worship, study, and help with housework, starting from sweeping, mopping, etc. Apart from being given the responsibility to study and worship, his sons also took part in social activities outside the home, namely community service, one of the informants joined the Ninja motorbike club, and another joined the Pankur sports club, he both allowed his sons to join the club so that their social skills could develop.

Several other factors influence the form of parenting of the four informants, namely internal factors from within the family itself. That is, with the four sons and daughters who are still in high school, the time to study business in depth and be involved in their parents' business can be said to be limited, because a lot of time is spent at school, from studying general or vocational subjects to extra-curricular activities that the four participate in. his sons and daughters. Besides that, his children have special abilities in their fields.

The four informants thought that business education or children's participation in their parents' business did not interfere with their time at school, because their main task was school and studying to improve their achievements. Business activities are additional activities to develop potential talents and train creativity, and innovation outside the school field which can hone business skills for important capital in the future.

CONCLUSION

The four informants' parenting style tends to be slightly authoritarian and democratic. The form of authoritarian parenting is temporarily applied to make children more disciplined and responsible from an early age so that they do not give up on carrying out therapy which has an impact on curing the disease they are suffering from. After reaching adulthood, democratic parenting styles begin to be implemented, this can be seen from how parents support all forms of positive activities, hobbies, and even the development of their children's potential and talents.

Factors that influence parenting patterns for children are parents' education, the surrounding community/environment, and family or community culture. Another factor that influences parenting is that in educating you must be full of patience and provide deep understanding, secondly, school time is so busy that children do not have much time to be involved and learn about business with their parents.

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