

Parenting Style Practice as an Effort to Optimize Children's Social-Emotional, Psychosexual Development

Elly Dwi Masita,^{1 *} Uke Maharani Dewi², Hinda Novianti³, Annif Munjidah⁴
Lutfiyah Azarah⁵, Umi Rowaikhah⁶, Yulia Intan Erviani⁷, Siti Imroatus Sholiha⁸

^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8} Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya

* e-mail: ellydm@unusa.ac.id

Artikel submit	092224
Artikel review	122724
Artikel accepted	122624

Abstract

Sidoarjo is one of the three highest cities related to the prevalence of sexual violence with 8,701 cases from 2020 to 2023. Sidoarjo is an area prone to sexual violence committed by the family itself because the perpetrator is in the realm of economic inequality. A survey conducted in December 2023 found that 82% of parents do not understand social-emotional and psychosexual development, 93% do not understand parenting models, 87% have never attended parenting seminars or training, 89% do not know the consequences of delayed social-emotional and psychosexual development, 97% do not understand that the support of the community and the surrounding environment provides stimulus to these two developments. This activity aims to provide knowledge and skills to parents related to parenting models to optimize children's social-emotional and psychosexual development by using a participatory approach to building approach models through demonstrations and role-play towards 50 parents who have children 1-5 years old. The activity method is a participatory approach through learning classes, parenting model exercises, and role models. Data collected to use Observation Checklists to develop a checklist of key participatory elements and observe meetings or events to assess their presence. Based on graph 1.1, it was found that there was an average increase in knowledge scores of 67.5% and skill scores of 72%. Participatory approaches are highly effective in increasing the relevance and ownership of community services. By actively involving community members in the planning and implementation of initiatives, these approaches empower individuals, enhance the relevance of services, and promote sustainable outcomes.

Keywords: Participatory; Knowledge; Skill; Parenting, Development

Abstract

Sidoarjo merupakan salah satu kota nomor 3 tertinggi terkait prevalensi kekerasan seksual dengan 8.701 kasus sejak 2020 hingga 2023. Sidoarjo merupakan daerah rawan kekerasan seksual yang dilakukan oleh keluarga itu sendiri karena pelakunya berada di ranah ketimpangan ekonomi. Sebuah survei yang dilakukan pada Desember 2023 menemukan bahwa 82% orang tua tidak memahami perkembangan sosial-emosional dan psikoseksual, 93% tidak memahami model pengasuhan anak, 87% belum pernah mengikuti seminar atau pelatihan pengasuhan anak, 89% tidak mengetahui konsekuensi dari keterlambatan perkembangan sosial-emosional dan psikoseksual, 97% tidak memahami bahwa dukungan masyarakat dan lingkungan sekitar memberikan stimulus bagi kedua perkembangan ini. Kegiatan ini bertujuan untuk memberikan pengetahuan dan keterampilan kepada orang tua terkait model pengasuhan untuk mengoptimalkan perkembangan sosial-emosional dan psikoseksual anak dengan menggunakan model pendekatan membangun pendekatan partisipatory melalui demonstrasi dan role-play terhadap 50 orang tua yang memiliki anak di usia 1-5 tahun. Metode kegiatan adalah pendekatan partisipatif melalui kelas pembelajaran, latihan pola asuh dan panutan. Data dikumpulkan untuk menggunakan Daftar Periksa Observasi untuk mengembangkan daftar periksa elemen partisipatif utama dan mengamati pertemuan atau acara untuk menilai keberadaan mereka. Berdasarkan grafik 1.1, ditemukan bahwa terjadi peningkatan rata-rata skor pengetahuan sebesar 67,5% dan skor keterampilan sebesar 72%. Pendekatan partisipatif sangat efektif dalam meningkatkan relevansi dan kepemilikan layanan masyarakat. Dengan secara aktif melibatkan anggota masyarakat dalam perencanaan dan implementasi inisiatif, pendekatan ini memberdayakan individu, meningkatkan relevansi layanan, dan mempromosikan hasil yang berkelanjutan

Kata kunci: Partisipasi ; Pengetahuan; Ketrampilan ; Pola Asuh, Perkembangan

INTRODUCTION

According to the American Academy of Pediatrics (2012), social-emotional development is the ability of children to have knowledge in managing and expressing emotions completely, both positive and negative emotions, being able to interact with other children or adults around them, and actively learning by exploring the environment (Labella et al., 2019)

A series of individual developments centered on the search for periods of pleasure associated with Id, a libido that can alter behavior. Sigmund Freud in Rahmah, (2012: 59) divides psychosexual development in childhood into four phases, namely the oral phase, the anal phase, the phallic phase, and the latent phase. In the oral phase, it lasts from birth to 1-2 years old

Parenting is a relationship between parents and children that can continue to develop multidimensionally. It includes a variety of activities with the goal that children are able to develop optimally and can survive well. Therefore, parenting includes physical care, emotional care and social care. (Nunes & Mota, 2018)

WHO said that globally, there are 52.9 million children aged 5 years, 54% of boys have developmental disabilities, and 95% of these children have low- and middle-income families. The prevalence of developmental deviations in children under 5 years old in Indonesia reported by WHO in 2016 was 7,512.6 per 100,000 population (7.51%). The data on the incidence of general developmental delays is not known for sure, but it is estimated that around 1-3% of children under the age of 5 years experience general developmental delays (IDAI, 2013). Meanwhile, according to the *Early Child Care Development* organized by UNICEF in 2021, it is explained that 88% of children in Indonesia experience developmental delays. Of these cases, 32% experienced malnutrition and stunting. Some of the causes of delayed child development include disturbances in the fulfillment of nutrition, health behavior, developmental stimulation, and the availability of adequate health facilities and other support systems such as policies and community support (Finch et al., 2018).

Data obtained from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment in 2023 explains that the prevalence of sexual crimes has reached 224 cases. Of the 224 cases, 188 cases of children became victims of sexual harassment and sexual violence committed by. 94% of these cases of violence are sexual violence committed in the domestic environment. This sexual violence is largely unreported because it is considered a disgrace. Violence against children and sexual violence are forms of incomplete psychosexual development during childhood.

The government's efforts to prevent cases of sexual harassment include providing education to elementary and junior high school kindergarten children regarding reproductive health, but this effort is still not optimal because it has not reached the elements of the home, namely parents. As well as the Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPT PPA). Sidoarjo is one of the three highest cities related to the prevalence of sexual violence with 8,701 cases from 2020 to 2023. Sidoarjo is an area prone to sexual violence committed by the family itself because the perpetrator is in the realm of economic inequality. Therefore, it is necessary to hold parenting classes that can provide knowledge and positive perceptions related to children's social-emotional and psychosexual development. This activity aims to provide knowledge and skills to parents related to parenting models to optimize children's social-emotional and psychosexual development by using a participatory approach to building approach models through demonstrations and role-play.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY, PROBLEMS AND TARGET SOLUTIONS

General description

Sidoarjo is one of the three highest cities related to the prevalence of sexual violence with 8,701 cases from 2020 to 2023. Sidoarjo is an area prone to sexual violence committed by the family itself because the perpetrator is in the realm of economic inequality. Therefore, it is necessary to hold parenting classes that can provide knowledge and positive perceptions related to children's social-emotional and psychosexual development.

Data obtained from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment in 2023 explains that the prevalence of sexual crimes has reached 224 cases. Of the 224 cases, 188 cases of children became victims of sexual harassment

and sexual violence committed by. 94% of these cases of violence are sexual violence committed in the domestic environment. This sexual violence is largely unreported because it is considered a disgrace. Violence against children and sexual violence are forms of incomplete psychosexual development during childhood. A survey conducted in December 2023 found that 82% of parents do not understand social-emotional and psychosexual development, 93% do not understand parenting models, 87% have never attended parenting seminars or training, 89% do not know the consequences of delayed social-emotional and psychosexual development, and 97% do not understand that the support of the community and the surrounding environment provides stimulus to these two developments.

Table 1. Target description

No	Name of target	Characteristics of target	Amount	General problem or targets
1	Non-Economic target	Parents	50	Health Sector, Education Sector

Table 1 explains that the total target of the activity is all parents who have children aged 1-5 years totaling 50 participants with the same problem.

Problem

Problems in the Education field, Health field.

Table 2. Problem and solution

No	Problem	solution	Indicators of goal
1	Education: Knowledge and skill level	Knowledge transfer Mentoring	Increase skor knowledge and skill

Target solution

Health Field (Learning class, Parenting style practice, Role Model).

Objectives Increase the empowerment of knowledge and skills in parenting style.

Achievement indicators: Increasing the scale of knowledge and skills.

METHOD

The activity method is a participatory approach through learning classes, parenting model exercises, and role models. Health problems are carried out through learning classes, presentation of all cases of sexual violence, presentation of material on social-emotional and psychosexual development, presentation of material on the role of fathers, roles of mothers, the role of the environment to stimulate development, group discussion of each parent pair, and presentation of discussion results. Parenting Model Practice through Scenario Creation and Parenting Model Practice. Data collected to use Observation Checklists to develop a checklist of key participatory elements and observe meetings or events to assess their presence.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community service activities, the following data were obtained.

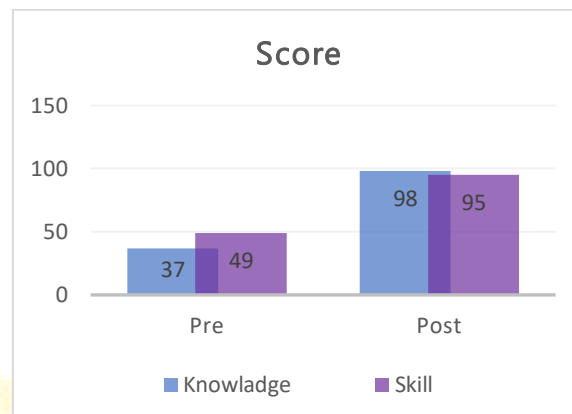


Figure 1. Comparing Scores pre and post of indicator

Based on Figure 1, it was found that there was an average increase in knowledge scores of 67.5% and skill scores of 72%.

Participatory approaches are highly effective for community services because they empower individuals and communities to actively shape the services they receive. This leads to more relevant, sustainable, and impactful outcomes. Participatory approaches in community services are recognized for their effectiveness in enhancing relevance and ownership among community members. These approaches empower individuals by involving them in the decision-making processes that affect their lives and environments, leading to more tailored and sustainable outcomes. The relevance of community services is significantly enhanced when community members are actively involved in the planning and implementation stages. Kasmel and Tanggaard highlight that community-related empowerment in health promotion interventions leads to increased participation and intention to engage in community actions, which directly correlates with the relevance of the services provided (Kasmel & Tanggaard, 2011; Setyoadi et al., 2023). Similarly, Setyoadi et al. emphasize that community empowerment programs not only enhance individual capabilities but also reflect the community's needs and priorities, thereby increasing the relevance of interventions aimed at stunting prevention (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 1999; Setyoadi et al., 2023). This alignment between community needs and service delivery is crucial for ensuring that programs are effective and impactful.

Ownership is a fundamental aspect of participatory approaches, as it fosters a sense of responsibility and commitment among community members. Rasyid and Nasution assert that effective communication in corporate social responsibility initiatives significantly enhances community empowerment, leading to greater ownership of community projects (Rasyid & Nasution, 2021). Furthermore, the work of Kimengsi and Gwan indicates that decentralization and community empowerment are interlinked, with empowered communities being better positioned to take ownership of local governance and service delivery (Kimengsi & Gwan, 2017; Rasyid & Nasution, 2021). This sense of ownership not only motivates individuals to participate actively but also cultivates a culture of accountability and sustainability within the community. Sustainability of community initiatives is often a direct result of the ownership fostered by participatory approaches. (Ro'isah et al., 2022) et al. discuss the importance of community involvement in tuberculosis control, noting that when communities are empowered to take part in health initiatives, the outcomes are more sustainable (Haynes et al., 2019; Mukherjee, 2016; Shi et al., 2024)). This is echoed by Widodo, who argues that participatory development strategies lead to strong local ownership and empowerment, which are essential for sustainable community development ((Fry et al., 2018; Widodo, 2021)). By engaging community members in the decision-making process, participatory approaches ensure that the services provided are not only relevant but also sustainable in the long term.(Fry et al., 2018; Fuseini, 2024; Mukherjee, 2016; Zaman et al., 2024)

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Participatory approaches are highly effective in increasing the relevance and ownership of community services. By actively involving community members in the planning and implementation of initiatives,

these approaches empower individuals, enhance the relevance of services, and promote sustainable outcomes. The evidence from various studies underscores the importance of fostering participation and ownership to achieve meaningful and lasting impacts in community services.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This activity was carried out by funding the research and community service institution of Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya.

REFERENCE

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (1999). *Framework for Program Evaluation Reference Card Steps in Evaluation Practice Standards for Effective Evaluation*.
- Finch, J. E., Yousafzai, A. K., Rasheed, M., & Obradović, J. (2018). Measuring and understanding social-emotional behaviors in preschoolers from rural Pakistan. *PLoS ONE*, 13(11), 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0207807>
- Fry, C. E., Nikpay, S. S., Leslie, E., & Buntin, M. B. (2018). Evaluating community-based health improvement programs. *Health Affairs*, 37(1), 22–29. <https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2017.1125>
- Fuseini, M. N. (2024). Rural infrastructure and livelihoods enhancement: The case of Community-Based Rural Development Program in Ghana. *Heliyon*, 10(13), e33659. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e33659>
- Haynes, E., Marawili, M., Marika, B. M., Mitchell, A. G., Phillips, J., Bessarab, D., Walker, R., Cook, J., & Ralph, A. P. (2019). Community-based participatory action research on rheumatic heart disease in an Australian Aboriginal homeland: Evaluation of the ‘On track watch’ project. *Evaluation and Program Planning*, 74, 38–53. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.evalprogplan.2019.02.010>
- Kasmel, A., & Tanggaard, P. (2011). Evaluation of Changes in Individual Community-Related Empowerment in Community Health Promotion Interventions in Estonia. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph8061772>
- Kimengsi, J. N., & Gwan, S. A. (2017). Reflections on Decentralization, Community Empowerment and Sustainable Development in Cameroon. *International Journal of Emerging Trends in Social Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.20448/2001.12.53.60>
- Labella, M. H., Narayan, A. J., McCormick, C. M., Desjardins, C. D., & Masten, A. S. (2019). Risk and Adversity, Parenting Quality, and Children’s Social-Emotional Adjustment in Families Experiencing Homelessness. *Child Development*, 90(1), 227–244. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.12894>
- Mukherjee, C. &. (2016). Evaluating Community-Based Health Improvement Programs. *Physiology & Behavior*, 176(1), 139–148. <https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2017.1125.Evaluating>
- Nunes, F., & Mota, C. pinheiro. (2018). Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire - Adaptação da Versão Portuguesa de Heterorrelato. *Revista Colombiana de Psicologia*, 27(1), 117–131. <https://doi.org/10.15446/rcp.v27n1.64621>
- Rasyid, A., & Nasution, B. (2021). Effects of Corporate Social Responsibility Communications on Community Empowerment in Pekanbaru. *Linguistics and Culture Review*. <https://doi.org/10.21744/lingcure.v6ns3.1900>
- Ro’isah, R., Anies, Sakundano, M., & Jazuli, N. (2022). TB Community Empowerment Model Instruments in Finding Tuberculosis (TB) Suspects. *Bali Medical Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.15562/bmj.v11i2.3116>
- Setyoadi, S., Kartika, A. W., Hayati, Y. S., & Setiowati, C. I. (2023). Community Empowerment Program to Increase Individual Empowerment of Cadres in Stunting Prevention. *Jurnal Aisyah Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan*. <https://doi.org/10.30604/jika.v8i3.2069>
- Shi, Y., Stanmore, E., McGarrigle, L., Wang, X., Wang, X., Li, Y., & Todd, C. (2024). Development of a community intervention combining social media-based health education plus exercise programme (SHEEP)

to improve muscle function among young-old adults with possible sarcopenia: Co-design approach. *Maturitas*, 186(April), 108027. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.maturitas.2024.108027>

Widodo, A. S. (2021). Evaluate the Factors Related to the Level of Community Satisfaction on Community Empowerment Activities. *E3s Web of Conferences*. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202123201028>

Zaman, S. Bin, Singh, R., Evans, R. G., Singh, A., Singh, R., Singh, P., Prakash, H., Kumar, M., & Thrift, A. G. (2024). Development and evaluation of a training program on non-communicable diseases to empower community health workers in rural India. *PEC Innovation*, 4(December 2023), 100305. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pecinn.2024.100305>

