



THE EFFECT OF PARENTING PARENTS ON THE INTENSITY OF GADGET USE IN EARLY CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

The growing prevalence of gadget usage among children, even during early childhood, poses a significant challenge as it may lead to potential harm despite its inevitability. The parenting style children receive within their families is believed to be a substantial factor contributing to their excessive reliance on gadgets. The study aims to prove the effect of parenting style on the intensity of early childhood gadget use in RA Al-Ikhlas Group B, Barru District. This ex-post facto quantitative study consisted of a population of 57 parents, with a sample size of 30 individuals selected through simple random sampling. The research employed two instruments: a parenting pattern questionnaire and a gadget usage intensity questionnaire. The data analysis technique employed for this study was simple linear regression. The findings of the study suggest that the utilization of gadgets during early childhood can be regulated through the application of an appropriate parenting style. A positive parenting approach provides children with essential elements such as affection, fulfilment of physical and motoric requirements, and support for social-emotional development, thereby safeguarding their rights.

Keywords: Parenting patterns; the intensity of using gadgets; early childhood

1. INTRODUCTION

Parenting style is very influential on children's development. The role of parents in the family as a guide becomes a guide, educator and teacher for children. Most children spend their days with their families and their surroundings. Parenting is the attitude of parents in interacting, guiding and educating their children in everyday life with the hope that their children will be successful in their lives. Parenting style is very influential for children as a reflection of the child because children are still too young and do not have

the experience to guide their own development toward maturity. It is very important for parents to provide the right parenting style for their children.

KI Hadjar Dewantara (2011), argues that the family is the first and foremost educator. This is in line with Euis' opinion that parenting is an intensive interaction, and parents direct their children to acquire life skills. Based on the above opinion, it can be concluded that parenting is a process of parental interaction with children that reflects their attitudes and behavior to determine and develop children and become an example in instilling good behavior. There are three kinds of parenting styles that parents can apply, namely: authoritarian, democratic and permissive parenting styles. Authoritarian parenting style, parents are very disciplined, difficult and tend to be authoritarian, parents feel they are always entitled to express their opinions so that children become obedient and do not fight.

The development of technology in this era of globalization is very rapid along with the times. As a result, the development of technology is getting faster and more and more types of new and various technologies are emerging. Among children who use gadgets adapt very quickly to this technology, children are addicted to sophisticated technology, often children forget their environment and no longer play with their peers because they are too focused on playing gadgets and children prefer the sophisticated technology that children have. (Ardiya et al, 2020). Finally, it makes the child become a private person who is closed because of the lack of even fading social communication between the child and his environment. Children under the age of 5 who are still unfamiliar really need to be supervised and limited and then given guidance so that later children do not abuse technology (Wiranto & Muhammad, 2018). Parents are often found buying sophisticated gadgets for their children according to their child's requests. Parents who are busy working outside usually buy their children gadgets for the purpose of communicating and monitoring children's activities at home. Whereas parents who are only at home buy gadgets for their children so that the activities of their parents are not disturbed, the goal is to distract their children. Initially this goal was successful but it did not last long because the child would get bored and eventually try the features on the gadget and try something interesting in it. Parents are often found buying sophisticated gadgets for their children according to their child's requests. Parents who are busy working outside usually buy their children gadgets for the purpose of communicating and monitoring children's activities at home. Whereas parents who are only at home buy gadgets for their children so that the activities of their parents are not disturbed, the goal is to distract their children. Initially this goal was successful but it did not last long because the child would get bored and eventually try the features on the gadget and try something interesting in it. Parents are often found buying sophisticated gadgets for their children according to their child's requests. Parents who are busy working outside usually buy their children gadgets for the purpose of communicating and monitoring children's activities at home. Whereas parents

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In the current condition, parents are required to be mentors and supervisors for their own children and ensure that their children do not commit deviations through this increasingly sophisticated technology. For parents, this is of course a very big challenge because in fact parents are very influential for their child's development. Parents are the educators and caregivers for their children. In this case what determines the high use of gadgets among children is the fact of parenting the parents themselves. Thus parents need to limit the use of gadgets from an early age.

Based on the description above, parenting style influences the intensity of using gadgets. Given that parenting is very important in increasingly sophisticated technological advances, the use of gadgets in children is largely determined by the parenting style that parents apply. Therefore, it is interesting to examine whether parenting styles affect the intensity of using gadgets. So with this the researcher gives the following title "The Influence of Parenting Patterns on the Intensity of Gadget Use in Early Childhood at RA AL-Ikhlas Group B Barru Regency".

2. METHODS

The research approach used in this study was quantitative with the type of ex-post facto research in which data was collected using the survey method. the research conducted in data collection was at RA AL-Ikhlas, Barru District, Barru Regency. The population in this study were all parents of early childhood in group B RA AL-Ikhlas Barru District with a total of 57 people. The sample takers in this study used Simple Random Sampling. The sample chosen by the researchers in this study was 30 parents. The instruments used in this study were parenting questionnaires and the intensity of using gadgets.

Descriptive statistical analysis was used to describe authoritarian, permissive and democratic parenting styles. Where in the description of the data, each variable can be seen from the mean (average), maximum-minimum, and standard deviation values. The descriptive analysis method in this study used the SPSS 26 program. To categorize the measurement results into 3 categories of high, medium and low tendencies. Statistical analysis in the study used simple and multiple regression tests. Data analysis was carried out after the data was collected. The process of data analysis is a step to obtain answers to research problems. In this study, the regression used parenting style (Y) and the intensity of gadget use (X).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Description of Parenting Patterns in Early Childhood at RA Al-Ikhlas Group B, Barru District Characteristics of parenting patterns and intensity of gadget use, research data regarding parenting patterns and intensity of gadget use distributed to parents of children are described based on answers from respondents by filling out research questionnaires that have been tested for validity and reliability. Based on research data regarding parenting patterns and the intensity of early childhood gadget use at RA Al-Ikhlas Group B Barru Regency, after the data is tabulated, the score is analyzed to obtain a value. 4 alternative answers have a score of 1 to 4. Variable Parenting parents are divided into three, namely authoritarian parenting, democratic parenting and permissive, parenting. Based on the results of these calculations the distribution of parenting tendencies can be seen in the table below:

Table 1. Distribution of the Variable Trend Indicators of Authoritarian, Democratic, and Permissive Parenting Styles

No	Score	Authoritarian Frequency	Democratic	Permissive	Category
1	$X \geq 36.00$	16 %	26%	0%	Tall
2	$24.00 \leq X < 36.00$	83 %	73 %	100%	Currently
3	$X < 24.00$	0 %	0 %	0%	Low
	Total		100%		

Based on the table above, shows that in authoritarian parenting it shows that in the high category, there is 1 person (16%), in the medium category there are 5 people (83%), and none in the low category. Democratic parenting shows that in the high category, there are 4 respondents (26%) in the medium category there are 11 respondents (73%), and none in the low category. While the permissive parenting pattern shows that in the

moderate category, there are 9 respondents (100%) and none in the low and high categories.

Table 2. Distribution of Dominant Parenting Categorization

No	Parenting Category	Frequency	
		Frequency	%
1	Authoritarian Parenting	6	20 %
2	Democratic Parenting	15	50 %
3	Permissive Parenting	9	30 %
	Total	30	100%

The data in Table 2 shows that the dominant parenting style in this study is 20% authoritarian parenting, 50% democratic parenting, and 30% permissive parenting. So it can be concluded that the trend of indicators on parenting is dominant in democratic parenting which is in the high category, namely 50%.

The indicator data for the intensity of gadget use was obtained through a questionnaire consisting of 20 question items with 30 parents of children in RA Al-Ikhlas Group B, Barru Regency as respondents. The results of the indicators obtained with the highest score are 4 and the lowest score is 1. The aspects of the assessment on the intensity of gadget use are divided into 4 namely attention, appreciation, duration, and frequency.

Table 3. Gadget Usage Intensity Distribution

No	Score	Frequency		Category
		Frequency	%	
1	$X \geq 60.00$	0	0 %	Tall
2	$40.00 \leq X < 60.00$	30	100%	Currently
3	$X < 40.00$	0	0 %	Low
	Total	30	100%	

The table above shows that the frequency of the intensity of using gadgets in RA AL-Ikhlas Group B, Barru Regency, is in the moderate category of 30 people (100%), and there is no intensity of use in the low or high categories. So it can be concluded that the tendency of the intensity of early childhood gadget uses inRA AL-Ikhlas Group B In Barru Regency, there are 30 people (100%) in the moderate category.

Based on the results of the Kolmogorov - Smirnov normality test, shows that parenting style has a significant value of 0.200 and the intensity of using gadgets also has a significant result of 0.200 which indicates that all variables have a significance value

greater than 0.05 ($p > 0.05$), so it can be concluded all variables of this study are normally distributed. Furthermore, in the linearity test in this study, all variables have a smaller linearity value of 0.05, so it can be concluded that all variables in this study have a linear distribution. After carrying out statistical analysis prerequisite tests, it was found that the data in this study were normally distributed and linear in nature. Then testing the hypothesis could be carried out using a simple linear regression test to see the significant effect of parenting style variables on the intensity of using gadgets in early childhood. The table of the results of the hypothesis test below:

Table 4. Hypothesis Test Results

Variable	R	r^2	Significance	Information
Authoritarian Parenting Style – Intensity Use of Gadgets	0.400	0.160	0.028	There is Influence
Democratic Parenting - Intensity Use of Gadgets	0.376	0.141	0.041	There is Influence
Permissive Parenting Pattern Intensity Use of Gadgets	0.398	0.151	0.034	There is Influence
Parenting Style – Intensity Use of Gadgets	0.486	0.236	0.006	There is Influence

In the table above the results of the hypothesis test show Authoritarian Parenting Style – Intensity Use of Gadgets has a sig (0.028), Democratic Parenting Style – Intensity of Gadget Use has a sig result (0.41) Permissive Parenting Style – Intensity Use of Gadgets has a sig result (0.34) and Parenting Style – Intensity Use of Gadgets and Parenting Style - Intensity Use of Gadgets has a sig result (0.006) all variables have a smaller sig value of 0.05, it can be concluded that all the variables of this study have an influence. partially H_a accepted/ H_0 rejected. While simultaneously H_a accepted/ H_0 rejected. Further discussion of the results of this study is described as follows.

Based on the data analysis that has been done, it can be seen that parenting style greatly influences the intensity of using gadgets in early childhood. From the results of the data found in the field, it is known that there are parents who apply authoritarian parenting, democratic parenting, and permissive parenting. According to Alfie Kohn, parenting is the treatment of parents in providing protection and education to children in everyday life, as well as how parents behave in interacting with children. Early childhood requires good treatment and attention from parents, especially at an early age.

Authoritarian parenting affects children's use of gadgets because autocratic parenting is a parenting style in which parents provide strict, difficult, and highly

disciplined rules for children to follow. Parents tend to demand that their children fulfill their wishes without explaining as to why these rules are enforced (Ayyun 2017). If the child does not act according to the rules or the wishes of the parents, the parents are reluctant to give punishment so the child has an insecure attitude.

As a result of parents adopting authoritarian parenting styles that are reinforcing and control the child, the child will tend to have a bad personality, like to argue, and rebel, and the child also does not have a caring attitude so the child lacks initiative and is not independent. Authoritarian parents do not give their children the opportunity to discuss and do not consider their child's wishes (Sitti & Ichsan 2018). For example, parents often force their children's gadgets without explaining and parents do not invite their children to discuss the effects of excessive gadget use.

Democratic parenting affects the intensity of children's gadget use because this type of parenting is parenting that gives freedom to children but remains under parental control. The approach given to children is warm and always directs children rationally and always encourages children to express their opinions and exchange ideas (Mustikarani et al. 2020). Parents who apply democratic parenting also often adjust themselves and always provide explanations to their children about things that have good or bad impacts.

In this case, parents who apply democratic parenting provide opportunities for their children to express their opinions, complaints, and parents listen well and provide guidance. As well as applying rules that always provide explanations using sentences that children can easily understand so they don't mind complying with the rules given (Jannah, 2012). There are discussions between children and parents about the use of gadgets such as providing a schedule for playing gadgets and providing guidance about the impact of playing gadgets for a long time. So that communication, and cooperation are established in the direction and guidance carried out to children.

Permissive parenting affects the intensity of children's gadget use because permissive parenting is a parenting style that gives children freedom and low demands with few rules but high involvement in meeting children's needs. Parents often ignore their responsibilities because they are too busy with their problems so they don't provide more supervision (Saraswati & Lucia, 2018). Parents tend not to reprimand or warn children when they are in danger and give very little guidance to children.

The old picture of using the gadget is very unsafe for children. According to the results of research conducted by Wulandari and Santoso (2019), it is stated that the length of time it is safe to use gadgets for children aged less than 30 minutes, after that there is a risk of negative impacts. Growth in children will depend on the parenting style of their parents. If the parents have a better parenting style, the child will not be addicted to

gadgets and the intensity of using gadgets in children will be better. On the other hand, if the parenting style is less than optimal, the child will produce a bad attitude

Parenting style greatly determines the intensity of children's use of gadgets in the future, therefore giving children gadgets must be supervised, seen from the negative impact of using gadgets so that children will experience addiction problems such as children becoming lazy, sleep disturbances, decreased child creativity and finally children become personal. who do not like to socialize (Nurul 2019). The intensity level of gadget use can be seen from four aspects according to Ajzen (1991), namely attention, appreciation, duration, and frequency. Parenting patterns affect the intensity of using gadgets because the growth and development of children are not only from supervision in using gadgets but affection, attention, comfort, and good parenting also make children have a personality that will grow well.

Based on the results of research in RA AL-Ikhlas Group B, shows that there is an influence of parenting styles in early childhood on the intensity of gadget use in early childhood at RA Al-Ikhlas Group B Barru District with 30 respondents. This means that the level of intensity of using gadgets in early childhood is determined by whether the parents' upbringing is good or not. All early childhood in RA AL-Ikhlas group B has the intensity of using gadgets in the moderate category. The results of the study concluded that there was an influence of parenting style on the intensity of early childhood gadget use at RA Al-Ikhlas Group B, Barru District.

The implication in this study is that parents are expected to further improve parenting for children in educating children, especially in applying parenting to the intensity of using gadgets, parents need full awareness because the parenting style applied to children has an impact on the future. Effective parenting style for children makes children get their rights such as a form of affection, fulfillment of physical motoric needs, social-emotional, and Islamic teachings.

The limitations in this study were in filling out the questionnaire instrument because it was very difficult for children's parents to be found and finally some parents were found at their homes, this study also had many items so parents were rather difficult and confused to fill out the questionnaire instrument. For future researchers, it can be initial information for researchers who will study the same thing or as a theoretical basis for conducting research.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it shows that there is an influence of parenting style on the intensity of the use of early childhood gadgets in RA AL-Ikhlas Group B, Barru Regency, high category authoritarian parenting is 1 person

(16%), medium category is 5 people (83%), democratic parenting in the high category was 4 respondents (26%), in the medium category there were 11 people (73%) and for the permissive parenting category it was in the medium category, namely 9 people (100%). with the results of the p-value significance, authoritarian parenting style for the intensity of children's gadget use obtained a significance value of $p = 0.028$, democratic parenting pattern for the intensity of children's gadget use obtained a significance value of $p = 0.041$, permissive parenting pattern for the intensity of children's gadget use obtained a significance value of $p = 0.034$, and the results of the significance of parenting patterns on the intensity of children's gadget use obtained a significance value of $p = 0.006$. The relationship between parenting style and the intensity of children's gadget use obtained a value of $R = 0.468$. The effect of parenting style on the intensity of children's gadget use was obtained by the value of $R^2 = 0.236$ (23.6%). which means H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected, in other words, there is an influence of parenting style (X) on the intensity of gadget use (Y) in early childhood at RA Al-Ikhlas Group B Barru. 6 %). which means H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected, in other words, there is an influence of parenting style (X) on the intensity of gadget use (Y) in early childhood at RA Al-Ikhlas Group B Barru. 6 %). which means H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected, in other words, there is an influence of parenting style (X) on the intensity of gadget use (Y) in early childhood at RA Al-Ikhlas Group B Barru.

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