

The Influence of “CILUKBA” Comic Education on Knowledge of Parenting Patterns in Preschool Age Children at Kindergarten Aisiyah Bustanul Athfal 2 Karang Tengah Purbalingga

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ABSTRACT

Background: Parenting style is the attitude and way parents relate to their children. Preschool children are children aged between 3-6 years. Positive parenting is parenting that is based on affection, respect, protection of rights, stimulation of growth and development, and a warm attitude. The importance of providing education on positive parenting knowledge can be done with comics as a medium for delivering educational material. *Method:* Quasi-experimental research method with an experimental research design of one group pretest-posttest design. The sample was a total sampling of 36 respondents according to the inclusion criteria using a questionnaire instrument. *Results:* The research results showed that there was a difference in the average value of knowledge before and after education, namely 12.25 (fair) to 18.19 (good) with a p-value (0.000). *Conclusion:* The comic media "CILUKBA" is influential in efforts to increase parents' knowledge of patterns with preschool age children at Aisiyah Bustanul Athfal 2 Karang Tengah Purbalingga Kindergarten.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Children mean unique individuals and are not the same as one another. Preschool children are children aged between three and six years. This period physical growth slows down while the child's psychosocial and cognitive development increases. Preschool children have their own characteristics based on their age stages. The rate of intelligence during childhood accelerates by approximately 50% to 80% by learning emotional control, language reception, attachment to parents, and artistic abilities.

A child's biological experience is largely determined by the parenting style that parents apply. Parenting is the way fathers and mothers carry out activities to actively care for, educate, and develop children. Parenting style is the attitude and way parents relate to their children. Parenting styles play an important role in the process of child development and growth. Data based on the National Police Criminal Investigation Unit, in 2019 there were 896 cases of child complaints related to family and alternative care environments. This number has increased from the previous year.

National Survey of Life Experiences of Children and Adolescents 2018 sourced showed that emotional violence was experienced by 52.34% of boys and 58.51% of girls. Shows that Indonesia is one of the countries with a fairly high level of child violence[8].

Kindergarten education according to [11] is a form of education for early childhood, namely four to six years. Kindergarten schools are a bridge between the family environment and the wider community environment including elementary schools and other environments. Based on the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA), Indonesia is ranked 60th out of 72 countries by measuring indicators of mathematics, science and reading abilities.

Reading ability is an important indicator in assessment because reading can make it easier to obtain knowledge in the world. In 2011 UNESCO provided a report on the reading culture of the ASEAN community, Indonesia had a value of 0.001, namely one in a thousand Indonesians who have a serious interest in reading. Literacy culture is considered a reflection of a nation's progress[3]. The Indonesian people's interest in comics is quite large, as can be seen from the large number of comic imports coming to Indonesia. Comics are a communication medium that can educate both young people and adults. Comics have a particular effect in developing reading behavior. Comics are described as a form of caricature animation that expresses characters and implements stories related to images and designs to provide enjoyment for readers. Comics are one of the literacy media used to increase knowledge[7].

The purpose of this research is to determine the influence of the educational comic "CILUKBA" on parents' knowledge of parenting patterns for preschool-age children at Aisiyah Bustanul Athfal 2 Kindergarten, Karang Tengah Purbalingga.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses quasi-experimental study techniques with a quasi-experimental approach. The quasi-experimental method is a method with a scientific form which aims to find the influence of one variable on another variable through unique behavior and tight control in a situation[11]. The research design used was an experimental one group pretest-posttest design. This design is the most effective because it involves one group being given a pretest and posttest. The research was conducted at Aisiyah Bustanul Athfal 2 Kindergarten, Karang Tengah Village, Kemangkon District, Purbalingga Regency. The population in this study were parents/guardians of students at Aisiyah Bustanul Athfal 2 Karang Tengah Purbalingga Kindergarten with a complete population of 36 people. In this research, the type of sample used was total sampling. This research uses comic media that was previously created by researchers and involves media and materials experts when creating the media.

Material and media expertise tests carried out by Atika Dhiah Anggraeni and Deisy Sri Hardini as a nursing lecturer get results 96.5% are included in the very feasible category. The data collection tool in this research was a questionnaire created by the researcher. Validity and reliability tests have been carried out for the reliability of the questionnaire, validity tests were carried out on 26 respondents using techniques Product Moment with R value Calculate the minimum and maximum $0.393-0.684 > R$ Table 0.88, so it is stated that the questionnaire used is valid. Reliability test using techniques *Cornbach alpha* with value $0.82 >$ minimum alpha value of 0.70, it can be concluded that the questionnaire is declared reliable or consistent. Data analysis used the Wilcoxon test.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The characteristics in this study include the child's name, age, education, family status and gender, which are presented in full as follows:

Table 1. Frequency of Respondent Characteristics
(n=36)

Respondent Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age (Years)		
20-30	13	36.1
31-40	16	44.4
41-50	7	19.4
Education		
elementary school	1	2.8
Junior High School	14	38.9
Senior High School	15	41.7
Bachelor	6	16.7

Respondent Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Family Status		
Complete	33	91.7
Incomplete	3	8.3
Child's Gender		
Man	18	50.0
Woman	18	50.0
Total	36	100

Based on the table above, it shows that the majority of respondents were aged between 31-40 years (44.4%). Data on the distribution of respondents based on education concluded that the majority of respondents' education was high school (41.7%). In the family status data, the majority of respondents were in complete families (91.7%). Distribution data based on child's gender obtained balanced results (50%).

Table 2. Categories of Respondents' Knowledge Level Before and After Intervention (n=36)

Variable	Median	Mean \pm SD	Min	Max	N
Pretest Knowledge	13.00	12.25 \pm 2.634	8	16	36
Post-test Knowledge	18.00	18.19 \pm 0.980	17	20	36

Based on the data processing results in the table above, the average score of respondents before the comic education intervention was 12.25 (fair) with a standard deviation of 2.634. The results of the average score and standard deviation value of respondents after being given the intervention were 18.19 (good) \pm 0.980. The minimum and maximum value data before intervention is 8-16. In the data, the minimum and maximum values after intervention show 17-20.

Table 3. Effect of Providing Comic Media on Knowledge Level (n=36)

Variable	Mean \pm SD	Mean Difference	t	p-value	95% CI
Knowledge before and after intervention	12.25 (18.19)	5,944	11,412	0,000	7,002 (4,887)

Based on the table above, the results show that the P-value is 0.000 $<$ 0.05. The mean difference value is 5.944. This value shows that H_0 is accepted, that is, there is a difference in the results of the pretest and posttest in the knowledge of parenting patterns for preschool-age children among the parents and guardians of students at Kindergarten Aisyah Bustanul Athfal 2 Karang Tengah Kemangkong Purbalingga.

DISCUSSIONS

In this research, the intervention was provided using comic media. Between the pretest and posttest carried out in this study there was a time gap to look at short term memory or a time gap immediately after the intervention. The CILUKBA comic book "The Key to a Happy Family" is designed using attractive images and colors. The characters in comic books consist of parents, children, and speakers. Respondents' knowledge was influenced by the media used, namely the comic media "CILUKBA" regarding parenting patterns for preschool children. The results of this study show that the comparison between pretest and posttest on knowledge about parenting patterns increased after being given the intervention. Initially, 24 respondents (66.6%) were good, but 32 respondents (88.8%) were good. The research results prove that parents have different categories of knowledge. The level of knowledge is the result of processing the human senses and a person's curiosity about an object using the five senses [13].

Knowledge is a result of the work of knowing. Lack of knowledge can occur because there is no information, information and notifications that can raise awareness in a person. Knowledge can be expanded with education, meaning that health promotion or health education will be able to achieve changes in individual behavior with optimal health. Someone who is given learning through various media will gain more perfect knowledge and understanding. Through innovative and modern learning media, it will be easier for someone to understand the information presented [14].

The nursing theory of Nola J Pender, [15] who is an expert in the field of developing the Health Promotion Model is in line with this research. According to Pender, health promotion consists of various aspects, including encouraging healthy lifestyles, creating a healthy environment, strengthening community action, reorienting health services, and building healthy public policies. Through this research, the intervention given to respondents can increase knowledge of parenting patterns through the family environment.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted among parents with children under five at the UPDT Community Health Center in the working area of the Grobogan District Health Service, there was a difference in mothers' knowledge regarding stunting through comics with an average difference of 6.52. Research conducted by to elementary school students at SD N 3 Batubulan Kangin in line with research that has been conducted. The conclusion of this research is that there is a significant effect of educational intervention through comics on self-efficacy in efforts to prevent sexual violence for school children with a p-value of $0.001 < 0.05$ using the Wilcoxon test [6].

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The conclusion of this research is that there is a significant effect of educational intervention through comics on self-efficacy in efforts to prevent sexual violence for school children with a p-value of $0.001 < 0.05$ using the Wilcoxon test. Education through comic media can effectively increase understanding and knowledge of parenting patterns for preschool-age children at Aisyah Bustanul Athfal 2 Kindergarten Karang Tengah Kemangkong Purbalingga marked by an increase in posttest scores 12.25 (fair) to 18.19 (good) and P-value (0.000).

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