

The Relationship Between Parenting Styles and Self-Esteem of Child with Thalassemia

Ana Farida Ulfa^{a,1,*}, Pujiani^a, Edi Wibowo S.^{a,2}

^aFaculty of Health Sciences Unipdu Jombang

1anafaridaulfa@yahoo.com^{*}; 2 edi02.qudsy@yahoo.co.id

^{*}Corresponding author

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ABSTRACT

Thalassemia is a chronicle disease which have a complex problem, both biological, psychological, social and spritual aspect. In line with this phenomenon, the role of the parent is important in parenting and child with thalassemia care to optimize their development either physically or mentally. Hence, a good parenting styles will rise the children confidence on their environment, ease their learning process, widen exploration, having experiences, independent and smart.

This study applied observational analytic design and cross sectional approach. Furthermore, the population of this study were children with thalassemia who live and stay in Jombang county. In addition, the criteria of the children with thalassemia is they were in the same age or more. At last by using consecutive sampling this study got 14 respondents as the sample. Then, the questionnaire used to assess the parenting style was based on the theory of Mowder, characterized by foster care function of the parent as a parameter while self-worth applied self esteem.

Result shows that there was correlation between parenting styles and self-worth of the children with thalassemia, provide the score 0,025 of correlation coefficient. In this context, social environment support in term of parenting styles will impact on children's self pride. Therefore, a good social support on teen will build a good self pride and contrariwise. In addition, a good parenting styles on the family of thalassemia is influenced by parental acceptance on their children disease. In line with the explanation Mowder explains that a good parent acceptance will lead the children to have a good social relationship due to acceptance (attacment) is the basic of social behaviour of he children.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Thalassemia is a chronic disease and becomes a serious problems in the world. This serious problem they experience is not merely about biologically aspect but also psychology, social and spiritual. Therefore thalassemia sufferer must have ability to adapt for surviving and sustaining their life.

Parent has an important role in parenting and caring their children to optimize their development, physically and mentally. This role is getting important since their child has a particular diseases or having both physically and mentally disabled. Therefore, parents' caring and nurture is very important because it serves a standard child's life in the future. Furthermore, it will be more complex since they have a child with thalassemia.

In addition, parenting styles do not merely influence on child with thalassemia physically but also their health in term pf psychological aspect. As explained in our previous study that the problem of child with thalassemia is not only in their physical problem but also their physicosocial. Moreover a good parenting styles will rise their confidence on the environment so that they are easy to learn or study, more knowledge, having many experiences, independent and smart.

Literature Review

WHO has parameter that life quality of the patient who suffer of a disease or illness has to have sufficient social, mental and physic condition. In other word, thalassemia is a chronic disease that can bother the sufferer self-conception (Dalami, 2009). Self-conception (Bech, William and Rawlin in Dalami, 2009) is the way individual perceive themselves as a whole, physic, emotional, intellectual, social, spiritual. In addition, self-concept consist of body image component, self-ideal, self-worth, role and identity.

Self-worth is one dimension of self-concept. It is an evaluation process which is for the individual-self. which will be related to the process of individual acceptance of him. In this case the evaluation will illustrate how an individual's judgment of himself, show appreciation and recognition or not, and indicate the extent to which the individual feels capable, successful and valuable. In short, self-esteem is defined as an assessment of self about the self-worth that is expressed through attitudes adopted by individuals.

Parents are individual who are first recognized by the child, educating and directing the child to develop as expected. In the Indonesian dictionary, the pattern is defined as a model, manner, variety; while parenting is defined as keeping (caring for or educating) the child: in this case the parent is the father and mother. So parenting can be interpreted as the way or model used by father or mother in caring and educating their children (Dewi Ismira, 2008).

Yusuf (2006) states that the parenting style is a model or attitude of treatment that parents apply in parenting or interacting with children from the gestation until adult.

According to Mowder parenting is divided into six characteristics associated with parenting behavior, namely: 1) The bond of love, is a behavior that shows love and love for children. Erikson (2000) believes that attachment between infants and parents to their first social relationship will be the basis of all future relationships. Babies who feel affection will interact with confidence and success with their peers. If the baby is not successful in his first social relationship, then the child will experience social interaction at a later stage; 2) Discipline, discipline is the behavior of parents who set rules and boundaries for children (Shohib, 2000). The application of different disciplines by the father and mother will give different results to the child. Parents who give full or authoritarian freedom will cause children to behave aggressively, in contrast to democratic parents; 3) Behavior educating, educational behavior is the behavior of parents in educating and guiding children. Characteristics of parental education function as transmission of information between parents and children, including advise and as role models. Parents who emphasize the importance of education and appropriate behavioral models, the child will demonstrate and strengthen (Carin, 2007); 4) Welfare and general protection, welfare and general protection are oriented to the child's maintenance of crime and violence and the fulfillment of the rights of the child. According to Mowder and Harari (2005) welfare and general protection are focused on all aspects of parents to monitor the physical needs and safety of children, it can be done directly or indirectly; 5) Responsiveness, is a period in which parents are willing to hear and act according to the needs of the child. The most important parent role in parenting is to interact to meet the needs of the child, the parent is willing to listen when the child reacts; 6) Sensitivity, is the ability of parents to see what is being communicated and match the response of parents to their needs of children. Mowder explains that sensitivity is a careful and careful feeling that parents understand and respond to children, such as respecting, understanding, fun and responsive to the particular needs of the child.

II. Research Methods

This study uses observational analytic design using Cross Sectional approach that is the type of research that emphasizes on the measurement of data observation of independent and dependent variables only once, at a time. (Nursalam, 2003). While the population is all children of thalassemia in Jombang regency, with the criteria of samples of children thalassemia aged more or equal to 8 years and willing to become respondents. By using purposive sampling, there were 14 respondents. The parents' parenting pattern in this study was assessed by how the behavior of teasers, asih, parents' care

given to the child with thalassemia during care and home care as a caring pattern according to Mowder. As for the thalassemia child's self-esteem is a self-acceptance of the child's thalassemia against himself, and its usefulness for others.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result of the study

Table 1 Distribution of child with thalassemia based on their sex in May 2018

Sex	Frequency	Percentage %
Male	7	50 %
Female	7	50 %
Total	14	100 %

Resource: Questionare

The above result describes that the number of boys and girl swith thalassemia are equal.

Table 2 Distribution of child with thalassemia based on their age May 2018

Age limit	Frequency	Percentage %
7–11	6	57 %
12–21	8	43 %
Total	14	100 %

Resource: Questionare

The result of data distribution above describes that more than a half respondents or 8 children (57%) were in adolescent phase.

Table 3 Distribution of child with thalassemia based on the duration of the sickness May 2018

Duration of sickness	Frequency	Percentage %
Less than 5 years	14	100 %
More than 5 years	0	0 %
Total	14	100 %

Resource: Questionare

Above result describes that all respondents having thalassemia for more than 5 years. Based on this data it can be said that the family have posibility accepted their child with thalassemia.

Table 4 The distribution of parenting styles and slef-pride of child with thalassemia

Independent	Dependent		Self pride		Total (%)
		High	Low		
Parenting	Good	8	2		10
	Enough	0	4		4
	Kurang	0	0		0
Total		8 (73,3%)	6(27,6)		14 (100%)

Resource: Questionare

Above data reveals that a good parenting styles lead to build a higher self-worth for the child, as it is shown by 8 respondents (10%), while a good one that lead to low self pride expose 2 respondents (10%). Furthermore, sufficient parenting styles that impact on low self-worth reveals 4 respondents (4%). In this case above table mentions a worthy relationship between a good parenting styles and high self pride on the child with thalassemia. However, there was no data shows that a good parenting styles impact on low self pride of the child with thalassemia.

IV. DISCUSSION

Based on the data of the study, it reveals that there were more than a half of respondents(8) explain that the parents give their child a good parenting styles. It may cause by the duration of their sickness. As explained in the table that all respondents has been suffering thalassemia for more than 5 years. Furthermore, this will impact on the good family acceptance and they will also have no longer watershed in the family due to the diseases. Sarwono(2004) has explained that there are numbers of factors which can influence someone self-esteem, they are: physic, psychology, social environment, level of intelligence, socioeconomic status, race, nationality and structure of the family factors. If these factors support their life (adolescent), their self-worth will be higher, meanwhile if there is no support from these factor their self-worth will be lower.

In line with above explanation, the analysis of the study mentions that by using cross tabulation and tested using statistic test, the result reveals that correlation coefficient was 0,025. It means that there is a correlation between parenting styles and self-worth on the child with thalassemia. As explained in table 3 we can see that a good parenting styles and high self pride on the child were occurred in 8 respondents. In this case, a good parenting styles is caused by good receiving of the parent on the disease of their child. 5 years of the disease has changed their mind to receive what their children suffered. Mowder explained that good acceptance will rise the child to have a good relationship to the society due to its basic on children social behaviour. In addition, a good social behaviour will lead to own a good confidence and relationship with the society which can increase child self-worth.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on finding and discussion, it can be concluded that there has been correlation between parenting style and child self-worth.

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