

This qualitative study aimed to assess the parenting provided by young mother with low parenting knowledge on child's social emotional. This study used the case study design. The location of this research is conducted in a family with young mother who has low education and a 2 year old child who has the emotion of fear in interacting with others, placed on the Kebonsari Village of Tuban District, Tuban. This study's technique data collecting used observation, interviews, and documentation. To analyze the results of this study used data triangulation technique with Miles and Huberman models. Based on the research and data analysis which was processed using data triangulation technique, the results are obtained as follows: (1) the behavior of the emotion of fear of interacting with others is demonstrated by the child due to parenting less proper by the young mothers with low education, so it is difficult to eliminate the habit, (2) the behavior of a child who is excessively afraid of interacting with others is the impact of parents' parenting which were improper, (3) the participation of the core family, relatives, and society needs to be conducted so that the young mother's parenting is precise as expected.

Keywords: *young mother's parenting, low parenting knowledge, social emotional.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Early childhood cannot be separated from the six aspects of development which should be developed; they are religious moral, cognitive, language, physical, arts and social emotional. Social emotional is the very important development aspect to be developed early. It was because the emotions of each child is different and emotions that affect attitudes and behavior of children. Emotional stimulation for social development for children is conducted by building a habitual activity so that children become familiar with the attitudes and behaviors in line with the expectations. Emotional stimulation for social development is influenced by the family environment, school environment, and the community.

Education is first and foremost given by parents in the family life. The family has an important role in educating, supervising and paying attention more than the children gained outside the family. The family, especially the mother, is the first and primary educator the children had since in the womb until entered formal education. Edwards (2006: 52) argued that parenting is the interaction between children and parents in educating, guiding, discipline and protecting the children to reach maturity in accordance with the norms that exist in society. Parenting also affected by the parent's knowledge, if the parents have minimal insight it is ensured the education process of the children will also be hampered. Such conditions often occur, where the education of parents is low and affect the social emotional development of children.

According to Susanto (2011), social development is an achievement of maturity in social relations. While emotion refers to: (1) a specific feeling and thoughts about itself, (2) a biological and psychological state, and (3) a series of tendencies to act (Golman in Susanto, 2011: 411).

Based on the data obtained with interviews and observations on May 5, 2016 on field, researcher found a young mother (20 years old) with primary school education graduates

have become parent with children aged 2 years old. That young mother with low education finds difficulty to provide education for her child. This young mother did not bother to face difficulties in providing care for her child. The child interaction with others is lacking because the young mother would often take the child to play at home, rarely interacting with outside world.

“D”, the child, often cries when seeing a stranger, she always immediately walked home or went to her mother when she meets new people. She has difficulties to get socialized by other people who want to get acquainted with her. One of the reasons the mother let her child stay at home is because the child is crying in fear when meeting new people, the mother felt it will give her more difficulties in dealing with her child and will add more affairs.

Therefore, this study was taken to find out more about how parenting which is given by a young mothers with low parenting knowledge toward the child's social emotional, especially in the aspects of fear and social interaction. This research is expected to understand more about the cause and effect which leads to children's behavior of get scared and crying easily when interacting with others and be able to provide a solution of the case.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This study used a qualitative approach. According Moeloeng (2005:3), a qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words of people and behavior were observed.

This study design used case studies; the case study is a detailed study of the background, or a single subject, or document storage or a particular event (Bogdan & Biklen, 1998: 54 in Ahmadi, 2014: 69).

The sources of data in this study was divided into two, they are: (1) primary data are obtained from primary informants, the child and young mother, (2) secondary data are obtained from supported informants the husband, close relatives, and neighbors.

The research location is in a family consisting of a young mother with low education and a 2 year old child who demonstrated the emotion of fear in interacting with someone, placed at Kebonsari Village of ofTuban District, Tuban.

The data collecting technique used are observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis techniques in this study used data triangulation technique with the Miles and Huberman model.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Every normal individual have each development stage with characteristics that differ from one child to another. This is shown in the results of this study; in which to solve the problems experienced by “D” the proper stimulation is needed, especially from the mother and the core family, relatives and the community. This important role is not only for mother, but also father or husbands, close relatives such as aunts, and society in the form of neighbor.

Emotional of fear in interacting with others factor could happen because of both internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are factors that come from within the child himself can form as an individual trait, maturity and the level of child nutrition. While external factors are all factors that come from outside the child, it can be a family environment, community and school. In accordance with the statement of Sujiono (2004: 115), that many factors affect the social behavior of children's emotional stability. The affection comes from both the inside and outside of the individual.

Each child was basically born with a number of potential inherited from both biological parents, the innate potential is the various capabilities owned by the child, this potential can develop naturally (by natural) when given a stimulus through parents' precisely stimulus in early ages so that the physical potential (included strength, endurance, explosive power, speed, coordination, flexibility, balance, accuracy and agility) and mental potential (covering various aspects of intellectual, emotional, mental, social, moral and spiritual formation) of children's personality development in the future. Parenting given by parents to the children is not temporary and brief, but the nurturing nature in the form of direct interaction between parents and children. In accordance, the opinion of Riyanto (2007: 67) in parenting, parents are not only able to communicate facts, ideas and knowledge, but rather to help children to develop into the fullest.

The results can be shown on the following conditions: 1) when researchers at Mrs. Nia's house, “D” who intended to play at Mrs. Nia's house but canceling her action because she can saw the researcher as “stranger” from the outside of Mrs. Nia's house, “D” knew the “stranger” and did not want play at Mrs. Nia's house, 2) the timid nature of “D” occurred for copying or you could say "descendant" of the mother's nature that used to be timid to others, 3) to approach “D” and to be able to interact, takes a very long time. From above conditions, the mother has a very important role in improving the nature of children who have excessive emotion of fear when interacting with others.

Although many people are helping in changing the “D”'s attitudes and habits, even involving relatives and neighbors, but if the mother and father persistent to did not want to

learn from the experience, the mistakes will repeated continuously and become a bad habit for the child. The mother applied parenting, what has been told by the people around, was impressed as doubt and lack of confidence. The impact of this parenting is ultimately makes the child have the excessively emotion of fear. It also visible when “D” playing activities and hang out with the same people every day, but she will still frightened and crying when gathered with the a number of people together even though they were her own neighbors.

Beside the necessary of cooperation between parents, relatives, and surrounding communities, social parenting also given by others would be very beneficial for children in having social skills, restraint, emotional control and respect of the society rules. Parenting needs to have the proper principles from parents, relatives and society so that there will be no sense of doubt in applying it. Avoid excessive permissive indulgent parenting, give the proper amount of affection to the children is much better. For the father and mother who work all day or have excessive social activities / organizations, most entrust their children to a surrogate mother. That could mean the grandmother or close relatives, or the parents hire a nurse / caregiver themselves. Although not accompanying the children throughout the day, the attitude and behavior of parents in giving affection should be done sufficiently.

The results are in line with the findings made by Sanova (2014) that parenting style and parents’ understanding about good parenting will be very influential in achieving social emotional development in children.

D. CONCLUSSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

The conclusions of this research are: (1) the behavior of the emotion of fear of interacting with others is demonstrated by the child due to parenting less proper by the young mothers with low education, so it is difficult to eliminate the habit, (2) the behavior of a child who is excessively afraid of interacting with others is the impact of parents’ parenting which were improper, (3) the participation of the core family, relatives, and society needs to be conducted so that the young mother’s parenting is precise as expected.

Suggestions

Advice which can be given in this study are: (1) The results of this study are expected to be a follow-up or consideration for any other parties who will conduct research on the same topic; (2) advanced researchers should be able to analyze the advantages and disadvantages that occur during ongoing research activities based on the reality on the field.

RESOURCES

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