

Original Research Article

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS' EDUCATIONAL PATTERNS AND DECISION-MAKING ABILITIES IN NURSING STUDENTS

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Abstract

Background: The family is the most basic social institution to print human qualities, even the good and bad development of children determining by the formation of a person in the family. One of the tasks of child development is achieving decision-making abilities. But the fact is that teenagers who are represented by students often do the wrong thing because of their inability to make the right decision. The action can be non-academic or academic. The phenomenon of how to educate children at this time is also getting worse, and this can seek from the increasing number of cases of violence against children.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between parents' educational patterns and decision-making abilities in nursing students at the Nursing Academy of Pasuruan.

Methods: This research used observational analytic study with a cross-sectional design. The population was the student of Nursing Academy Pasuruan as many as 200 students. A sample of 80 students were selected by simple random sampling. Data were collected using two questionnaires that have been tested for validity and reliability, with item-total correlations > 0.20 and Cronbach alpha > 0.60 and analyzed by Spearman ranks.

Results: The results of the study found that there is a relationship between parents' educational patterns and decision-making abilities in nursing students ($p > 0.05$). Positive experiences will encourage children to continue to look for better decision-making strategies in the future.

Conclusion: Further research on parents' educational patterns needs to be done with more holistic measurements, namely relating to efforts to meet biological, psychological, social, and spiritual needs.

Keywords: Parents' Educational Patterns, Decision-Making Abilities, Nursing Students

INTRODUCTION

The family is the most basic social institution to print human qualities, even the good and bad development of children is also determined by the formation of a person in the family (Mufidah, 2008). One of the tasks of

child development is achieving decision-making abilities. But the fact is that teenagers who are represented by students often do the wrong thing because of their inability to make the right decision. The action can be non-academic or academic.

But the fact is that teenagers who are represented by students often do the wrong thing because of their inability to make the right decision. The action can be non- academic or academic. For example, some cases of student demonstrations are becoming more frequent and are in chaos (NET East Java, 2018., Ardianto, 2018). Increased cases of promiscuity can be identifying from adolescent behavior, which is getting worse. 12% of women reported having had an unwanted pregnancy and 7% of men reported that their partner had an unwanted pregnancy (BKKBN, BPS and Kemenkes, 2018). Even in Annisa's research (2007) in Rokan (2009), 42.5% of middle school and high school students in Cianjur had sexual relations outside of marriage, which were based on mutual pleasure. While the number of teenage abortions in Indonesia has reached 800,000/year (BKKBN, 2010 in Ibnudzar, 2010). The data is adolescent behavior outside the academic.

The phenomenon of decision making in the academic area, for example: in the Pasuruan City Government Academic Year 2014/2015 Academic Year out of 131 students who participated in the graduation 113 (85%) the rest decided to extend their studies due to a GPA of < 2.75.

The phenomenon of how to educate children at this time is also getting worse, and this can be seen from the increasing number of cases of violence against children. Data from the National Commission on Child Protection in Indonesia, during 2016, there were 25 cases of sexual violence against children, and in 2017 it increased to 81 cases (Akhmadi, 2018). Most perpetrators are victims of family care problems as well as unfavorable environmental situations. Every year the number of violence against children reaches 3,700, and on average, there are 15 cases every day; 70 percent of the perpetrators of violence against children are their parents (Asruron, 2016). In Pasuruan Regency in 2017, there were 34 cases of violence against children (DP3AKB, Pasuruan Regency, 2017).

The way parents educate children with violence and involvement in acts of violence will have an impact on metacognitive development. Children who become victims or witnesses in violence committed in the family or their social environment will experience the process of learning role and cognitive retention. The bad actions he saw at that time would be an important consideration in his future decision making.

Soegiyoharto (2010) defines decision making as an act of someone to choose one or more of the various possibilities that exist in conditions that are not yet clear. Decisions are choices made from two or more alternatives. Making decisions is a complex cognitive process and is defined as an attempt to decide on a particular set of actions.

Decisions made by students to extend their study period, take part in demonstrations, and involvement in promiscuity is not expected to stand alone, at least not only because of students' abilities but also due to environmental factors. Students' abilities are related to intelligence and metacognitive abilities, while environmental factors are related to parental support, the environment, and interactions with peers.

Based on the description above, the purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between parents' educational patterns and decision-making abilities in nursing students.

METHODS

Study Design

This research used correlative analytics methods with a cross-sectional design.

Setting

This research was conducted in the Nursing Academy of Pasuruan.

Research Subject

The population in this research was 100 students of the Nursing Academy of Pasuruan. Samples were selected using simple random sampling. To determine the sample size in this

study used the Slovin formula where the range of samples that can be taken from the Solvin technique is between 10-20% of the study population so that the sample in this study were 80 respondents.

Instruments

Data were collected using two questionnaires that test for validity and reliability, with item-total correlations > 0.20 and Cronbach's alpha > 0.60. Questionnaire to measure the parents' educational patterns and decision-making ability used questionnaires that compiled by researchers. The ability to make decisions is measured using a questionnaire prepared by the researcher. The questionnaire contained 10 statements, which included 4 statements about the identification of problems, 3 statements about alternative solutions to problems, and 3 statements about decision making.

Instrument for parents' educational patterns used a questionnaire that compiled by researchers. The questionnaire contained 15 statements, which included 4 statements about developing learning strategies, 11 statements about developing good habits, which included: 2 items for developing self-management habits, 4 statements about developing habits for positive thinking, 3 items about develop habits for hierarchical thinking, and 2 item statements about developing habits for asking.

The total instrument for the parents' educational patterns showed that a value of 0.36 to 0.69 with Alpha Cronbach of 0.84. The instrument of decision-making ability with Alpha Cronbach results of 0.80 and the item-total Correlation value ranges from 0.28 to 0.72. Data were analyzed using Spearman rank.

Data Analysis

The analysis used the Spearman rank test with a significance level $\alpha < 0.05$.

Ethical Consideration

This research implemented based by permit letter number 800/Akper/450/423.104.10/2018.

RESULTS

Characteristics of Respondents by Gender

Based on table 1, the results found that the characteristics of respondents based on gender were mostly Female, as many as 50 respondents (62.5%).

Table 1. Distribution of Frequency of Respondents by Gender in the Nursing Academy of Pasuruan on 2018.

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	30	37.5
Female	50	62.5
Total	80	100

Sources: Primary Data of Questionnaire, 2018.

Characteristics of Respondents by Parents' Educational Patterns

Table 2. Distribution of Frequency of Respondents by Parents' Educational Patterns in the Nursing Academy of Pasuruan on 2018.

Parents' Educational Patterns	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	28	35
Good Enough	42	52.5
Not Good	10	12.5
Total	80	100

Sources: Primary Data of Questionnaire, 2018.

The results on the table 2 found that the parents' educational patterns were good enough, as many as 42 respondents (52.5%).

Characteristics of Respondents by Decision-Making Abilities

Table 3. Distribution of Frequency of Respondents by Decision-Making Abilities in the Nursing Academy of Pasuruan on 2018.

Decision-Making Abilities	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	18	22.5
Good Enough	56	70
Not Good	6	7.5
Total	80	100

Sources: Primary Data of Questionnaire, 2018.

Based on table 3, it found that the decision-making abilities of respondents were good enough as many as 56 respondents (70%).

Examination of the Relationship between Parents' Educational Patterns and Decision-Making Abilities in Nursing Students

Table 4. Examination of the Relationship between Parents' Educational Patterns and Decision-Making Abilities using Spearman Rank Test in Nursing Students in the Nursing Academy of Pasuruan on 2018.

		Decision-Making Abilities					
		Good		Good Enough		Not Good	
		<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
Parents' Educational Patterns	Good	6	7.5	4	5	0	0
	Good Enough	0	0	39	48.75	3	3.75
	Not Good	0	0	13	16.25	15	18.75
Total		6	7.5	56	70	18	22.5

$p < .000, \alpha = .05, r = .646$

Sources: Primary Data of Questionnaire, 2018.

Based on the results in the table 4, it found that there is a relationship between parents' educational patterns and decision-making abilities in nursing students ($p < .000, \alpha = .05, r = .646$).

DISCUSSION

The results of the study found that there is a relationship between the way parents educate children with decision-making abilities. This supports the results of research conducted by Hardini (2004) which states that there is a positive relationship between family harmony the decision-making abilities. According to research by Novi (2017), there is a relationship between family harmony with emotional maturity.

As already mentioned, the way parents educate constructively is in a way that is in harmony with the development of children's cognition. Besides, this method also helps children in reaching decision-making abilities. Students as a late adolescent are very important to develop this ability, especially because increasing adolescent autonomy requires them to make more independent decisions on themselves. This ability must be mastered gradually because it involves increasing

responsibilities that were previously made by parents. Given the strong role of the family as an agent of socialization in child development, the influence of the family in decision making is very important. Discussions with families, considerations when making decisions, the consequences of different decisions, and the communication skills needed to negotiate will influence the ability to make decisions in adolescents (Miller and Drotar, 2006).

The results of this study are also consistent with the study of Brown and Mann (1991), found that effective parent and teen communication is associated with decision-making abilities. In a previous study, Brown, and Mann also found a relationship between mothers and the ability to make decisions in adolescent girls. Also, the ability of parents to resolve conflict is also related to the ability to make teenage decisions.

The principle in educating children is to be in harmony and in accordance with the child's development, if the way to educate children is intended to improve metacognitive abilities, then it should align with the development of cognition. Cognitive development emphasizes that the child is actually able to create a new knowledge through the process of

accommodation of some existing experiences adjusted or harmonized with new knowledge. The knowledge gained by children is the construction (formation) of their own children. Learning is not merely memorizing, but the process of constructing experience. Knowledge is not the result of giving from others such as parents or teachers, but the result of the process of constructing which is carried out by each individual. Knowledge from the results of the notification will not be meaningful knowledge (Sanjaya, 2009; Yusuf, 2010).

Data from the results of this study indicate that the ability to make student decisions is the ability to deal with risks or consequences of decisions that have been taken as well as the social impact of decision making. Someone certainly wants success when making the right decision, but so often what is expected does not always match the reality (Robbins, 2006). Making a decision means being prepared and brave to bear all the risks it poses. Decisions made will be tested through environmental responses and changing situations and conditions (Soegiyoharto, 2010).

Data collected in this study focus on the way parents educate children at elementary school age. The results are known that there are three highest scores that are considered to be able to improve decision making abilities. First, parents strive to always monitor and improve children's learning abilities through efforts to improve reading skills, writing skills, ability to manage time, and ability to solve problems. This role is very helpful for children to achieve the ability of knowledge. Children who are fluent in reading and writing will more easily develop declarative knowledge, namely knowledge about themselves as learners, knowledge about what, why, and how a phenomenon can occur. Good guidance in managing time and solving problems from parents is a good medium for developing decision making abilities. Children will be better at planning their learning activities, able to process information well, and able to monitor the learning process and be able to assess the learning strategies that have been used. A good

assessment of learning strategies will have an impact on the improvement of learning strategies if the learning outcomes are considered unsatisfactory.

The second finding, that the way parents use in educating children is to guide children in developing effective ways of learning. How to learn is the principle in achieving optimal learning outcomes. Good ability and supported by complete learning facilities cannot achieve the expected results if the learning methods used are not effective. An effective way of learning is a means of increasing procedural and conditional knowledge, namely the application of knowledge of how a procedure is carried out and when the procedure will be carried out. A good way of learning allows children not only to understand knowledge but furthermore he will also master how knowledge can be applied and when a knowledge should be applied.

The parents' educational patterns found in this study is parents trying to develop children's habits for positive thinking and asking questions. The way to do this is to help children understand the learning objectives and always be ready to accept children's questions. This method is also believed to help improve decision making abilities. In line with this finding Blakey et al. (2008) and Kuntjojo (2009) explain that to develop abilities there are at least four habits that need to be developed, among others: self-management habits, positive thinking habits, hierarchical thinking habits, and questioning habits. Children who are educated in an environment that always thinks positively will grow optimistic, confident, do not give up easily, are not often suspicious, and are always excited. If this situation is also supported by broad questioning opportunities, children will be able to develop good habits comprehensively. This habit will help improve decision making abilities.

CONCLUSION

There is a statistically significant relationship between parents' educational patterns and decision-making abilities in

nursing students at the Nursing Academy of Pasuruan.

SUGGESTIONS

More research needs to be done on the decision-making abilities to take more specific decisions, for example the ability to make career decisions or further study. Further research on parents' educational patterns needs to be done with more holistic measurements, namely relating to efforts to meet biological, psychological, social, and spiritual needs.

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DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest in this research.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Nurul Huda: Conduct research and compile manuscripts.

Bagus Dwi Cahyono: Conduct research.

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