



The Relationship of Parental Support Models with Children's Achievement Motivation at SSB Hunter Rembang Judging from Parents' Work

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to identify the support model provided by parents to their children participating in SSB Hunter Rembang, to analyze the relationship between the type of parental work and the support model provided, and to determine the impact of parental support on performance and development child at SSB Hunter Rembang. In this research, researchers used a type of research with a quantitative approach. The method used in this research is method descriptive with data collection techniques in the form of questionnaires, the sample used in this research was 20 of the children's parents SSB Hunter Rembang. The sampling technique in this research used total sampling. The percentage of parental support in supporting children who excel at SSB Hunter Rembang is 60% in the very supportive category. Different types of parental work do not reduce children's achievements in football. Parental employment influences the model of support provided to children at SSB. Diverse and comprehensive support from parents has been proven to have a positive impact on children's development and performance in football. Therefore, it is important for SSB to develop programs that can assist parents in providing optimal support for their children.



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INTRODUCTION

Sport is an activity to maintain a person's health body condition is maintained (Taufiqurahman et al., 2021). Sport is wrong One activity For develop ability physical And spiritual in self someone in the form of various types of games (Ruben Alexander Pakpahan, 2021) . The development of sports is currently progressing very rapidly. Proved with the enthusiasm of the community in carrying out sports activities from both circles children, to adults and the elderly. One of the very sports interested by various groups that is football.

Football is the most popular sport in Indonesia which is played by all groups. Football is a team game that uses a soccer ball and is played by 2 teams of 11 members players on one team with the aim of putting the ball into the opponent's goal (Akhmad & Suriatno, 2018) . Many young people like the sport of football so be formed receptacle For accommodate interest talent children Which called School Football (Ruben Alexander Pakpahan, 2021) . Football is a sport that is in great demand by various groups, including young people, teenagers, adults, even football is also played by women. Football itself is a sport that has levels from SSB/Academy to professional clubs, in Indonesia itself there are many SSBs which have long been around. producing talented young players who are already competing professionally (Basrizal et al., 2020) . Nowadays, more and more football schools are being established in Indonesia with high potential in producing football players to develop the progress of national football. Behind the euphoria and abundance of football in Indonesia itself, parental support and motivation is needed from all aspects, so that children are more focused and

enthusiastic in practicing. This support can be proven by, among other things, taking children to practice, providing drinks during practice and maintaining nutritional nutrition for children at home (Supriyanto, 2023) .

Lots factor which influence performance child in play football includes the conditions of the match, the condition of the infrastructure, the condition of the child's skills, and the condition of the child's strategy. From several factors, children cannot be separated from the support of parents in supporting children's activities (Taufiqurahman et al., 2021) . Parental support is verbal and physical interaction and behavior which shows an encouragement that can build positive things, one of them namely child achievement . Parental support is very necessary noticed to development child. Person old very important in nurturing, educating, and guiding children to achieve their future life come. Support person old And presence person old very important in give support to his son Good when moment train nor moment competition taking place (Kamalludin et al., 2021) .

Lack of parental involvement in supporting children when training at soccer school due to work problems of parents who work outside the home every day can have a bad impact on children's habits, where children's performance decreases, they feel ignored by their parents so that children are lazy or not enthusiastic about practicing. Apart from parental support, there are other factors that can influence children's achievement motivation, namely the sociodemographic profile of parents in terms of their occupation. Parents who have permanent jobs outside the home will be more busy and less likely to supervise their children when it comes to soccer practice or during competitions.

Most of the work of the parents of children at SSB Hunter Rembang is in accordance with the results of the researcher's interviews, namely that the parents have jobs outside the home and the parents are only at home at night because they are busy working.

According to results observation moment in the field, most from person old only focused on performance child but forgetting the child's achievement process to achieve an achievement. It was visible During practice, there are still many parents who don't have time to accompany their children practice and rarely provide motivation and enthusiasm during practice because of their parents' busy work schedules so that There are still many children who come alone to the practice site. But this is different moment competition ongoing, person old seen very enthusiastic in give encouragement and motivation for children. The aim of this research is to identify the support model provided by parents to their children participating in Soccer Schools, to analyze the relationship between the type of parental work and the support model provided, and to determine the impact of parental support on children's performance and development in Football Schools. The results of this research are intended to determine the model of parental support for children's achievements based on the parent's busy schedule or type of work.

METHODS

In this research, researchers used quantitative research. According to Sugiyono (2019), quantitative methods are a research method used to survey a certain population. This research is a type of quantitative research that uses a correlational research design using methods descriptive. Data analysis was carried out using statistical techniques to

identify correlations between parental employment variables and the support model. Study descriptive is study Which use technique interviews, observations, and questionnaires regarding current conditions. Research design This aims to find out whether there is a relationship between parental support models and children's achievement motivation at SSB Hunter Rembang in terms of parents' work.

Participants

Population is A element (individuals, object, incident or substance) Which suitable with criteria inclusion sample in A studies (Jasmalinda, 2021). Population in this study is the whole child's parents registered at SSB Hunter Rembang numbering 20 of the children's parents .

Sampling Procedures

The sampling technique used in this research was total sampling. Total sampling is a sampling technique where the number of samples is the same as the population (Sugiyono, 2017). In this research, the number of samples to be taken is: all the parents of SSB Hunter Rembang children were 20 of the children's parents .

Materials and Apparatus

The research instruments used in this research are observation, interviews and questionnaires . In this research, the researcher chose non-participant observation, which is an observation technique and the researcher is not involved and is only an observer. Observations are carried out by directly observing the research object, namely by observing the activities at SSB Hunter Rembang. The aspects observed were SSB infrastructure, children's physical condition, number of trainers. While the interview was conducted by the

researcher using a semi-structured interview technique which refers to a series of open questions . Researchers will conduct interviews with the child's parents regarding forms of parental support, nutrition, infrastructure and the environment . Meanwhile, a questionnaire is a method collection data Which done with method give a set of questions or written statements to respondents to he answered (Prawiyogi et al., 2021) . There are four research instrument grids in the questionnaire, namely attention factors, nutritional factors, facilities factors and environmental factors.

Procedures

Planning Stage

The first step for researchers was to visit SSB Hunter Rembang to first ask the coaches and parents to conduct research. Researchers also made observations to see the conditions of the research site. After obtaining permission to conduct research, the researcher tested the validity of the questionnaire first and found that the questionnaire was suitable to be used as a research instrument.

Implementation Stage

At this stage the researcher will conduct research starting from observation then conducting interviews with parents and then distributing questionnaires to respondents online via Google form which will be shared on the SSB Hunter Rembang parents' Whatsapp Group .

Data Processing Stage

This stage is carried out after all questionnaires have been filled in by respondents and the data will be processed and analyzed using descriptive percentage techniques.

Design or Data Analysis

Study This No use test try instrument, However use technique one shot or just one measurement. Which means when researchers distribute questionnaires or questionnaire for the first time, the results from one distribution of the questionnaire will be used in real research subjects. Providing questionnaires or questionnaires to respondents in a way on line through google form Which will shared in group Whatsapp Group at SSB Hunter Rembang and will be filled by the child's parents. Then data will processed by researchers using percentage techniques descriptive .

Table 1. Interpretation of Scores

Percentage (%)	Criteria
0-20	Very unsupportive
21-40	Does not support
41-60	Quite supportive
61-80	Support
81-100	Very supportive

RESULT

This research aims to determine the relationship between parental support models and children's achievement motivation at SSB Hunter Rembang in terms of parents' work. This research used data collection by distributing questionnaires to 20 parents of SSB Hunter Rembang children via Google form which was distributed to the Whatsapp Group . The research results will be linked to the problem formulation presented in Chapter 1 which will be explained with a description of the data .

Table 2. Percentage of the Relationship Between Parental Support Models and Children's Achievement Motivation at SSB Hunter Rembang in View of Parental Employment

No.	Name	Age	Education Final	Income/month	Work	Percentage	Criteria
1.	EA	33	S1	IDR 4,000,000	Teacher	63.5%	Support
2.	MJ	47	Senior High School	IDR 5,000,000	Businessman	87.1%	Very Supportive
3.	YN	42	Junior High School	IDR 3,000,000	Housewife	95%	Very Supportive
4.	SH	44	Senior High School	IDR 3,000,000	Private	96.4%	Very Supportive
5.	SY	65	S1	IDR 1,500,000	Teacher	81.4%	Support
6.	ST	43	Senior High School	-	Housewife	82.8%	Very Supportive
7.	PT	60	Senior High School	IDR 1,000,000	Private	77.1%	Support
8.	ED	38	S1	IDR 2,000,000	Civil servants	81.4%	Very Supportive
9.	IR	35	Senior High School	IDR 3,500,000	Businessman	82.1%	Very Supportive
10.	JL	41	S1	IDR 3,000,000	Teacher	78.5%	Support
11.	AF	37	S1	IDR 5,000,000	Police	83.5%	Very Supportive
12.	LT	53	S1	IDR 2,000,000	Teacher	87.1%	Very Supportive
13.	AG	56	Senior High School	IDR 2,000,000	Businessman	80%	Support
14.	A.J	35	Senior High School	IDR 4,000,000	Civil servants	81.4%	Very Supportive
15.	IN	45	Senior High School	IDR 1,500,000	Businessman	81.4%	Very Supportive
16.	DW	43	Senior High School	IDR 1,500,000	Businessman	80%	Support
17.	M.G	37	Senior High School	IDR 1,000,000	Businessman	81.4%	Very Supportive
18.	DR	34	S1	IDR 3,000,000	Teacher	82.8%	Very Supportive
19	IR	48	S1	IDR 2,500,000	Teacher	80.7%	Support
20.	BC	57	S1	IDR 3,000,000	Civil servants	79.2%	Support

The results obtained show that overall parents are in the criteria of supporting and strongly supporting children's achievement motivation at SSB Hunter Rembang. Of the 20

samples, 12 parents were very supportive and 8 others were supportive. The average percentage obtained was 60% with very supportive criteria. This shows that the majority of parents of

children at SSB Hunter Rembang support their children to excel even though there are various types of jobs that parents of children at SSB Hunter Rembang have. The research results show that parents with stable jobs and high incomes tend to provide more financial and practical support significant. In contrast, parents with precarious jobs or low incomes provide more emotional support.

Data obtained through interviews with 20 parents of SSB Hunter Rembang children conducted on June 13 2024 in the Ngotet Village field. Most of the children's parents in a relationship model of support for the achievement motivation of SSB Hunter Rembang children include: (1) looking at development skills when practicing or competing, (2) regulating the child's diet and keeping the child from buying food carelessly, (3) parents review the quality of infrastructure at SSB Hunter Rembang, (4) parents will trying to keep children from choosing their environment and relationships.

DISCUSSION

1. Parental Support Model

Common models of support provided by parents include emotional, financial and practical support. Emotional support involves motivation and moral encouragement, financial support includes training costs and equipment, while practical support includes time arrangements and transportation. According to Medina (2019), there are several forms of parental attention and support for children, including attention, nutrition, infrastructure and the environment. Attention includes spontaneous attention, reflective attention, intensive attention, non-intensive attention, focused attention and radiated attention.

Meanwhile, nutrition includes training nutrition, nutrition before competing, nutrition during competition, and nutrition after competing. Infrastructure includes everything that supports and facilitates the implementation of a process both when practicing and competing. Meanwhile, the environment includes the family environment which plays a very important role in guiding and accompanying children in everyday life to create a conducive environment, and the training environment which influences the development of children's abilities to achieve achievements in a competition .

2. Parental Employment and Support Models

The results show that parents with stable jobs and high incomes tend to provide more significant financial and practical support. In contrast, parents with precarious jobs or low incomes provide more emotional support. A person's job characteristics reflect socioeconomic status, social status, income, risk of injury and health problems. Work also influences the level of parental support for meeting their children's needs to motivate children to achieve (Stefani & Rahman, 2023) . Parents who have steady jobs and high incomes will tend to provide more significant financial and practical benefits. And conversely, parents with precarious jobs and low incomes tend to provide emotional support. Parents with steady jobs and high incomes tend to provide financial support, such as providing for training costs and providing for children's soccer equipment, such as paying more to meet children's infrastructure needs. And practical support: parents with steady jobs and high incomes are more likely to provide facilities and transportation for children to practice soccer. Meanwhile, parents with precarious jobs and low

incomes tend to provide emotional support such as reminding children not to sleep too late, accompanying children in training and competition and encouraging them to practice regularly (Supriyanto, 2023) .

3. Impact of Parental Support

Parental support, especially financial and practical support, has been shown to have a positive correlation with children's performance and development at SSB. Children who receive comprehensive support show better skill development and higher engagement in SSB activities. With parental support, children will be more enthusiastic and more active in developing their ability to play soccer. With parental attention, it is hoped that it can provide enthusiasm for business and motivate children to achieve achievements. Parental support is not only given in the form of psychological but also non-psychological support so that children still feel attention, support and love from their parents. feel emotions.

Parents will always make every effort to develop their children's skills and abilities. Parental support and guidance in terms of the child's psychology, mental, physical and spiritual will really help the child's overall development. In family life, parental support will be clearly felt by a child because the family is a place to express all the problems and difficulties experienced by the child (Mahardhika et al., 2018) .

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded that parental support really supports children's achievement motivation at SSB Hunter Rembang even though there are various types of parental work, which has a percentage of 60%. There are various

factors that influence the model of parental support for children's achievement motivation at SSB Hunter Rembang, one of which is in terms of parents' work. Parental employment influences the model of support provided to children at SSB. Diverse and comprehensive support from parents has been proven to have a positive impact on children's development and performance in football. Therefore, it is important for SSB to develop programs that can assist parents in providing optimal support for their children.

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