

The Role Of Family Support In Parental Acceptance Of Children With Special Needs

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ABSTRACT

Children with Special Needs (ABK) are children who have different conditions from children in general. Parents who have children with special needs sometimes lack support from their families. The importance of parental acceptance is able to help the development of children with special needs. This study aims to empirically examine the effect of family support on parental acceptance of parents who have children with special needs. This study analyzed the data obtained from as many as 25 people. The measuring instrument used is the family support scale and parental acceptance scale. The statistical analysis method used is simple linear regression analysis. The results of the partial test resulted in $t_{count} = 4.325$ more than $t_{table} = 2.068$ with a significance (p) = 0.003 less than 0.05 which means that there is a significant effect of family support on the acceptance of parents who have children with special needs in UPT SD Negeri 13 Gresik Gresik Regency with the effect of family support for parental acceptance is 44.9%.

Keywords – Akhlak Organizational Culture, Employee Performance, Job Satisfaction

1. INTRODUCTION

Family is one of the important things for human life. The existence of a family can be said to be complete if there are parents and children. [1]ⁱ Every parent wants normal and healthy offspring without any physical or mental disabilities or both. [2] In fact, not all children are born and grow normally or perfectly. Even among these children have abnormalities both physically and psychologically since the beginning of their development. [3] Children who have abnormalities or deviations from the average condition of normal children physically, mentally, intellectually, and emotionally are called children with special needs. [4]

Data for children with special needs from the BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics) in 2017 which was reported from the official website of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Ministry of Education and Culture) stated that there were 1.6 million children with special needs in Indonesia. There are 214 inclusive institutions or schools in Gresik with a total of 758 children with special needs. [5]

One of the largest inclusive schools in Gresik Regency is UPT SD Negeri 13. The number of students with special needs UPT SD Negeri 13 Gresik Regency is 35 children or 20% of regular students. The number of children with special needs who are accepted also sometimes raises problems, whether it is the problem of proper handling related to child development,

facilities that are not supportive, to directing parents who sometimes do not pay more attention to their children and even tend to leave children in school without providing support to their children. development of children in their respective homes.

Parents always try to give the best for their children. However, when faced with children with special needs, they consider children who have disorders or things that are different in terms of development to be a burden on the family because they have to give a lot of attention to the child. [6] Failure to fulfill the desire to produce healthy and normal offspring is expected to have a significant impact on the acceptance and rejection of parents for children who are different from their age. [7]

At first, it is difficult for parents to accept the fact that their children are different from children in general, so it is not uncommon for them to take actions that are sometimes detrimental to their child's development. The reaction of parents who just found out that they have a child with special needs raises a sense of denial that their child is not a child with special needs, they do not believe so that they provide excessive protection for children and close the child's environment and try to be indifferent to their children's needs. The reaction of parents when they first found out that their child had a problem was disbelief, sadness, disappointment, guilt, anger or even rejection of the child.

There is a time of contemplation of the actions that have been taken as well as consideration of the accuracy of the actions that have been carried out, no less, parents choose to be closed to other people, neighbors or even their own relatives and only open to the doctor who treats the child. It is not easy for parents who have children with special needs to go through these phases towards the acceptance phase or phase. The acceptance phase for parents starts from the denial phase, the angry phase, the bargaining phase, the depression phase, to the acceptance phase. [8]

Acceptance can be interpreted as the attitude of a person or group in accepting others as a whole without any requirements or values of other personal desires. [9] Acceptance means a warm appreciation for someone as a human being who has unconditional value or price with various existing conditions, both related to behavior, feelings, and respect and liking as a human being who has differences, desires and feelings in his own way. This acceptance is important in describing behavior for parents to be able to accept their child's condition with love and warmth through verbal and non-verbal or physical. [10] Parental acceptance is important to create a conducive environment to help children in their development, so that children can grow well and be able to stimulate their potential. [11] Parental acceptance is the feeling and behavior of parents who can accept the existence of the child unconditionally, realize that the child also has the right to express feelings and is an independent individual. [12]

Factors related to parental acceptance, among others: 1). Support from extended family, 2) Family economic ability, 3). Religious background, 4). The attitude of the expert who diagnosed the child, 5). Education level of husband and wife, 6). Marital status. 7). The attitude of the surrounding environment towards children, 8). Age of parents, 9). Supporting facilities in the child therapy program. Family support can be in the form of emotional support from

those around them who are able to understand parents of children with special needs with their care and attention to their children's parents making parents feel valued, there is also appreciation support in the form of positive assessments of patience in educating children, and instrumental support that in the form of assistance in educating children from families, closest people and children's school teachers. All the results of social support help parents in accepting their children.[13]

Family support is the attitude and action of the family in the form of verbal and non-verbal information or advice, real assistance, and the presence of a family that provides emotional benefits for the recipient.[14] Family support is divided into 4 parts, namely practical support, information support, self-esteem support, and support for a sense of belonging. [15] Positively given family support can make individuals able to solve problems well. [16] In addition, the role of providing support from family members is also needed for individuals in dealing with problems so that they can go through existing problems more quickly. [17] Increased family support can make parents' self-acceptance also increase, and vice versa if family support decreases it will slow down parental acceptance of children.

2. METHODS

This research is a type of quantitative research. Quantitative approach is used in research with a large population or sample, using measuring instruments or instruments in research, statistical analysis, to test the initial hypothesis the researcher sets. [26] Quantitative research methods are one type of research whose specifications are systematic, well-planned, and clearly structured from the beginning to the making of the research design. [27] The method used is a survey, namely the method by providing a questionnaire or a scale on one sample to describe the attitudes, opinions, behaviors, or characteristics of the respondents. [28]

The research population is all the subjects to be studied. The population can be interpreted as the entire research subject. The population in this study were all parents who have children with special needs and send them to UPT SD Negeri 13 Gresik. Researchers use non-probability sampling with a saturated sampling technique, namely a sampling technique that pays attention to sample saturation. The subjects of this research are all parents who have children with special needs who are willing to fill in the informed consent of 25 people.

Data collection was carried out by means of a survey method or distributing questionnaires. The questionnaire was made by researchers in accordance with the dimensions of parental acceptance according to Porter (1954) so that a 39 item parental acceptance scale was formed with a reliability of 0.967. In addition, it also makes a family social support scale from the family social support dimension according to Sarafino and Smith (2011) with 35 items with a reliability of 0.888.

Data analysis uses parametric statistics, which are techniques used to test hypotheses by involving population parameters on the condition that the distribution of the population is normally distributed. This study has one dependent variable and an independent variable, all of which are scale data types, so the data analysis for this study uses simple regression analysis with the help of the IBM SPSS 25.00 for Windows program.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study uses a simple linear regression data analysis technique is a regression that has one independent variable (X) and one dependent variable (Y). This simple regression analysis aims to examine the effect of variable X on variable Y. [29] The H_0 in this study is that there is no influence of family support on the acceptance of parents who have children with special needs at UPT SD Negeri 13 Gresik, while H_1 or the hypothesis in this study is that there is an influence between family support on the acceptance of parents who have children with special needs at UPT SD Negeri 13 Gresik.

1. Determination Test (R Square Test)

The determination test using the help of IBM SPSS 25.00 for windows shows the following results:

Table 1. Determination Test (R Square)

Model	R	R ² (R Square)
Regression	0,670	0,449

Based on table 1 above, it can be concluded that the correlation value or relationship (R) = 0.670. The categorization of the magnitude of R shows a strong relationship, this is in accordance with the opinion of Azwar (2015) who categorizes the value of R = 0-0.20 there is no relationship, R = 0.21 - 0.40 weak relationship, R = 0.41-0 .60 moderate relationship, R = 0.61-0.80 strong relationship, and R = 0.80 - 1 very strong relationship. The coefficient of determination (R Square) is 0.449, which means the influence of the independent variable (trust) on the dependent variable (participation) is 44.9%.

2. Anova Test (F Test)

Anova test results of hypothesis testing with the help of the IBM SPSS 25.00 program show the following results:

Tabel 2 Anova

Sumber Variasi	Degrees Of Freedom	Total Square	Mean Square	F _{Count}	p-value
Regresi	1	1661,274	1661,274	18,707	0,000

Residual	23	2042,566	88,807
Total	24	3703,840	

Based on table 4.2 above, it can be concluded that FCount is 18,707. In addition, from the table above, the significance value (p) = 0.000 is less than 0.05, which means H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted so that it can be interpreted that there is a significant effect of family support on the acceptance of parents of children with special needs at UPT SD Negeri 13 Gresik.

3. Partial Test

Partial test results with beta coefficients show the following results:

Tabel 3 Uji Partial

Model		Estimation (B)	Std. Error	T	p-value
1	<i>Constant</i>	97,727	11,985	8,154	0,000
	Family Support	0,326	0,075	4,325	0,000

From table 3 above, it can be concluded that the regression equation for family support on parental acceptance meets the formula

$$y = a + bX \quad (1)$$

In equation (1) a is a constant constant while b is a regression coefficient and X is an independent variable. The value of a in so that the regression equation in this study is found is

$$y = 97.727 + 0.326x \quad (2)$$

In equation (2) it can be concluded that for every additional 1 value of family support, the value of parental acceptance will increase by 0.326. In addition, t_{count} of 4.325 is more than $t_{table} = 2.068$ and the significant level of $p = 0.000$ is less than 0.05, which means that there is a significant influence between family support on the acceptance of parents who have children with special needs.

There are 4 respondents with high parental acceptance has a percentage of 16%, while respondents with a moderate level of parental acceptance are 16 people with a percentage of 64% and 5 people with low parental acceptance with a percentage of 20%. The result of the highest percentage of academic optimism is at a high level with a percentage of 64%,

it can be concluded that parents who have children with special needs at UPT SD Negeri 13 Gresik have moderate family support. Family support is very important in supporting parents and encouraging individuals, increasing awareness in self-respect, and as a solution to existing problems. [30]

there are 5 respondents with high parental acceptance has a percentage of 20%, while respondents with a moderate level of parental acceptance are 17 people with a percentage of 68% and 3 people with low parental acceptance with a percentage of 12%. The results of the highest percentage of academic optimism are at a high level with a percentage of 68%, it can be concluded that parents who have children with special needs at UPT SD Negeri 13 Gresik Regency have moderate parental acceptance.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of research data using simple linear regression analysis with the help of the SPSS 25.00 program, it can be concluded that the parental acceptance variable is influenced by the family support variable with the mathematical equation $y = 97.727 + 0.326x$. The Determination Test (R Square) shows an R value of 0.649 which means that there is a strong relationship between family support and parental acceptance, in addition to the R² value of 0.449 or it can be concluded that the effect of variable x (family support) on variable y (parental acceptance) is equal to 44.9%. The ANOVA test also shows the calculated F value of 18.707 with a significant level (p) = 0.000 less than 0.05, which means that there is an influence between the x variable and the y variable. Likewise, the Partial Test shows the t-count value of 4.325 which is greater than t-table = 2.068 with a significant level (p) = 0.000 less than 0.05 which means the hypothesis is accepted, so there is a significant effect of variable x (family support) on variable y (parental acceptance).

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