

## ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh status ekonomi orang tua dan *child rearing* (membesarkan anak) terhadap kesiapan sekolah anak usia dini di daerah pesisir Kecamatan Bantan Kabupaten Bengkalis Provinsi Riau. Penelitian *ex post facto* dengan desain faktorial 2x2. Penentuan sampel menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* berjumlah 100 orang tua. Penentuan sampel menggunakan rumus indeks kesukaran (rumus Johnson), dilanjutkan menentukan 27% responden yang menjadi kelompok Atas dan 27% menjadi kelompok Bawah (daya pembeda), sehingga diperoleh masing-masing sel menjadi 8 responden dengan total 32 orang tua. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui penyebaran kuesioner yang didesain dalam bentuk skala *Likert*. Analisis data menggunakan uji *F* dan uji *Tukey*. Penelitian memiliki lima hipotesis. Keseluruhan hipotesis menyimpulkan bahwa kesiapan sekolah dipengaruhi oleh status ekonomi orang tua dengan mempertimbangkan *child rearing* (membesarkan anak). Dukungan beberapa faktor psikologis terhadap kesiapan anak bersekolah merupakan faktor kontributif suksesnya anak disekolah. Perlu dilakukan pendekatan pendekatan khusus, baik secara gestur, verbal dan lainnya. Sehingga apa yang dimaksud dalam membesarkan anak bisa tercapai dengan baik melalui seminar dan program *parenting*. Selain orang tua seminar *parenting* juga bisa diikuti perwakilan guru tidak terlepas dari nilai-nilai agama dan budaya misalnya ungkapan petatah petith, syair, pantun, dan hikayat.

**Kata Kunci:** *child rearing*, kesiapan sekolah, anak usia dini

## **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this study was to know the influence between the economic status of parents and child rearing towards the readiness of early childhood schools in the coastal areas of Bantan District, Bengkalis Regency, Riau Province. Ex post facto study with 2x2 factorial design. Determination of samples using purposive sampling technique amounted to 100 parents. Determination of the sample using the difficulty index formula (Johnson formula), continued to determine 27% of respondents who became the Upper group and 27% to the Lower group (distinguishing power), so that each cell was obtained into 8 respondents with a total of 32 parents. Data collection is done through the distribution of questionnaires designed in the form of a Likert scale. Data analysis using F and Tukey test. Research has five hypotheses. The overall hypothesis concludes that school readiness is influenced by the economic status of parents by considering child rearing. The support of several psychological factors in the school readiness to attend is a contributory factor to the success of children. A special approach is needed. Both verbal and other gestures are needed so that what is meant in raising a child can be achieved well through seminars and parenting programs. In addition to the seminar parenting, it can also be followed by the representatives of the church, not apart from. Religious and cultural values such as petithitih petitah expressions, poetry, pantun and saga.*

**Keywords:** *child rearing, school readiness, early childhood*