

ABSTRAK

Asiyah Aprilia Hajarwati. 2026. Studi Kasus Sinergi Pengasuhan Anak Usia Dini Di Daycare Dan Dirumah : Persepsi Orang Tua Dan Pengasuh. Skripsi. Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, FKIP, Universitas PGRI Madiun. Pembimbing (I) Sofia Nur Afifah, M.Pd , (II) Dr. Alisa Alfina, M.Pd.

Modernisasi di Kota Madiun telah menyebabkan pergeseran pola sosial, di mana banyak ibu turut aktif dalam dunia kerja. Kondisi ini menjadikan lembaga pengasuhan anak atau daycare sebagai mitra pengasuhan yang strategis. Namun, maraknya orang tua yang memilih mitra pengasuhan menimbulkan perbedaan pola pengasuhan antara di rumah dan di daycare. Perbedaan tersebut berpotensi menimbulkan inkonsistensi aturan yang dapat memicu kebingungan pada anak, seperti bertanya berulang, ragu dalam mengambil keputusan, hingga perilaku tantrum. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk sinergi pengasuhan anak usia dini di Daycare Bale Bocah Madiun. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan jenis studi kasus. Informan terdiri dari 9 orang pengasuh dan 6 orang tua/wali murid. Teknik pengumpulan data meliputi observasi partisipatif pasif, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi. Keabsahan data dijamin melalui triangulasi sumber dan teknik. Analisis data dilakukan melalui reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi sinergi telah berjalan melalui mekanisme formal berupa penandatanganan SOP, komunikasi rutin via WhatsApp, program parenting 3 bulan sekali, dan pembagian laporan asesmen. Namun terdapat perbedaan pola asuh. Di rumah orang tua cenderung permisif dengan kehangatan tinggi, sementara di daycare diterapkan pola demokratis yang konsisten. Kesenjangan ini memicu fenomena regresi perilaku setiap hari Senin dan role confusion pada anak. Ketidakselarasan disebabkan oleh perbedaan aturan, kesenjangan informasi, dan terbatasnya komunikasi tatap muka. Sinergi dapat dioptimalkan melalui 4 strategi yaitu optimalisasi komunikasi dua arah, penyelarasan aturan fisik, penyetaraan respon emosional, dan keterlibatan aktif orang tua dalam program kemitraan lembaga.

Kata Kunci: Sinergi Pengasuhan, Anak Usia Dini, Daycare, Pengasuh, Orang tua

ABSTRACT

Asiyah Aprilia Hajarwati. 2026. Case Study on Parenting Synergy for Early Childhood in Daycare and at Home: Parents' and Caregivers' Perceptions. Undergraduate Thesis. Early Childhood Teacher Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas PGRI Madiun. Advisors: (I) Sofia Nur Afifah, M.Pd., (II) Dr. Alisa Alfina, M.Pd.

Modernization in Madiun City has led to a shift in social patterns, where many mothers are actively involved in the workforce. This condition makes child care centers or daycares strategic parenting partners. However, the increasing number of parents utilizing child care services creates disparities in parenting styles between home and daycare. These differences potentially cause inconsistency in rules, triggering confusion in children, such as asking repetitive questions, hesitating in decision-making, and exhibiting tantrum behaviors. This study aims to describe the forms of parenting synergy for early childhood at Daycare Bale Bocah Madiun. This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach with a case study design. The informants consisted of 9 caregivers and 6 parents/guardians. Data collection techniques included passive participant observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Data validity was ensured through source and technique triangulation. Data analysis was conducted through data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions. The results showed that the implementation of synergy was established through formal mechanisms, including the signing of SOPs, routine communication via WhatsApp, quarterly parenting programs, and the distribution of assessment reports. However, variations in parenting styles were observed. At home, parents tended to adopt a permissive approach characterized by high warmth, whereas the daycare implemented a consistent authoritative (democratic) style. This gap triggered a behavior regression phenomenon every Monday and role confusion in children. The misalignment stemmed from differing rules, information gaps, and limited face-to-face communication. Synergy can be optimized through four strategies: optimizing two-way communication, aligning physical rules, equalizing emotional responses, and encouraging active parental involvement in institutional partnership programs.

Keywords: Parenting Synergy, Early Childhood, Daycare, Caregiver, Parent