

ABSTRAK

STUDI KOMPARATIF KEMANDIRIAN ANAK USIA 5-6 TAHUN BERDASARKAN *GENDER* SE-KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG

Oleh

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan kemandirian anak usia 5–6 tahun ditinjau berdasarkan gender di Kota Bandar Lampung. Kemandirian merupakan kemampuan anak dalam melakukan aktivitas sehari-hari tanpa bergantung pada orang lain, yang sangat penting dikembangkan sejak usia dini. Perbedaan perlakuan sosial dan budaya terhadap anak laki-laki dan perempuan diduga memengaruhi perkembangan kemandirian mereka. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode komparatif. Populasi penelitian adalah anak usia 5–6 tahun pada beberapa taman kanak-kanak di Kota Bandar Lampung, dengan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan cluster sampling. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui angket skala kemandirian yang disusun berdasarkan indikator *self-help skills*, meliputi keterampilan berpakaian, makan, penggunaan toilet, dan kebersihan diri. Analisis data menggunakan uji normalitas, homogenitas, serta uji hipotesis berupa independent sample t-test atau Mann Whitney. Hasil penelitian diharapkan dapat menunjukkan apakah terdapat perbedaan kemandirian antara anak laki-laki dan perempuan. Temuan ini diharapkan memberikan kontribusi dalam pengembangan ilmu pendidikan anak usia dini, khususnya terkait pembentukan kemandirian berdasarkan *gender*, serta menjadi acuan bagi orang tua dan guru dalam memberikan stimulasi yang tepat.

Kata kunci: kemandirian anak, *gender*, anak usia dini, studi komparatif.

ABSTRACT

COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENCE AMONG 5–6-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN BASED ON GENDER IN BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY

By

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This study aims to determine the differences in independence among children aged 5–6 years based on gender in Bandar Lampung City. Independence is the ability of children to carry out daily activities without depending on others, which is essential to be developed from an early age. Differences in social and cultural treatment between boys and girls are assumed to influence the development of their independence. This research employs a quantitative approach with a comparative method. The population consists of children aged 5–6 years from several kindergartens in Bandar Lampung City, with samples selected using cluster sampling techniques. Data were collected using an independence scale questionnaire based on self-help skills indicators, including dressing skills, eating skills, toileting skills, and personal hygiene. Data analysis was conducted using normality and homogeneity tests, followed by hypothesis testing using an independent sample t-test or Mann-Whitney test. The results of this study are expected to reveal whether there are differences in independence between boys and girls. The findings are expected to contribute to the development of early childhood education, particularly in fostering independence based on gender, and to serve as a reference for parents and teachers in providing appropriate stimulation.

Keywords: children's independence, gender, early childhood, comparative study.