

DESCRIPTION OF PARENTING PATTERNS IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN AT DHARMA WANITA PERSATUAN MEDALEM KINDERGARTEN

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Abstrak

Anak usia prasekolah merupakan yang berusia antara 3 sampai 6 tahun, pada periode ini pertumbuhan fisik melambat dan perkembangan psikososial serta kognitif mengalami peningkatan. Pengasuhan yang tepat oleh orang tua menjadi dasar perkembangan anak yang akan menjadikannya pribadi berkarakter baik bagi dirinya dan lingkungannya. Orang tua harus memilih jenis pola asuh yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan anaknya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi pola asuh orang tua pada anak prasekolah di Taman Kanak-Kanak Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem Kecamatan Tulangan Kabupaten Sidoarjo. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian deskriptif. Menggunakan total sampling dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 43 responden dengan teknik analisis univariat dengan menyajikan tabel distribusi frekuensi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar orang tua anak prasekolah di Taman Kanak-Kanak Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem Kecamatan Tulangan Kabupaten Sidoarjo termasuk ke dalam kategori umur dewasa awal (60%), pendidikan akhir orang tua sebagian besar adalah Sekolah Menengah Atas (74%), dan sebagian besar merupakan orang tua pekerja (60%). Seluruh orang tua (100%) menerapkan pola asuh demokratis, 10 (23%) menerapkan pola asuh permisif dan sebanyak 21 (49%) orang tua juga menerapkan pola asuh otoriter. Orang tua tidak hanya menerapkan satu jenis pola asuh tetapi satu atau lebih pola asuh. Pola asuh harus diterapkan sesuai dengan usia, kebutuhan serta kemampuan anak.

Kata kunci: pola asuh, anak prasekolah, perkembangan

Abstract

Preschool-age children are those aged between 3 to 6 years, in this period physical growth slows down and psychosocial and cognitive development increases. Proper parenting by parents is the basis of child development that will make them a person of good character for themselves and their environment. Parents must choose parenting patterns that suit their children's needs. This study aims to identify the types of parenting patterns of parents in preschool children at the Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem Kindergarten, Tulangan Sub-district, Sidoarjo District. This research method uses descriptive research. Using total sampling with a total of 43 respondents with univariate analysis techniques by presenting frequency distribution tables. The results showed that most of the parents of preschool children in the Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem Kindergarten, Tulangan Subdistrict, Sidoarjo District were included in the early adult age category (60%), most of the parents' final education was high school (74%), and most of them were working parents (60%). All parents (100%) applied democratic parenting, 10 (23%) applied permissive parenting and 21 (49%) parents also applied authoritarian parenting. Parents do not only apply one type of parenting but one or more parenting patterns. Parenting must be applied according to the age, needs and abilities of the child.

Keywords: Parenting Style, Preschool Children, Development

1. INTRODUCTION

Preschool-aged children are aged between 3 and 6 years, during this period physical growth slows down and psychosocial and cognitive development increases. At this age children begin to develop their curiosity and are able to communicate better (Mansur, 2019).

Preschool-aged children are a group of people who are in a process of growth and development. Children's growth and development will develop optimally if stimulated in the right way according to their level of development. Parenting styles greatly influence the formation of children's character (Mantali et al., 2018).

Parenting is an overall interaction between parents and children, where parents provide encouragement for children by changing behavior, knowledge and values considered most appropriate for parents so that children can be independent, grow and develop, in a healthy and optimal manner, have self-confidence, have curiosity, are friendly and are oriented to success (Firdausi & Ulfa, 2022).

Emotional Intelligent Expert from Radani Edutainment, Hanny Muchtar Darta in Mustikarani et al. (2020) said that the influence of parenting style has a major impact on children's lives in the future. Usually occurs when the child is under six years old or under 11 years old.

The results of the MBSP Susenas show that in 2021, the percentage of children who have received inappropriate care is 3.6%, a slight decrease compared to 2018 (3.73%). The percentage of children who have received inappropriate care is greater in rural areas than in urban areas (4.36% compared to 3.17%). One of the contributors to inappropriate parenting is children with working biological mothers (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022).

Baumrind in Puspita Sari & Mulyadi (2020) states that in general categorizing parenting is divided into three types, namely democratic, authoritarian, and permissive

parenting styles. Each of these patterns has its own advantages and disadvantages. Based on these things parenting style has something to do with child development.

Development is an increase in ability in the structure and function of the body which is more complex in an orderly pattern and can be interpreted as the result of the maturation process (Adriana, 2017). Cognitive, language and psychosocial development is especially important during the preschool period (Kyle, 2014).

There are customary factors that affect the development and growth of children influenced by parents' education, work and family income, number of siblings, gender, household stability and parents' personalities (Hamdanesti & Oresti, 2020).

Parents must be able to provide the right parenting style and in accordance with their child's development, so that the child can perceive the parenting style that is given to him properly. Parents must choose a parenting style that suits their child's needs (Surahman, 2021).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, researchers used a "descriptive" method to identify parenting styles for pre-school children using a total sampling technique where all of the population of one of the parents of students at the Dharma Wanita Unity Medalem Kindergarten were 43 parents on March 16-18 2023.

The instruments used were questionnaire A containing parent demographics and questionnaire B containing 30 statements including 10 statements of democratic parenting, 10 statements of permissive parenting and 10 statements of authoritarian parenting given to parents of preschool children. This research was conducted by collecting data using questionnaires, processing/analyzing data, making conclusions and reports.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

1. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Parents' Age

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents Based on the Age of Parents of DWP Medalem Kindergarten Preschool Children March 2023

No.	Age	N	(%)
1.	26-35	26	60%
2.	36-45	16	37%
3.	46-55	1	2%
Total		43	100%

2. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Parents' Education

Table 2. Characteristics of Respondents Based on the Education of Parents of DWP Medalem Kindergarten Preschool Children March 2023

No.	Education	N	(%)
1.	Elementary School	2	5%
2.	Junior High School	5	12%
3.	Senior High School	32	74 %
4.	Collage	4	9%
Total		43	100%

3. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Parents' Occupation

Table 3. Characteristics of Respondents Based on the Occupation of Parents of Preschool Children in DWP Medalem Kindergarten March 2023

No.	Type of Work	N	(%)
1.	Private-employed	19	44%
2.	Self-employed	4	9%
3.	Civil Servant	2	5%
4.	Farmer	1	2%
5.	Doesn't Work	17	40%
Total		43	100%

Description of Parenting Patterns

The parenting style variable consists of 30 statements. There are 10 statements of

democratic parenting, 10 statements of permissive parenting and 10 statements of authoritarian parenting.

4. Distribution of Democratic Parenting

Table 4. Distribution of the Democratic Parenting Pattern of Parents of Preschool Children in Kindergarten DWP Medalem Kindergarten March 2023

No.	Parenting	N	(%)
1.	Democratic Parenting	43	100%
2.	Undemocratic Parenting	0	0%
Total		43	100%

5. Distribution of Permissive Parenting

Table 5. Distribution of Permissive Parenting Patterns for Preschool Children in DWP Medalem Kindergarten March 2023

No.	Parenting	N	(%)
1.	Permissive Parenting	10	23%
2.	Non-permissive Parenting	33	77%
Total		43	100%

6. Distribution of Authoritarian Parenting

Table 6. Distribution of Authoritarian Parenting Patterns for Preschool Children in DWP Medalem Kindergarten March 2023

No.	Parenting	N	(%)
1.	Authoritarian Parenting	21	49%
2.	Non-authoritarian Parenting	22	51%
Total		43	100%

DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Respondents by Age

From the results of this study indicate that most of the respondents aged 26-35 years, which includes the early adulthood, amounting to 26 (60%) respondents. Parents who are younger tend to be more democratic than parents who are older. The smaller the age difference between parents and children, the smaller the cultural differences in their lives so that parents will understand more

about their children (Kholilullah & Arsyad, 2020).

Characteristics of Respondents by Occupation

The results of this study indicate that the average respondent is a working parent. The parents referred to here are the father or mother who at the time of the study had the opportunity to fill out the proposed questionnaire. And in general this questionnaire was filled out by mothers of preschool children at Dharma Wanita Unity Medalem Kindergarten. There are a total of 26 respondents (60%) who work.

Based on the results of research conducted by Baiti (2020) it shows that work has a significant influence on parenting. Work can have both positive and negative influences on parenting. Stress from work can spread and harm parenting, but feelings of well-being from work can lead to more positive parenting.

It is important for working parents to continue to build togetherness with children and working parents have important goals in increasing children's growth and development. This means that parents' work is not an obstacle in achieving optimal child development (Kundre et al., 2019).

Characteristics of Respondents based on their Education

The results of this study indicate that most of the final education of parents of preschool children at Dharma Wanita Unity Medalem Kindergarten is senior high school, namely 32 (74%) parents.

From the results of research conducted by Baiti (2020) it also shows that there is a significant influence of the educational level of parents on parenting. High and good education can make parents receive all information from outside, especially about how to manage and raise good children, maintain children's health, education and so on. Parents who learn how to care for children and understand the needs of children will use democratic or good parenting styles than parents who are less educated (Soetjningsih, 2016).

Description of Parenting Patterns

1. Democratic Parenting Pattern for Preschool Children in Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem Kindergarten

Based on the research results in table 4 that of the 43 parents studied, it appears that 43 parents (100%) apply democratic parenting to children and none apply undemocratic parenting.

The results of Suryana & Sakti (2022) show that the dominant type of parenting style applied to preschoolers is the democratic parenting style of 61.43%. Parents think that this type of parenting style makes the child's personality develop and becomes easy to adjust to.

According to the theory of Stewart & Koch (1983) in Tridhonanto (2014) democratic parenting is a parenting style that applies treatment to children in order to shape the child's personality by prioritizing the child's interests. Thus the child will have self-confidence, be friendly, be able to control himself (self-control), be polite, willing to cooperate and have a high curiosity.

According to Santrock (2018) democratic parenting or authoritative parenting is able to encourage children to be independent but still limit and control their actions. Children with authoritative parenting have competent social lives. They tend to be independent, get along easily with their peers and show high self-esteem.

According to Hurlock (2017) there is democratic discipline which means trying to make children understand what the rules mean and why social groups expect children to obey those rules. In a democratic discipline, punishment is adjusted to crime, namely the punishment given is related to the wrongdoing, no longer given corporal punishment.

From the application of parents' parenting to children, there will be an impact shown based on the parenting style itself, when examined by parents who use democratic parenting prefer to use open communication, such as when parenting is better applied to preschool-aged children (Siauta & Embuai, 2020).

Impact of parents who implementing democratic parenting in early childhood has a positive impact on children child. Among them children are able to respect the opinions of others, able to be responsible responsible for his social life, and have good self-confidence (Adpriyadi & Sudarto, 2020).

Researchers assume that good parenting for the formation of a child's personality is parenting that prioritizes the interests of the child, but parents still supervise and control the child.

2. Permissive Parenting Pattern for Preschool Children in Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem Kindergarten

Table 5 shows that of the 43 parents studied, 10 parents (23%) applied permissive parenting to their children and 33 parents (77%) applied non-authoritarian parenting to their children.

Permissive parenting is parenting style for children in order to shape the child's personality by providing very loose supervision and giving their children the opportunity to do something without sufficient supervision from them. Parents tend not to reprimand or warn children when children are in danger and very little guidance is given by them (Tridhonanto, 2014).

Child with a permissive parenting style will have a stubborn, clinging character stick to one's own opinion, don't really care about the surrounding environment, and can act arbitrarily. This can cause the child does not have a good character good, because in the process of forming a child's character, parents do not give it guidance and not directly involved (Arumsari, 2020).

In permissive parenting, when the child can regulate all thoughts, attitudes, and actions well, the possibility of freedom given by parents can be used to develop his creativity and talent, so that he can become mature individual, initiative, and creative (Chemagosi et al., 2016).

The permissive parenting style in this study is parents who tend to give children freedom without giving any control at all. So that parents still need to provide control and supervision to children.

3. Authoritarian Parenting Style for Preschool Children in Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem Kindergarten

Table 6 shows that of the 43 parents studied, 21 parents (49%) applied authoritarian parenting and 22 parents (51%) applied non-authoritarian parenting to their children.

According to Santrock (2018) authoritarian parenting is restrictive and punitive. Authoritarian parents urge their children to follow their directions and respect them. Parents place firm limits and controls on children. Children of authoritarian parents tend to lack competence and social behavior. Children often feel anxious in carrying out activities and have poor communication skills.

Authoritarian discipline parents set the rules and tell the child that he must comply with these rules. There is no attempt to explain to the child why he must obey him and is not given the opportunity to express his opinion (Hurlock, 2017).

The positive impact of the application of authoritarian parenting to Children's moral development is a child who will avoid future juvenile delinquency happen in the future. Because when authoritarian parenting is applied, children must obey the rules set by the parents. The negative impacts are: children are more constrained because of the many rules that are applied, so that feelings arise unhappy because everything has been determined by parents and children cannot make up his own mind (Elan & Handayani, 2023).

Parenting patterns are very influential on children's behavior in guiding and educating children in everyday life. Parents must determine the use of parenting patterns for children. Parents or families become the first environment that children look up to and the application of good parenting can make children have a good personality in the future (Safitri et al., 2023).

In this case the researcher assumes that the application of this type of parenting needs to be adjusted to the age, needs and abilities of the child. Parenting patterns are important for parents to raise or care for their children by setting limits and controls. The quality of the

relationship between parents, especially mothers and children, plays a very important role in guiding, nurturing and directing children.

4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the results of the discussion description that has been presented, the researcher will conclude a number of things based on the specific objectives to be achieved in the research conducted at the Dharma Wanita Association of Medalem Kindergarten, Tulangan District, Sidoarjo Regency. All parents apply democratic parenting, 10 parents also apply permissive parenting and 21 parents also apply authoritarian parenting.

It is expected that parents should provide the best possible parenting to children in order to improve the growth and development of children according to their age.

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