

Description of Parenting Patterns in Preschool Children at Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem Kindergarten

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Abstract. Preschool-aged children are aged between 3 and 6 years, during this period physical growth slows down and psychosocial and cognitive development increases. Appropriate parenting by parents forms the basis of children's development which will make them individuals with good character for themselves and their environment. Parents must choose a parenting style that suits their child's needs. This study aims to identify the parenting style of preschool children in Kindergarten Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem, Tulangan Sub-District, Sidoarjo District. This research method uses a descriptive research type. Using total sampling with a total of 43 respondents with a univariate analysis technique by presenting a frequency distribution table. The results showed that most of the parents of preschool children in Kindergarten Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem, Tulangan District, Sidoarjo Regency were in the early adult age category (60%), the parents' final education was mostly high school (74%), and most of them are working parents (60%). All parents (100%) apply democratic parenting, 10 (23%) apply permissive parenting and as many as 21 (49%) parents also apply authoritarian parenting. Parents do not only apply one type of parenting but one or more parenting styles. The parenting style is applied according to the age, needs and abilities of the child. Parenting style is very influential on the growth and development of children. So it is hoped that parents should provide the best possible parenting style for children so that they can improve the growth and development of children according to their age.

Keywords: Parenting Style, Preschool Children, Development.

1 INTRODUCTION

Preschool-age children are those aged between 3 to 6 years, during this period physical growth slows down and psychosocial and cognitive development increases (Mansur & Farlina, 2023). Preschool age is an optimal period for children to start showing interest in health, children experience language development and interact with the social environment, explore emotional separation, alternate between stubbornness and playfulness, between bold exploration and dependence (Kemple et al., 2019) (Solvason & Webb, 2022). At this age children begin to develop their curiosity and are able to communicate better (R. Mansur, 2019).

Preschool-age children are a group of humans who are in the process of growth and development (Yermishev, 2019). Children's growth and development will develop optimally if stimulated in the right way according to their level of development (Dini, 2022). Proper parenting by parents is the basis of child development that will make

them a person with good character for themselves and their environment (Yao et al., 2022). Parenting is very influential on the development of children's character (Mantali et al., 2018).

Parenting is an overall interaction between parents and children, where parents who provide encouragement for children by changing behavior, knowledge and values are considered most appropriate for parents so that children can be independent, grow and develop, healthily and optimally, have self-confidence, have a curious nature, are friendly and oriented to success (Firdausi and Ulfa, 2022) (Spencer et al., 2020).

Emotional Intelligent Expert from Radani Edutainment, 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 Mustikarani et al. (2020). 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).

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 and Oresti, 2020).

Parenting is categorized into three types: democratic, authoritarian, and permissive parenting. Each of these patterns has its own advantages and disadvantages (Puspita Sari and Mulyadi, 2020). Parents must be able to provide appropriate parenting and in accordance with the development of their children, so that the child can perceive the parenting given to him well (Hasanah et al., 2019)(Morelli et al., 2020). Parents must choose parenting patterns that suit the needs of their children (Surahman, 2021).

2 RESEARCH METHODS

This research is descriptive research. This research was conducted at Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem Kindergarten, Tulangan Subdistrict, Sidoarjo Regency in March 2023. The population in this study were all parents of preschool children at the Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem Kindergarten. The sample in this study amounted to 43 parents. The sample technique used was total sampling. Data collection techniques in this study were carried out using a questionnaire sheet. The questionnaire consists of 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 study was conducted with the steps of collecting data using

questionnaires, processing/analyzing data, making conclusions and reports. The results of this study will be presented in a frequency distribution table.

3 RESULT

The results of a study conducted in March 2023 on 43 parents obtained the following result:

1. General data of parents based on age

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Parents Based on Age in in Kindergarten Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem, Tulangan District, Sidoarjo Regency, March 2023.

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

Source: Primary data March 2023

Based on table 1. shows that out of 43 parents, most parents of preschool children at the Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem Kindergarten are in early adulthood between the ages of 26-35 years, namely 26 (60%) parents.

2. General data of parents based on education

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Parents Based on Education in Kindergarten Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem, Tulangan District, Sidoarjo Regency, 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

Source: Primary data March 2023

Based on table 2, it shows that of the 43 parents, most parents of preschool children have a history of high school education with a total of 32 (74%) parents.

3. General data of parents based on occupation

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Parents Based on Occupation in Kindergarten Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem, Tulangan District, Sidoarjo Regency, 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

Source: Primary data March 2023

Based on table 3, it shows that out of 43 parents, 26 (60%) parents of preschool children at the Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem Kindergarten are working parents.

4. Distribution of Democratic Parenting

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of the Democratic Parenting Pattern of Parents of Preschool Children in Kindergarten Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem Kindergarten, March 2023.

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

Source: Primary data March 2023

Based on table 4 shows that out of 43 (100%) parents apply democratic parenting to children and no one applies undemocratic parenting to children.

5. Distribution of Permissive Parenting

Table 5. Frequency Distribution of Permissive Parenting Pattern of Parents of Preschool Children in Kindergarten Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem Kindergarten, March 2023.

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

Source: Primary data March 2023

Based on table 5. shows that out of 43 parents, 10 parents (23%) applied permissive parenting to children and 33 parents (77%) applied non-permissive parenting to children.

6. Distribution of Authoritarian Parenting

Table 6. Frequency Distribution of Authoritarian Parenting Pattern of Parents of Preschool Children in Kindergarten Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem Kindergarten, March 2023.

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

Source: Primary data March 2023

Based on table 6. shows that out of 43 parents, 21 parents (49%) applied authoritarian parenting to children and 22 parents (51%) applied non-authoritarian parenting to children.

4 DISCUSSION

1. Description of parents characteristic based on age in Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem Kindergarten

The results of this study indicate that most parents are aged 26-35 years, which is included in the early adulthood age period, totaling 26 (60%) respondents. Younger parents tend to be more democratic than older parents. 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 and Arsyad, 2020).

2. Description of parents characteristic based on education in Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem Kindergarten

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

Work has a significant influence on parenting. Work can produce positive and negative influences on parenting. Stress from work can be widespread and jeopardize parenting, but feelings of well-being from work can result in more positive parenting (Baiti, 2020). Working parents are important to keep building togetherness with children and working parents have an important purpose in improving children's growth and development (Kundre et al., 2019). This means that parents' work is not a barrier in achieving optimal child development by providing appropriate parenting patterns.

3. Description of parents characteristic based on occupation in Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem Kindergarten

The results of this study showed that most of the final education of the parents of preschool children at the Dharma Wanita Persatuan Medalem Kindergarten was senior high school, namely 32 (74%) parents. High and good education can make parents receive all information from outside, especially about how to organize and care for 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 good parenting than parents who are less educated (Einarsdottir & Jónsdóttir, 2019) (Stewart and Koch, 1983).

4. 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. 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) 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 (Tridhonanto, 2014).

Democratic parenting or authoritative parenting is able to encourage children to be independent but still limit and control their actions. Children with democratic parenting have competent social lives. They tend to be independent, get along easily with their peers and show high self-esteem (Santrock, 2018). 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 (Hurlock, 2017).

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 and 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 and Sudarto, 2020).

Parents show affection along with rules by setting control limits that support children in positive actions that build their development so that children's independence is naturally created in the child himself. 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. With democratic parenting patterns, it will form the characteristics of children who can control themselves, are independent, have good relationships with friends which will be very beneficial for aspects of child growth and development. Parents need to apply this democratic parenting especially in preschool age children.

5. 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. The impact of this parenting pattern will have an influence on children's traits, such as children will be impulsive and aggressive, rebellious, lacking self-confidence and self-control and like to dominate (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.

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

Based on the 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.

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 (Santrock, 2018).

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. There is no attempt to explain to the child why they should obey and no opportunity to express their opinions. If the child does not follow the rules, he/she will be punished often cruelly and harshly and that is considered as a way to prevent future rule violations (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 and 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. For example, the application of parenting patterns for toddlers is certainly different from the application of parenting patterns for preschoolers, schools and even teenagers. 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. With a good role in providing care to children, of course, it can also have a good influence on the growth and development of children later. Parents must provide examples of positive attitudes so that they can be used as role models for children.

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of the research and discussion presented in the previous chapter, the conclusions are as follows:

1. Most parents of preschool children are in the early adulthood category, between 26-36 years old, and most are working mothers. Most parents' education is upper secondary level
2. All parents practiced democratic parenting, 23% practiced permissive parenting and 49% practiced authoritarian parenting
3. Each parent applies a different type of parenting. There are parents who apply two or more types of parenting that are tailored to the age, abilities and needs of the child.

6 SUGGESTION

1. For parents
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.
2. For the research institution
Educators are expected play a role in counseling parenting by paying attention to children's habits at school
3. For nursing
Nurses need to increase their role as a counselors and can be involved in counseling guidance in a community setting, for example, in schools or in early childhood education Posyandu as an intervention from pediatric nursing and intervention from family nursing in assessing parenting patterns given by parents to children.
4. For researcher
Future researchers are expected to expand the research title such as factors that can affect parenting patterns of parents towards children.

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