

The Link between Preschool Children's Development Level and Parenting

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ABSTRACT

Parenting is a process in which parents and children interact within the family. Parenting begins at birth and continues throughout the child's growth phases, such as during the early preschool years. Children's growth and development are at their peak during this age, which also marks the beginning of their physical and motor development. The purpose of this study is to ascertain how parental parenting and preschoolers' developmental stage relate to one another. The literature review manually chooses journal articles that are pertinent to the research issue from the Google Scholar and PubMed databases, which include publications from 2015 to 2020. PICO is used in conjunction with keywords specific to the writing topic in the article search strategy.

Keywords: Development Level, Parenting, Preschool Child

BACKGROUND

Parenting allows you to experiment with various tactics to help kids reach their goals. These objectives include the moral principles, knowledge, and conduct norms that kids need to have as they get older (Mussen, 2016). The way parents respond to their children is known as parenting. The way parents demonstrate their power, set rules, give praise or criticism, and respond to their kids are all examples of this parenting attitude. (Kohn, 2017). Children's education shouldn't be divorced from their parents since they are a source of education that greatly impacts their social development. Youngsters are excellent mimics; they will mimic anything they see, hear, touch, or encounter. Children's initial preschool years are a golden.

1. Development of the brain's nerve system, which influences the brain's emotions and intelligence.
2. Build muscle, which influences strength and motor development.
3. New behaviors are brought forth by endocrine glands.
4. Physical characteristics of the body, such as height, weight, and proportions

Therefore, the author wishes to investigate in greater detail the extent of the role and function of parents in their parenting of preschool-aged children. Additionally, researchers are interested in what issues can arise if parents are unable to raise their children in a proper and appropriate manner. The following researchers have compiled a list of some of the issues that will occur if parents don't raise their kids properly and appropriately.

In the research, Imas Anjum (2015) investigated "The Influence of Parents on the Social Emotional Development of Preschool Early". Both quantitative and descriptive methodologies are used in the study. Simple linear regression is the method used to analyze the research data. According to the study's findings, the determination test of 37.69% demonstrated that parental parenting had a considerable and favorable impact on young children's development.

A child's social-emotional development is influenced by the way their parents treat them. According to Santrock, children of authoritarian parents frequently lack initiative, have poor communication skills, and are sad, scared, and frightened when they compare themselves to others. One element that significantly influences how well children develop is their parents.

METHODS

This study employs a literature review methodology, selecting publications pertinent to the research issue by hand from the Google Scholar and PubMed databases published between 2015 and 2020. 1) Literature Search Strategy; 2) Inclusion & Exclusion Criteria; and 3) Result Selection and Study Selection are some of the topics covered.

RESULTS

Parenting

According to research by Suyami (2019), data on parents who practice authoritarian parenting reached 26%, permissive parenting reached 16%, and democratic parenting reached 58%, the most common parenting style. This is due to the fact that democratic parenting is beneficial for parents to adopt when teaching their kids since it allows them to develop their creativity and intelligence by acting realistically and always giving them complete accountability. There are parallels with the findings of a study by Diana (2019) that found that up to 18 children (66.7%) of moms who practice democratic dominate parenting had enhanced fine motor development. There are 31 children (88.6%) who are 4 years old, and 18 of them (51.4%) are males, making up more than half of the total.

According to study by Andi Fatmawati and Fajrillah (2020), the majority of parenting styles are democratic, and child development falls into the right category. 44 parenting frequencies, or 81.5% of the total, are undemocratic, while 10 frequencies, or 18.5%, are undemocratic. Democratic parenting for child development is still in the right category since child development is in accordance with 40 frequencies with a percentage of 74.1% while it is not in accordance with 14 frequencies with a percentage of 25.9%.

Through univariate analysis, research by Siscy Astarina Bayu and Melania Asi (2019) revealed that 51 respondents, or 69.4% of the sample, were primarily between the ages of 20 and 30. According to the findings of a univariate study on parental characteristics, most responses.

Child Development

The fine motor development of preschool-aged children was normal in 16 people (72.7%) and delayed in 2 people (9.1%), according to research on child development by Suyami (2019). Gross motor abilities were normal in 8 people (63.7%) and delayed in 2 people (9.1%).

A total of 37 children (37%), 30 children (30%), and 12 children (12%) responded to the study, with the biggest percentage of respondents being those with advanced child development, normal child development, and caution child development. 21 percent of children have delayed development.

The Relationship of Parenting to Child Development.

Parenting is a process of contact between parents and children in learning and education that will subsequently be highly good for parts of children's growth and development, according to a study by Munir & Yulisyowati (Virana, 2019). This indicates that there is a connection between parenting and promoting children's fine and gross motor development.

According to the findings of a study on parenting and child development by Suyami (2019), a statistical test using a correlation of product moment revealed that the value between the parents' parenting style and the child's social development level was $r=0.4378$ with a $p=0.00$ value. This indicates that there is a significant relationship.

DISCUSSION

Parenting Style

In a journal written by Suyami, (2019) in his article entitled "Parenting Patterns and the Level of Social Development of Children Aged 1-3 Years" explained that based on parental parenting patterns, data was obtained on parents with authoritarian parenting patterns of 26%, permissive parenting patterns of 16% and democratic parenting patterns of 58%, which is the largest parenting pattern. This is because democratic parenting is good for parents to apply in educating children, because parents act realistically and always give full responsibility to children so that children can grow creatively and intelligently.

In a journal article written by Diana, (2019) with the title "The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and the Fine Motor Development of Pre-School Age Children" explains that the majority of mothers apply a dominant democratic parenting style, namely 27 people (77.1%). According to (Mualifah, 2009 in Diana 2019) parenting is the way parents control, guide and accompany their children to carry out developmental tasks towards maturity.

There are 3 types of parenting styles for parents towards their children, namely democratic, authoritarian and permissive parenting. Democratic parenting is a parenting style that prioritizes the interests of the child. Authoritarian parenting tends to set standards that absolutely must be followed, usually followed by threats. Meanwhile, permissive parenting provides very loose supervision of children. Several factors that influence parenting patterns include socio-economics, education, environment and others. Parents' dominant democratic parenting style has a good impact on the fine motor development of pre-school children. This research is very related to the author's research because it explains parents' parenting patterns.

In Siscy Astarina Bayu's article, Melania Asi, (2019) entitled "The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and the Level of Gross Motor Development in Children Aged 1-4 Years in the Lepo-Lepo Health Center Work Area" explains previous research and theories that refer to the relationship between parental parenting patterns and gross motor development in children, where the results of research on authoritarian, democratic and permissive parenting patterns are related to early childhood development.

Parents with a democratic parenting style, namely a parenting style with a high attitude of acceptance and control, being responsive to children's needs, encouraging children to express opinions and providing explanations about the impact of good and bad actions, will tend to support children's development well compared to parents who apply authoritarian parenting patterns and permissive parenting patterns.

What is meant by an authoritarian parenting style is an attitude of low acceptance, but high control, physical punishment, a commanding attitude (requiring or commanding the child), a rigid attitude and a tendency to be emotional and rejecting. Meanwhile, permissive parenting is parenting that ignores and pampers. Parents with a permissive parenting style give children the freedom to express their urges/desires and have a high attitude of acceptance but low control.

In a journal article by Rina Kundre, (2019) with the title "The Relationship between Parenting Patterns of Working Parents and the Development of Pre-School Age Children (4-5 Years)" explains that the description of the parenting patterns of working parents who are good, the democratic parenting pattern is 27 people, while the parenting pattern of working parents who are not good is 6 people.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Anjani (2006) which shows that as many as 65.5% of parents apply good or democratic parenting patterns to their children. Parents who have higher education tend to use good parenting styles compared to less good parenting styles. This condition is influenced by the experiences of parents who experienced a democratic parenting style before, so they also use this parenting style. Policies that used to focus more on mothers are starting to provide opportunities and space for father fig-

ures to express themselves in the parenting process. Fathers also make an important contribution to children's development, experiences shared with fathers will influence a child into adult hood.

The role of mothers and fathers is to provide correct parenting patterns to their children so that children can grow and develop optimally. Parents play a very important role in children's lives because parents are the first people in the family to educate, care for, and provide good examples so that children can grow and develop optimally. So here parents are required to provide appropriate parenting patterns that are appropriate for their child's age.

In research by Alini & Indrawati, (2020) entitled "The Relationship between Level of Education and Type of Parenting Pattern on the Psychosocial Development of Pre-School Age Children" explains that the type of parenting style applied by parents to their children determines the success of the child's character education by the family. A study conducted by Fagan in Bandingah, (1993) explains that there is a link between family factors and the level of family delinquency, where families with broken homes, lack of togetherness and interaction between families, and authoritarian parents tend to produce problematic children, in the end this will affect the quality of the child's character. A permissive parenting style that tends to give children freedom to do whatever is not conducive to the formation of children's character.

However, children still need direction from their parents to know what is good and what is wrong. By giving too much freedom, especially giving the impression of allowing neglectful parenting, it will make children confused and potentially misguided. The parenting style of parents who accept, makes children feel loved, protected, considered valuable and given support by their parents. The child's relationship with family members becomes the basis of the child's attitude towards other people, objects and life in general. In this case, parents need to pay attention to the child's personal and social adjustments which will leave the child's characteristics, perspective and self-concept in the future.

In the Haqiqi Ilham Mardiantun journal article, (2019) entitled "The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and the Fine Motor Development of Toddlers at the Tampaksiring II Community Health Center," the research results showed that the majority of parents' parenting patterns were classified as good, 160 respondents (51.0%). So this is because people raise children to be themselves, guide children to useful things, involve children in finding the best solution, give children the opportunity to express their feelings and always make decisions by considering the child's opinion.

This is because parenting can be interpreted as a system, way of working or form of effort to look after, care for, educate and guide young children so that they can stand on their own. Apart from that, parenting style can be interpreted as the interaction between children and parents during parenting activities. According to researchers' assumptions, good parenting patterns are very important to implement in families with pre-school age children. Parents' parenting style will shape the child's character, therefore parents should provide sufficient stimulation for the child because if it is lacking it will result in delays in socialization, language, fine and gross motor skills. A supportive family environment will support the growth and development of early childhood, because the process of growth and development of a child is very rapid and can have an impact on later life.

Meanwhile, in the journal article Munir & Yulisyowati, Virana, (2019) explained that from the tabulated results it was found that more than 20 people (90.9%) applied authoritative parenting patterns and 2 people (9.1%) applied indulgent parenting patterns. According to Dinar-ti, (2010), a good parenting style for the formation of a child's personality is a parenting style that prioritizes the child's interests, however, parents also supervise and control children. With this type of parenting, the characteristics of children will be formed who can control themselves, are independent, have good relationships with friends, are able to deal with stress

and have an interest in new things. In simple terms, it can be said that parenting is a process of interaction between children and parents in learning and education which will be very beneficial for aspects of the child's growth and development. Thus, the care provided by parents prioritizes love, togetherness, deliberation, mutual understanding and full openness.

This parenting style is influenced by factors including age, education and experience in caring for children. The more mature the parents' age, education and experience in caring for children, the better the parents' experience in educating and training children. A good parenting style for forming children and training children's development is an authoritative parenting style, because with this parenting style children will have the desire to try and achieve and can be used as an option for parents in educating and caring for children so that they develop well and optimally. When caring for children, parents should be wise and wise in the sense of being able to provide care that is in accordance with what the child is doing and the parents' expectations.

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that between authoritarian, democratic and permissive parenting styles, democratic parenting reflects a very high relationship to all aspects of child development, be it the development of moral values, social emotional, cognitive language and physical motor skills.

Development of Pre-School Age Children

Based on data obtained from research by Munir & Yulisyowati, Virana, (2019) entitled "The Relationship between Parenting Patterns in Stimulating Gross and Fine Motor Development in Pre-School Age" it was found that the gross motor development of pre-school children aged 3-4 years at PAUD AL-Firdaus Bahrul Ulum Tambak rice Jombang, 8 respondents had normal development (63.7%) and 2 people (9.1%) had a delay. The fine motor development of pre-school children (3-4 years) at PAUD AL-Firdaus Bahrul Ulum Tambakberas Jombang found that the fine motor development of pre-school children was 16 people (72.7%) as normal and 2 people (9.1%) were delayed.

In Diana's journal article, (2019) entitled "The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and the Fine Motor Development of Pre-School-Age Children at the Harapan Bunda Surabaya Paud", stated that the average number of preschool-age children based on age at the Harapan Bunda Surabaya Paud, for those aged 3 years, was 4 people with a percentage of 11.4%, while 4-year-old children were 31 people with a percentage of 88.6%. Based on the research results, it shows that more than half of the children have advanced fine motor development, namely 19 children (54.3%).

CONCLUSION

Parenting patterns, between authoritarian, democratic and permissive parenting patterns, democratic parenting patterns reflect a very high relationship to all aspects of child development, be it the development of moral values, social emotional, cognitive language and physical motor skills.

In stimulating the level of development of pre-school age children, attention is needed by the family, in this case the parents. It is hoped that parents can implement good parenting patterns according to the child's age. This means that the more ideal parents choose the parenting style to apply to their children according to their age, the better their development will be.

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