

## Parent Parenting Patterns For Pre-School Children In Sarimarrihit Village, Sianjur Mula-Mula In 2021

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### ABSTRACT

Background: Parenting is a process that is given to improve and support the physical, emotional, social, financial, and intellectual development of a child from infancy to adulthood. Parents are the first picture for children to learn many things, both academically and in life in general. The purpose of this study was to identify parenting patterns in Sarimarrihit Village, Sianjur at first. Methods: The research method used is descriptive. Results: The research shows that all parents respondents in Sarimarrihit Village, Sianjur initially chose democratic parenting with demographic data aged 31-40 years as many as 8 respondents (40%) preferred democratic parenting. The majority of education levels are SMA and D3 as many as 6 respondents, the majority of parents work as farmers as many as 12 respondents. It is hoped that parents will maintain good parenting patterns in raising children and modify parenting patterns. Discussion: It is expected that parents will continue to maintain good parenting patterns in raising children and modify parenting patterns. Conclusion The parenting pattern of pre-school children in Sarimarrihit Village, Sianjur initially used more democratic parenting as many as 20 respondents.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Parents are the architects of the family who plan and direct the development of the family. Parents are the place where children first get to know each other; and a place to learn about life and religious values. Each parent's parenting pattern is different. Many parents demand the child as they want to be the same as the development of children in general, the family as a whole and themselves. (Ferdinan, 2009).

Parenting is a way of interaction between parents and children, this way of parenting is how the attitude or behavior of parents when dealing with children. Interaction between children and parents which includes not only psychological and physical needs but also norms that apply in society so that children can live in harmony with the environment. Parenting patterns are very influential on the growth and development of children where in their growth period each grows in its own way. So that every child must be different because of the nature, character is the result of the interaction between innate and our environment where interaction is a determinant of how we are formed. (Mahmudy & Bakhrudin, 2018).

Parenting in Indonesia Of the 76 families of research informants who were also observed, authoritarian and democratic parenting were only applied by 12% of the research objects, 3 families (4%) applied permissive parenting, while the majority of parents (72%) applied neglectful parenting. / not indifferent. (Dhahir, 2017). The results of research conducted by Fadillah et al. (2010) that 51% of parents apply the democratic type of parenting, 62.7% of parents are highly educated and 90.2% of parents are in the middle adult age range. This is evident from parents with higher education prefer democratic parenting style and parents at middle god age are more open, warm and considerate towards their children. (Adawiah, 2017).

Basically all parents must give children the rights to grow independently according to what they want to achieve and according to their body's abilities. Parental attention and support are needed. Children who are raised with democratic parenting patterns will form better child development by means of parents who always give freedom of activity but are still directed by their parents and tend to be free to carry out learning activities in themselves and remain responsible for what they will receive. later, courage, high self-confidence, cheerful and not dependent on parents.

If the parenting pattern applied is authoritarian parenting, it will tend to be cowardly, insecure, quiet, dependent on parents, moody. to make their own decisions, parents do not provide direction which is good and children do not even permissive parenting there is almost no communication between children and parents. The pre-school period is often also referred to as the golden period or critical period. In this period is the human brain in a period of growth and development of the most rapid, growing needs. At the time of pre-school age children are children who are in the age range of 3-6 years. Children aged 3-6 years have gradually started to be independent. at the age of 3-6 years. Children can go alone and can toilet alone. Children aged 4-5 years can put on clothes and take off their clothes without having to be supervised or assisted by others. At mealtime children of preschool age are able to use a spoon properly and eat on their own, at the age of 5-6 years, have been able to use a knife to cut soft food(Preschool et al.2018).

Great parental attention to the social and emotional behavior of children, who are well received by children have a much greater possibility to do something according to their abilities compared to children who are rejected and ignored by their friends. childhood, because it has become the obligation of parents. However, children who have started entering the PAUD (early childhood education) or TK (kindergarten) level, often parents have competition between parents if their child's development is under the development of other children, then what arises is that parents cannot control themselves to rush to blame, express feelings and scold their children.(Suteja, 2017).

The results of the observations I did in Sarimarrhit village on March 14, 2021 there were 7 parents in Sarimarrhit village there were 3 children (30%) unable to wear their own clothes, 2 parents (20%) said that their children did not want to be left at home when their parents traveling and parents are forced to take them, 1 parent(10%) let their children eat whatever they want and do what they want. Foster a positive emotional bond between parents and children, an important factor contributing to the health and development of children, children who feel connected to their parents are more open without fear of being banned, parents must also control behavior which includes monitoring and monitoring children's activities, implementing rules and consequences for bad behavior and convey clear expectations for behavior. when children can include rules about the time children spend playing, eating and understanding what children are doing, controlling time and giving children marked freedom,allow children to develop their own health and trust them to complete their responsibilities or to take on an auxiliary role in the family because younger children obviously need more guidance than older ones so parents set a good example of applying the values implemented in the household and set a good example for children. Provision and protection of children parents must also pay attention to the needs and comfort of children so that parents seek resources to provide and ensure that children have appropriate access. When children experience something parents must be ready to provide protection to children.(Mascheroni et al., 2018). Therefore, from these data, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title "Parenting Parenting for Pre-School Children in Sarimarrhit Village, Sianjur Mula-Mula in 2021.

## 2. METHOD

The research method is a technique used by researchers in compiling studies and to collect and analyze information relevant to the research question (Polit & Beck, 2012). Research design is a plan in conducting a study that can control factors that can interfere with or hinder the results of a study (Gray et al., 2015).

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Research result**, which was obtained to determine the parenting pattern of pre-school children in Sarimarrhit Village, Sianjur at the beginning of 2021 is as follows.

**Table 1. Distribution of respondents by age, gender, education and occupation in Sarimarrhit Village, Sianjur in 2021.**

Characteristics of respondents	(f)	(%)
<b>Age</b>		
20-30 years old	7	35
31-40 year	8	40
41-50 years old	5	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Education</b>		
SD	4	20
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	4	20
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	6	30
D3	6	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Parents' job</b>		
Farmer	12	60
Self-employed	2	10
IRT	6	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on table 5.2 the data obtained about age from the results of the respondents obtained the majority aged 31-40 years as many as 8 respondents (40%), at the age of 20-30 years as many as 7 respondents (35%) and the minority aged 41-50 years respondents as many as 5 respondents (25%) . The education data of the majority of respondents are SMA and D3 as many as 6 respondents (30%) and the minority with elementary and junior high school education are 4 respondents (20%) and the occupation data of the majority of respondents as farmers are 12 respondents (60%), as IRT as many as 6 respondents (30% ) and the minority of respondents are self-employed as many as 2 respondents (30%).

**Table 2. Distribution of respondents Parenting patterns of pre-school children in Sarimarrhit Village, Sianjur in 2021.**

Parenting style	(f)	(%)
Authoritarian	0	0
Permissive	0	0
Democratic	20	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on table 2, it is found that the parenting pattern of the most respondents' parents is democratic parenting as many as 20 respondents (100%).

The results showed that the age of the majority of respondents ranging from the age of 31-40 years as many as 8 respondents (40%), ages 20-31 years as many as 7 respondents (35%) and the minority aged 41-50 years as many as 5 respondents (25%). The results of the research conducted that the age of the majority of respondents ranging from 31-40 years old with democratic parenting. In line with research conducted by(Vienna et al., 2016)said in his research found that the results of the data obtained by parenting were influenced by the large number of caregivers aged 23-30 years, namely 70%, so educators or child caretakers understand more than the elderly.

Researchers assume that the age of parents in Sarimarrihit village has an age of 31-40 years as many as 8 respondents who are adults so that parents' knowledge of parenting is easier to absorb information and parents are also more productive.

The results showed that the work of parents in Sarimarrihit village as farmers were 12 respondents (60%), as entrepreneurs as many as 6 respondents (30%) and as IRT as many as 2 respondents (10%) with democratic parenting. research conducted by Meity Mulya Susanti1, (2020) In his research it is said that parents have a role. Father as a leader who makes a living, educator, protector, protector, and gives a sense of security as every member of the family and also as a member of certain social groups. While the role of the mother is as a housekeeper, caregiver, and educator of children, protector of the family and also as a breadwinner for the family and as a member of certain social groups. (Adawiah, 2017) stated the results of his research that the economic status greatly influenced the pattern of education applied by parents. The assumption of socio-economic researchers in the village of Sarimarrihit, Sianjur was initially classified into the middle class because the work of the parents was that the majority of farmers worked from morning to evening, thus affecting the parenting pattern of parents in meeting their daily needs.

The results showed that the education of the majority of respondents was at the high school level as many as 6 respondents (30%), at the D3 level as many as 6 respondents (30%) with democratic parenting. in line with the results of research by Astuti, (2020) Based on the level of high school education which means that the respondent has enough knowledge in raising children. However, in real cases, many respondents with high school education still do not understand how to raise children well, because the knowledge and information about parenting they receive is not enough from education at school. This is also in line with the results of research by Mulqiah et al., (2017) in his research said that the level of education is one of the factors that influence maternal parenting, where from the data on the characteristics of respondents based on the level of education as much as 27.3% (12 mothers) are elementary school graduates where this figure is quite large when viewed from the total number of respondents, namely 44 respondents. This shows that there are still many respondents included in the low level of education.

The researcher assumes that in the Sarimarrihit village the majority of parents have high school education, 6 D3 people respond and through the level of education there will be a lot of knowledge gained, the higher the education of parents, the more knowledge and experience about child care. Parenting is a behavior that parents apply to children and parents as long as it involves parenting activities that are consistent from time to time. This means that parents educate, guide and discipline and protect children to reach maturity. Where parenting is divided into 3, namely Authoritarian parenting is a way of educating children with authoritarian leadership, namely the leader determines all policies, steps and tasks and must be carried out. Authoritarian parenting reflects the attitude of parents who act hard and tend to be discriminatory, Permissive parenting is a parenting style that allows children to interact according to the wishes of parents not to give punishment to control. This parenting pattern is also marked by the existence of unlimited freedom in children and behave according to their own wishes. While Democratic parenting is parenting parenting where there is parental recognition of the child's abilities, children are given the opportunity to does not always depend on parents, gives children a little freedom to choose what is best for themselves, listens to children's opinions, gives children the freedom to choose what is best for themselves, is given the opportunity for children to develop their internal control so that little by little they practice to responsible for yourself. (Swing, 2017)

The researcher argues that parenting in Sarimarihit village is very concerned about and respects the freedom of children but is still supervised and guided by parents with love. In the results of research conducted in the field, researchers found that in Sarimarrihit village more than 20 respondents (100%) used democratic parenting. In line with the results of research conducted by (Komsu et al., 2018) If the parenting pattern is democratic and self-control is high, the students' learning motivation will be high. Researchers state that there is a positive and significant relationship through motivation with

appropriate parenting patterns for children, children also sort out what is good and what is not and there is control. from within the child due to positive motivation.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis with a sample of 20 respondents regarding Parenting Patterns for Pre-School Children in Sarimarrhit Village, Sianjur at the beginning of 2021. it can be concluded Demographic data in Sarimarrhit village, Sianjur at the beginning of 31-40 years as many as 8 respondents (40%), demographic data for high school education level as many as 6 respondents (40%), D3 as many as 6 respondents (40%) and the level of work as farmers as many as 12 respondents (60%) chose democratic parenting. Parenting patterns for pre-school children in Sarimarrhit Village, Sianjur at first used more democratic parenting as many as 20 respondents

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