

PARENTING PATTERNS FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD

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ABSTRACT

Parents are the first madrasa for their children, which means that parents are the main factor in preparing the human generation that helps give color to children's lives starting from the beginning of the womb until the child is born. Parenting plays an important role in determining the level of child development, attitudes and behavior of children. The purpose of this study was to identify appropriate parenting practices that apply to children at an early age. The methodology in this study uses library research. Data collection techniques are carried out by examining literature sources in the form of books, journals, and other sources of data or information relevant to this research. This study indicates that parents tend to adapt to the conditions needed by their children as long as they are still under parental supervision. It can be interpreted that this type of parenting pattern implements a type of democratic parenting.

Keywords: Parenting Pattern, Early Childhood

INTRODUCTION

Children in their early childhood are those between the ages of 0 and 6 years, during which time they are in either the Golden Age (which refers to the period during which all aspects of children's growth and development can be achieved optimally by the stimulation provided by parents and adults around them) or the Critical Age (which refers to the period during which if parents and adults around the child do not provide proper stimulation or it is provided too late, it will have an adverse effect on their development in the future). In accordance with Susanto's (2018) statement, at this time, almost all potential children experience a sensitive or critical period to grow and develop rapidly and significantly.

Allah gives parents the mandate to be responsible for nurturing, guiding, and providing educational stimuli such as attitudes, religious values, morals, language, cognitive, and others so that children can quickly adapt to their lives. Parenting plays a significant role in developing aspects of child development and intelligence. According to Hurlock's statement (Prameswari, 2020), parenting is an activity carried out by parents, such as educating children so that they can adapt quickly to their environment and be well received in society.

Over 200 million children in developing countries are estimated to be underdeveloped, according to the findings of a survey conducted by the Public Health Service. Poverty, malnutrition, and an unsupportive environment are all factors contributing to under development, which includes

cognitive, language, motor, and emotional development, as well as social and emotional development (Kemenkes RI, 2014). An unsupportive environment is one of the family environments. For this reason, parenting plays an important role in supporting each child's development. The way or ability of parents to raise children has a big influence on the growth and development of children's language in their lives (A'yun & Masykur, 2019; Garcia, Bagner, Pruden, & Nichols-Lopez, 2015; Mulqiah, Santi, & Lestari, 2017).

METHODOLOGY

The approach taken in this research is a library approach or a literature study, which is a sequence of activities involving the reading, recording, and processing of data from sources pertinent to the topic. The reason researchers use literature studies is due to several underlying things, such as the limitations of researchers in collecting data from the field caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Secondly, data or information sources do not always have to be obtained from the field, but data sources can also be obtained from reading materials such as books, journals, and others. Based on the above, the data collection in this study was carried out by reviewing and exploring several books, journals, and related documents both in print and electronic form (Zed, 2003).

The literature study in this study uses three stages: Firstly, collecting research materials in the form of information sourced from books, scientific journals, and sources of official information reports that support this research; Second, reading library materials, namely exploring in detail the reading material that allows the children to find relevant ideas for the research title; Third, make research notes, this activity aims to select and examine reading materials in the form of reports; Fourth, processing research notes, this activity is the final stage in the literature study where the source of information obtained is then processed for analysis to obtain conclusions drawn up in the form of a research report.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Parenting

In the context of parenting, a pattern of contact between parents and children is defined as one that encompasses meeting bodily requirements such as the need to eat and drink, dress, and other necessities, as well as psychological needs such as security, affection, and other necessities (Nasrun, 2016).

Baharuddin and Ibrahim (2008) say that parenting applied by parents has an impact on the development of values, morals, and all stages of early childhood development, which means that if parents provide the proper stimulation, the child's development will grow optimally and adequately, otherwise if parents are late. In stimulating the development of children, it will affect their development in the future.

According to Al-Ghazali's view in the theory of human nature (Mok Song Sang, 2011), children's needs can be met through the parenting roles of parents, teachers, adults, and the community around the child. Parents are the basic guidelines for children in behaving, or it can be said that parents are role models for the development of values and morals in the future. Children are the generation of the nation's heirs, good or bad, the heirs of the nation's generation depend on parental care and education. Therefore, primary and first education for children will be the foundation for various aspects of child development.

Furthermore, parenting is a description of the attitudes and behaviors of parents in interacting and communicating with their children throughout parenting, which includes: caring for, maintaining, educating, and guiding children so that they become qualified individuals. Furthermore, it can be concluded that early childhood care is a way or pattern of interaction

implemented by parents in caring for, maintaining, and guiding their children based on the growth and development and stages of the child's age that will affect their development in the future.

Types of Parenting

This type of parenting consists of several views, according to Baumrind, Hurlock, and Hayes. The literature study will conclude the three views, including the type of authoritarian parenting, the type of permissive parenting, the type of authoritative parenting, and the type of neglect/uninvolved parenting. Below is a description of the explanation.

a. Authoritarian Parenting

According to Fitriana (2018), this type of parenting pattern always provides strict rules for children, where they are required to follow everything their parents say without exception. Another characteristic is that parents often force children to behave according to their parents' wishes and always limit everything the child does without any compromise with the child, so that it can make the child hesitate, lack confidence, and find it difficult to make decisions. This parenting pattern imposes penalties and fines if the child violates the rules applied by the parents. Children raised using this type of parenting tend to have low levels of development.

Tridhonanto (2014) mentions several characteristics of parents who apply authoritarian parenting, namely: a) children must be submissive and obedient to parents' wishes; b) parental control of children's behavior is rigorous; c) children seldom get praise; d) parents are uncompromising and in one-way communication; e) parents tend to find fault with children.

According to Hurlock (2011), there are several harmful effects or negative impacts on the behavior of children who are raised in an environment of parents who apply authoritarian parenting, including: a) children feel unhappy, b) fearful, c) anxious, d) tend to compare themselves with other people, e) have difficulty initiating activities, f) have weak communication skills, and g) boys tend to be aggressive.

b. Permissive Parenting

According to Fahrizal (2014), this type of parenting involves giving children the freedom to act in accordance with their wishes. It can also be said that in this type of parenting, parents tend to indulge their children, tend to comply with their requests, and give them the freedom to do whatever they want without having to abide by any rules or social norms. The drawbacks of this parenting pattern include spoiled kids who can't manage their parents and lack of direction for the future.

The following are the characteristics of parents who apply permissive parenting, namely: a) parents have a high sense of acceptance but inadequate supervision; b) children can make their own decisions and can behave as they wish; c) parents give freedom to their children to express encouragement. Moreover, their desires, d) parents do not impose rules and even punishments on their upbringing.

c. Autotartitative Parenting

This type of parenting is a combination of authoritarian parenting and permissive parenting, where this parenting provides a focus and is sensitive to the needs and development of children. According to Tridhonanto (2014), this form of parenting is characterized by a parenting pattern that prioritizes the interests of children while remaining willing to exercise control over them.

The characteristics of parents who apply this parenting pattern are: a) parents make themselves role models for children; b) parents are warm in trying to guide children; c) parents

involve children in making decisions; d) parents have the authority to make final decisions; e) parents guide with full attention.

d. Abandonment Parenting

This type of parenting is included in parenting that does not involve themselves directly in caring for their children, where parents tend to ignore their child's growth and development so that the child is neglected. This type of parent ignores children and does not value the existence of children in their lives. Children raised by this type of parent tend to be lonely, depressed, and have no hope for the future.

Affecting Factors in Parenting

The factors that influence parenting patterns, according to Hurlock (Fela 2020), include:

1. Parental Personality

Every parent has a different personality and way of nurturing and educating their children, such as patience, intelligence, maturity, and others. Therefore, it can affect the care provided by parents to their children and significantly affect the level of sensitivity of parents to the needs of their children.

2. The Similarity of Parenting Patterns Received by Parents

As their children were growing up, some parents frequently used the same parenting pattern. Naturally, this has a detrimental influence because parents will raise their children in the same manner as their parents did. If parents were raised brutally in the past, they will also raise their children in the same manner today, and the opposite is also true.

3. Religion or Belief

Religious values also play a significant role in influencing parenting where parents will take care of their children based on beliefs, values, and norms that apply to their religion, such as being polite, gentle, and must have an attitude of tolerance. The stronger the parent's belief, the more influential it is on the upbringing.

4. Environmental Factors

Parents who have recently had children will continue to learn how to care for and parent their children from their surroundings. This will affect parenting patterns based on their experiences and the experiences of others who are heard.

5. Education Background of Parents

Parents who have a lot of experience and knowledge regarding parenting, from books, scientific articles, and seminars, tend to be open to improving their parenting to be better than the care they received before.

6. Ages of Parents

Parental age is one of the factors that influences parenting because parents in the relatively younger age range are more likely to follow their children's wishes than older parents. When parents have an

age gap that is too far apart, it will also affect parenting because parents have to work harder to study and explore the world of children born in a different era.

7. Gender

Parents such as mothers and fathers in the family have their respective roles, such as mothers tend to care for, maintain, and nurture, while the role of fathers tends to be leading and create a sense of security.

8. Family Economical Status

Children born to parents who have a high economic status tend to fulfill the needs and desires of their children in exploring their worlds, such as by providing supporting facilities and infrastructure. On the contrary, children born to parents who have low economic status tend to teach their children to work hard.

9. Children's Ability

Parents tend to adjust their care for their children based on their children's needs.

DISCUSSION AND DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

After reviewing the past research, it was found that there are various types of parenting and factors that influence parenting patterns. Parents tend to adjust to the circumstances needed by the child, as long as it is still under parental supervision. This review provides opportunities for future research where researchers can conduct quantitative descriptive research on parenting patterns to get more results from respondents. That way we might find various parenting patterns that are applied as well as the factors that influence parenting patterns in the digital age.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that parental care for early childhood is considered to have an essential role in the process of growth and development of children where parents, in the process of caring for, maintaining and caring for their children, tend to have to adjust their parenting patterns according to the needs of children, such as parents must be firm and soft with children based on the situation and conditions. This is closely related to the type of authoritative parenting, which means that parents tend to prioritize the needs of their children without leaving their obligations in providing supervision, guidance, and involving children to discuss in making any decisions involving children.

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