

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING PATTERNS WITH THE TODDLER DEVELOPMENT IN CIKAMPEK CITY OF KARAWANG DISTRICT IN 2021

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Abstract

Toddler period is a period of basic growth that will influence and determine the next child's development. In addition, toddlerhood is a critical period, where useful stimulation is needed in order to develop so that it needs attention from the environment, especially parents so that if it does not support it will hinder the development of children. The role of parents in child development is one of the parenting styles applied to children, including democratic parenting, permissive parenting and authoritarian parenting. This study aims to determine The Relationship Between Parenting Patterns with The Toddler Development in Cikampek City of Karawang District in 2021. This study uses a correlational analytic study with a Cross Sectional design. The sample in this study were 69 mothers who had a toddler ages 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48 months. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling technique. The research instrument consisted of a parenting patterns questionnaire and a developmental pre-screening questionnaire (KPSP). The data were analyzed using the chi square correlation test with a significant level <0.05 to determine the relationship between parenting patterns and the toddler. The results showed that relationship between parenting patterns and the toddler development had a p value 0, 000 ($p <0.05$). The conclusion of the research is there is a significant relationship between parenting patterns and the toddler development.

Keywords: Parenting Pattern, Toddler Development

1. PRELIMINARY

Every child has the right to a decent life because the future of the world depends on them. The development of toddler years (toddlers) is a very important part (B. K. RI, 2013). According to Apriany (2006) infancy is a period of basic growth that will influence and determine the next child's development. In addition, toddlerhood is a critical period, where useful stimulation is needed in order to develop so that it needs attention from the environment, especially the family so that if the family or the environment does not support it, it will hinder the development of children (Yulita et al., 2014).

Child development is also inseparable from the role of caregivers or people who take care of toddler (Soetjiningsih, 2018). Most caregivers are played by parents or those closest to the child. They should recognize and understand the needs of children and communicate and interact with children. Parenting is the interaction of children and parents who educate, guide, and discipline and protect children to reach maturity that conforms to the norms in society (Sri Asri, 2018). The interaction of children with adults and each other in the family environment can stimulate the development of the child. For example, the interaction of children with mothers is the most effective interaction to establish closeness with children, and affects the development of children. This interaction can affect the development of perception, guide and can control the behavior of these children. In addition, it also helps them gain knowledge and skills in their environment. During the development process, it is possible for children to face various problems that

will hinder the further development process.

At this time various methods of early detection to determine child development disorders have been made. The slightest deviation at this time if not detected will reduce the quality of human resources in the future. The incidence of developmental disorders in children worldwide is still relatively high, namely in the United States at 12-16%, Thailand 24%, Argentina 22%, and Indonesia 13-18% (Alimul, 2008).

The prevalence of developmental disorders in Indonesia tends to increase in the last 6 years. The development of toddlers in Indonesia needs serious attention because the toddler in Indonesia is quite high. Based on data from Riskesdas 2013 the total population in Indonesia is estimated at 248,422,956 people, about 23 million of whom are toddler.

The population structure of the child age group in Indonesia in 2013 covered 37.66% of the entire age group or there were 89.5 million people included in the child age group. Based on age group, the number of children aged 0-4 years is 22.7 million people (9.54%) (B. K. RI, 2013). It is estimated that more than 200 million children in developing countries fail to reach their optimal development potential due to problems of poverty, malnutrition, and an unsupportive environment, which affects the cognitive, motor, emotional, and social development of children (Public Health, 2014).

In Cikampek City, the coverage of health services for toddler also did not reach the achievement target of 71.6%. With a total of 557 toddler services, only 399 toddlers are included in health services (Puskesmas Cikampek 2019). Health services for toddler according to

the Pusdatin of the Ministry of Health that health services for children 12-59 months who receive services according to standards include monitoring growth at least 8 times a year, monitoring development at least 2 times a year and giving vitamin A two times a year. From the results of the achievement of health services for toddlers in Cikampek City, they did not reach the target, this was caused by the number of mothers who did not attend the posyandu so that many deviations in the development of toddler were not monitored by health services. These deviations are caused by inappropriate parenting applied by parents for the development of their children.

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled The relationship between parenting patterns and the development of toddler in Cikampek City of Karawang District in 2021.

2. METHODOLOGY

This study uses a correlational analytic study with a Cross Sectional design. The sample in this study were 69 mothers who had a toddler. The sampling technique in this study was purposive sampling, the samples involved in this study were those that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria in accordance with the research objectives. Inclusion criteria are criteria where research subjects represent research samples that meet the requirements as samples which are mothers who have toddlers aged 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 36, 42,48 month and willing to be a respondent. Exclusion criteria are criteria where the research subject cannot represent the sample because it does not meet the requirements as a sample which are mothers who do not

have toddlers aged 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 36, 42,48 months, not willing to be a respondent, mothers who did not fill out the questionnaire completely. The research instrument that used in this research consisted of a parenting patterns questionnaire and a Developmental Pre-Screening Questionnaire (D. RI., 2010). The data were analyzed using the chi square correlation test with a significant level <0.05 to determine the relationship between parenting patterns and the toddler development.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Univariate Analysis

a. Parenting Patterns

Table 1.
Respondents Distribution of Parenting Patterns

Parenting Patterns	Frequency	Percentage
Democracy	27	39,1
Permisif	22	31,9
Authoritarian	20	29,0
Total	69	100

Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that the highest parenting pattern is democratic parenting as many as 27 people (39.1%) while the least is authoritarian parenting as many as 20 people (29.0%).

b. Toddler Development

Table 2.
Respondent Distribution of Toddler Development

Toddler Development	Frequency	Percentage
Normal	29	42,0
Doubtful	24	34,8
Abnormal	16	23,2
Total	69	100

Based on Table.2 it can be seen that the

most toddler developments were normal which are 29 children (42.0%) while the least had abnormal development which are 16 children (23.2%).

2. Bivariate Analysis

Tabel 3.
Relationship between Education Level and
Premenopause Anxiety Level

Parenting Patterns	Toddler Development						Total		P Value
	Norm al		Dou btful		Abnor mal		N	%	
	N	%	N	%	N	%			
Democracy	23	85,2	3	11,1	1	3,7	27	100	0,000
Permisif	5	22,7	12	54,5	5	22,7	22	100	
Authoritarian	1	5,0	9	45,0	10	50,0	20	100	
Jumlah	29	42,0	24	34,8	16	23,2	69	100	

Based on Table.3 the relationship between parenting patterns and the development of toddler, it is known that 29 (42.0%) toddler who have normal development with the majority of parenting applied are democratic parenting as many as 23 (85.2) parents. While toddler who have dubious development are 24 (38.4%) children with the majority of parenting applied by parents is permissive parenting as many as 12 (54.5%) parents. Then toddler who have abnormal development as many as 16 (23.2%) children with the majority of parenting applied by parents is authoritarian parenting as many as 10 (50.0%) parents.

Based on the results of the chi-square statistical test with a significance level of = 0.05, a p-value of 0.000 was obtained (p-value <) so that Ho was rejected and Ha was accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between parenting and the development of toddler.

4. DISCUSSION

Based on the results of data analysis, it is known that there is a significant relationship between parenting

patterns and the development of toddler in Cikampek City of Karawang District in 2021. As evidenced by the results of the chi-square test, a p-value 0.000 is obtained (p-value < α).) so that means there is a relationship between parenting and the development of toddler.

Research that is in line with the results of this study is research conducted in Sumber Mulyo Village, Jorogoto District, Jombang Regency with the results of the research showing a relationship between parenting patterns and the development of toddlers (Malik et al., 2017).

The results of other studies that are also in line with this study were conducted by Atin Sagita in the work area of the Ranomeeto Public Health Center of South Konawe District in 2018 which stated that there was a relationship between parenting patterns and the development of toddlers (Atin Sagita Rahmat & Sarita, 2018).

The results of different studies on the relationship between parenting and the development of toddler were conducted by Andi Fatmawati in 2014. The relationship between parenting patterns and the development of toddler at Permataku Paud Palu, it is known that there is no relationship between parenting patterns and the development of toddler because of the possibility of lack of parents' understanding of the parenting itself and cannot distinguish the parenting applied in caring for their children when researchers distribute questionnaires in the study (Fatmawati et al., 2020).

Researchers assume that with democratic parenting, it will make children's development in accordance with the stages of development that should or can be said to be developing normally. If the mother applies permissive parenting, it will allow the child to develop less in accordance with the stages of child

development that should or can be called dubious development. If the mother applies authoritarian parenting, it will have an impact on the development of the child to be abnormal. Good parenting is a parenting pattern that is not too restrictive but still monitors the needs and developments, meets the needs of the child and communicates with the child. While parenting that should not be applied is parenting that is too restrictive for children and does not pay too much attention to how the needs and development of children so that it can affect the development of children to be inappropriate.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, the following conclusions can be obtained:

1. Distribution of respondents based on parenting style, it is known that the majority of respondents have democratic parenting as many as 27 (39.1%) respondents. While the distribution of respondents based on the development of toddler, it is known that the majority of respondents have normal development as many as 29 children (42.0%).
2. There is a relationship between parenting patterns and the development of toddler in Cikampek Village, Cikampek District, Karawang Regency in 2021 where the Chi Square test obtained a P value = 0.000

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