

## **Analysis of Parenting Styles and Social-Emotional Development of Early Children in Rait Waladun Sholih**

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### **Abstract**

This research is motivated by the importance of implementing a positive parenting style, especially for mothers, in fostering children's social-emotional development because children spend more time with their parents. The environment that is very close to children is the family. Therefore, the family is very important in supporting and determining optimal child development. This research aims to discover parents' parenting styles, especially mothers, and children's social-emotional development at RAIT Waladun Sholih Ciruas. This research is descriptive quantitative research using survey methods. The data collection technique uses a Likert scale instrument, and the data obtained will be processed by entering, editing data, coding, scoring, double checking, and data analysis. Data processing uses Microsoft Office, and data analysis uses Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The research results showed that the democratic parenting style at RAIT Waladun Sholih was classified as moderate with a percentage value of 57.1%, meaning that the democratic parenting style was quite good at disciplining children with love. The results of children's social-emotional development obtained a percentage value of 100%. Overall, children at RAIT Waladun Sholih showed good social-emotional development.

Keywords: Parenting Style, Parents, Social Emotional, Early Childhood

### **INTRODUCTION**

Family is the first social environment a child encounters. Children receive guidance on behavior, manners, ethics, and education from their families, thereby preparing them to adapt to their surrounding environment in general in the future. The education that children receive from their parents is the reason for developing their lives further when they grow up (Makagingge *et al.*, 2019).

A child's first and closest social environment is his family and friends. The first people in a family are the father, mother, and children. So, the role of the family is important in ensuring that children's development reaches its maximum potential. Children and their parents have a reciprocal relationship that involves interaction.

According to Hurlock (1987), positive parental attitudes influence the development of positive child behavior. Conversely, if the child's parents do not care about their child's development, the child will grow up to be a bad person and have no responsibility in his life (Purnamasari & Wisudaningsih, 2020).

According to data obtained from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI), lack of parental care is the cause of the high rate of violence against children. This is based on a 2015 KPAI survey of 800 family respondents regarding fulfilling childcare rights. 27% of fathers and 36% of mothers took this survey to get good parenting advice before marriage. This shows that parents' educational preparation is still far from perfect. Parents tend to imitate the way their parents raised them. Without considering the child's overall development, parents only focus on their child's academic growth and development. On the other hand, the dynamics of children's growth and development is a non-academic matter that requires full attention from parents (Maryam, 2018).ss

According to Unzela (2022), when raising children, parents' parenting style significantly impacts children's physical and mental development. Parenting is the obligation of every family. A mother has a role that cannot be denied; the mother's function as the first school in the family environment cannot be replaced by a breastfeeding mother who has conceived and given birth. The role of a mother is very likely the main job because children first receive primary education at home before the child enters formal education in the school environment. Children receive their first education and character learning from a mother. Children get the basics of life, such as habits, ways of socializing, and the ability to communicate interestingly. Children get these things from their parents, especially from a mother, because they spend more time with their mother.

Parental parenting style greatly influences children's social improvement. The most important factor in determining future success is emotional development. Children will be better able to face various problems if taught how to deal with emotions. A positive and quality parenting style influences a child's positive personality and social-emotional development. On the other hand, an inappropriate parenting style from parents will harm the child's development, and the child will likely experience behavioral problems in the future (Dhiu & Fono, 2022).

Based on this explanation, researchers are interested in conducting research titled "Analysis of Parenting Styles and Early Childhood Social Emotional Development at RAIT Waladun Sholih."

## METHOD

In this research, researchers used descriptive quantitative research. The survey method is used to collect data, and data collection and measurement use questionnaires or questionnaires. Purposive sampling was used for this research. Purposive sampling is a sample collection method that is limited to certain characteristics that can provide the desired information, either because only they have them or because they match the characteristics created by the researcher (Sekaran *et al.*, 2016). The sample taken in this research was 70 parents at RAIT Waladun Sholih.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Child Characteristics

Research shows that the gender proportion of children is almost equal, namely 47.2 percent are boys and 52.8 percent are girls. Based on age, more than half of the children are in the 6-year age range, namely 65.7 percent, and the remainder, namely 31.4 percent, are five years old, and 2.9 percent are four years old. This is related to the greater proportion of children aged six years.

Table 1. Distribution of Data based on Gender and Age of Children

Age	Gender					
	Boy		Girl		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
4 Years	0	0.0	2	2,9	2	2,9
5 Years	13	18,6	9	12,8	22	31,4
6 Years	20	28,6	26	37,1	46	65,7
Total	33	47,2	37	52,8	70	100.0

Information  $n$  = number of examples; % = percentage

### Characteristics of Parents (Mother)

Characteristics: Parental (mother) age is divided into early adulthood (aged 18-40 years), middle adulthood (aged 41-60 years), and late adulthood (aged >60 years). The age group with the highest proportion of mothers is early adulthood, namely 95.7 percent, and the remainder fall into the middle adulthood category at 4.3 percent. Mothers' ages ranged from 26 years to 46 years. The largest number are aged 30-40 years. In this study, the mother's age was not limited.

Table 2. Distribution of Data based on Parental Age

	n	%
Early Adulthood	67	95.7
Middle Adult	3	4.3
Advanced adulthood	0	0.0
Total	70	100.0

Information  $n$  = number of examples; % = percentage

The highest number of mothers' jobs are housewives/not working, namely (34.3%). The rest work as private employees (22.9%), teachers and freelancers (21.4%), trading (11.4%), employees in Civil Affairs (7.1%), and Health Workers (2.9%).

Table 3. Distribution of Data Based on Mother's Type of Work

	n	%
Doesn't work	24	34.3
Trade	8	11.4
Private employees	16	22.9
Government employees	5	7.1
Health Worker	2	2.9
Etc	15	21.4
Total	70	100.0

Information  $n$  = number of examples; % = percentage

The per capita income of the family (mother) in the study was divided into two categories, namely the poor category for income below IDR 500,000 and the Not Poor category for income above IDR 500,000. The research results showed that (81.4%) the mother's income was above the poverty line with per capita income above IDR 425,751 (BPS, 2023), and the remainder (18.6%) showed the mother's income was below the poverty line.

Table 4. Distribution of Data Based on Poverty Line Category

	n	%
Below the poverty line	13	18.6
Above garis kemiskinan	57	81.4
Total	70	100.0

Information  $n$  = number of examples; % = percentage

Based on the length of education category, more than half of the mothers had a bachelor's degree (51.4%). In comparison, there were (4.3%) mothers who had completed junior high school education, then (30%) mothers had completed high school education, while the remaining (12.9%) mothers had completed education. Diploma and (1.4%) mothers with postgraduate education. Mother's minimum education period is three years.

Table 5. Distribution of Data Based on Parental Education

	n	%
Graduated from Junior High School	3	4.3
Graduated from High School	21	30.0
Diploma	9	12.9
Bachelor	36	51.4
Postgraduate	1	1.4
Total	70	100.0

Keterangan n= jumlah contoh; %= persentase

## Parenting Style

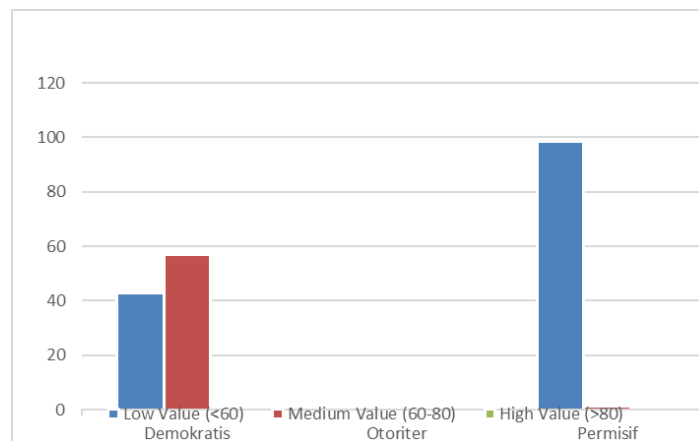


Figure 1. Data Distribution of Parenting Style Categories Per Dimension

Judging from the percentage of parenting styles at RAIT Waladun Sholih after research was conducted, the results showed that more than half of the mothers (57.1%) had a democratic parenting style, which was classified as moderate. This is demonstrated by mothers tending to encourage children to talk about the problems they are experiencing, mothers trying to understand the child's feelings, tending to try to appreciate every child's achievement, mothers praising children when they behave well, mothers discussing logical consequences when children make mistakes/breaking the rules and mothers tend to plan. Quality time with children.

The research results also show that only some parents at RAIT Waladun Sholih apply a permissive parenting style, and no parents apply an authoritarian one.

## Children's Social Emotional Development

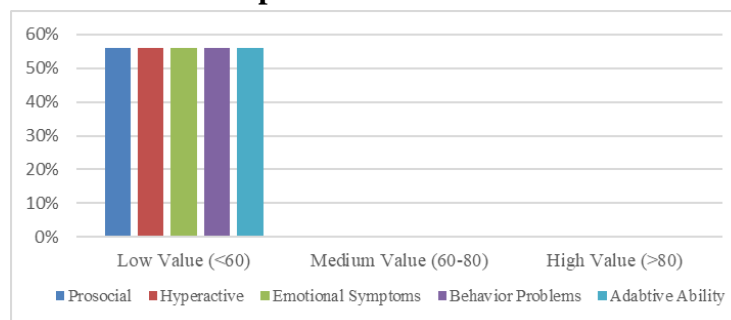


Figure 2. Distribution of Early Childhood Social-Emotional Development Data

From the results above, it can be seen that all dimensions of early childhood social-emotional development are in a low category, meaning that negative aspects of social-emotional development do not develop in children at RAIT Waladun Sholih, meaning that children at RAIT Waladun Sholih show social, emotional development. The good one. In other words, children can socialize with other people in their environment, manage their emotions healthily, focus on activities, and adapt well.

### Parenting Style Factors Related to Children's Social-Emotional Development

As social creatures, good social and emotional development is very important for every child because it relates to building relationships and interacting with the environment. It is very important to create a social feeling from the start. This is because children begin to relate to environments other than their own at 4-6 years old. The level of deep social progress in children is influenced by various factors, including the characteristics of the child, the characteristics of the parents (mother), and a mother's parenting style.

Emotions in children are a complex phenomenon influenced by various factors. The way children respond and express their emotions is influenced by a number of factors, including the child's developmental age, biological differences between men and women, and parents' parenting style. The interaction of these factors creates each child's unique pattern, so no two children experience emotions in the same way.

The findings obtained from this research are that a child's social and emotional development is influenced by his age; as a result, children's social and emotional development will improve with age. This is in accordance with the findings of Latifah *et al.* (2010), who found that older children usually show better and more stable social and emotional development.

Meanwhile, regarding the characteristics of parents (mothers), the mother's education basically influences the child's social-emotional development, meaning that the higher the level of education the mother has, the better the child's social-emotional development. This finding is in line with the research findings of Latifah *et al.* (2010), which show that children's social and emotional development is influenced by the quality of psychosocial stimulation provided by parents—characteristics of a mother that influence her parenting style.

A democratic parenting style positively influences children's social and emotional development. This shows that increasing children's social and emotional development can be influenced by more democratic parenting methods. These results are in accordance with research by Li & Xie (2017), which shows that democratic parents will generally have children with better social emotionality compared to children who have other parenting styles. Apart

from that, a democratic parenting style also tends to improve social skills and self-regulation in children, and children have low aggression.

When compared with an authoritarian parenting style, which tends to be repressive, and a permissive parenting style, which tends to be indulgent, a democratic parenting style is proven to be more effective in developing children's leadership potential. By providing space for children to participate in decision-making and explore their ideas, a democratic parenting style fosters self-confidence, initiative, and the ability to think critically in children. On the other hand, an authoritarian parenting style tends to hinder the development of children's independence and creativity. In contrast, a permissive parenting style can make it difficult for children to follow rules and be responsible for their actions.

Authoritarian parenting style does not have a significant impact on children's social-emotional development, but there is a negative relationship between authoritarian parenting style and children's social-emotional development. This shows that the higher the application of an authoritarian parenting style, the lower the child's social-emotional development. As explained by Chen *et al.* (2013) in their research, children raised in authoritarian households usually lack social skills. In addition, children's low self-control and high levels of anger or frustration can result from an authoritarian parenting style (Lee *et al.*, 2013).

In addition, this study did not find a significant impact of permissive parenting style on children's social-emotional development. Still, there was a negative relationship between permissive parenting style and children's social-emotional development. This means that the higher the application of a permissive parenting style, the lower the child's social-emotional development. These results align with Hastuti *et al.* (2022) statement that permissive parents tend to raise their children with low social competence. Apart from that, children also tend to feel free to do whatever they want without fear and parental control (Ariyanto, 2016).

## CONCLUSION

From the results of the research above, researchers can conclude that there are three types of parenting styles, namely democratic parenting style, authoritarian parenting style, and permissive parenting style. The three parenting styles used by parents each have their own advantages and disadvantages and impact the child's social-emotional development. Democratic parenting styles show a significant impact on early childhood social development when compared to authoritarian and permissive parenting styles.

Aspects that can have an impact on the social-emotional development of early childhood are:

- 1) Mother's characteristics (age, education, employment, and mother's income) and
- 2) Child characteristics (child's age and gender).

Therefore, it can be concluded that children will benefit from parents' positive parenting styles, while children's emotional development will be disrupted by negative parenting styles. In essence, every parent wants their child to be better than other children.

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