

ISSN 2597- 6052DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56338/mppki.v7i11.6223>**MPPKI****Media Publikasi Promosi Kesehatan Indonesia**
*The Indonesian Journal of Health Promotion***Research Articles****Open Access****Parenting Patterns for Pre-School Age Children at Al-Khairat Kindergarten****Wahyu^{1*}, Agustinus Talindong², Jumain³, Lexy Kareba⁴, Saiful Ambodale⁵, Parmi⁶**¹Program Studi Profesi Ners, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Indonesia Jaya, | fhisingwahyu@gmail.com²Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Indonesia Jaya, |
agustinustalindong@gmail.com³Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Indonesia Jaya, | jumainmain55@gmail.com⁴Program Studi KesMas, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Indonesia Jaya, | lexy27061979@gmail.com⁵Program Studi KesMas, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Indonesia Jaya, | saifulambodale046@gmail.com⁶Program Studi KesMas, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Indonesia Jaya, | parmi.aldi73@gmail.com* Corresponding: fhisingwahyu@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

Introduction: Parenting patterns are classified into three, namely authoritarian parenting models, permissive parenting models and democratic parenting models. During interviews with several children's parents, parents said that their children were difficult to direct, they did not hear what was being said, their children often threw tantrums such as throwing, hitting them if their wishes were not met, there were also children who did not want to talk when gathered with the family, children only wanted to talk. when parents ask.

Objective: The aim of the research is to determine the parenting patterns of parents and the emotional development of preschool age children at Al-Khairaat Parigi Kindergarten, Loji Village, Parigi Moutong Regency..

Method: This research method uses a quantitative design with a descriptive research design. The variables in this research are parenting patterns, with the types of data used namely primary data and secondary data, data analysis uses univariate analysis. The population in this study was 56 people and the sample was 36 people with a sampling technique, namely simple random sampling

Result: The research results showed that democratic parenting was 23 respondents (63.9%), permissive parenting was 9 respondents (25.0%) and authoritarian parenting was 4 respondents (11.1%).

Conclusion: Most respondents apply a democratic parenting style to preschool-aged children at Al-Khairaat Kindergarten, Loji Village, Parigi Moutong Regency. The advice from this research is that it is hoped that parents and schools will pay attention to which parenting style will be given to children so that they can develop optimal emotional development.

Keywords: Parenting; Parent; Age Children, Pre School

INTRODUCTION

Pre-school age children are at a very rapid stage of development and can influence the child's next stage of development. The pre-school age period for children is a period where development is very valuable and requires good stimulus from parents (golden age), so that if it is not optimal it will affect the next age. (1). The developmental stages of children aged 5-6 include starting to have self-confidence, mastering various physical skills and language abilities. Apart from that, children's ability to adapt has begun to develop well, but it is not uncommon to find several problems including independence (2).

Each family has a different parenting style in educating a child and is usually inherited by the parenting style received from previous parents. Parenting patterns can be defined as a pattern of interaction between children and parents which includes fulfilling physical needs (such as eating, drinking, etc.) and psychological needs (such as feeling safe, affection, etc.), as well as socializing the norms that apply in the home. society so that children can live in harmony with their environment. In other words, parenting patterns also include patterns of interaction between parents and children in the context of character education for children. So the style played by parents in developing children's character is very important, whether authoritarian, democratic or permissive (3).

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Parenting patterns are interactions that are built between parents and children during the parenting process (5). The parenting style applied by parents can influence the formation of character in children. Parents have different parenting patterns, not just one parenting pattern applied. Good parenting patterns will also have a positive influence on children's development. There are three types of parenting patterns applied by parents, namely, authoritarian parenting, democratic parenting and permissive parenting(6).

The high rate of developmental disorders in preschool children is caused by various factors. Parental parenting is an underlying factor in children's growth and development. There are three parenting styles identified, namely authoritarian, authoritative and permissive parenting. The results of the research state that children who are raised authoritatively make children independent, able to socialize positively with peers and have self-confidence.

The role of parents in developing children's skills is very large. Apart from providing trust and opportunities, parents are also expected to provide reinforcement through providing stimulation to children. According to Mayar in 2013, parents have a big duty and responsibility for their child's growth and development before parents send their child to school to be educated and cared for in order to optimize aspects of their child's development. (7). Parenting is a method or way of nurturing, caring for and educating children that parents can do for their children. This is one way of forming good attitudes and behavior, because parents who have knowledge can help in forming good attitudes and environments. According to Putro (2016), different parenting styles can cause emotional disturbances in children, this does not arise because of the child himself, but rather the child's emotions arise because of the side effects of things the child experiences from events around him(8).

The pre-school period has various developmental tasks that must be fulfilled before reaching the next stage of development. Excessive pressure or expectations that are too high beyond the child's capacity make the child choose to lie or cheat in order to be accepted by the child's social group. This is one of the causes of obstacles in children's development.

In the pre-school period, the development of language skills, creativity, social, emotional and intelligence awareness runs very quickly which is the basis for subsequent development, so the role of the family is very important in providing stimulation or stimulating children's development optimally and comprehensively including education, care, health, nutrition and protection because children's development is different from one another which is influenced by internal and external factors (Afandi, et al, 2013). Family members who play an important role in shaping children's mental and psychological development are parents. Parents are the first educators for their children, because it is from parents that children receive their first education and it becomes the basis for the child's development in the future (9).

Collaboration in parenting styles and the supporting role of teachers is very necessary in supervising and providing motivation to children in the home and school environment. Efforts to overcome emotional development in children need to be made by those closest to them so that children feel safe, comfortable and peaceful in dealing with and controlling their emotions. Modifying the parenting role of parents to control children's emotional development, such as: being a role model for children, providing motivational encouragement for children, facilitating children's learning, providing rewards or consequences. The teacher's role as a supporter of children's

emotional development in the school environment includes: having the ability to understand the situation, change the situation, shift the focus of attention, change responses (10).

Parenting patterns are classified into three, namely authoritarian parenting models, permissive parenting models and democratic parenting models. Authoritarian parenting is a parent who has complete control over his children without compromise. This parenting style is characterized by rigid discipline, no negotiation with the child, and tends to provide physical punishment for violations committed by the child. A permissive parenting pattern is a parent who gives the child freedom. A permissive parenting pattern is characterized by excessive parental affection for the child or pampering the child too much. Permissive parenting has the characteristics of parents having no control over their children, giving freedom to children's freedom and actions, being inconsistent with rules, giving less control to children and tending to spoil children. Democratic parenting is where parents involve children in various activities, including in decision making. Democratic parenting has the characteristics of parents who provide direction to their children, are open to children, provide rational explanations to children regarding the establishment of a rule, parents give freedom to children but are still under the control of their parents.

Preschool children aged 3-6 years have very fast development of language skills, creativity, social, emotional and intelligence awareness, so the role of parents is important in the formation of children's mental and psychological development, such as parenting patterns. Inappropriate parenting patterns have an impact on delays in children's development which is not optimal in only one domain of development, or can also be in more than one domain of development. The high rate of developmental disorders in preschool children is caused by various factors. Parental parenting is an underlying factor in children's growth and development. There are three parenting styles identified, namely authoritarian, authoritative and permissive parenting styles. The results of the research state that children who are raised authoritatively make children independent, able to socialize positively with peers and have self-confidence. Meanwhile, permissiveness makes children spoiled, lacking self-confidence and easily frustrated

Parenting patterns for their children at AL-Khairaat Kindergarten are different, there are several parenting patterns that parents apply to their children that are not appropriate, for example children who look gloomy, have a bad temper, like to fight with their friends and siblings, and some even don't want to go to school. This happens because parents of students who work as factory workers, traders, or mothers who live far away from their children so that the children are entrusted to grandmothers or nannies without any supervision, which according to the parents when the children are entrusted with them, not crying is good, even though they should. Even though the child is entrusted to someone else, it must always be supervised and monitored so that the mother knows the child's development well and if it is felt that the child's development is not appropriate, the mother can look for the next step.

METHOD

This type of research is quantitative research with a descriptive research design. Research that aims to look at circumstances, conditions, or other things that have been mentioned, the results of which are presented in the form of a report. This research aims to look at parenting patterns for preschool children in Al-Khairaat Kindergarten, Loji Village, Parigi Moutong Regency. The population in this study were all parents of children attending Al-Khairaat Parigi Kindergarten, Loji Village, Parigi Moutong Regency, namely 56 people. The sampling technique used in this research is Simple Random Sampling, namely taking samples using a simple random method. The sample in this research was 36 people. Details regarding data collection and data analysis begin with distributing questionnaires which are then tabulated to assess each parenting style. Simple random sampling was chosen because the method is simple and is generally used in every study and can represent the entire data set by taking a small random portion of the population.

RESULTS

This research was conducted at Al-Khairaat Kindergarten, Loji Village, Parigi Regency. Data collection was carried out on March 1 – May 25 2023.

Univariate Analisis

In this section, general data is presented in the form of characteristics of parents of children attending Al-Khairaat Parigi Kindergarten, Loji Village, Parigi Moutong Regency as follows:

Table 1. Frequency table of characteristics of parents of children attending Al-Khairaat Kindergarten

Characteristics	Details	Amount	Percentage
Age	17-25	3	8,4
	26-35	21	58,3

	36-45	12	33,3
Gender	Woman	32	88,9
	Men	4	11,1
Education	SMP	6	16,7
	SMA	21	58,3
	Diploma	1	2,8
	Sarjana	6	16,7
	Magister	1	2,8
Work	SD	1	2,8
	IRT	21	58,3
	WRS	5	13,9
	PNS	3	8,3
	ADVT	1	2,8
	PGWS	2	5,6
	HNR	4	11,1

The table above shows that the ages of respondents in the early adulthood category were 21 respondents or 58.3%, late adulthood were 12 respondents or 33.3%, late adolescents were 3 respondents or 8.3%. This shows that the majority of respondents are in the early adult category. The majority were female, namely 32 respondents or 88.9% and a small portion were male, namely 4 respondents or 11.1%. The highest level of education of the respondents was respondents with a high school education of 21 respondents or 58.3%, a junior high school education of 6 respondents or 16.7%, a Bachelor's degree education of 6 respondents or 16.7%, a D3 education (Diploma) as many as 1 respondent or 2.8%, master's education (master's degree) as many as 1 respondent or 2.8% and elementary school education as many as 1 respondent or as much as 2.8%. The types of work for the most respondents were housewives (IRT) with 21 respondents or 58.3%, self-employed work (WRS) with 5 respondents or 13.9%, honorary work (HNR) with 4 respondents or 11.1%. %, civil servant (PNS) jobs were 3 respondents or 8.3%, self-employed employees (PGWRS) were 2 respondents or 5.6% and advocate jobs (ADVT) were 1 respondent or 2.8%.

Table 2. Frequency distribution of parenting patterns of parents of children attending Al-Khairaat Kindergarten

	Details	Amount	Percentage
Parenting Style	Authoritarian	4	11,1
	Permissive	9	25,0
	Democratic	23	63,9
	Total	36	100

The table above shows that of the 36 respondents there were 23 respondents with democratic parenting patterns or 63.9%, 9 respondents with permissive parenting patterns or 25.0% and 4 respondents with authoritarian parenting patterns or 11.1%. The high percentage of democratic parenting may indicate a positive influence on emotional development. One of the parenting patterns applied by parents is democratic parenting. Democratic parenting is the parenting style that is considered the best. In this parenting style, parents are cooperative and encourage children to be independent but still provide limits and control over the child's actions. In the family, parents are always warm and nurturing, so that communication remains two-way, comfortable and fair.

DISCUSSION

Table 2 shows that the research results show that the majority of parents' parenting patterns are democratic parenting patterns of 23 respondents or 63.9%, permissive parenting patterns of 9 respondents or 25.0% and authoritarian parenting patterns of 4 respondents or 11.1%. This shows that the child's parents have implemented good parenting patterns for their child. According to researchers' assumptions, each parent has a different parenting style and each parenting style has its own pattern or method in which each characteristic of the parenting pattern can influence the child's behavior and psychology when the child is an adult. From democratic parenting, children are taught to be able to express their feelings, appreciate, give, accept each other, and be able to explain reasons rationally. Children who are raised with a democratic parenting style can grow up to be children who are self-confident, have good emotional control, are always curious and explore things that can broaden their horizons, are more mature, independent and able to direct themselves independently when not with other people. old.

A number of factors that influence children's emotional development can give rise to closeness, such as parenting styles, individual circumstances and the presence of parents in every child's activities which can give rise to closeness. There needs to be a parenting pattern that is related to the state of children's emotional development which is not always stable. The ability to control emotions and the ability to carry out social communication well makes it difficult for children to adapt to their social environment.

Parenting styles consist of three types, namely authoritarian, democratic and permissive (Makagingge et al., 2019). Authoritarian parenting explains that parents tend to force their children to act according to their parents' wishes. In this parenting style, parents make the rules and children must obey the rules that have been set. Authoritarian parenting is a parenting pattern that is based on rules that impose and force children to behave and behave in accordance with the wishes of their parents (Makagingge et al., 2019). Democratic parenting is the position of children and parents as equals, decisions are made together by considering both parties, children are empowered to be responsible, meaning that what children do remains the same under the supervision of parents and can be held morally responsible, parents and children cannot act arbitrarily, children are trusted and trained to be responsible for their own actions (Asiyah, 2013). Permissive parenting is a parenting style where parents do not impose rules or limits on their children, so that there is no parental guidance or control over their children. (11).

The impact of providing parenting styles varies according to the parenting style applied, including: Authoritarianism will result in children tending to be psychologically and physically depressed, losing their fighting spirit, etc. Democratic, children will be more respectful of other people's opinions, build and foster dialogue, etc. and Permissive, children will tend to act as they please, unable to control themselves, their level of awareness is low, etc. (12).

This is also supported by the results of research from Syahrul and Nurhafizah (2022) who wrote that the parenting style that best suits children's social and emotional well-being is a democratic parenting style, where children have the freedom to act but are still responsible, because democratic parenting gives children the opportunity and freedom to choose. Cooperative attitudes and habits, mutual respect, tolerance and responsibility, warm attitudes and approaches encourage the socio-emotional development of children who want to be loved and appreciated and feel safe (13).

Parents with a democratic parenting style tend to be demanding but sensitive towards their children. They supervise and give appropriate orders to their children. They are firm but not monotonous and too restrictive. Their disciplinary treatment tends to educate rather than punish. They want their children to be firm and socially responsible and able to regulate themselves.

According to researchers' assumptions, the permissive parenting style that parents apply to their children will have an impact on children's behavior, for example children tend to act as they please, children are free to do whatever they want without listening to directions from their parents. Another impact of this permissive parenting style is that children are less disciplined by the rules that have been set in the family. However, on the positive side, if children are responsible, they can grow into children who are independent, creative, have initiative and are able to socialize with the community.

This is in line with research from Khazanah and Fauziah, 2021, which states that parents' authoritarian attitudes will influence children's behavioral profiles. Children will be irritable, fearful, unhappy and easily experience stress in carrying out daily activities. Therefore, there is a statement that states that if fathers are strict, firm, strict and rigid, then mothers should be gentle, loving and friendly. In this way, children will get used to living by the rules but will still feel happy because they do not feel forced to follow these rules at the direction of a friendly mother.

According to researchers' assumptions, the authoritarian parenting style applied by parents to their children will have an impact on children's behavior, for example children become less active in socializing both at home and with their peers, feel afraid, anxious, socially inferior because they are not confident in themselves so they cannot do something independently without the help of others. Another negative side is that if children do not accept their parents' advice, when they grow up they can become hypocritical, rebellious and naughty.

This is in line with research from Pertiwi et al, 2016 that authoritarian parenting is a parenting pattern full of restrictions and punishment (violence) by means of parents imposing their will, so that parents with authoritarian parenting have full control in controlling their children. (14).

Based on table 1, the parents of children attending Al-Khairaat Parigi Kindergarten, Loji Village, Parigi Moutong Regency are mostly in early adulthood (26-35 years old), as many as 21 or 58.3%. While the age of respondents in the late adolescent category (17-25 years) was 3 respondents or 8.3%. The master table also shows differences in parenting at each age level.

According to the researcher's assumption, the age of parents is a factor that influences knowledge about parenting towards children because the more mature a person's age, the more mature he will be in thinking and in this case parenting. However, not all adults can think well because this can be influenced by other things, such as

social environment, life experience and gender. This can be seen from the results of the questionnaire that researchers have obtained from data processing

Parenting is a way that parents take in helping children's thinking skills to be better. Parents have their own way of parenting and educating children. Preschool age is an early age where children before stepping into school, One ability that is developing at kindergarten age is cognitive. During the preschool years the relationship with parents or caregivers is fundamental to a child's development. The affection of parents or caregivers during the first few years of life is key to a child's cognitive development (15). Authoritative parenting is very suitable for children because people are very attentive to the needs of children, and fulfill them by considering the importance and necessity factors (16).

This is in line with Supartini's theory (2004 in Senti Oktafiani et al 2014) that if the special age range (20-35 years) is a good age for carrying out the position of care. If it is very young or old it may not be able to carry out the position in the maximum way because it requires physical and intellectual power.

Based on table 1, parents of children attending Al-Khairaat Parigi Kindergarten, Loji Village, Parigi Moutong Regency who are respondents are more female 32 respondents or 88.9%, while male 4 respondents or 11.1%. The master table also shows differences in parenting patterns with the same gender.

According to the researcher's assumption, the most gender of respondents in this study were mostly women, namely 32 respondents or 88.9%. In most of the habits of people, especially the people in Sulawesi, in this case women, the role of parenting is mostly held by wives or housewives, and educating children is a shared responsibility, and in this study the husband or head of the household also plays an active role in helping to care for children. However, there will still be differences in the parenting patterns applied even though the respondents have the same gender, this can occur because it is influenced by other things, such as education level, parent and child involvement, occupation, husband and wife relationship, parental stress and age. This can be seen from the results of the questionnaire that researchers have obtained from data processing.

This is in line with Jalaluddin's theory (2002 in Ika Kurnia Sofiani et al 2020), good children are not born naturally, they need guidance and guidance that is directed and programmed on an ongoing basis. The responsibility for it all lies with each parent(17).

Based on table 1, the education of parents of children attending Al-Khairaat Parigi Kindergarten, Loji Village, Parigi Moutong Regency, the most respondents were high school as many as 21 respondents or 58.3%, while the lowest and least education was elementary school as many as 1 respondent or 2.8%. From the data it appears that parents' education is in the middle category, parents are able to apply democratic parenting to children. The master table also shows differences in parenting at each level of education.

According to the researcher's assumption, the level of education can also affect a person in providing parenting, the level of education of the father-mother can affect the ability of parents to apply the information received in the process of child growth and development and can hinder the acquisition of information to help child growth and development. However, there are differences in parenting patterns applied at each respondent's education level, this can occur because it is influenced by other things, such as gender, education level, parent and child involvement, occupation, husband and wife relationship, parental stress and age. This can be seen from the results of the questionnaire that researchers have obtained from data processing.

Hal ini sejalan dengan teori Margaretha, (2015) pendidikan orang tua yang tinggi akan memudahkan menanamkan minat positif pada anak, sedangkan orang tua yang berpendidikan rendah cenderung mempercayakan pendidikan anak pada sekolah. Penerapan pendidikan dalam keluarga sangat berdampak positif terhadap perkembangan anak baik di rumah maupun di luar rumah.

Based on table 1, the occupation of parents of children attending Al-Khairaat Parigi Kindergarten, Loji Village, Parigi Moutong Regency, the respondents were housewives (IRT) with 21 respondents or 58.3%, while the least occupation was Advocate (ADVT) with 1 respondent or 2.8%. From the data it appears that the work of housewives (IRT) spends more time with children so that mothers are able to carry out democratic parenting by understanding children's characters.

According to the researcher's assumption, mothers who do not work or housewives have more time with children to educate, control, and guide children through an effective and loving approach that can develop children's abilities. However, there are differences in parenting patterns applied even though some respondents have the same job, this can occur because it is influenced by other things, such as education level, parental experience, parent and child involvement, employment, husband and wife relationships, parental stress and age. This can be seen from the results of the questionnaire that researchers have obtained from data processing(9).

An uncaring parenting style is detrimental to the child. Children will become irresponsible and unwilling to lead. In contrast, democratic parents tend to have children who are responsible, confident and friendly. Authoritarian parents, on the other hand, tend to have children who are less responsible, because children feel that strict supervision from parents is not enough (10).

Parents who have this type of parenting try to behave in an accepting and positive manner towards their children's impulses, desires and behavior, use little punishment, consult with children, give little household responsibility, allow children to organize their own activities and not control, try to achieve certain goals by giving reasons, but without showing power. Parents with permissive parenting give freedom to children to express their encouragement or desire and have a high acceptance attitude but low control.

It is also supported by the results of the study which concluded that housewives use democratic parenting more because the time spent with children is more so that mothers are more focused on caring for children and mothers better understand each child's growth and development process, support emotional development, and children will be able to use socially acceptable things to control their behavior(18).

The results of this study prove that different parenting patterns from parents to preschool children will have an influence on children's behavior, if parents apply parenting patterns that change continuously then the impact on children, children will be confused about their parents' personalities. Parenting patterns in preschool children at Al-Khairaat Parigi Kindergarten, Loji Village, Parigi Moutong Regency are mostly democratic parenting patterns. This can be concluded from the questionnaire filled out from the results of interviews as many as 23 people out of 36 respondents obtained more democratic parenting patterns. However, there are also parents of children who apply permissive and authoritarian parenting.

In authoritarian parenting, parents apply a set of rules to their children strictly and unilaterally, tend to use a dictatorial approach, emphasize authority, require absolute obedience. Children must submit and obey the will of parents. Whatever the child does is determined by the parents. The child has no choice in doing the activities he wants, because everything has been determined by the parents. The duties and obligations of parents are not difficult, it is just a matter of determining what the child wants and should do or should not do (19). In the community, there are many forms of parenting used, including authoritarian parenting, permissive parenting, and authoritative (democratic) parenting. Authoritarian parenting is a form of parenting that forces, regulates, and puts a lot of pressure on children. The rules set by parents are absolute and cannot be denied, parents will respect children if children follow what has been set by parents. Parents with authoritarian parenting do not provide opportunities for children to express opinions, all forms of decision-making parents determine, parents tend to impose their will and discrimination. (20).

The positive impact of the application of authoritarian parenting on children's moral development is that children will avoid juvenile delinquency that will occur in the future. Because when authoritarian parenting is applied, children must obey the rules set by parents. While the negative impact is that children are more constrained because of the many rules applied, so that a sense of unhappiness arises because everything has been determined by parents and children cannot make their own decisions.

Parenting patterns are a way or model that parents do in guiding and educating children as well as the behavioral attitudes of mothers or other caregivers in terms of their closeness to children, to meet their daily needs to feed, care for, provide affection so that children become better individuals. Parenting is strongly influenced by the surrounding environment, so it is possible that the environment also colors the parenting patterns given by parents to children. The cause of the absence of a significant relationship may be due to factors such as the environment where the surrounding environment has an influence on child development(21).

The limitations of this research are its reliance on self-reported data or a small sample size. So this research needs to be improved with accurate data and more samples need to be added.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion that the researchers conducted, it can be concluded that most respondents apply democratic parenting patterns to preschool-age children at Al-Khairaat Kindergarten, Loji Village, Parigi Moutong Regency.

SUGESTION

This research can provide great benefits for families and pre-school parents at Al-Khairat Kindergarten, because it can provide valuable insights in increasing understanding and knowledge of applying good parenting. Furthermore, other researchers can use the results of this study as a reference for further research. This research recommends for parents and educators, such as including parenting programs that encourage democratic practices in schools

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