

Relationship of Parenting Patterns with the Motor Development of Children Aged 3-4 Years in
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ABSTRACT: *Growing up is a continuous process that takes place since there was a conception and it will be continued until adulthood. In the process of reaching this adulthood, every children must go through various stages of growth development. Achieving optimum growth depends on biological potential. Parenting patterns can be identified as three, namely authoritarian parenting, authoritarian and permissive. Based on the preliminary study that researchers conducted on March 30, 2015, the interview was conducted to five mothers and their children, three children aged three years old and two children aged 3.5-years old. There are 2 parents applied democratic parenting, 2 parents applied permissive parenting and 1 parent implemented authoritarian parenting. For the rough motor development of each children in PAUD Tunas Bangsa, 3 children aged 3 years has no response when they were given pencil, 2 other children have been able to scribble. This study aims to know the parenting pattern of parents with rough motor development in children aged 3-4 years in PAUD Tunas Bangsa Tajem Maguwoharjo. The research method is correlative with correlative approach cross sectional. Data collected technique is through observation, questionnaire, and documentation. The sampling technique is total sampling. Variable analyzed by using Chi Square statistical test. From the results of the study there is no relationship between parenting patterns and rough motor development of each children.*

KEYWORDS: Parenting, rough motor, growth development.

INTRODUCTION

The health development as a part of whole human building effort is being organized through the children's health efforts which is done as early as possible since they are still in the womb. Health efforts conducted since the child is still in the womb until the first five years of his life, aimed at maintaining the continuity of life while improving the quality of life of children to achieve optimal growth of physical, mental, emotional and social and has a pluralistic intelligence based on its genetic potential. [1]

Motor development is divided into two, namely the development of gross motor and fine motor. Gross motor development involves large muscles, including the development of head movement, body, limbs, balance and movement. While the development of fine motor is a fine coordination involving small muscles that are affected by the mature of motor function. [2]

Affecting factors of gross motor development is heredity (heredity / carriage) and the environment. Heredity is a major factor that affected individuals development, namely the totality of individual characteristics inherited parents to the child, or any potential good physical or psychic. Moreover environmental factors is the whole phenomenon (event, situation or condition) physical or social that influence or influenced the children development. The

environment is the family environment, schools, peer groups and communities that are closely related to gross motor of children development. [3]

Parenting patterns can be identified as three, namely authoritarian parenting, authoritative and permissive. A Research in the last 30 years shows that children of authoritative parents tend to be more independent, positive relationships with peers and confident. While children of authoritarian parents can become shy, full of fear and tend to be difficult independent. Children with permissive parents tend to be spoiled, lacking in confidence and easily frustrated. [4]

In obstetric journals, the study was conducted on 36 respondents and their children. The result of the research was obtained by parents who apply democratic parenting as many as 21 respondents (58.3%), permissive as much as 6 respondents (16.7%) and authoritative as much as 9 respondents (25%). Normal development of 25 children (69.4%) and abnormal as many as 11 children (30.6%). Statistical test results obtained p value $< \alpha$, so there is a relationship parenting parents with rough motor development of children aged 1-3 years. [5]

Based on the preliminary study that researchers conducted on March 30, 2015, PAUD Tunas Bangsa Tajem has 43 students. Interviews were conducted with five students and their children, three children aged three-year-olds and two children aged 3.5-years-old. The five mothers said that the parenting is a way of educating children. For the ways that they applied is differently from each mother.

Two mothers apply democratic parenting, parents are responsive of children needs such as helping the children when it is difficult for them to choose toys, parents are also encouraging children to express their opinions by discussing the rules at home with children and explaining the reason for the regulation. One mother implements an authoritarian parenting style that is an old command, when a parent tells a child to do something like cleaning up the toy and expecting the child to do it without asking a lot, the parents are also rigid (eg hard) who want to do without discussing with the children first, parents also have to punish the child to be obedient, and two mothers apply parenting permissiveness and give the freedom for parents and child to express. Example, parents let the child decide on their own clothes even though it is not based on what do their parents want. Parents give full opportunities for children to do their work so that children will be more confident.

In the preliminary study, the researchers also conducted an examination of rough motor development of each child by using KPSP (Pre-Screening Questionnaire Development). Three children aged three years and two children aged 3.5 years in PAUD Tunas Bangsa Tajem. The purpose of KPSP is to know the development of children based on the age. KPSP was given to parents and children as respondents. Three children aged three years had no response when they were given pencil and paper. That children have been able to use two words in speaking, such as "thank you" and "dadag", and they can mention two animal pictures without any help from their parents. Two children aged 3.5-year-olds can create circles without helping. That children can stand in one leg without holding on, but they have not been able to wear trousers or shirts by themselves.. Based on these issues at the end of the day, it is interesting to investigate about the "Old Man's Relationship of Parenting with The Rough Motor Development of Children aged 3-4 Years In PAUD Tunas Bangsa Tajem Maguwoharjo, Depok, Sleman, DIY".

METHOD

This study uses a type of descriptive correlative research. This study illustrates the relationship between rearing patterns and gross motor development. The relationship between two variables in this research is parenting pattern with children's gross motor development in PAUD Tunas Bangsa, Tajem, Maguwoharjo, Sleman, DIY, with cross sectional approach. This research was conducted on 21 and 24 August 2015 in PAUD Tunas Bangsa Tajem, Maguwoharjo, Depok, Sleman, DIY.

The population in this study were parents and children aged 3-4 years in PAUD Tunas Bangsa, Tajem, Maguwoharjo, Sleman, DIY. Sampling technique with total sampling of 38 responders. The variables in this research are parenting pattern (independent variables) and the development of children aged 3-4 years in PAUD Tunas Bangsa Tajem, Maguwoharjo, Depok, Sleman, DIY. The operational definition in this research is for parenting pattern with parameter ≥ 93 for democratic, 67-92 for permissive and <67 for authoritarian. To measure that, this study uses questionnaires with nominal scale. The operational definition for rough motor development with the KPSP questionnaire, with parameters corresponding to 9-10, doubtful 7-8 and deviations ≤ 6 . The types of data in this study are primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques in this study is questionnaires that distributed to respondents to be filled. The instrument used was a closed questionnaire, consisting of 30 items of parenting pattern statements. Type of scale used is Likert with value 1-4. As for KPSP consists of 9-10 statements. Data analysis techniques consist of univariate analysis and bivariate analysis. In bivariate analysis using Chi Square Test.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Respondend Characteristic

a. Age

The results of this study that conducted in 38 responders were 34 (89.5%) of respondents aged 20-35 years 4 (10.5%) respondents aged <35 years old. Being aware that the age of parents also have an effect on the development of motor skills in the past because it is the same as the age of the aged, the more mature they are, the more they think they are, the more knowledge they gain, the more widely acquired information.

b. Education

Based on the result of research from 38 respondents, as many as 19 (50,0%) respondents have primary education elementary-junior high school, 18 (47,4%) respondents have primary education senior high school 1 (2,6%) (Higher Education respondent).

c. Work

Based on the result of research that has been done in PAUD Tunas BangsaTajem, as many as 21 (55,3%) of respondents who do not work are 17 (44,7%) respondents who work. The unemployed person owns himself or herself in a manner of conducting various flexibility activities in taking care of his alleged housekeeping [5]

d. Number of children

Based on the result of the research that has been done in PAUD Tunas Bangsa Tajem, most respondents have ≤ 2 is 34 (89,5%). The large number of families whose families are sufficiently healthy, will result in lesser acceptance of the love that is acceptable. Moreover, the condition of the economy is poor. The large number of people with the lack of love and care for children, as

well as the primary needs such as food, clothing and house. By the reason that the family is required.

The results of the study revealed that most 31 (81.6) children get parenting from permissive parents. Parenting is the interaction between the child and the parent, which includes the fulfillment of physical needs (such as eating, drinking and others) and non-physical needs such as attention, empathy, compassion, and so on [6]. Whereas parenting according to [3] is the initial child social interaction that is useful to introduce the child to the rules of norms, some values that apply around the child. Parenting pattern plays an important role in providing standards of behavior and motivation sources to children to meet the rules. Parents who apply permissive parenting do not want to get involved and do not want to be bothered to care about his son's life. Do not blame when the child thinks that other aspects of his parents' life are more important than his or her existence. Although living under the same roof, parents can't really know the development of their children cause a series of bad effects. Among children will have low self-esteem, no good self-control, poor social skills, and they feeling of not important for the parents. It is not impossible that this series of adverse effects will be carried on until the child grows up. It is also possible that the child will do the same to his son someday. As a result, the problem resembles a vicious cycle that never breaks.

The results of the experiments have the same results with the previous research conducted by [7]. The results of the parents' parenting in the PAUD Aisyiyah Nur'aini, Ngampilan, Yogyakarta in the critical. At the same time, 95% of parents are applying the pattern of breastfeeding. The paradigms adopted by the parents are important in educating, guiding, disciplining and protecting them to achieve the maturity of being equal to the norms in society.

Parenting Pattern

Table 1. Distribution of Parenting Pattern Frequency

Parenting pattern	frekuence	%
Democratic	7	18,4
Permissive	31	81,6
Authoritarian	0	0
Total	38	100

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is also possible that the child will do the same to his son someday. As a result, the problem resembles a vicious cycle that never breaks.

The results of this study have similar results with previous research conducted by [7], obtained parenting pattern parents in PAUD Aisyiyah Nur'aini, Ngampilan, Yogyakarta in permissive category. In the study there were 95.5% of parents who applied permissive parenting. Parenting patterns applied by parents have an important role in educating, guiding, disciplining and protecting children to achieve adulthood in accordance with the norms that exist in society.

Rough Motor Development Of Children

Table 2. Distribution of Motoric Development of Children aged 3-4 years

Rough motor	Frekuensi	%
Appropriate	12	31,6
Deviate	16	42,1
Hesitant	10	26,3
Total	38	100

The results of the study were found, there were 16 (42.1%) of the motor development of the deviation from the developmental deviation. The development is the result of the interaction of the central storey system with the organ and it influences each other. Developmental phases involve some of the functional, is cognitive, motor, emotional, social and economic abilities. Development in this phase will determine the development of the next phase. Lack of problems with a single development can influence other things. Motor is a development that involves big muscles, crosses the head, body, memberality, balance and movement [2]. Motoric motor is the activity of the motor which includes the skill of big muscles, the movement demands the physical strength and the balance. According to [9] the factors that influence the growth of development are among other parent's parenting. This is different from the research of Uumuddin, in the achievement of motor development in the category of 95.5%. It is also written that the correct methodology can't determine the success of its development, so that it creates a useful generation.

Relationship of The Parents with The Development of Motor Skill in PAUD Tunas Bangsa Tajem, Maguwoharjo

Table 3. The Relationship of Parenting Pattern and Motoric Development of Children aged 3-4 years

Rough Motor Development Of Children							Total		
Parenting pattern	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	P-value
Democratic	3	7,9	2	5,3	2	5,3	7	18,4	0,675
Permissive	9	23,7	14	36,8	8	21,1	31	81,8	
Total	12	31,6	16	42,1	10	26,3	38	100	

Based on the result of the researcher, it is found that the relationship of the parents with the motor development of the age 3-4 years on the research through the statistic is obtained by p

value = 0.675. It means that p value is more than α (0.05) and it can be stated that it is not possible to relate to the parents and the motor development in PAUD Tunas BangsaTajem, Maguwoharjo, Depok, Sleman, Yogyakarta 2015.

In addition to the parents, other factors may affect motor development, such as the thousands of societies, cultivation groups, affection, numbers, home stability. The results of this study are based on the results of the study [8] whereas the results of the researches are related to the pattern of parents with the development of the motor skill at school. In the case of parental researches that apply the pattern of experiencing the problem with the dreadful motor development of 14 (36.8%) respondents, the corresponding basic motor development 9 (23.7%) of respondents, and the adverse motor development deviates 8 (21.1%) respondents. This is different from the research [10] that get the result of parent with permissive parenting pattern and its rough motor development according to its development that is 93,2% respondent.

CONCLUSSION

1. Characteristics of a large audience aged 20-35, more often with basic education, more thousand unemployed, and some with a sum of ≤ 2 .
2. Most parents in PAUD Tunas BangsaTajem apply the memodifying pattern.
3. Most of the development of motor skill in PAUD Tunas Bangsa doubt its development.
4. Nothing can be related to the parenting pattern with the motor development of aged 3-4 years in PAUD Tunas Bangsa Tajem.

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