# Relationship Between Foster Parents And Work With Preschool Age Child Development

## Andi Arisma

The State University of Makassar, Indonesia

#### **Abstract**

This article discusses the relationship between working parenting and the development of preschool children. The foster care that is implemented by parents is important in educating children, which is a description of the attitudes and behavior of parents in child development so that the child can grow and develop optimally. The development of the child is in accordance with the stage of his development because it is influenced by several factors, including stimulation and parenting style. Every child is a unique individual because of different innate factors and environment, so the achievement of children's developmental abilities is also different. The attitude of good parents shows the attitude of considering the hopes and opinions of children together when making decisions, giving awards to children for their good attitudes, appreciating children's achievements in school, expecting their children to be independent at the right age, supporting constructive and responsible attitudes, communicating rules clearly and directly, so that parents who use good parenting will produce children with good development.

**Keywords**: Foster Care, Children, Behavior, Attitudes

Received: August 17, 2020

Received in Revised: August 25, 2020

Accepted: August 28, 2020

### Introduction

The role of the family in early childhood education is very important. especially in the informal education pathway. Children spend more time at home than outside, so they need more supervision and attention from parents.

Living things develop according to the level of their needs which in their development will experience a change. In a child's life, there are two processes that operate continuously, namely growth and development. All parents expect their children to grow up to be smart, happy, and have good personalities. Parents are required to be able to observe the child's development well and apply a constant parenting style to realize these expectations (Pelletier & Brent, 2002; Skene et al, 2012; Benson & Martin, 2003).

The foster care that is implemented by parents is important in educating children, which is a description of the attitudes and behavior of parents in child development so that the child can grow and develop optimally.

Has a very big role in determining the character and maximizing the intelligence that a child is must-have. In general, foster care is directed at the way parents treat children in various ways, both in communicating, disciplining, monitoring, encouraging proper parenting in accordance with their child's development, so that children prepare the parenting patterns that are given to them properly.

The reality is the lack of attention to children due to the parents who are busy working. This results in limited interaction between parents and children. Meanwhile, at this age, children still really need their parents' attention, especially for their personality development.

This study aims at how the parents work with their children, the development of parenting styles for the children, the development of parenting styles for parents who work with children.

# Parenting works in preschool children

Ahn, Lee & Lee (2013) suggest that as many as 65.5% of parents practice good or democratic parenting for their children. Parents who have higher education tend to use good parenting compared to poor parenting. This condition is influenced by the experience of parents who have experienced democratic parenting before so that they use this parenting style (Acharya & Joshi, 2009; McBride, 1990).

The policy, which previously focused more on mothers, began to provide opportunities and space for father figures to express themselves in the parenting (parenting) process, fathers also made important contributions to children's development, experiences shared with fathers would influence a child to adulthood. The role and behavior of their care influence the development and welfare of children and the transition to adolescence (Cabrera et al, 2000).

The role of mother and father can provide correct parenting patterns for their children so that children can grow and develop optimally. Parents are very important in the child's life because parents are the first people in the family to educate, nurture, provide good examples so that children can grow and develop optimally. So here parents are required to provide proper parenting style and appropriate for their child's age.

The duties of families in the development of preschool children are meeting the needs of family members such as housing, privacy, and security, helping children to socialize, adapting to newborns, while other children's needs must also be met, maintaining healthy relationships, good inside and outside the family, the division of time for individuals, partners, and children, the division of responsibilities for family members and activities and time stimulates growth and development (Czeskis et al, 2010).

Language is closely related to the development of individual thinking. The development of individual thought appears in the development of language. Every person in the growth phase experiences various obstacles, disturbances, and difficulties that the government sometimes requires the support of others, especially those who are professional. Problems that are not resolved properly can result in a relationship between children nowadays, and after children continue their primary school level.

The negative impact of mothers who work on children's development, especially in stimulating the development of language development, is because the presence of mothers in daily life is less than mothers who do not work so that the opportunity for mothers to provide motivation and stimulation in carrying out child development tasks. However, if it is seen from the positive impact of mothers who work towards children's development, it can be seen that if the children are placed in daycare, children are able to employ trained caregivers, then the children will have good social interactions, rapid cognitive development, and motoric excitement when compared to children, who is only at home with their mothers who do not work.

# **Development of Preschool-aged Children**

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the development of children according to 11 people, the development of questionable children was as many as 15 people, while the development of children with deviations was as many as 7 people. This shows that most of the developmental levels of children are still in the doubtful category with the appropriate developmental stage also in the doubtful category with the development stage, but the appropriate level of development is also in the sufficient category for their development.

Children who are used to wearing their own clothes are able to distinguish colors and jump using one leg alternately. This means that children can do their developmental tasks well and develop according to their age. Each hereditary factor, environmental factors (prenatal environment, environmental cultural influence, family social and economic status, nutrition, the position of the child in the family can affect the attitude of parents in caring for and educating children in the family environment) and internal factors (intelligence, hormonal influences, language). and the influence of emotions).

The results showed that most of the children's development was in accordance with the stage of development. This is because it is influenced by several factors including stimulation and parenting styles. Every child is a unique individual because of different innate factors and environment, so the achievement of children's developmental abilities is also different. So, parents especially mothers have an important role in child development.

## The Relationship between Parenting Work and Preschool Child Development

The results of statistical analysis using the Spearman rank test showed the value of p = 0.021. The alpha (a) significance level used was 0.05. So p = 0.021, smaller than the value (a) 0.05, which indicates that there is a significant relationship between the parenting style of working parents and the development of preschool children (4-5 years). According to the results of the study, it was found that some parents had good parenting styles, the results of children's development were appropriate (40.7%), doubtful (44.4%), and deviant (14.8%), while the parenting patterns of the parents were not good, The results of the child development were according to (0.0%), doubtful (50.0%) and deviant (50.0%). 7%) compared to parenting style with appropriate child development. Parenting patterns that are carried out by parents have an influence on children's growth and development (Walker, 2008). Good parenting is the most dominant parenting style applied by parents in this study.

Previous research by Kamilah (2015) in Jatinegara, East Jakarta showed that there was a relationship between parenting and child development (p = 0.003) with the proportion of democratic parenting of 24.2%, authoritarian 34.7%, and 41.1% permissive, the relationship between parenting and growth (p = 0.026) with a democratic parenting proportion of 45.3%, authoritarian 26.4%, and permissive of 28.3%. This shows that the varied data is better at assessing the relationship between the two variables than the data that tends to be homogeneous. A person's job status affects child growth and development. In this study, most of the children's parents worked. Working parents are important to continue to build togetherness with children and parents who work for an important purpose in improving children's growth and development. This means that the work of parents is not an obstacle in achieving optimal child development. Working mothers would result in a lack of time together between mother and child. This means that less time to spend together causes fewer opportunities to stimulate growth and development in children. Mothers who worked full time before their child turned three months old would have problems with their behavior such as anxiety and depression. Mothers

who work part-time before the child is one year old will have fewer behavioral problems than mothers who work full time. In the same study on children aged four and a half years or 54 months, it was found that the cognitive value of children with mothers who worked full time was lower than mothers who did not work and there was no low cognitive score found in mothers who worked part-time.

The attitude of good parents shows the attitude of considering the hopes and opinions of children together when making decisions, giving awards to children for their good attitudes, appreciating children's achievements in school, expecting their children to be independent at the right age, supporting constructive and responsible attitudes, communicating rules clearly and directly, so that parents who use good parenting will produce children with good development. So that it can make children better understand and understand when a Revised Prescreening Developmental assessment is carried out.

This will greatly affect the development of children from an early age which includes personal social development, language, fine motor skills, and gross motor skills. Children who feel cared for and loved by their parents have no fear of associating with other people, children are more expressive, creative, are not afraid to try new things so that children's development, especially children under 5 years, will be maximized.

## Conclusion

Good parenting style by always expressing affection such as hugging, kissing, giving praise, training emotions, and controlling the child will result in the child feeling cared for and will be more confident, so this will form a good child's personality.

# References

- Acharya, N., & Joshi, S. (2009). Influence of parents' education on achievement motivation of adolescents. *Indian Journal Social Science Researches*, 6(1), 72-79.
- Ahn, S. M., Lee, K. Y., & Lee, S. M. (2013). Fathers' parenting participation and time. *Korean Family Resource Management Association*, 17(2), 93-119.
- Benson, F., & Martin, S. (2003). Organizing successful parent involvement in urban schools. *Child Study Journal*, *33*(3), 187-194.
- Cabrera, N., Tamis-LeMonda, C. S., Bradley, R. H., Hofferth, S., & Lamb, M. E. (2000). Fatherhood in the twenty-first century. *Child development*, 71(1), 127-136.
- Czeskis, A., Dermendjieva, I., Yapit, H., Borning, A., Friedman, B., Gill, B., & Kohno, T. (2010, July). Parenting from the pocket: Value tensions and technical directions for secure and private parent-teen mobile safety. In *Proceedings of the sixth symposium on usable privacy and security* (pp. 1-15).
- McBride, B. A. (1990). The effects of a parent education/play group program on father involvement in child rearing. *Family relations*, 250-256.
- Pelletier, J., & Brent, J. M. (2002). Parent participation in children's school readiness: The effects of parental self-efficacy, cultural diversity, and teacher strategies. *International Journal of Early Childhood*, 34(1), 45-60.
- Skene, C., Franck, L., Curtis, P., & Gerrish, K. (2012). Parental involvement in neonatal comfort care. *Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic & Neonatal Nursing*, 41(6), 786-797.