

Article**The relationship between parenting and development of toddlers aged 1-5 years in the working area of Rawang public health center, Padang city***Miranie Safaringga¹, Uliy Iffah², Adinda Permata Sari³*¹²³*Undergraduate of Midwifery program, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Andalas, Padang, Indonesia***ARTICLE HISTORY**

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Children under five years of age when the increase in body structure and function becomes more complex and the ability to move fine, fine motion, language, and independence. The number of children under five who do not develop according to their age is triggered by parental care, where this care aims to meet the basic needs of toddlers so that they can grow and develop more optimally. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between parenting and the development of children aged 1-5 years in the working area of Puskesmas Rawang, Padang City. This research uses quantitative design with a *cross section*. This research was conducted in the working area of Puskesmas Rawang, Padang City. Data collection was carried out in March 2020. The sample of this study is mothers who have children aged 1-5 years who are in the working area of Puskesmas Rawang, Padang City, amounting to 79 people. The technique used in this study is *proportional random sampling*, for data collection using a questionnaire. The results of this study obtained 79 respondents consisting of mothers and toddlers with an average age of 12-24 months. Descriptively democratic parenting has a proportion of under five development in accordance with the highest value, namely 95.6% while authoritarian is 11.5%. Democratic parenting style affects the optimal development of toddlers.

I. INTRODUCTION

Under five years old or what we often hear as toddlers, is the nation's next generation who can become quality and quality human resources in the future. In this period it is often referred to as the “golden age” because this age is the age in the formation of human resources in the form of physical growth and intelligence (Rona fimana et al. 2015).

According to the Kemenpppa (2019), the total population in Indonesia aged 0-17 years is 79.55 million consisting of 7-12 years old (33.4%), and 0-5 years old (27.6%). The neonatal mortality rate in villages / wards 0-1 per year is 83,447 people (Ministry of Health, 2019). From this data, around 10 million children died and more than 200 million children developed not according to their potential which was triggered by parental care which aims to meet the basic needs of toddlers so that they can grow and develop more optimally (Hasanudin, 2011).

According to the Kemenpppa (2019), every child has the right to live in a family care environment. Fulfillment of children's needs was more with the two parents of 84.33% compared to their biological mother or only with their biological father, which was only 8.34% and 2.5%, while with other families was 4.76%.

Parenting is a process of interaction between parents and children to support the child's physical, emotional, social, intellectual and spiritual development from the womb to adulthood (Sukiman et al, 2016). Parenting consists of three categories, namely authoritarian parenting. This parenting will create the characteristics of a child who is timid and tends to like existing norms. The second is permissive parenting, permissive parenting tends to produce children with characteristics that are impulsive, aggressive, want to win alone, less independent, less responsible, and less mature socially. The third is democratic parenting, where children with democratic parenting produce the characteristics of children who are independent, able to control themselves, be cooperative with friends and other people (Journal of Midwifery, 2013).

Family care in the first five years of life is very influential on the 4 dominant developments, namely motor, cognitive, language, and socio-emotional children. Various scientific aspects that greatly influence the development and behavior of children in the future (Kariger, 2012). Development is the increase in body structure and function to become more complete (complex) and the ability to move fine, gross movement, language, speech, independence and socialization, this has been stated in the regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia number 66 of 2014 article 1 paragraph 6

Based on health research basic (Riskesdas, 2018), the index of child development in children aged 39-59 months in Indonesia, namely literacy development of 64.6%, physical development 97.8%, social emotional by 69.9%, *learning* 95.2% and total development 88.3% compared to Thailand's total index a development of 91.1%. whereas the results of the data recapitulation of Early Detection of Child Development and Development Abnormalities in Padang City, that in 2018 as many as 30.98% of children under five in the Rawang Community Health Center Work Area experienced the highest cases of developmental delay and was followed by the Iur Koto City Health Center with 13% of children under five (City Health Profile Padang, 2018).

To find out whether the child's development is normal or not, it is necessary to conduct development screening, one of the methods that can be used is to use the developmental pre-screening questionnaire (KPSP). In 2016 it is estimated that around 250 million children (43%) in developing countries do not know their full development potential (WHO, 2016).

The results of research conducted by Fatimah 2011 using a developmental pre-screening questionnaire (KPSP), there is a relationship between parenting styles and child development in RA Darussalam Sumber Mulyao Jogoroto Village, Jombang, with a significance value of 0.002 or $p < 0.05$ and based on research from Dewi and Pujiastuti in 2012 stated that there was a relationship between parenting styles and the development of preschool age children in TK Kartika X-9 Cimahi with a value of 0.013 or $p < 0.05$.

The research was conducted using research variables, namely authoritarian parenting, democratic parenting and permissive parenting. This research will be conducted in the Rawang Health Center Work Area. Based on the results of an initial survey conducted by researchers in the Rawang area of Padang City through interviews with 5 mothers, namely 3 mothers who care for their own children and 2 mothers who care for their children assisted by the child's grandmother because the mother is working. At Puskesmas Rawang there is a high prevalence of developmental delays in children under five. So the research conducted by researchers to find out more about parenting styles can influence the development of toddlers aged 1-5 years in the working area of Puskesmas Rawang, Padang City.

II. METHODS

This type of research is quantitative with a cross sectional design in the working area of Puskesmas Rawang, Padang City. This data collection was carried out from October 1 to October 5, 2020. The sample in this study were women who have children aged 1-5 years who are in the working area of Puskesmas Rawang, Padang City, as many as 79 people using *proportional random sampling technique*. Collecting data using KPSP and PSQ questionnaires. Univariate and bivariate data analysis used chi-square analysis ($p < 0.05$).

III. RESULTS

Respondent Characteristics

Table 1. Respondent Characteristics Frequency Distribution.

Characteristics	F	Percentage
Education		
Is not school	5	6.3%
SD	3	3.8%
SMP	18	22.8%
SMA	39	49.4%
College	14	17.7%
Age		

	20 - 30 years	42	53.2%
	31 - 40 years	35	44.3%
	>40 years	2	2.5%
Work			
	Housewife	76	96.2%
	Entrepreneur	1	1.3%
	Private	1	1.3%
	PNS	1	1.3%
Hour custody			
	<24 hours	2	2.5%
	24 hours	77	97.5%

Table 1 shows the level of parental education in high school as much as 49.4%, group parental age is 20-30 years at 53.2%, employment parents, namely IRT (housewife) amounted to 96.2%, and parenting hours with the child is 24 hours amounted to 97.5%.

Univariat Analysis

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Parenting Parenting in the Work Area of Puskesmas Rawang

Parenting	f	%
Permissive	8	10.1%
Authoritarian	26	32.9%
Democratic	45	57%
Total	79	100%

Table 2 shows that 57% of parents use democratic parenting.

Table 3. Development Frequency Distribution of Toddlers in the Work Area of Puskesmas Rawang, Padang City

Development	f	%
Deviate	10	12.7%
Doubt	23	29.1%
Appropriate	46	58.2%
Total	79	100%

Table 3 indicating that 58.2% of toddlers are at the appropriate development status.

Bivariate Analysis

Table 4 Relationship between parenting styles of parents with the development of children under five years of age in the working area of Puskesmas Rawang

Parenting	Development of toddlers						Total		P value
	Deviate		Doubt		appropriate				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Permissive	6	75%	2	25%	0	0%	8	100	0,0001
Authoritarian	3	11.5%	20	76.9%	2	11.5%	26	100	
Democratic	1	2.2%	1	2.2%	43	95.6%	45	100	
Total	10	12.7%	23	29.1%	46	58.2%	79	100	

Table 4 explains that the development of toddlers towards parenting from parents in the working area of Puskesmas Rawang, namely parents with permissive parenting as many as 8 respondents including 6 respondents (75%) had deviant developments, 2 respondents (25%) had dubious developments, 26 respondents with authoritarian parenting, including 3 respondents (11.5%) had deviant developments, 20 respondents (76.9%) had dubious developments, 3 respondents (11.5%) had development according to their age, for respondents who had democratic parenting as many as 45 respondents including 1 respondent (2.2%) had deviant developments, 1 respondent (2.2%) had dubious developments and 43 respondents (95.2%) had development according to their age .

Descriptively democratic parenting has a proportion of toddler development in accordance with the highest value, namely 95.6% while authoritarian is 11.5%.

IV. DISCUSSION

Parenting Patterns in the Work Area of Puskesmas Rawang

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers in the work area of Puskesmas Rawang, the results showed that 8 respondents (10.1%) had permissive parenting, 26 respondents (32.9%) had authoritarian parenting, 45 respondents had (57%) parenting styles democratic.

The results of this study are in accordance with Atin (2018) who conducted research on parenting styles and the development of children under five in the Ranomeeto Health Center, Konawe Selatan Regency, that most parents have democratic parenting as many as 27 respondents (37.5%). This is the same as research conducted by Refi Yulita (2014) who conducted research on Parenting Patterns for Child Development at Posyandu Sakura Ciputat Timur where most parents have democratic parenting as many as 30 respondents (50.8%), from the research results. most of the parents apply democratic parenting.

The parenting style applied by parents to children has a considerable influence on the child's life in the future. Every parent has different parenting styles. Each parenting style has certain

characteristics that result in the diversity of behavior that the child has or displays. Good parenting can be applied by giving better attention, full of affection and enough time to enjoy being with all family members (Desmita, 2015).

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers and theories in journals which state positive parenting, that is, if parents are able to be positive towards the child which will create good children's characteristics, positive thinking, and self-respect and can influence the child's development in a process of continuous interaction between parents and developing children's abilities. Authoritarian and permissive parenting are forms of negative parenting. Authoritarian parenting is said to be negative because it restricts the child who has to follow all the wishes of the parents which results in the creation of a child's personality that is difficult to control his emotions, lacks confidence, and is not independent. Meanwhile, permissive parenting is inversely proportional to authoritarian parenting, where the child is given freedom without any monitoring from the parents. Why is it said negatively because it will cause a child's personality to be selfish, impolite, this is because parents always obey what their children want without considering it again.

The most dominant parenting style used by parents in various studies including in the work area of the Rawang Community Health Center is democratic parenting, this parenting is a form of positive parenting in child development because in this parenting style children are given the opportunity not to depend on their parents but parents still supervise. the child will create a child's personality that is independent and responsible for himself.

Toddler Development in the Work Area of Puskesmas Rawang, Padang City

Based on the results of research conducted in the work area of the Rawang Public Health Center using the Developmental Pre-Screening Questionnaire (KPSP) measurement tool for 12 - 60 months of age, there were 10 toddlers (12.7%) who experienced deviations in their development, 23 (29.1%) experienced questionable development and 46 toddlers (58.2%) experienced development according to their age. Based on research conducted in the Rawang Public Health Center Work Area, the most dominant age under fives experienced developmental delays based on KPSP assessments in the age range of 12-24 months, namely 11 toddlers experienced dubious development and 6 under fives experienced developmental deviations.

In the age range of 12-24 months toddlers do not master gross motoric development, fine motor skills, 36 months old toddlers do not master gross motor development aspects, socialization of independence, while aged 42-60 months toddlers do not master the aspects of language development, socialization, speech and independence.

Based on Atin's research (2018), dominant respondents have development according to their age, namely 27 toddlers (37.5%) and minority respondents have dubious developments as many as 20 toddlers (27.8%).

The most important period in child development is the toddler period because during this period the basic growth will influence and determine the next child's development. The toddler period is also a critical period, so stimulation / stimulation is needed so that it can develop so that it requires attention from the family environment (Yulita, 2014).

According to Hurlock (2012), child development has a regular and predictable pattern in advance. Each stage requires frequent understanding and monitoring from parents. This is useful for early detection and prevention of abnormalities or delays in child development.

The Relationship between Parenting and Child Development in the Rawang Community Health Center.

Based on the results of the analysis of the relationship between parenting and the development of children aged 1-5 years in the working area of Puskesmas Rawang, 8 respondents with permissive parenting, including 6 respondents (75%) had deviant developments, 2 respondents (25%) had dubious developments. 26 respondents with authoritarian parenting, including 3 respondents (11.5%) had deviant developments, 20 respondents (76.9%) had dubious developments, 3 respondents (11.5%) had development according to their age, for respondents who had democratic parenting as many as 45 respondents including 1 respondent (2.2%) had deviant developments, 1 respondent (2.2%) had dubious developments and 43 respondents (95.2%) had development according to their age. From the results of the study using the statistical test, it was obtained a *p-value* of 0.0001 (*p-value* <0.005), from these results it indicated that there was a relationship between parenting and the development of children aged 1-5 years in the working area of the Puskesmas. Rawang Padang City.

This is in line with research conducted by Atin (2018) where there is a relationship between parenting styles and the development of children under five in the Ranoemeeto Health Center, Konawe Selatan Regency with *p-value* of 0.016, which means there is a relationship between parenting toddler development. Fistriana's research (2012) states that there is a relationship between parenting styles and toddler development, getting $p = 0.002$.

The main purpose of parenting is to maintain physical life and improve children's health, facilitate children to develop and encourage increased ability to behave in accordance with religious values and norms in the surrounding environment. Parenting for development really helps children achieve and pass normal growth and development according to their age (Supartini, 2012).

The results of research on parenting that are applied the most are democratic parenting. This parenting style has several advantages and disadvantages. The weakness of this parenting style is that parents still use high supervision of children but provide freedom to children because children do not need to be constantly restrained (Desmita 2015). The advantage of the child is to be more disciplined and responsible for what he does because parents give trust to the child and so that the child does not always depend on his parents and can solve his own problems.

The second parenting style used by parents in this study is authoritarian parenting. This parenting style does not give freedom to children, all rules lie with the parents and must be carried out by the whole family without any discussion between family members. This parenting pattern has advantages and disadvantages, the disadvantages of this parenting are that the child is not given freedom causing the child to be less independent and have less self-confidence. However, this parenting style also has advantages, namely the child becomes obedient and obedient to any form of rules, the emergence of a disciplined nature of all existing rules.

The least parenting style used by parents from the results of this study is permissive parenting, in which this parenting gives full freedom to the child without coercion or restraint from the parents. This parenting style has several advantages and disadvantages. The weakness of this parenting style is that the child is given continuous leniency so that it is often misused by children which results in children often being spoiled, lazy naughty and doing whatever they want. The advantages of this parenting style are children who are more creative and confident, children feel themselves independent.

From this explanation, it can be concluded that each parent has their own parenting style and ways of educating their children. Providing understanding to parents about proper parenting for their children is very important. Parents' parenting plays an important role in the child's development (gross motor skills, fine motor skills, social, language) and emotional maturity for the child. It is hoped that parents can provide proper parenting so that children's growth and development can develop optimally according to their age.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and the discussion obtained regarding "the relationship between parenting and the development of children aged 1-5 years in the working area of Puskesmas Rawang, Padang City," the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. In this study, the parenting style applied to the majority of children used democratic parenting and the least number of parents used permissive parenting.
2. In the study, it was found that the majority of toddlers development was normal, while the development of children under five was the one with deviant development.
3. Descriptively democratic parenting has a proportion of under five development in accordance with the highest value, namely 95.6% while authoritarian is 11.5%.

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