

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING STYLES AND THE SOCIAL SKILLS OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN AT RA AN-NUR, PESANGAN SIBLAH KRUENG DISTRICT, BIREUEN REGENCY

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Abstract

Parenting patterns are everything that parents do to shape the behavior of their children, including all warnings and rules, teaching and planning, examples of affection as well as praise and punishment. Social skills are the ability of individuals to communicate effectively with others both verbally and non-verbally according to the situation and condition. Which there is on moment that, where skills is learned behavior. This study is a quantitative correlation study using a *Cross Sectional design* . to determine the relationship between parenting patterns and the social skills of preschool-aged children at RA-An-Nur, Peusangan Siblah Kreung District, Bireuen Regency. The number of respondents in this study was 64 people. This research was conducted at RA An-Nur Peusangan Siblah Krueng, Bireuen Regency. Data collection was carried out in July 2021. Variable measurement used univariate and bivariate analysis with *the chi-square test* . The results of this study indicate that out of 19 children with authoritarian parenting styles, 9 children (47.4%) have capable social skills. Of the 35 children with democratic parenting styles, 28 children (80.0%) have capable social skills. Of the 10 children with permissive parenting styles, 6 children (60.0%) have capable social skills with a ρ -value of 0.044.

Keywords: *Parenting, Social Skills*

INTRODUCTION

Preschoolers are vulnerable because they experience the first five years of life, which lay the foundation for subsequent development. This development is called *the golden age* because it occurs rapidly and is irreversible . During this period, children experience remarkable physical, intellectual, social, and emotional progress. The development and growth during this period determine the success of a child's growth and development in subsequent years (Nelson, 2014).

Preschool children experience *a golden age* in their development, accompanied by the maturation of physical and psychological functions that are ready to respond to various activities that occur in their environment. This period is the right time to develop various potentials and abilities, including fine and gross motor skills, social, emotional, and cognitive skills (Mulyasa, 2012). Parenting patterns are everything parents do to shape their children's behavior, including all warnings and rules, teaching and planning, examples of affection, praise and punishment. In educating and guiding children, it is a reflection and unique characteristics of their parents that can influence the child's behavioral patterns in the future (Seftiansyah, 2012).

There are several types of parenting styles, including authoritarian, permissive, and democratic. When parenting, parents should avoid imposing their will. They must understand their child's needs at each stage of development. Caregiving needs to be tailored to the child's developmental stage. Inappropriate parenting can negatively impact a child's development and social skills. Therefore, knowledge and understanding are essential. old will importance parenting that appropriate for child. A number of the thing that can influence parenting patterns according to (Gunarsa, 2006), namely past experiences held by parents, personality types of parents, marital life of parents.

Based on data from *the World Health Organization* (WHO, 2018), in In the past five years, cases of delayed preschool children have increased significantly, with incidence rates ranging from 12% to 16% in the United States, 24% in Thailand, 22% in Argentina, and 13% to 18% in Indonesia. The primary cause is stimulation in the

form of active communication between parents and preschoolers. less active. Nearly 50% of preschool children aged 4-5 years in 54 developed countries show some symptoms of antisocial behavior disorder which can develop into permanent behavior disorder later in life. This phenomenon occurs in various countries, for example in Canada and New Zealand, it shows that around 5-7% of preschool children experience antisocial behavior, in addition to the result of parenting patterns that are not Wrong child preschool Can become depression as The picture in America shows 2% of school-age children and 5-8% of adolescents experiencing depression (Indonesia, 2018). Data on skills delays in Aceh province (2018) reached 35%, meaning many preschool children still lack speech and language stimulation. Of the 23 districts/cities in Aceh, less than a third (7 districts/cities) are covered. The coverage rate for early detection of child development is preschool in the city Banda Aceh found 38.83% of children preschools who experience deviations or developmental delays from the number of preschool children in Banda Aceh City, 201.8).

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Basic Concepts of Parenting Patterns

Parenting styles are the attitudes parents exhibit when interacting with their children. These styles encompass how parents regulate their children and provide attention. Parenting styles are defined as the way parents meet their children's needs, provide protection, and educate them in their daily lives (Yusuf, 2013). According to Soetjningsih (2013), a child's basic needs for growth and development are generally categorized into three basic needs:

1. Needs physical-biomedical ("FOSTER")

Pattern foster care parent to children include:

- a. Food/ nutrition is need most important.
- b. Basic health care, including immunization, breastfeeding, regular weighing of babies/children, treatment if sick, etc.
- c. Decent housing/settlement.
- d. Personal hygiene, environmental sanitation.
- e. Clothing and physical fitness.

2. Needs emotion/love darling ("ASIH")

In the first years of life, a close, affectionate, and harmonious relationship between mother and child is an absolute requirement to ensure harmonious physical, mental, and psychosocial growth and development. Parental affection from both the father and the mother creating close bonds and basic trust.

3. Needs will be stimulated ("ASAH")

Mental stimulation is the cornerstone of a child's learning process (education and training). Mental stimulation (ASAH) fosters psychosocial mental development: intelligence, skills, independence, creativity, religion, personality, morals, and so on. It can bring joy and pride to parents who have painstakingly raised their children with love and affection. Adolescence is a time of vulnerability to problems, yet on the other hand, adolescents are the nation's next generation, the future leaders of the nation . Parenting Parents also help shape the basis of a person's personality, whether they will become someone with a strong or fragile personality, thus influencing a person's vulnerability to stressors (Suwanto, 2009).

B. Parenting Patterns

1. Definition

Parenting styles are the interactions between parents and their children, specifically how parents behave and act when interacting with their children. This includes teaching values and norms , enforcing rules, providing affection and attention, and demonstrating good behavior and attitudes, thereby serving as role models for their children (Aisyah, 2010). The family is the first social group with which children can interact. The family's influence on personality formation and development is significant. Many family factors influence a child's development. One such factor that plays a crucial role in personality formation is parenting practices (Budiardjo, 2010). In raising their children, parents are influenced by the culture that exists in their environment. Besides that, parents are also colored by certain attitudes in caring for, guiding, and directing their sons and daughters. This attitude is reflected in the different parenting patterns for their children, because parents have certain parenting patterns (Choirunnisa, 2008).

2. Factors that influence parenting patterns

According to Wahyuni, in raising and educating children, parents' attitudes are influenced by several factors, including past experiences which are closely related to parenting patterns or other people's attitudes. old, the values that adhered to, parents' marital life and parents' reasons for having children (Gunarsa, 2000).

Mindel stated that there are several factors that influence the formation of parenting patterns, including:

- a. Local culture
- b. ideology that develops within parents
- c. Religious orientation
- d. Economic status
- e. Lifestyle
- f. Parents' talents and abilities
- g. Geographical location of ethical norms

3. Parenting Styles

According to (Budiardjo, 2010), this parenting pattern consists of three parenting pattern tendencies, namely:

- a. Authoritarian parenting style
- b. Democratic parenting style
- c. Permissive parenting style

4. Good Parenting Methods

A good parenting style for developing a child's personality is one that prioritizes the child's interests, while also supervising and controlling them. This will develop characteristics of self-control, independence, good relationships with friends, ability to cope with stress, and interest in various things. new. People's attitudes old man support the formation of A good child's personality is instilling good character from an early age, disciplining children, loving children naturally, avoiding labeling them lazy, and being careful in punishing children (Budiardjo, 2010).

5 Characteristics of Parenting Patterns

In carrying out their developmental tasks, individuals are greatly influenced by the role of their parents. If this affection is absent, children will often experience difficulties in social relationships, and these difficulties will... resulting in various behavioral disorders as a form of compensation from the child. In fact, every parent loves their child, but the manifestation from flavor Darling That different in its application:

The characteristics that can differentiate the three parenting styles above are:

a. Authoritarian Parenting Style

This parenting style tends to set standards that must be met absolutely. followed, usually accompanied by Threats. If a child refuses to do what their parents say, this type of parent will not hesitate to punish them. Authoritarian parents don't compromise, and communication is one-way. Authoritarian parents don't need feedback from their children to understand them (Budiardjo, 2010).

Parents who apply an authoritarian parenting style have The following characteristics: rigid, firm, punitive, lacking in affection, and sympathetic. Parents force their children to adhere to their values, and try to shape their behavior according to their own, and tend to be restrictive. Children's desires. Parents do not encourage or provide opportunities for children to be independent and rarely give praise. Children's rights are limited but they are required to assume responsibilities like adults (Budiardjo, 2010). According to Sri Mulyani & Martaniah, authoritarian parents are:

- 1) Parents have very much power over children
- 2) Holds supreme authority and requires children to obey their parents' orders.
- 3) In various ways, all children's behavior is strictly controlled.

b. Democratic Parenting Style

Parenting patterns that prioritize children's interests will but don't hesitate to control them. Parents with this parenting style are rational, always basing their actions on reason or reasoning. This type of parent is also realistic about their children's abilities, not expecting excessive amounts beyond their capabilities. This type of parent also gives children the freedom to choose and act. actions, and his approach to children is warm. And not only able to give advice and suggestions but also willing to listen to children's complaints regarding their problems .

According to (Budiardjo, 2010) democratic parenting patterns are characterized by the following characteristics:

- 1) That children are given the opportunity to be independent and develop their internal control.
- 2) The child's existence is recognized by his parents.
- 3) Children are involved in decision making

C. Permissive Parenting Style

The permissive parenting style has the following characteristics, namely:

- 1) Parents who have a permissive parenting style tend to always give their children freedom without giving any control at all.
- 2) Children are required or are not required to be responsible at all, but have the same rights as adults.
- 3) Children are given freedom to regulate themselves and parents do not regulate their children much.
- 4) Permissive parents allow children to do as they please and are very weak in carrying out discipline on children.

C. Social Skills of Preschool Children

According to David and Jhonson (in Hildayani, et al. 2011) social skills are knowledge about human behavior and interpersonal processes, the ability to understand other people's feelings, attitudes, motivations about what they say and do, and the ability to communicate clearly and effectively and the ability to build effective and cooperative relationships.

According to (Osland, 2000), social skills are the skills to maintain relationships by building networks based on the ability to find common ground and build good relationships. Walker in Roseinberg states that social skills encompass the abilities and characteristics that provide adequate function in society in general, interpreted as responses and skills that enable an individual to cope effectively and be able to adapt to the social environment.

1. Stages of Children's Social Skills Development

A child's social skills are inseparable from their social development, as social skills are an integral part of child development. Hurlock (in Musyarofah, 2018) defines social development as the ability to behave appropriately to social demands. At birth, children lack the ability to socialize with others. To reach maturity, children must learn how to adapt to others.

2. Definition of Preschool Children

Child age preschool is the child who aged 3-6 year Where Children experience a very important period as a foundation or basis for their future development (Wong, 2008). At this stage, children require positive and creative education in attitudes, knowledge, skills, and creativity. Education in attitudes, knowledge, skills, and creativity that... nature positive And creative will form behavior Which more Good for children. Preschool-aged children possess extraordinary latent intelligence, extraordinary curiosity, and a high capacity to absorb knowledge.

METHOD

A. The design of this research is a quantitative correlation using design *Cross Sectional* . Design study *cross Sectional* is a research design in which measurements and observations are carried out simultaneously at one time or one time only (Arikunto, 2014).

1. Independent Variable (Parenting Pattern)

The method of measuring the Parenting Pattern variable uses *the Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire* (PSDQ) created by Robinson, Mandleco, Olsen, & Hart (2001) and has been developed in various countries consisting of Democratic Parenting Pattern (15 statements), Democratic Parenting Pattern (12 statements) and Authoritarian Parenting Pattern (5 statements), with the answer choices "Always" = score 4; "Often" = score 3, "Rarely" = score 1 and "Never" = score 0. With the highest measurement results among the 3 parenting patterns indicating the tendency of the parenting pattern adopted by the parents.

2. Dependent Variable (Social Skills of Preschool Children)

For the dependent variable, namely the social skills of preschool children, it was measured using a questionnaire consisting of 5 questions, with answer choices, 0 = not true, 1 = somewhat true, 2 = true, if the assessment results total: 0-4 : Not capable, 5-10: Capable, (Harahap, Risma 2014)

B. Population is the entire research subject (Machfoeddz, 2009). The population to be studied is all children at RA An Nur Peusangan Siblah Krueng, Bireuen Regency, totaling 64 children. The sample is a portion of the number and characteristics possessed by population the. According to (Bungin, 2012), For get number of samples that representative, necessary done calculation the exact number of sample sizes.

The sample in this study was taken from the total population. The sampling technique sample use technique *total*

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sampling , namely all There were 64 children in RA An Nur Peusangan Siblah Kruemg Bireuen Regency (Murti, 2006).

C. Validation and Reliability Test Measurement

Validity is a measure indicating the levels of validity and validity of an instrument. It is said to be valid if it is able to measure what it is intended to measure. This scale uses a validity coefficient of 0.05 . Therefore, items with a discriminant power below 0.05 will be disqualified. To measure validity, the researcher used *the product-moment correlation technique* using SPSS version 25. eliability is an index that shows the extent to which a measuring instrument can be trusted. this is a sign how far the tool measurements remain consistent when measurements are taken two or more times t h e same symptoms using the same measuring instrument. A statement item is said to be reliable if the r_{11} obtained from the results of the assessment of each question item is greater than the r table ($r_{11} > r$ table). The reliability test of the instrument for valid questions was tested using the Cronbach's alpha formula with the help of the SPSS 25 computer.

D. Data Analysis

The steps in conducting data analysis in this study are as follows:

1. Univariate analysis is carried out to see the frequency distribution of the independent and dependent variables, so that each variable can be identified using the following formula (Notoatmodjo, 2013).

a . Frequency Distribution of Research Response Characteristics at RA An-Nur Pesangan Siblah Krueng, Biren Regency

No	Respondent Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Parents' Age			
1	26-35 Years	45	70.3
2	36-45 Years	19	29.7
Child Age			
3	5 years	35	54.7
4	6 Years	29	45.3
Child Gender			
5	Woman	31	48.4
6	Man	33	51.6
Parental education			
7	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	18	28.1
8	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	31	48.4
9	Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)	15	23.4
Parents' job			
10	housewife	16	25.0
11	Self-employed	10	15.6
12	Honorary	7	10.9
13	Farmer	24	37.5
14	Teacher	7	10.9
Total		64	100

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Based on the table above, the characteristics of the respondents are known . Based on the age of the parents of preschool children, the majority are 26-35 years old, namely 41 respondents (%). Based on the age of preschool children, the majority are 5 years old, namely 35 children (%), based on the gender of preschool children, the majority are male, namely 33 children (%), based on the last education The majority of parents of preschool-aged children are high school graduates, namely 31 respondents (%) and based on the occupation of the parents of preschool-aged children, the majority are farmers, namely 24 respondents (%).

b . Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Parenting Patterns at RA An-Nur Pesangan Siblah Krueng, Biren Regency

No	Parenting Patterns	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Authoritarian	19	29.7
2	Democratic	35	54.7
3	Permissive	10	15.6
	Total	64	100

Based on the table above , we can see that most of the The dominant parenting pattern is in the democratic category, namely, of the 64 respondents, 35 respondents (54.7%) have a democratic parenting pattern.

c. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Social Skills of Preschool Children at RA An-Nur Pesangan Siblah Krueng, Biren Regency

No	Social Skills of Preschool Children	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Capable	43	67.2
2	Unable	21	32.8
	Total	64	100

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the majority of preschool children's social skills are more dominant in the capable category, namely 43 (67.2%).

2. *chi square* statistical test at a 95% confidence level.

To test the relationship between independent variables which include patterns Parental care with the dependent variable, namely the social skills of preschool children, was carried out using a bivariate analysis using the *chi-square test* with $\alpha = 0.05$, which is described as follows:

Crosstabulation Pattern Foster care Person Old With Skills Social Preschool Age Children at RA An-Nur Peusangan Siblah Krueng, Bireuen Regency

No	Parenting Patterns	Skills Social				Total		α	ρ Value
		Capable		Unable					
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
1	Authoritarian	9	47.4	10	52.6	19	100	0.05	0.044
2	Democratic	28	80.0	7	20.0	35	100		
3	Permissive	6	60.0	4	40.0	10	100		
	Amount	43	67.2	21	32.8	64	100		

Based on the table above, it can be seen that of the 19 children with an authoritarian parenting style, 9 children (47.4%) had adequate social skills. Of the 35 children with a democratic parenting style, 28 children (80.0%) had adequate social skills. Of the 10 children with a permissive parenting style, 6 children (60.0%) had adequate social

skills. ($\rho = 0.001$). Based on the results of the *chi-square statistical test* with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained mark p-value 0.044 ($p\text{-value} < \alpha$) so H_a accepted And H_o rejected It means There is connection pattern foster care person old with the skills of children at preschool age

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a . Relationship Pattern Foster care Parent With Skills Social Preschool Children

Based on the results of the univariate analysis on the parenting pattern variable, it is known that the dominant category is democratic, namely 35 respondents (54.7%), while the authoritarian category is 19 respondents (29.7%) and the parenting pattern is in the permissive category, namely 10 respondents (15.6%). The results of the analysis of the relationship between parenting patterns and preschool children's skills showed that out of 35 respondents who had a democratic parenting pattern, 28 respondents (80.0%) had capable social skills, 7 respondents (20.0%) had incapable social skills. Then out of 10 respondents with a permissive parenting pattern, 6 respondents (60.0%) had capable social skills, 4 respondents (40.0%) had incapable social skills, and out of 19 respondents who had an authoritarian parenting pattern, 9 respondents (47.4%) had capable children's social skills, 10 respondents (52.6%) had incapable children's social skills. Based on the results of the *chi-square statistical test* with a level of meaning $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained mark ρ -value 0.044 ($\rho\text{-value} > \alpha$) so that H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected, meaning there is a relationship between parenting patterns and preschool children's skills.

The results of this study are in line with the results of research by I Made Lestiawati (2013) which stated that there is a relationship between the social skills of preschool children and democratic parenting patterns. better than children with parenting patterns parent authoritarian. Results the supported by study theory that the child who fostered Democratic parenting is better than authoritarian parenting. This is because democratic parenting is a parenting style that provides equal rights and obligations, meaning they complement and respect each other. The results of previous research that are in line with this research were carried out by Hadi Machmud (2018) which stated that there are differences in children's social skills with parenting patterns. democratic parenting is better than children with permissive parenting, and is supported by the results of calculations which show that the overall average social skills score of children with democratic parenting is 145.53 higher than the average social skills score Children with a permissive parenting style were 138.97. Thus, it can be said that in preschool-aged children, the use of a democratic parenting style is superior in its influence on children's social skills compared to a permissive parenting style.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results and discussion above, this study can conclude several things as follows. The general conclusion, there is a relationship between parenting patterns and the social skills of preschool-aged children at RA An-Nur Peusangan Siblah Krueng, Bireuen Regency with a ρ value of 0.044 which means it is smaller than the alpha (α) value of 0.05 so that H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected. The specific conclusion, data on parenting patterns at RA An-Nur Peusangan Siblah Krueng, Bireuen Regency in 2021 were authoritarian 19, democratic 35, and permissive 10. Data on social skills of preschool-aged children at RA An-Nur Peusangan Siblah Krueng Bireuen Regency 2021 is capable of 43 and unable 21. Relationship pattern Parenting and social skills of preschool children at RA An-Nur Peusangan Siblah Krueng Bireuen Regency 2021 that of the 35 respondents who have a democratic parenting pattern, namely 28 respondents have capable social skills, 7 respondents have incapable social skills. then of the 19 respondents with an authoritarian parenting pattern, namely 9 respondents have capable social skills, 10 respondents have incapable social skills, and of the 10 respondents who have a permissive parenting pattern, 6 respondents have capable children's social skills, 4 respondents have incapable children's social skills. Based on the test results statistics *chi-square* with level meaning $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained mark ρ - value 0.044 ($\rho\text{-value} < \alpha$) so that H_a accepted And H_o rejected It means There is a relationship between parenting patterns and preschool children's skills.

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