

## **An Analysis of Preschoolers' Motor Development Based on Parenting Styles in Cukanggalih Village, Tangerang, in 2019**

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### **ABSTRACT**

10 million children died before the age of 10 years and more than 200 million children were not developed based on their potencies due to an inaccurate parenting style that is the basic need for a child's development and growth. Preschoolers with a poor parenting style allow the possible child's development problems to occur in the future. This study aimed at knowing the significant difference between parenting styles of parents and grandmothers' parenting styles to preschoolers' development at Kindergartens in Cukanggalih village. This study used a cross-sectional design. Purposive sampling technique was used with a total sample of 30 people. The instrument used in this study was a development pre-screening questionnaire (KPSP). The processing of statistical data analysis was done using an independent t-test. The finding showed that there was a significant difference between the parenting styles of parents and the grandmothers' parenting styles against the child's motor development. The parenting style of parents is more suitable for a child's motor development than the grandmothers' parenting style.

**Keywords** : Child's Development, parenting style of parents, grandmothers' parenting style.

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**BACKGROUND**

Each child has the right to get a proper life since the world's future depends on 10 million children that are born in this world annually and they will grow up to be adults in the future. Most of them do not get the right to be loved, nutrition, protection, security, and the need for growing and developing. Around 10 million children died before the age of 10 years and more than 200 million children were not developed based on their potencies due to an inaccurate parenting style that is the basic need for optimum child's development and growth (UNICEF, 2010 in Hasinuddin & Fitriah, 2011).

In 2014, based on the result of the 2010 – 2035 Indonesian Population Projection Indonesian, the total children in Indonesia were 82.8 million or around 32.85 percent from the total of the Indonesian population. In Banten, there are approximately 4 million people (34.22 percent). In other words, 4.83 percent of children in Indonesia live in Banten Province (SUSENAS, 2015).

Preschoolers have a thriving physical, motor, intellectual, and social development, and those become the initial basis for a child's growth and development. This shows how important the preschoolers' growth and developments that certainly need good stimulation from the surrounding environment. If during the early childhood period the children did not receive a good parenting style, it might allow the child's development problems to occur in the future (Sudaryanti, 2012).

One of the efforts done to form good characters is assistance by parents in the form of parenting. Parents should prepare knowledge for finding an accurate parenting style in raising children (Tridhonanto, 2014).

The increase in a total of career mothers causes a structural change and role in the family, whereby the mother's role in parenting is decreasing. Types of jobs owned by a mother have a negative influence on the environmental quality of the children's parenting style (Rizkillah, Sunarti, and Herawati, 2015).

The changes in a mother's role from a domestic sector into a public sector result in taking over the parenting role from a mother to other caregivers. In Indonesia, a phenomenon of grandmothers raising grandchildren (grandmothers' parenting style) becomes a choice for career mothers. The participation of a grandmother in raising grandchildren is one of the supports for a career mother's family. Parents and grandparents have similar good goals and expectations for children. However, conflict is often found between parents and grandparents related to a child's parenting style that will even result in limiting or cutting off the relationship (loss of contact) between grandparents and their grandchildren (Adcox, 2017).

Raising preschoolers is a heavy responsibility. That preschool period is a critical period for cognitive development, self-reliance, motor coordination, creativity, and the most important is maybe positive behavior against life. Parents have to be a teacher and give assistance with full of love to their children. Creating an enjoyable atmosphere during the preschool period for children may stimulate the children to people who keen on learning along with their lives (Rimm, 2014).

Parenting styles of parents to their children and parenting styles of grandparents to grandchildren are significantly different. Grandparents tend to spoil their grandchildren. Many differences occur between the parenting styles of parents and the grandmothers' parenting styles (Baskoro, 2019).

**METHODS**

This study was a quantitative study with a quasi-experimental design. The population of this study was all parents and grandmothers having and raising preschoolers (3-6 years old). Data collection was done using a development pre-screening questionnaire (KPSP). This study used a cross-sectional design. Sampling was done using a purposive sampling technique. Statistical data analysis was done using independent t-test and data processing was done using SPSS.

**RESULT**

**1. Univariate Analysis**

**Table 1. An Illustration of Parenting Styles of Parents and Grandmothers' Parenting Styles in Preschoolers**

Parenting by	Dimensions of Parenting Style							
	Authoritarian		Democratic		Permissive		Passive	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
<b>Parents</b>	0	0	15	100	0	0	0	0
<b>Grandmothers</b>	1	6,66	13	86,6	1	6,66	0	0

100% of the parenting styles of parents in this study were done using democratic style as the dimension of parenting style, whereby this parenting style did not only comply with parents' instructions, children were also given the right to express their feelings. Meanwhile, 86.5% of the children were raised by their grandmothers with a democratic parenting style. However, 6.66% of them were raised using authoritarian parenting and permissive parenting styles.

**Table 2. The Mean Score of Child's Development using Parenting Styles of Parents**

Child's Development raised by Parents	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum-maximum
	8.33	0.976	6-10

The analysis result obtained a mean score of development of 8.33 with a standard deviation of 0.976 and a median of 8. The highest score for development was 10 and the lowest score was 6.

**Table 3. The Mean Score of Child's Development using Grandmothers' Parenting Styles**

Child's Development raised by Grandmothers	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum-maximum
	6.60	0.910	5-8

The analysis result obtained a mean score of development of 6.60 with a standard deviation of 0.910 and a median of 7.00. The highest score for development was 8 and the lowest score was 5.

**2. Normality Test**

**Table 4. Result of Shapiro-Wilks Test for Normality for Child’s Development using Parenting Styles of Parents and Grandmothers’ Parenting Styles**

Child’s Development	Statistic	Df	Sig
Parenting Styles of Parents	0.923	15	0.215
Grandmothers’ Parenting Styles	0.942	15	0.413

The analysis result for parenting styles of parents obtained a p-value of 0.215, and the result of grandmothers’ parenting styles obtained a p-value of 0.0413, indicating that the assumption of normality was met. It might be inferred that the score distribution in both groups was normally distributed.

**3. Bivariate Analysis**

**Table 5. The Difference of Preschoolers’ Motor Development between Parenting Styles of Parents and Grandmothers’ Parenting Styles**

Child’s Development	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	SE Difference	P-Value
Parenting Styles of Parents	15	8.33	0.976	0.345	0.000
Grandmothers’ Parenting Styles	15	6.60	0.910		

The analysis result of a statistical test showed a significant difference in children’s motor development between those raised by parents and those raised by grandmothers with a p-value of 0.000. Children raised by parents had better motor development than did those raised by grandmothers with a mean difference of 1.733.

**DISCUSSION**

Parenting is a series of behavior applied to children consistently every time. Parents’ behaviors that are applied to their children can be in the form of fulfillment of physical needs, psychological needs, and teachings of applicable norms in the society (Baskoro, 2019). Parenting style of parents was all forms of interaction process that happened between parents and children; a certain parenting style in a family would influence children's personality development (Rahman, 2015). Parenting styles of parents consist of authoritarian, permissive, and authoritative. Each of these parenting styles influences children's development.

By applying a good and positive parenting style to children, it would emerge children's positive self-concept in assessing themselves. It starts from the society that does not give any boundary to children's social interactions yet keeping on assisting them to be objective and appreciate themselves by trying to get along with more friends.

Through the findings, it was found that most parents and grandmothers would rather apply a democratic parenting style than other parenting styles. Democratic parenting style has a high dimension of control but it also had a high dimension of attention. The democratic parenting style emphasizes on two-way communication. It indicated that children did not only comply with parents’ instructions, but they also had the right to express their feelings (Baskoro, 2019).

Democratic parenting style stimulates children to be independent yet it still puts limitations and controls over their actions. Verbal communication was an acceptable

extensive verbal give-and-take, and parents tried to be warm their children (Baumrind, 2004). Democratic parents can embrace their children by consoling them. Democratic parents show happiness and support in responding to the children's constructive behavior. They also respond to mature and independent behavior based on their children's age. Children who had democratic parents often felt happy, controlled, independent, and had an orientation on achievements; they tended to maintain the friendship with their peers, cooperated with adults, and managed their stress well (Santrock, 2007).

Based on the research findings, it was found that there was a significant mean difference in preschoolers' motor development. The development of a child raised by parents was better than being raised by grandmothers. Parents are the first and primary educators of their children. Parents or a mother and a father play an important role and strongly influence their children's education. A grandmother was one of the big family members who often played a role in replacing the parenting role for raising the parents' children (Eka, 2016).

Parenting by a grandfather or a grandmother emerged some problems related to a disappointment felt by the children and a generation gap. It was one of the factors why parenting styles of a grandmother and a grandfather became less successful in integrating the children as the expected social actors, especially in children's behavior; also, their education was measured by academic and non-academic achievements. It was stated, generally, in a family, parents played an important role and they were expected to perform their functions in raising their children. A grandfather and a grandmother might be able to help raise the children, but they did not have full responsibility for them (Wahyudi, 2014; Hartina, 2014; Statham, 2011 in Arini, 2018, Nadiya, 2018).

## CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion in a study entitled the analysis of preschoolers' motor development based on parenting styles in Cukanggalih village, Tangerang, in 2019, it can conclude that there is a difference in preschools' motor development between children raised by parents and children raised by grandmothers. Children raised by parents have better motor development than those raised by grandmothers do. In this study, parents and grandmothers have a nearly similar dimension of parenting style, namely a democratic parenting style. Nevertheless, some grandmothers also apply an authoritarian parenting style and a permissive parenting style.

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