

# The Influence of Parenting Patterns on the Character of Pre-School Children

**Fatma Nadia<sup>1</sup>, Komaria Susanti<sup>2</sup>, Indah Lestari<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1,2,3</sup> Midwifery Study Program, Al Insyirah Collage of Health Pekanbaru

<sup>3</sup> Undergraduate Midwifery Study Program, Al Insyirah Collage of Health Pekanbaru

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## ABSTRACT

One primary factor efficacy of education is the pattern of taking care of old fellows. Patterns take care of old fellows very having an effect on the growth of children. Each pattern takes care of existing old fellows, which will give different influences on child characteristics. Old fellows represent the environment closest which always circuit child at the same time become their idol and figure. The target of the research is to know the influence of the pattern take care of old fellows to pre-child characters going to school in Mardisiwi Kindergarten, Tapung Makmur Village, Kampar Regency Year 2020. Research type that is quantitative with method approach of cross-sectional. Research conducted in Mardisiwi Kindergarten, Tapung Makmur Village, Kampar Regency. The population in this research that is amounting to 41 by using totalizing sampling. Research instrument use questionnaire. Data analysis uses analysis of univariate bivariate and. From the result of the research influence of pattern take care of old fellow to pre-child character go to school in Mardisiwi Kindergarten, Tapung Makmur Village, Kampar Regency Year 2020 P-value 0.011. With the existence of this research is expected can add knowledge to parents about the influence of patterns take care of old fellows on school pre-child character.

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## Corresponding Author:

Fatma Nadia,  
Midwifery study Program,  
Al Insyirah Collage of Health Pekanbaru,  
Jl. Parit Indah No. 38, Pekanbaru 28289, Indonesia  
Email: fatmanadia40@gmail.com

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## INTRODUCTION

Children are the most beautiful gift for parents. Early childhood is one of the most valuable assets to produce quality human resources. The future of the nation is largely determined by the education given to children as the nation's generation. Pre-school age children are children aged 3-5 years, in their development children begin to be able to master various physical skills, language, and children begin to have the confidence to expand their independence (Zuanita, 2016).

One of the main factors for the success of education is parenting. Parenting patterns are very influential on the development of children. The word pattern is defined as a way of working, and the word foster means taking care of (caring for and educating) young children, guiding

(helping, training, and so on) so that they can stand alone, or in popular language it is a way of educating. In terminology, parenting is the best way that parents take in educating children as a manifestation of responsibility to children (Hanafiah, 2017)

Experts say parenting is an important and fundamental part, preparing children to become good society. It can be seen that child care refers to applied general education. Parenting for children is a process of interaction between parents and children child. These interactions include treatments such as from fulfilling food needs, encouraging success and protect, as well as socialize that is, teaching generally accepted behavior by society. Or in other words, the relationship between parents and their children psychologically is the basic factor of success in parenting (Hanafiah, 2017).

Children who experience obstacles in moral development, especially in negative characters are caused by parenting patterns that are not in accordance with the level of child development (Nur'aeni & Lubis, 2022).

In an effort to grow children's character, democratic parenting can be used by parents as a tool in educating children. The step that must be taken by parents in growing children's character is to create a family with character. Character values instilled by parents in their children include honesty, caring/empathy, independence, discipline, responsibility, hard work, simple, brave, fair, patient, religious, tolerance, leadership (Pahlevi & Utomo, 2022).

According to Kathy Stansbury in 2012, there are 3 types of parenting styles, namely authoritarian, permissive, and authoritative (Galib & Yusuf, 2015). The results of research in the field of neurology conducted by Benjamin S. Bloom, an education expert from the University of Chicago, United States (Diktentis, 2003), showed that the growth of brain tissue cells in children aged 0-4 years reaches 50%, until the age of 8 years reaches 80%. This means that at that age the child's brain does not get stimulated maximum, the child's brain will not develop optimally (Krisdiyanto et al., 2013).

*The Golden Age* is a very effective and urgent period for optimizing the various intelligence potentials possessed by human children towards quality Human Resources. The success or failure of developing a child's intellectual, emotional and spiritual intelligence often lies in the level of ability and awareness of parents in taking advantage of opportunities in this golden age (Uce, 2006). Parenting patterns are inseparable from the level of parental education, attitudes or behavior of parents interacting with children, including rules, teaching values and norms, giving attention and affection so that they are used as examples for children who shape the character of children in the future.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is quantitative with cross sectional design. The time of the study was January - August 2020. The population in this study were all mothers who had pre-school children aged 3-5 years, totaling 41 people at Mardisiwi Kindergarten, Tapung Makmur Village, Kampar Regency with a sample of 41 respondents. The instrument used was a research questionnaire. The independent variable is parenting (authoritarian, permissive and democratic) while the dependent variable is the character of pre-school children. Data analysis used bivariate analysis with chi-square.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results of the parenting style research on the character of pre-school children were divided into two univariate analysis and bivariate analysis.

### A. Univariate Analysis

Univariate analysis can be seen in table 1 below:

**Table 1** frequency distribution of Parenting for Pre-School Children at Mardisiwi Kindergarten, Tapung Makmur Village, Kampar Regency

Variable	f	%	Mean	SD
Authoritarian parenting	0	0	0	0
Permissive parenting	17	42	1.59	0.499
Democratic parenting	24	58	1.41	0.499
Amount	41	100		

In table 1, it can be seen that democratic parenting (58%) is more than permissive parenting (42%) with an average, permissive parenting with a mean value of 1.59 and democratic parenting with a mean value of 1.41.

**Table 2** Distribution of the Character Frequency of Pre-School Children in Mardisiwi Kindergarten, Tapung Makmur Village, Kampar Regency

Preschool Characters	f	%
Well	20	48.8
Enough	21	51.2
Not enough	0	0
Amount	41	100

In table 2 it can be seen that children who have sufficient characteristics are more than Good characters, namely 51.2%, while children with less characteristics do not exist.

## B. Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis of parenting patterns on the character of pre-school children can be seen in table 3 below:

### 1. The Influence of Authoritarian (*Authoritarian*) Parenting on the Character of Pre-School Children

**Table 3.** *Authoritarian* Parenting Patterns on the Character of Pre-School Children in Mardisiwi Kindergarten, Tapung Makmur Village, Kampar Regency

Authoritarian Parenting (Authoritarian)	Child Character				Total	
	Good		Enough		n	%
	n	%	n	%		
Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not	20	48.8	21	51.2	41	100
Amount	20	48.8	21	51.2	41	100

In table 3 it can be seen that the authoritarian parenting pattern does not exist in the respondents in Mardisiwi Kindergarten, Tapung Makmur Village, Kampar Regency.

### 2. The Influence of Permissive Parenting (*Permissive*) on the Character of Pre-School Children

**Table 4.** The Effect of Permissive Parenting (Permissive) on the Character of Pre-School Children in Mardisiwi Kindergarten, Tapung Makmur Village, Kampar Regency

Permissive Parenting (Permissive)	Child Character				Total		p-value	OR
	Good		Enough		n	%		
	n	%	N	%				
Yes	6	35.3	11	64.7	17	100	0.011	5.056
Not	14	58.3	10	41.7	24	100		
Amount	20	48.8	21	51.2	41	100		

In table 4, the effect of permissive parenting on the character of preschool children in Mardisiwi Kindergarten, Tapung Makmur Village, Kampar Regency, shows that respondents with permissive parenting have 64.7% more child characters than good characters 35.3%. From the results of bivariate analysis obtained *p-value* : 0.011 (*p-value* <0.05) which means  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is Accept there is a significant influence between permissive parenting on the character of pre-school children in Mardisiwi Kindergarten, Tapung Makmur Village, Kampar Regency.

From the analysis results, the OR value is 5.056, meaning that parents who have a permissive parenting pattern are 5.056 times more likely to form sufficient character for their children compared to parents who do not have permissive parenting.

### 3. The Influence of Democratic (Authoritative) Parenting on the Character of Pre-School Children

**Table 5.** The Effect of Democratic (Authoritative) Parenting on the Character of Pre-School Children in Mardisiwi Kindergarten, Tapung Makmur Village, Kampar Regency

Democratic Parenting (Authoritative)	Child Character				Total		P value	OR
	Well		Enough		n	%		
	n	%	N	%				
Yes	14	58.3	10	41.7	24	100	0.017	4,295
Not	6	35.3	11	64.7	17	100		
Amount	20	84.8	21	51.2	41	100		

In table 5, the influence of democratic parenting on the character of pre-school children in Mardisiwi Kindergarten, Tapung Makmur Village, Kampar Regency, shows that respondents with democratic parenting have good character 5. 8.3% more than 41.7%. From the results of the bivariate analysis, the *p-value was obtained* : 0.017 (*p-value* <0.05), which means that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted that there was a significant influence between democratic parenting on the character of pre-school children in Mardisiwi Kindergarten, Tapung Makmur Village, Kampar Regency.

From the results of the analysis, the OR value is 4.29, meaning that parents who have democratic parenting have 4.29 times higher in shaping the character of good children compared to parents who do not have democratic parenting.

#### 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Based on the results of the study, parenting patterns owned by Mardisiwi Kindergarten students, Tapung Makmur Village, Kampar Regency, were from 41 samples, with democratic parenting 58% and followed by permissive parenting 42%. Meanwhile, the most children's character is 51.2% compared to the good character of 48.8%.

Character is a characteristic possessed by an individual that becomes the "original" characteristic that is rooted in the individual's personality. The role of parents is very important in

the process of forming a child's character (Nurlaela et al., 2020). While parenting is a pattern of interaction between parents and children in order to educate children's character (Krisdiyanto et al., 2013).

The formation of the character of early childhood requires an important role in parenting where the role of parents is the main pillar in early childhood education, character in early childhood can develop by getting a good stimulus and vice versa if a bad stimulus is given then it will form a bad character for early childhood, because early childhood has a spontaneous attitude that has not been able to distinguish between good behavior and bad behavior (Latifah, 2020).

## 2. The influence of *authoritarian* parenting style, Permissive (*permissive*), and democratic (*authoritative*) towards the character of pre-school children

Based on the results of the study, parenting patterns owned by Mardisiwi Kindergarten students in Tapung Makmur Village, Kampar Regency, namely from 41 samples, 17 people had permissive parenting with 35.3% having good character and 64.7% having sufficient character, 24 people have a democratic parenting pattern with 58.3% having good character and 41.7% have sufficient character and no authoritarian parenting.

Bivariate results obtained permissive parenting on the character of pre-school children with a p-value : 0.011 (*p-value* <0.05) which means that there is a significant influence between permissive parenting on the character of pre-school children and democratic parenting has a p-value : 0.017 (*p-value* <0.05) which means that there is a significant influence between democratic parenting on the character of pre-school children in Mardisiwi Kindergarten, Tapung Makmur Village, Kampar Regency.

The results of this study are in line with several previous studies, namely parenting patterns have a positive and significant effect on the formation of children's character (Nurlaela et al., 2020). Other studies also mention that the importance of character education is instilled from an early age, because parenting in accordance with the Shari'ah will form a good personality and will show perfect character as a person with good morals (Anisah, 2011). Parenting patterns have a significant (significant) effect on the variable of early childhood character development (Egita, 2021). All types of parenting have an influence on child development (Budiman & Harahap, 2015).

Knowledge and understanding of the types of parenting is very important for parents, because parenting has a significant influence on the formation of children's character. The recommended parenting pattern is democratic parenting in which there is an agreement between parents and children (Fimansyah, 2019).

Parents play an important role in children's socialization skills and good parenting is very important to ensure optimal child growth and development, so parents need to dig up more information about appropriate parenting patterns to be applied to children (Suharsono et al., 2017). Parental control and action is one form of parenting that has a long impact on the continuity of children's physical and mental development. Parenting patterns shape the character and character of children in their adulthood (Anisah, 2011).

Efforts to grow children's character, democratic parenting can be used by parents as a tool in educating children. The step that must be taken by parents is to create a family with character by instilling character values in children such as honesty, caring / empathy, independence, discipline, responsibility, hard work, simple, brave, fair, patient, religious, tolerance, leadership with supervision methods, rules and punishments (Pahlevi & Utomo, 2022).

To grow character, proper parenting is needed. Parenting is very influential on the growth and development of children's character, with good and directed parenting will make children more have good character values for the socialization of children in the home, school and community environment (Wartini, 2018).

Other studies also mention that the formation of children's character tends to be caused by the form of parenting, where parents, so parents need to pay attention to the condition and

condition of the child at all times in order to provide parenting that is in accordance with the child's needs (Nur'aeni & Lubis, 2022).

Democratic parenting has a positive and significant effect on early childhood social behavior, while authoritarian parenting positively affects early childhood social behavior, but not statistically significant, permissive parenting negatively affects early childhood social behavior and statistically significant (Satyaninrum & Habibah, 2021). Democratic parenting affects the development of fine and gross motor skills in children (Nadia et al., 2020).

Every family's parenting style is different. The way of educating children is usually derived from parenting received from previous parents. Parenting efforts by parents will shape the child's personality in the future. The formation of character in the early stages should be done well by parents. An individual with a strong character will have the opportunity to achieve his goals. On the other hand, an individual who is easily swayed will take longer to achieve his goals (Arumsari, 2020).

Each parenting style has its advantages and disadvantages. Permissive parenting shapes the character of children to be stubborn, stick to their opinions and seem to not care about others. Authoritarian parenting makes children tend not to be able to solve their own problems, always get help and not independent. While democratic parenting forms independent children, and can control themselves, have high self-confidence, can socialize well in their environment, are able to overcome problems they have, are interested in new things, cooperate with older people not only using one parenting pattern. by educating their children (Arumsari, 2020).

Parenting patterns used by parents can be used by combining existing parenting patterns. The need for the cooperation of all family members in shaping the character of pre-school children by doing it continuously to form good characters that are useful for the child's future.

## CONCLUSION

Permissive parenting and democratic parenting have a significant effect on the character of pre-school children in Mardisiwi Kindergarten, Tapung Makmur Village, Kampar Regency. Democratic parenting has a great opportunity to shape the character of a good child. The need for cooperation of all family members in shaping children's character is carried out continuously and an understanding of parenting is needed by parents in influencing the development of children's character.

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