

## The Influence of Parenting Styles and Parental Attitudes on The Behavioral Development of Children Aged 3- 5 Years

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### ABSTRACT

Developmental abnormalities in children can occur as a result of parental inattention and attitudes. The purpose of this study is to understand better the association between parenting methods and parental attitudes and the conduct of children aged three to five. The research method is descriptive-analytical, with a cross-sectional approach. TKM NU 166 Nahdlatul Ummah Goloka Kanjeng Sepuh Gresik is home to 34 parents with children aged 3-5 years. Purposive sampling was utilized, with 30 parents as the sample size. Questionnaires were used to collect data on parenting techniques, parental views, and children's conduct. Observation checklists were also used. Data were processed using frequency distribution tables and examined using the Lamda statistical test. The outcomes of the data analysis were triangulated using interviews, observations, and documentation. The study found that 11 children (84.6%) with democratic parenting exhibited prosocial behavior, but authoritarian and permissive parenting styles were linked to antisocial behavior. All children (100%) of parents with negative attitudes engaged in antisocial behavior. The conclusion is that parenting techniques and parental attitudes influence children's conduct.

### Introduction

The formative years leading up to the age of five (early childhood) are of paramount importance for determining the quality of life in the future. The foundational education of a child commences within the familial environment, which is instrumental in character formation. Consequently, family-based education necessitates the application of suitable child-rearing techniques to cultivate a positive character in the child, which can have a profound influence on their growth and developmental trajectory. Intra-family communication is indispensable for nurturing feelings of love and affection and instilling discipline (Richter et al., 2020). Child development difficulties can result from both undernutrition and overnutrition. Developmental problems in children aged 0 to 5 years might include gross motor skill delays, fine motor ability delays, language abnormalities, and social behavior challenges (Hanifah et al., 2023).

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 149.2 million children under the age of five globally will have developmental problems in 2020. In Indonesia, developmental abnormalities in children in 2018 were recorded as 7.52.6 per 100,000 live births (7.51%) (Musslifah et al., 2021). According to East Java province's 2023 health profile, growth disorders among children aged 0-59 months included underweight at 6.8%, with the highest rate in Pasuruan City at 13.2%; stunted growth

at 5.1%; malnutrition at 4.8%, with the highest rate in Probolinggo Regency at 12.8%; and severe malnutrition at 0.7%, with the highest rate in Pasuruan Regency at 10.8%. (Profil Jatim, 2024).

The family milieu plays a cardinal role in the personality development of a child. It is among the primary influences that shape a child's character and personality. The significance of the family environment in shaping a child's character and personality from an early age cannot be overstated, given that the family serves as the initial educator for the child (Indriati et al., 2023).

The family serves as a learning platform for children, where parents implement various parenting styles and provide education. The style of parenting can exert an influence on a child's cognitive development and behavior at each stage of development. Hence, it is incumbent upon every parent to select an appropriate parenting style for their child (Rahmawati, 2022). The role of parents in child-rearing can facilitate effective communication and curb negative behaviors in children, such as the excessive use of mobile technology, which can adversely affect their independence and prosocial behavior (Covolo et al., 2021). Families with a good health status have a positive impact on children's behavioral patterns, as opposed to families that are not in good health and lack harmony (Xia, 2023).

Parental upbringing is integral in guiding and nurturing children as they navigate through their developmental and growth stages to achieve optimal maturation. Parenting style is a pattern of behavior that parents exhibit toward their children. It includes how parents interact with their children, enforce rules, impart values or norms, provide attention and affection, and demonstrate commendable attitudes and behaviors that can serve as exemplars for their children (Rahmawati, 2022).

There are three distinct types of parenting styles applied to children: democratic, authoritarian, and permissive. Democratic parenting involves parents accompanying and guiding children in their learning process, aiding children in understanding their mistakes, providing children with the opportunity to express themselves, and allowing children to voice their objections. This includes adherence to rules, instructing children to follow the rules, praising children, and potentially permitting the use of mobile phones or watching television at appropriate times (Wiguna & Tridiyawati, 2022).

The permissive parenting style aligns with the child's desires, allows the child to interact with anyone, does not compel the child to learn, grants the child the freedom to make choices according to their preferences, and consistently assists the child in any possible way. The authoritarian parenting style is characterized by demanding adherence to rules from children, punishing children for their mistakes, consistently being firm with children, issuing commands to children, controlling children, and consistently disciplining children, among other things (Suryana & Sakti, 2022).

Inattention to children can precipitate negative behavior, thereby underscoring the importance for parents to comprehend parenting styles in child development. The role of parents is pivotal in determining the stage of a child's personality development. The parenting style established by parents tends to induce children to emulate and inherit behaviors from their parents without considering its impact on child development (Farida Rohayani et al., 2023). (Harlistyarintica & Fauziah, 2020) It contends that stringent parenting styles and parental discipline engender fundamental issues in the development of a child's personality. These personality limitations encompass children becoming easily

despondent, fearful, or anxious. When a child's personality development is disrupted, other facets of early childhood development are also adversely affected.

A preliminary study conducted in January-February 2024 at TKM NU 166 Nahdlatul Ummah Gresik revealed from teacher interviews that eight children were experiencing developmental disorders of independence and social aspects. These include the inability to adapt to peers, dependence on parents at school, and inability to independently meet needs such as defecation and urination. This research yields benefits such as 1) discovering the most suitable and effective parenting theory in relation to child behavior in guidance, parenting children aged 3-5 years, 2) understanding the impact of both positive and negative parental attitudes on child behavior, and 3) discovering child behavior theory. In light of this background, the overarching objective of the research is to ascertain the relationship between parental upbringing and parental attitudes with the behavior of children aged 3-5 years. This study has two main goals: first, to identify children's parenting styles, parental attitudes, and actions, and second, to determine the relationship between these parenting styles and attitudes and children's behaviors. By investigating these features, the study offers light on how different parenting styles and parental attitudes influence children's behavior, ultimately generating insights that might help enhance child development and parenting practices.

## **Method**

This study employs a descriptive-analytical methodology with a cross-sectional approach. The target population includes parents of children aged 3 to 5 years at TKM NU 166 Nahdlatul Ummah Goloka Kanjeng Sepuh Gresik. Exclusion criteria are children under 3 years old, over 5 years old, and those with mental disorders. The total count of the population is 33 individuals. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling, involving 30 parents with young children. The entire sample comes from the total population of 30 parents with children aged 3-5 years. The data collection instruments for parental upbringing patterns were questionnaires, which included statements pertaining to democratic (13 items), authoritarian (13 items), and permissive (4 items) parenting styles. The questionnaire instruments were adopted from previous research (Qomariyah, 2020). Parental attitude data were collected using a questionnaire with five statements that captured both positive and negative attitudes. These statements, adapted from Teitang and Kurniawati (Teintang et al., 2015) and (Kurniawati, 2023), include understanding moral values from an early age, child discipline, loving children appropriately, avoiding labeling children as lazy, and being cautious when punishing children. Data on child behavior were gathered through observations using a checklist featuring six statements about child development. These statements were adapted from the studies by Ibrahim et al. (Ibrahim et al., 2024) and (Siti Mudlikah, 2022) utilizing the KPSP (Pre-Screening Developmental Questionnaire) instrument. The data were processed using frequency distribution and presented in a tabular format. The Lambda statistical test was utilized for data analysis.

## Results

**Table 1.** Frequency Distribution of Parental Characteristics for Children Aged 3-5 Years

| Parent Characteristics | Category                | f  | %    |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----|------|
| Age                    | <20 years old           | 8  | 26,7 |
|                        | 20-35 years old         | 18 | 60   |
|                        | >35 years old           | 4  | 13,3 |
| Education              | Elementar-junior high   | 11 | 36,7 |
|                        | Senior High             | 17 | 56,7 |
|                        | University              | 2  | 6,7  |
|                        | Housewife               | 14 | 46,7 |
|                        | Farmer                  | 8  | 26,7 |
| Number of families     | Private Sector Employee | 8  | 26,7 |
|                        | One                     | 9  | 30   |
|                        | Two                     | 17 | 56,7 |
|                        | Three                   | 4  | 13,3 |

As per the data presented in Table 1. it is observed that the predominant age group of the parents of children falls within the range of 20-35 years, representing 18 individuals or 60% of the total. Parents with a high school level of education make up 17 individuals, accounting for 56.7% of the total. The count of parents who identify as homemakers stands at 14, which is 46.7% of the total. Furthermore, parents who have two children constitute 17 individuals, equivalent to 56.7% of the total.

**Table 2.** Characteristics of Children Aged 3-5 Years

| Characteristics of Child   | Category     | f  | %    |
|----------------------------|--------------|----|------|
| Sex                        | Female       | 18 | 60   |
|                            | Male         | 12 | 40   |
| Nutritional Status History | Good         | 8  | 26,7 |
|                            | Adequate     | 13 | 43,3 |
|                            | Insufficient | 9  | 30   |
| Breastfeeding History      | >2 Years     | 12 | 40   |
|                            | <2 Years     | 18 | 60   |

As per the data presented in Table 2, it is discerned that a majority of the children, constituting 18 individuals or 60% of the total, are female. It is also noted that 13 children, which represents 43.3% of the total, maintain an adequate nutritional status. Additionally, a significant proportion of the children, precisely 18 or 60% of the total, have a documented history of receiving breastfeeding for a duration of 2 years.

**Table 3.** Frequency Distribution of Parenting Styles

|       |               | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|---------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Valid | Democratic    | 13        | 43.3    | 43.3               |
|       | Authoritarian | 12        | 40.0    | 83.3               |
|       | Persuasive    | 5         | 16.7    | 100.0              |
|       | Total         | 30        | 100.0   |                    |

It was found that among parents of children aged 3-5 years, the most common parenting style was democratic, with 13 parents (43.3%) adopting this approach. The least common was the persuasive parenting style, used by five parents (16.7%).

**Table 4.** Frequency Distribution of Parental Attitudes

|       |          | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|----------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Valid | Positive | 15        | 50.0    | 50.0               |
|       | Negative | 15        | 50.0    | 100.0              |
|       | Total    | 30        | 100.0   |                    |

It was found that 15 parents (50%) had a positive attitude towards their children, while the remaining 15 parents (50%) had a negative attitude.

**Table 5.** Frequency Distribution of Child Behavior

|       |            | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Valid | Antisocial | 19        | 63.3    | 63.3               |
|       | Pro Social | 11        | 36.7    | 100.0              |
|       | Total      | 30        | 100.0   |                    |

The majority of children, 19 of them (63%), exhibited antisocial behavior, while 11 children (36.7%) demonstrated prosocial behavior.

**Table 6.** Cross Tabulation of Parental Upbringing Styles with the Behavior

| Parental Styles | Child Attitudes |            | Total | p-value |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|-------|---------|
|                 | Prosocial       | Antisocial |       |         |
| Democratic      | 11              | 2          | 13    | 0.000   |
|                 | 84.6%           | 15.4%      | 100%  |         |
| Authoritarian   | 0               | 12         | 12    | 100%    |
|                 | 0.0%            | 100%       | 100%  |         |
| Persuasive      | 0               | 5          | 5     | 100%    |
|                 | 0%              | 100%       | 100%  |         |
| Total           | 11              | 19         | 30    | 100%    |
|                 | 36.7%           | 63.3%      | 100%  |         |

As per the data presented in Table 6, it is discerned that the democratic parenting style correlates with prosocial behavior in children, with 11 children (84.6%) demonstrating this behavior. This is a higher proportion compared to the two children (15.4%) who exhibit antisocial behavior under the same parenting style. The authoritarian parenting style is linked with antisocial behavior in all 12 children (100%), and similarly, the permissive parenting style is associated with antisocial behavior in all five children (100%).

The analysis conducted using the Lambda statistical test yields a p-value of 0.000, which is less than the significance level of 0.05. This suggests that there is a statistically significant association between the parenting style adopted by parents and the behavior manifested by children.

**Table 7.** Cross Tabulation of Parental Attitudes with the Behavior of Children Aged 3-5 Years

| Parent Attitudes | Child Attitude |            | Total | p-value |
|------------------|----------------|------------|-------|---------|
|                  | Prosocial      | Antisocial |       |         |
| Positive         | 0              | 15         | 15    | 0.003   |
|                  | 0%             | 100%       | 100%  |         |
| Negative         | 11             | 4          | 15    | 100%    |
|                  | 73.3%          | 26.7%      | 100%  |         |
| Total            | 11             | 11         | 30    | 100%    |
|                  | 36.7%          | 33.7%      | 100%  |         |

As per the data presented in Table 7, it is discerned that positive parental attitudes correlate with antisocial behavior in all 15 children (100%). Conversely, negative parental attitudes are associated with prosocial behavior in a majority of children, precisely 11 children (36.7%), which surpasses the proportion of children exhibiting antisocial behavior, constituting four children (26.7%). The analysis conducted using the Lambda statistical test yields a p-value of 0.003, which is less than the significance level (Erni Cahyaningrum et al., 2024) of 0.05. This suggests that there is a statistically significant association between parental attitudes and the behavior manifested by children.

## Discussion

As per the data delineated in Table 3, it is discerned that a majority of parents, constituting 13 individuals, employ a democratic parenting style, with their children predominantly exhibiting prosocial

behavior (11 children) and a smaller proportion displaying antisocial behavior (2 children). Concurrently, two children are subjected to an authoritarian parenting style and five children to a permissive parenting style, all of whom demonstrate antisocial behavior.

Parenting style refers to the approach adopted by parents in guiding and directing their children to foster their cognitive, psychomotor, and social development. The democratic parenting style underscores the provision of education, guidance, and the offering of opportunities to children to select their interests and talents (Harlistyarintica & Fauziah, 2020).

The authoritarian parenting style emphasizes children's adherence to rules, thereby leading to the perception that this style impedes child development. The permissive parenting style accentuates the freedom of educating and directing children and endows them with decision-making autonomy (Asikin et al., 2021). Several factors influence parental upbringing, including age, education, occupation, and the number of children, all of which contribute to the social development of the child (Jaksa et al., 2023). A sound parental education can facilitate effective parenting (Harmiasih, 2023).

The findings of this study indicate that the democratic parenting style is strongly correlated with prosocial behavior as compared to the authoritarian and permissive parenting styles. The democratic parenting style confers four benefits to children: 1) provision of warmth and opportunities for active participation in learning, 2) development of reasoning, 3) active parental involvement in the child-rearing process, and 4) facilitation of socialization for children (Damayanti & Puspitasari, 2023).

Prosocial behavior is indicative of the intelligence that children possess in communication skills with peers and others, and their ability to interact and adapt to the social environment easily. This research is reinforced by the social concern of children for norms and rules, which is influenced by parental upbringing. The nurturing of the character of social care by parents from an early age is crucial so that children can develop commendable social skills (Erni Cahyaningrum et al., 2024). This study is corroborated by research by Ika Rahayu Satyaninrum (Ika Rahayu Satyaninrum, 2022), which indicates that positive democratic and authoritarian parenting styles can influence a child's social behavior. However, negative permissive parenting has no effect. Parental styles are influenced by a variety of elements, including the character of others, cognitive abilities, environment, and culture. (Elminah, Eem Dhine Hesrawati, 2022).

As per the data presented in Table 4, it is discernible that all 15 children (100%) exhibit antisocial behavior as a result of positive parental attitudes. Conversely, negative parental attitudes engender prosocial behavior in a significant proportion of children, specifically 11 children (36.7%), which surpasses the number of children demonstrating antisocial behavior, totaling to 4 children (26.7%).

Parental attitudes reflect the care and affection parents harbor for their children (Huru et al., 2022). Positive parental attitudes have a beneficial impact on children, fostering their confidence in social interactions. On the other hand, negative attitudes, such as frequent punitive measures, can result in children often feeling despondent and exhibiting antisocial behavior (Teintang et al., 2015).

Parenting involves guiding and directing children to shape their behavior, which is measured by their ability to interact with others (Hilda Zahra Lubis). The findings of this study reveal a p-value of

0.003, which is less than the threshold of 0.05, signifying a significant correlation between parental attitudes and child behavior. Parental attitudes influence prosocial behavior in 36.6% of children and antisocial behavior in 33.7% of children. These findings align with prior research asserting that parental attitudes can bolster the development and creativity of children (Damayanti & Puspitasari, 2023). Research Bostania country of Parental behavior does not influence child behavior (Bjelica & Milanovic, 2022).

Several factors can shape child behavior, including gender, nutritional status, and breastfeeding history. Female children are more prone to experiencing frustration compared to male children, and male children are more likely to display negative behavior compared to female children (Rusnoto et al., 2020). Children with suboptimal nutritional status are at a higher risk of developmental deviations compared to those with normal nutritional status (Pratama et al., 2023). However, not all parental attitudes have an impact on child behavior. Quality time spent with children plays a crucial role in child-rearing, and children require the attention and affection of their parents (Kamionka et al., 2023).

The outcomes of this study suggest that parental attitudes can precipitate both prosocial and antisocial behaviors. Positive parental attitudes influence child behavior and development, leading to children being more confident, independent, and adept at learning rules and adapting to their environment. In contrast, negative parental attitudes can result in antisocial behavior in children, difficulties in adapting to the environment, shyness, and reduced independence in children. According to the research (Musslifah et al., 2021), authoritarian parenting often leads to fearful children who lack confidence, feel unvalued, and exhibit antisocial behavior. Permissive parenting can make it difficult for children to adapt. On the other hand, democratic parenting balances allowing children to follow their desires while providing necessary guidance. Interestingly, the study found that children of parents with a positive attitude were more likely to display antisocial behaviors compared to those with a negative parental attitude, where children showed more prosocial behavior. This suggests that an overly positive parental attitude can sometimes result in children being less capable of social interaction, highlighting the need for a balanced parental approach to help children feel secure and sociable.

## **Conclusions**

In the study population, the democratic parenting style is utilized by 13 individuals, the authoritarian style by 12 individuals, and the persuasive style by five individuals. A correlation is observed between positive parental attitudes and antisocial behavior, evident in 15 children. Conversely, negative parental attitudes are linked with prosocial behavior in 11 children and antisocial behavior in 4 children. The data suggests a significant relationship between the parenting styles adopted and parental attitudes and their impact on child behavior.

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