

Description Of Parenting Patterns In Children In The Environment Of The Tni-Ad Praja Raksaka Dormitory Denpasar

Djoko,. E.Y¹, Asri Dewi,N.L.M².

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan KESDAM IX/Udayana

Corresponding author : Gesangyudistira6222@gmail.com

Abstract. General growth and development of children cannot be separated from the application of parenting styles. Currently, many problems arise in children such as tartum, disobedience, aggression, lying, unhealthy eating habits, addiction to gadgets, refusing to study, always complaining, and closed children. The purpose of this study was to determine the description of parenting styles for children in the dormitory environment of the Raksaka Praja. This study used a descriptive research method, with a population of 280 parents in the Praja Raksaka Dormitory Denpasar with a sample of 180 people. Using standard parenting instruments, and univariate analysis using IBM SPSS Statistic 22. Most of the research conducted on 180 respondents in the Praja Raksaka Kapaon Dormitory regarding parenting style was democratic (48.9%). Based on age, respondents mostly in the age range 36-45 years as many as 74 people (41.4%). Male gender is 114 people (63.3%), most of them have high school education with as many as 175 respondents (97.2%). Most of the jobs are TNI / AD, amounting to 137 people (76.1%). The most parents aged 26-35 years were 36 people (40.9%). Parenting style for children in the dormitory environment of Praja Raksaka is Authoritative (48.9%). Parents are expected to be able to apply a balanced form of parenting, namely applying democratic, authoritarian and permissive parenting, as well as applying rules that are in accordance with the child's developmental stage.

Keywords: Parenting, Parents, School Age Children.

INTRODUCTION

Living things develop according to the level of their needs, which in their development undergo a change. Children in their lives have two processes that work continuously, namely growth and development (Kundre, 2019). In the process of detection and stimulation of growth and development is something that should not be underestimated in order to create the next generation of quality, able to grow, and develop. Physically, emotionally, and socially (Kundre, 2019). The growth and development of boys after birth tends to be faster than girls until a certain age. Boys and girls experience faster growth as they reach puberty. (Amani, 2014).

Growth and development is a continuous process that occurs from conception and continues until adulthood. In the process of reaching adulthood, children must begin the various stages of growth and development. Growth and development are actually different in nature, but are interrelated and inseparable. The achievement of a person's biological potential is the result of interactions between genetic, environmental, and biopsychosocial factors (biological, physical, and psychosocial). The unique process and different outcomes characterize each child. (Soetjiningsih, 2015)

In Indonesia, the highest child cases, which are ranked second after education cases, are family and alternative care cases, with 963 cases in 2020. Family problems and alternative care, namely the problem of missing children, children who are victims of parental / family neglect,

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children who are victims of extramarital status, children who are victims of parental custody battles, children who are victims of kidnapping, and children who are victims of violations of access to meet parents (KPAI, 2020).

In childhood, children judge the rightness or goodness of behavior based on its consequences, children think that rules are made by adults and there are restrictions on behavior (Septianiet al., 2016). The number of disturbances in children such as lack of socialization, lack of initiative and a lot of silence for fear of being wrong in taking an action indicates a psychosocial problem in the child, if the disorder continues to have an adverse impact on the development of the child's personality, which is dangerous at this stage is not channeled energy that encourages children to be active (in order to fulfill their desires), because they experience obstacles or failures so that it can aggravate guilt in children. This guilt will have an unfavorable impact on the development of the child's personality, he can become naughty or quiet (less passionate), one of the factors that can affect the occurrence of psychosocial development disorders in children is the family environment (Saputro & Talan, 2017).

The problems that researchers found in the environment of the Praja Raksaka Denpasar TNI dormitory included many parenting problems experienced, namely: tantrums, disobedience, aggressiveness, lying, unhealthy eating habits, gadget addiction, unwillingness to learn, always complaining, closed children and stunting. The results of a preliminary study conducted by researchers in the form of interviews with 10 parents in the Praja Raksaka Denpasar Dormitory environment regarding parenting, there were around 5 (50%) parents who did not understand parenting in educating children, so it was deemed necessary to conduct further research on parenting in school-age children.

Parenting is a pattern of behavior applied to children and is relatively consistent. This pattern of behavior can be felt by children, in terms of negative and positive. Parents have various roles and functions, one of which is to educate children. Basically, parenting patterns can be interpreted as all ways of parental treatment applied to children. Parenting is a process of interaction between parents and children. This interaction includes care such as feeding needs, encouraging success and protecting, as well as socializing, namely teaching general behavior accepted by society (Gasril & Hayana, 2019).

Several studies in Asia have shown that fathers are becoming more involved in childcare, although in Indonesia there are still traditional views and attitudes of fathers (Utomo, 2010). When an individual becomes a father, there are many roles that he must perform. The absence of the father in the child's growth and development can also have an unpleasant impact on the father, namely internalized feelings of guilt due to feeling absent in the child's life (Arditti, J.

A., Smock, S. A., & Parkman, 2011). But on the other hand, sometimes the father's parenting is more likely to be in the disciplinary portion which is often done by making children uncomfortable with the aim of correcting a behavior. Moreover, the father's job is a TNI where the TNI in his daily life is always disciplined and sometimes this attitude is carried over to the family environment, especially in shaping children's attitudes.

TNI-AD Praja Raksaka Dormitory is located in Denpasar City, precisely in the south of Denpasar in Pemogan village. TNI-AD Praja Raksaka Dormitory is an army dormitory inhabited by more than 483 heads of families, in the dormitory there are public facilities (sports venues, and worship), educational facilities (kindergarten and elementary school) and health facilities (PPK 1). Based on the above, the researcher is interested in conducting research on parenting patterns in children in the Praja Raksaka Denpasar TNI-AD Dormitory Environment.

METHOD

The research design used by the author is descriptive, which is a research method carried out with the main objective of making a description of a situation objectively (Nursalam, 2011). This study aims to describe parenting patterns in children in the dormitory environment of TNI-AD Praja Raksaka Denpasar.

This research has been conducted in the Praja Raksaka Denpasar Dormitory Environment. The time of collecting research data was carried out in February-March 2021.

The population in this study were all heads of families who had children totaling 280 people in the Praja Raksaka Denpasar TNI-AD Dormitory with 164 as a sample.

The method of data collection used by researchers is the survey method, where the survey method is according to (Suyanto, 2011) is a data collection method that uses questionnaires or interviews to obtain data in the form of responses or responses from research samples. The instrument used by researchers is a standardized questionnaire and does not need to be tested for validity and reliability to measure parenting styles. This questionnaire was adopted from Made Asri Dewi's research (2018) entitled The Relationship Between Parenting Patterns and Toilet Training Ability of Pre-school Age Children in Banjar Kutuh Kelud Ubud which consists of questions: 13 regarding the description of authoritative parenting patterns, 13 regarding the description of authoritarian parenting patterns, and 4 regarding the description of permissive parenting patterns (CC Robinson, 2001).

In data analysis, it is carried out by means of univariate analysis (descriptive analysis or descriptive statistics), which is a data analysis technique on one variable and describes the condition of the phenomenon being studied, and is the most basic method of analyzing data.

The data analysis used by researchers is univariate analysis and the results obtained using the IBM SPSS Statistic 22 program.

Research ethics number: 971/UN14.2.2.VII.14/LT/2021 is a principle that must be carried out so as not to violate the rights of human autonomy as respondents (Nursalam, 2011). The ethics that underlie the preparation of this descriptive research, consist of:

1. *Informed Consent*

As an expression of the researcher to respect the dignity of the research subject. The respondents were explained about the purpose, objectives and impact of the research. Respondents agree and have signed the consent form.

2. *Anonymity*

It is a problem that provides assurance in research subjects by not giving or including the names of respondents on data collection sheets or research results that will be presented.

3. *Confidentiality*

Every individual has basic rights including privacy and individual freedom to provide information. In this research, The researcher gave assurance to the respondents that the researcher used initials to classify them so that no names were written clearly which could interfere with the privacy of the respondents themselves.

RESULTS

After conducting research on the description of "Overview of parenting patterns in children in the TNI-AD Praja Raksaka Denpasar Dormitory Environment.

displayed in the form of the following table :

Table 5.1 Frequency Distribution Based on Parents' Age, Parents' Gender, Parents' Education, Parents' Occupation and Children's Age

| No | Karakteristik Responden | n | % |
|----|--------------------------------|-----|------|
| 1 | Age of Respondents (MOH, 2009) | | |
| | 26-35 years (early adulthood) | 65 | 36,1 |
| | 36-45 years (late adulthood) | 74 | 41,1 |
| | 46-55 years (early elderly) | 34 | 18,9 |
| | >56 years (late elderly) | 7 | 3,9 |
| 2 | Age of Child (MOH, 2009) | | |
| | 1-5 years | 44 | 24,4 |
| | 6-12 years | 97 | 53,9 |
| | >12 years | 39 | 22,7 |
| 3 | Gender of the child | | |
| | Male | 114 | 63,3 |

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------|
| | Female | 66 | 36,5 |
| 4 | Respondent's Occupation | | |
| | CIVIL SERVANTS | 43 | 23,9 |
| | MILITARY/ARMY | 137 | 76,1 |
| 5 | Education of Respondents | | |
| | SMA/SMK (Intermediate) | 175 | 97,2 |
| | College (Higher) | 5 | 2,8 |
| Total | | 180 | 100,0 |

Based on table 5.1 above, it can be seen that most parents' age is 36-45 years as many as 74 people (41.1%), 26-35 years as many as 65 people (36.1%), 46-55 years as many as 34 people (18.9%) and >56 years as many as 7 people (3.9%). Age of children, most of the age of children in the range of 6-12 years as many as 97 people (53.9%), age of children 1-5 years as many as 44 people (24.4%) and >12 years as many as 39 people (21.7%). The gender of the children was 114 male (63.3%) and 66 female (36.7%). Parents' occupation is TNI-AD as many as 137 people (76.1%), and civil servants as many as 43 people (23.9%). Parents' education can be seen that most of the parents' education is high school as many as 175 people (97.2%), college as many as 5 people (2.8%).

Table 5.2 Frequency Distribution of Parenting Patterns

| No | Parenting Category | n | % |
|--------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | Otoritatif | 88 | 48,9 |
| 2 | Otoriter | 65 | 36,1 |
| 3 | Permisif | 27 | 15,0 |
| Total | | 180 | 100,0 |

Based on table 5.2 above, it illustrates that most of the parenting patterns obtained by the majority of respondents have an authoritative parenting pattern as many as 88 people (47.2%), authoritarian as many as 66 people (36.6%) and permissive as many as 27 people (16.2%).

a. Parenting based on age characteristics

Table 5.3 Frequency Distribution of Parenting Based on Age

| No | Age Category (Years) | Parenting | | | | | | Total | |
|----|-------------------------|-------------|------|----------|------|----------|------|-------|------|
| | | Outoritatif | | Otoriter | | Permisif | | | |
| | | f | % | F | % | f | % | f | % |
| 1 | 26-35 | 36 | 40,9 | 19 | 29,2 | 10 | 37,9 | 65 | 36,1 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|----|------|----|------|----|------|-----|-------|
| 2 | 36-45 | 34 | 38,6 | 30 | 46,2 | 10 | 37,0 | 74 | 41,1 |
| 3 | 46-55 | 15 | 17,0 | 13 | 20,0 | 6 | 22,2 | 34 | 18,9 |
| 4 | >56 | 3 | 3,4 | 3 | 4,6 | 1 | 3,7 | 7 | 3,9 |
| | Total | 88 | 48,9 | 65 | 36,1 | 27 | 15,0 | 180 | 100,0 |

Based on table 5.2 above that parenting patterns in children based on the age of respondents whose otoritative parenting patterns are mostly at the age of 26-35 years, namely as many as 36 people (40.9%), authoritarian parenting patterns are mostly aged 36-45 years as many as 30 (46.2%) and whose permissive parenting patterns are mostly after 26-35 years, namely as many as 10 people (37.9%).

b. Parenting based on job characteristics

Table 5.4 Frequency Distribution of Parenting Patterns Based on Occupation

| No | Job Category | Parenting | | | | | | Total | |
|----|----------------------|-------------|------|----------|------|----------|------|-------|-------|
| | | Outoritatif | | Otoriter | | Permisif | | | |
| | | f | % | f | % | f | % | f | % |
| 1 | CIVIL SERVANTS | 24 | 27,2 | 10 | 36,9 | 9 | 56,4 | 43 | 23,9 |
| 2 | ARMED FORCES/ARMY | 64 | 72,7 | 55 | 84,6 | 18 | 66,7 | 137 | 76,1 |
| | Total | 88 | 48,9 | 65 | 36,1 | 27 | 15,0 | 180 | 100,0 |

Based on table 5.4 above that parenting patterns of parents in children based on work whose parenting patterns are otoritative most of the respondents work as TNI / Army as many as 64 people (72.7%), authoritarian parenting patterns most of the respondents work as TNI / Army as many as 55 people (84.6%), and permissive parenting patterns most of the respondents work as TNI / Army as many as 18 people (66.7%).

c. Parenting based on education characteristics

Table 5.5 Frequency Distribution of Parenting Based on Education

| No | Education Category | Parenting | | | | | | Total | |
|----|--------------------|-------------|------|----------|------|----------|------|-------|------|
| | | Outoritatif | | Otoriter | | Permisif | | | |
| | | f | % | f | % | f | % | F | % |
| 1 | Elementary school | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Junior high school | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | High school | 87 | 98,9 | 63 | 96,9 | 25 | 92,6 | 175 | 97,2 |
| 4 | College | 1 | 1,1 | 2 | 3,1 | 1 | 3,1 | 7 | 3,9 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|----|------|----|------|----|-----|-----|-------|
| | Total | 88 | 48,9 | 65 | 36,1 | 27 | 15, | 180 | 100,0 |
|--|-------|----|------|----|------|----|-----|-----|-------|

Based on table 5.5 above that parenting patterns in children based on education whose parenting patterns are outoritative most of the respondents have a high school education as many as 87 people (98.9%), authoritarian parenting patterns most of the respondents have a high school education as many as 63 people (96.9%), and permissive parenting patterns most of the respondents have a high school education as many as 25 people (92.6%).

DISCUSSION

The results obtained by researchers in terms of the characteristics of respondents based on age, most of the parents are 36-45 years old as many as 74 people (41.1%). According to the results of research (Amelia. Veny Elita. Dewi, 2015) states that the age of most parents is 36-45 years as much as 50.4%. Havighurts' developmental theory explains that one of the tasks of late adulthood is to pay attention to the welfare of children, willing to give affection and praise when their children excel or meet their expectations. Based on the researcher's opinion, more respondents are 36-45 years old, where someone at that age has a mature thinking power so that they will try to develop the best possible household life and foster and educate their children properly.

Based on the results of the study, it was found that most children's age was in the range of 6-12 years as many as 97 people (53.9%). Individual characteristics are part of a person's self-identity which, among others, can be seen through age. With increasing age, the social scope of children will be wider. According to the results of research by Hafizah (2017), it was found that most respondents were aged 6-12 years as much as 40.4%. Life in childhood is very influential and related to the acceptance of environmental stimulation around them to what they see and feel. During school age, children are considered capable of receiving formal education and can absorb various things in the environment (Latifah, 2008).

The results obtained by researchers in terms of the characteristics of children's gender showed that the gender of the majority of children was male at 63.3%. Santrock (2003) reveals that boys are more dominant, independent, aggressive, achievement-oriented and able to survive than girls. This is in line with research (Amelia. Veny Elita. Dewi, 2015), that most of them are male more than female, namely 63%. The gender of children plays an important role in parenting patterns. This is because boys and girls differ in attitudes, interests and mindsets. As a parent it is important to understand these differences, rather than trying to apply the same

rules to raise children. It cannot be generalized that all boys are aggressive and girls are not. Even in everyday life, many typical male behaviors are also found in girls, and vice versa. How much difficulty parents face when raising children depends largely on the parents' own parenting. The key to being a successful parent is that regardless of the child's gender, adjust his personality to his parenting. If the child is a sensitive child, we cannot use negative emotions when parenting them. As parents, we must also be democratic in giving parenting to children knowing that every character we find in children can be directed into something positive.

The results obtained by researchers in terms of the characteristics of respondents based on the latest education, the researchers found that most respondents had a high school education as many as 175 people (97.2%). This is supported by research (Syifa, 2015), which states that most respondents have a high school education (34.4%). Soetjiningsih's theory in (Suharsono et al, 2009) states that higher levels of education can receive all information from outside, especially good parenting methods. This is because the level of education of parents affects how their parenting is applied in everyday life, that the increase in a person's level of knowledge comes from the formal process that has been taken through the education level. Based on the researcher's opinion, with this level of education, parents are more receptive to information and can apply good parenting, and parents who have a high school education in theory already have a fairly good socialization and education level.

The results showed that the majority of respondents' occupations who participated in this study were TNI-AD as many as 137 people (76.1%). The influence of this job on children's learning motivation can occur because of parents' busyness to meet children's needs but children do not get attention from their parents. According to research (H, 2014) states that there is an influence of parental work on children's learning motivation. As with the TNI, where the TNI's main task is to uphold the sovereignty of the State, maintain the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and protect the entire nation and all Indonesian blood from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. The aspects of TNI workload analysis according to the Indonesian Defense Ministerial Regulation Number 23 of 2011 are time norms, work volume and effective working hours. Meanwhile, TNI Civil Servants are a complement of TNI soldiers and become an integrated unit and are responsible for carrying out TNI tasks, so between military personnel and civil servants is an absolute necessity in carrying out official duties. PNS as a complement has the consequence of demanding equal knowledge and work skills in carrying out future tasks, to obtain this equality requires various efforts to improve the quality of work, one of which, with the provision of education and training that

has been received. Based on the researcher's opinion, many respondents are TNI soldiers, where someone in this job has little time to interact with children, which affects them in applying parenting to children, as well as fostering and educating their children properly.

Parenting patterns provided by parents greatly affect the role and function of the family and also provide the basis for the formation of behavior, character, morals, and education to children. The results of this study indicate that most of the parenting patterns are authoritative parenting patterns as many as 88 people (48.9%). In accordance with the results of research conducted by Panjaitan (2012) whose results show that authoritative parenting is the most parenting pattern in SMA Negeri 15 Medan, namely 74 people (82.22%). Baumrind (in Fathi, 2010) said that authoritative parenting is more conducive in educating children. Authoritative parents are more supportive of children's development, especially in terms of independence and responsibility. The tendency of authoritative parenting allows controlling children's behavior but is also responsive by listening to children's needs and desires. Authoritative parenting applies a balance between strict rules and freedom, so that children get the freedom to build their confidence (Steinberg, 2011).

The results obtained by researchers that parenting patterns in children based on the age of respondents with authoritative parenting patterns are mostly at the age of 26-35 years, namely 36 people (40.9%). (Elizabeth, 2010), age 26-35 years is the age of early adulthood or reproductive period, where the role at this time includes the role as a life partner and as a parent who always makes time to educate and care for children. In addition to this, the role of parents at this time is to stimulate the growth and development of children and focus on parenting patterns towards children (Supartini, 2014). Based on the researcher's opinion, the age of parents is very important in carrying out the parenting role, the age of parents who are too young or too old will make the parenting role not optimal due to psychological changes.

The results obtained by researchers that parenting patterns of parents in children based on work whose parenting patterns are outoritative most of the respondents work as TNI / Army as many as 64 people (72.7%). According to (Heinrich, 2014), working parents are important to keep building togetherness with children and working parents have an important purpose in improving children's growth and development. This means that parents' work is not an obstacle in achieving optimal child development. In research (Rokhman, 2016), it is explained that working mothers will result in a lack of time together between mothers and children. This means that the less time to be with the child causes the opportunity to stimulate growth and development in children is also reduced.

Based on table 5.5 above, the parenting pattern of parents on children based on education, the parenting pattern is authoritative, most respondents have a high school education of 87 people (98.9%). The results of the study from the researcher are in line with the study conducted by (Zuraidah Mulqiah, Eka Santi, 2017), showing that as many as 56.8% (25 mothers) have a high school education, where as many as 50.0% (22 mothers) use an authoritative parenting pattern. (Supartini, 2014) argues that parental education is one of the factors that influences parenting patterns in addition to other factors such as parental age, father involvement, previous experience in raising children, parental stress, and the relationship between husband and wife. (Wong, 2008) states that there are several ways that can be done to be more prepared in carrying out the role of parenting, namely by being actively involved in children's education, observing all child development properly, providing complete immunizations to children, providing adequate nutrition, paying attention to child safety to prevent accidents, and always being able to provide time for children. This can be done when parents have sufficient knowledge gained from education.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the results regarding the characteristics of the respondents are as follows :

- a. Most of the respondents were in the 36-45 age group (41.1%), had TNI/AD jobs (76.1%), and had high school education (97.2%).
- b. The majority of children aged 6-12 years (53.9%) and male (63.3%).
- c. Based on the parenting patterns of parents for school-aged children aged 6-12 years in the Raksaka Praja dormitory environment, the majority apply authoritative (democratic) parenting patterns, namely (48.9%), while for authoritarian (authoritarian) parenting patterns, namely (36.1%) and permissive (allowing) each (15.0%).

SUGGESTION

1. Parents (Father)

For parents, it is expected to be able to apply a democratic parenting pattern. For parents who still apply authoritarian and permissive parenting patterns, it is recommended to change to democratic. Because democratic parenting patterns can provide firm rules for children.

2. Educational Institutions

It is hoped that this research will be a reference for nursing students and become initial data for conducting further research.

3. further research

As a basis for research into parenting patterns, regarding factors that influence parents' democratic parenting patterns towards children or the relationship between parenting patterns and educational background, environment and work.

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