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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING STYLES AND GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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Abstract

Background: Preschool is the golden age because children's growth and development progress very quickly across all aspects. Growth and development are supported by parenting patterns. The phenomenon in the research was that both thin and fat children have not been able to write and draw, have not been able to jump, some children cannot speak with 2 to 6 words, and have not been able to socialize with peers. Related to parenting, still parents who do not give children the opportunity to carry out their tasks, forbid children to play on the grounds of fear of falling, and do not allow children to play outside, other than at home.

Objective: The study aims to determine the relationship between parenting patterns and the growth and development of preschool children at PAUD Kemuning Surabaya.

Methods: This research design is a correlational study with a cross-sectional approach using a total sampling technique, with a sample size of 40 respondents. Data collection was done using questionnaires and KPSP. Data analysis using Spearman's rank correlation coefficient to determine external variables that influence parenting patterns and growth and development using backward linear regression.

Result: The results showed that most of 85% of parenting patterns were democratic, the majority of 90% of respondents had normal height, most of 82.4% had normal weight, and more than 50% (55%) had appropriate developmental. The results of the Spearman Rank test, $p=0.390$ and $p=0.060$, indicate that there is no relationship between parenting patterns and growth and development.

Conclusion: Some factors influence, such as the number of siblings, parents who work, so that they cannot provide a lot of stimulus for children.

INTRODUCTION

Preschool-age children are children aged 3 to 6 years. This age is also called the golden age because at this stage, the growth and development of children develop very quickly in every aspect of their development (Andriani et al., 2019). Growth and development are two distinct processes, yet they

are continuous. Growth is a physiological change resulting from the maturation process of physical functions that take place normally in healthy children (Dillasamola et al., 2024). A person's physical growth is in the form of increasing height, weight, bone density, and tooth structure (Azijah & Adawiyah, 2020). Development is the gradual change and perfection of bodily functions, the increase and expansion of one's capacity through growth, maturity, and learning (Dillasamola et al., 2024). Development involves the development of organ systems, including emotional, intellectual, and behavioral development as a result of interaction with the environment (Azijah & Adawiyah, 2020).

Growth and development are intertwined. Lack of one aspect of development can affect other aspects. One of the problems that often occurs during the growth and development of children is developmental delay (Nurhasanah & Astuti, 2017). At this stage of development, there is an important period, namely the preschool period. The preschool period is called the golden period, the window of opportunity, and the critical period. During the preschool period, there are various developmental tasks that children must master before they reach the next stage of development. The existence of obstacles in achieving these developmental tasks will hinder further development (Kemenkes RI, 2018).

In the preschool period, it will grow 6.5 to 7.8 cm per year. The average height of 3-year-olds is 96.2 cm, that of 4-year-olds is 103.7 cm, and that of 5-year-olds is 118.5 cm. Weight gain during the preschool age period is about 2.3 kg per year. The average weight of a 3-year-old child is 14.5 kg and will increase to 18.6 kg by age 5. Bones will grow about 5 to 7.5 cm per year. The development of preschool age children is very active, doing various activities, such as climbing, jumping, and running. Language development is improving, and they can understand other people's conversations and express their thoughts within certain limits. In addition, cognitive development (thinking power) is very rapid, indicated by an extraordinary curiosity (Azijah & Adawiyah, 2020). How children are raised is important for their growth and development. Parents as primary caregivers play an important role in supporting healthy child development, so parenting is the main approach considered to understand the impact of parents on child development (Zena & Heeralal, 2021). Children who receive a good education and good parenting can develop a good personality as adults. Parenting is defined as normal variations in parents' efforts to control and socialize their children (Delvecchio et al., 2020). Parenting patterns are divided into three categories: Democratic, authoritarian, and permissive parenting.

Every parent has a different way of raising their children, including parenting. However, some parents sometimes do not realize what kind of parenting they apply. Parents' treatment of children can contribute significantly to children's social, emotional, and intellectual competence (Wiguna & Tridiyawati, 2022). Researchers at Paud Kemuning Kedungdoro found that children are categorized into fat categories. While in the development of children, fine motor skills, children have not been able to write or draw. The development of gross motor skills, such as children not being able to stand on one foot for 2 seconds, and jumping with one foot. Language development, such as the child has not been able to speak with 2 to 6 words, the child has not been able to mention one or two colors. Social development of children still cannot socialize with peers as silently, and children like to hit if told by

their companion. The phenomenon also shows that there are still parents who do not provide opportunities for children to carry out their tasks. In addition, some parents often prohibit children from playing because they are afraid of falling, and do not allow children to play outside other than at home.

The 2023 Study on the Status of Nutrition in Indonesia (SSGI) was conducted by the Ministry of Health's Health Development Policy Agency (BKPK) in collaboration with the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Based on the 2023 growth monitoring activities reported through the electronic-Community-Based Nutrition Recording and Reporting (e-PPBGM), the percentage of very underweight toddlers 0-59 months in Indonesia was 1.1%, and underweight 6.4%, then for the very short category, 1.7%, and short 5.3%. Based on the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (IHS), the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia decreased by 0.1% compared to the 2022 Indonesian Nutrition Status Study (SSGI), to 21.5%. Based on measurements of the Weight-for-Height index (BB/TB) in toddlers, the percentage of malnourished toddlers was 0.6%, and the percentage of undernourished toddlers was 4.0%. This figure shows an increase of 0.8% compared to the prevalence of wasting toddlers in SSGI in 2022 (7.7%). For East Java province, data from e-PPBGM in 2023, the percentage of 0-59 months toddlers with very underweight was 1.2%, underweight was 6.6%, and the category of very short was 1.5%, and short was 4.8%. For malnutrition, 0.9%, and for undernutrition, 5.0% (Kementrian Kesehatan RI, 2024).

The results of this study found that parents who have positive parenting patterns with good nutrition 71 (74.7%) people, positive parenting patterns with poor child nutrition 24 (25.3%) people, negative parenting patterns with good child nutrition 40 (51.9%) people, negative parenting patterns with poor nutrition 37 (48.1%) people, positive parenting patterns with appropriate child development 71(74.7%) people, positive parenting patterns with deviant/adverse child development 24(25.4%) people, negative parenting patterns with appropriate child development 41(53.2%) people and negative parenting patterns with deviant/adverse child development 36(46.8%) people (Az-Zahra et al., 2023).

Children who have a good start to growth and development will grow into healthier adults, which is influenced by the interaction of genetic factors and environmental factors, so that they will have a better life. These factors include nutritional status, environmental sanitation, parental income, immunization history, maternal education, breastfeeding history, maternal nutrition during pregnancy, childbirth history, maternal parenting, child stress, child position in the family, and health status (Cahyaningsih, 2021; Febriani, 2024; Nasitoh et al., 2024; Wahyuni et al., 2021). Parenting factors play an important role in optimizing the growth and development of preschool children, and the results obtained by each child will be different according to the care provided. Parenting is a form of interaction between parents and children in communicating, educating, nurturing, and continuing from time to time. With the right parenting pattern applied to children, children can interact with their environment about the surrounding world and recognize the prevailing social life environment (Murdiningsih & Komariah, 2019). Parents are the primary key to the children's growth and development. Parents are the first people who can understand children and are understood by children because children consider parents as people who have extraordinary abilities. Through parents, children can develop all aspects of their lives,

including their growth and development. Parents play a role in nurturing, protecting, and providing love to children. The impact of the consequences of child growth and development that is not in accordance with their age, among others, can inhibit brain development, frequent illness / decreased immune system, excessive anxiety or fear, uncontrolled emotions, and cognitive impairment. Other long-term impacts include low reasoning ability and educational achievement, and low work productivity (Karim et al., 2021; Merita, 2019).

The solution to the problems that arise is to monitor the growth and development of children periodically by parents and health workers so that it can run normally according to the child's task at each age and no deviations occur not only that providing stimulation which is an activity to stimulate the basic abilities of children so that children's growth and development is optimal (Nurhasanah & Astuti, 2017). In addition to monitoring children's growth and development, parents can apply appropriate parenting to children so that their development runs normally according to their age (Wiguna & Tridiyawati, 2022).

This study aimed to determine the relationship between parenting patterns and the growth and development of preschool children at PAUD Kemuning Surabaya.

METHODS

Study Design

This research design uses a correlational study design with a cross-sectional approach to assess parenting patterns and preschool children's developmental growth.

Settings

This study will be conducted at PAUD Kemuning Kedungdoro in May 2025.

Research subject

The target population in this study was all children who attended PAUD Kemuning Surabaya. The sampling technique used in this study was total sampling. The sampling technique used was total sampling. The inclusion criteria included children aged 3-5 years and children willing to become respondents with parental permission. Exclusion criteria were children who did not have special needs, were sick, or did not attend the study. The number of samples in the study was 40 respondents.

Instruments

This research instrument uses the Parental Style Questionnaire (PSQ) sheet to assess parental style. The PSQ questionnaire in this study amounted to 30 questions with three indicators, namely parental parenting patterns consisting of 13 questions of democratic parenting, 13 questions of authoritarian parenting, and four questions of permissive parenting. The PSQ questionnaire has been used by previous researchers (2022) and has been tested for validity by Hanura (2017), with the results of $r = 0.612$ and reliability test results with a Cronbach alpha value of 0.971. The research instrument to assess growth includes anthropometric measurements using a meter to measure height and scales to measure weight. This assessment includes Weight for Age and Height for Age. Respondents' height and

weight were measured, and then their Z-scores were calculated. Once the scores were obtained, the children's weight categories according to age and height categories according to age were determined in accordance with the Z-score thresholds.

To assess development, a developmental pre-screening questionnaire was used for ages 3-5 years. Researchers provided instructions in accordance with the pre-screening questionnaire sheet and filled out the questionnaire sheet according to their abilities. This formula contains 910 questions on developmental abilities that the child has achieved. This pre-screening questionnaire has been tested for validity by Yunus, Yanti, & Imam (2021) with a result of <0.294 and a reliability test with a value of 0.975.

Data Collection

The research was conducted through several sequential stages. The study began with a preparatory phase, during which the researchers developed the research proposal, determined the study design, variables, and research instruments, and obtained official permission from the related institution. Ethical approval was also secured from the Health Research Ethics Committee of STIKES Katolik St. Vincentius a Paulo before data collection commenced.

The next stage involved determining the research subjects. The study population consisted of all preschool children attending PAUD Kemuning Kedungdoro, Surabaya. A total sampling technique was applied, and all children who met the inclusion criteria and had parental consent were included as research participants.

The data collection stage was carried out in May 2025. Data were collected by administering the Parental Style Questionnaire (PSQ) to parents to assess parenting patterns, conducting anthropometric measurements of children's weight and height to evaluate growth status, and assessing children's developmental status using the Developmental Pre-Screening Questionnaire (KPSP) according to the child's age.

Following data collection, the researchers proceeded with the data processing stage, which included editing, coding, data entry, and data cleaning to ensure accuracy and completeness. The processed data were then analyzed using SPSS version 26. Data analysis consisted of univariate analysis to describe respondent characteristics and research variables, bivariate analysis using the Spearman Rank Correlation test to examine the relationship between parenting patterns and children's growth and development, and multivariate analysis using backward linear regression to identify external factors influencing the studied variables.

The final stage was data interpretation and reporting, in which the findings were presented in tables and figures, interpreted in relation to existing theories and previous studies, and compiled into a scientific manuscript in accordance with academic writing standards.

Data Analysis

The Spearman Rank Correlation Test was used to determine the relationship between parenting patterns and preschool children's developmental growth. The results of the linear regression test in the study used the backward method to select which variables influenced the growth and development.

Ethical Consideration

This study has passed the ethical clearance test with number 014/Stikes Vinc/KEPK/IV/2025, by the Health Research Ethics Commission of St. Vincentius A Paulo Catholic STIKES.

RESULTS

This section will explain the characteristics of respondents at PAUD Kemuning Kedungdoro Surabaya.

Table 1. Demographic Data Characteristics of Child Development Growth Preschool Age at Kemuning Kedungdoro PAUD.

No	Variable	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Age Characteristics		
	3 years	7	17,5
	4 years	25	62,5
	5 years	8	20
2	Gender		
	Male	21	52,5
	Female	19	47,5
3	Number of siblings		
	1	21	52,5
	2	10	25
	3	5	12,5
	4	2	5
4	Caregiver		
	Mother	35	87,5
	Family Member	5	12,5
5	Parents' Occupation		
	Housewife	24	60
	Laborer	1	2,5
	Private	12	30
	Self-employed	2	5
	Civil Servant	1	2,5
6	Parents' Income		
	> 4 million	22	55
	< 4 million	18	45
7	How often did you eat nutritionally balanced foods during pregnancy (carbohydrates, protein, vegetables, fruit)		
	Every day	35	87,5
	Rarely	4	10

	Never	1	2,5
8	Has there been any pregnancy interruption during the mother's pregnancy		
	Yes	5	12,5
	No	35	87,5
9	Child's illness		
	Yes	3	7,5
	None	27	92,5
10	Are certain foods prohibited?		
	Yes	8	20
	No	32	80
11	Children dare to express their opinions		
	Yes	34	85
	No	6	15

Based on Table 1, 25 (62.5%) respondents were 4 years old, and 21 (52.5%) children were male. A total of 21 (52.2%) have one sibling, 35 (87.5%) are fostered by mothers, 24 (60%) work as housewives, 22 (55%) parents' income > 4 million. The mothers at the time of pregnancy consumed nutritious food every day, as many as 35 (87.5%) respondents. During pregnancy, 35 (87.5%) respondents never experienced pregnancy disorders. There were no restrictions on certain foods among as many as 32 (80%) respondents. 27 (92.5%) children had no illnesses, and 34 (85%) children were brave enough to express their opinions.

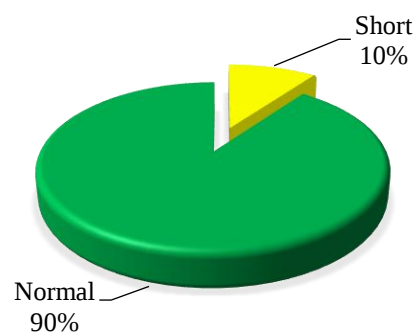


Figure 1. Growth Characteristics of Respondents Based on Height of Preschool Age Children at Kemuning Kedungdoro PAUD Surabaya.

Based on Figure 1 obtained from 40 respondents, 36 child respondents had a normal height growth category, and four child respondents had a short growth category.

Based on Figure 2 obtained from 40 respondents, 34 child respondents had a normal weight category, as many as three child respondents had a risk category of overweight, and as many as three child respondents had a category of underweight.

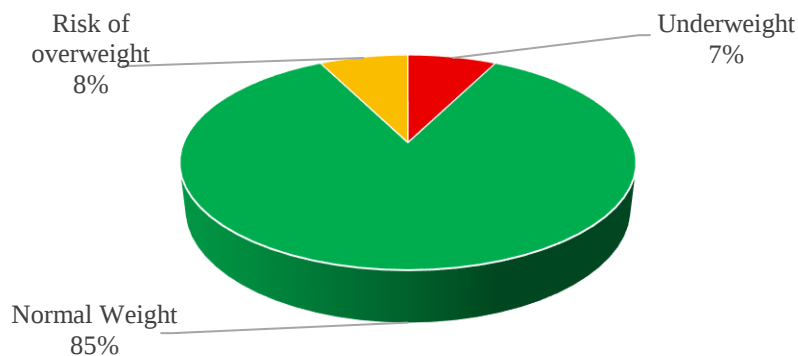


Figure 2. Characteristics of Respondents' Growth Based on the Weight of Preschool Children at Kemuning Kedungdoro Preschool Surabaya.

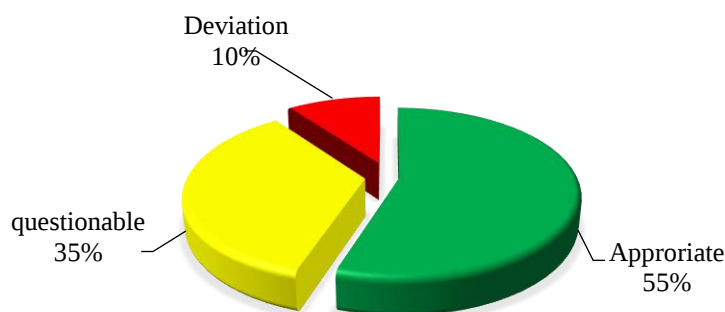


Figure 3. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Preschool Age Child Development at Kemuning Kedungdoro PAUD Surabaya.

Based on Figure 3 of 40 respondents, 22 child respondents were in the appropriate development category, 14 child respondents were in the questionable category, and four child respondents were in the deviation category.

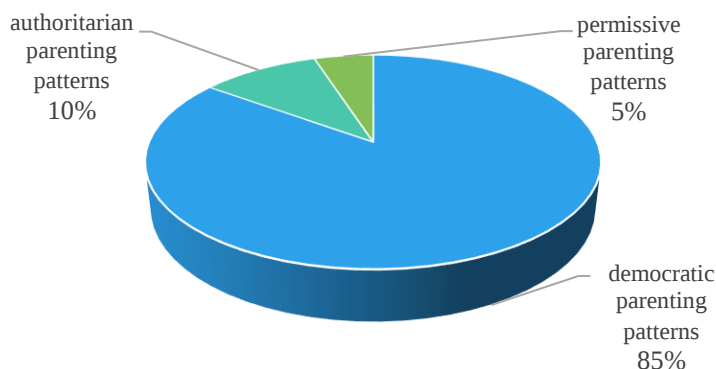


Figure 4. Parenting in Kemuning Kedungdoro PAUD Surabaya.

Based on Figure 4 obtained from 40 respondents, 34 respondents had democratic parenting patterns, four respondents had authoritarian parenting patterns, and two respondents had permissive parenting patterns.

Table 2. Cross Tabulation of Parenting Patterns and Growth (Weight for Age).

				Growth (Weight for Age)		
			Underweight	Normal weight	Risk of overweight	Total
Parenting Pattern	permissive	Count	0	2	0	2
		% Parenting Pattern	0%	100.0%	0%	100.0%
	authoritarian	Count	0	4	0	4
		% Parenting Pattern	0%	100.0%	0%	100.0%
	democratic	Count	3	28	3	34
		% Parenting Pattern	8.8%	82.4%	8.8%	100.0%
Total		Count	3	34	3	40
		% Parenting Pattern	7.5%	85.0%	7.5%	100.0%

Based on Table 2, 28 (82.4%) respondents whose children's weight growth at age is in the normal category, the parenting style applied is authoritative/democratic.

Table 3. Cross Tabulation of Parenting and Growth (Height for Age).

			Growth (Height for Age)		
			Short	Normal	Total
Parenting Pattern	permissive	Count	0	2	2
		% Parenting Pattern	0%	100.0%	100.0%
	authoritarian	Count	0	4	4
		% Parenting Pattern	0%	100.0%	100.0%
	democratic	Count	4	30	34
		% Parenting Pattern	11.8%	88.2%	100.0%
Total		Count	4	36	40
		% Parenting Pattern	10.0%	90.0%	100.0%

Based on Table 3, 30 (88.2%) respondents whose children's height growth in age is in the normal category, the parenting pattern applied is authoritative/democratic.

Table 4. Cross Tabulation of Parenting and Development.

			Development			Total
			Appropriate	Doubtful	Deviation	
Parenting Pattern	permissive	Count	1	0	1	2
		% Parenting Pattern	50.0%	.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	authoritarian	Count	1	1	2	4
		% Parenting Pattern	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	democratic	Count	20	13	1	34
		% Parenting Pattern	58.8%	38.2%	2.9%	100.0%
Total		Count	22	14	4	40
		% Parenting Pattern	55.0%	35.0%	10.0%	100.0%

Based on table 4, it is found that 20 (58.8%) respondents whose child development is appropriate, it is found that the parenting style applied is authoritative/democratic.

Table 5. Linear Regression of Parenting Relationship with Demographic Data

Variable	Parenting Pattern Sig.	Growth (Weight for Age) Sig.	Growth (Height for Age) Sig.	Development Sig.
Number of Siblings	0,408	0,017	0,151	0,594
Caregiver	0,023	0,078	0,068	0,032
Parent Occupation	0,665	0,524	0,112	0,215
Income	0,174	0,065	0,080	0,040
Nutritious Food	0,551	0,235	0,440	0,487
Pregnancy Interruption	0,969	0,978	0,170	0,157
Food Prohibition	0,555	0,070	0,091	0,903
Childhood Illness	0,782	0,013	0,560	0,852
Dare to Express Opinions	0,031	0,354	0,140	0,911
R2	0,356	0,646	0,445	0,406

Backward (criterion: Probability of F-to-remove ≥ 100)

The results of the linear regression test in the study use the backward method to select which variables affect parenting and growth and development. From the table above, it can be seen that linear regression with the backward method will select variables that are considered insignificant and do not have a strong influence on the dependent variable. In the table, it is found that caregivers ($p=0.023$) and children dare to express opinions ($p=0.031$) are variables that influence parenting, where $p<0.100$. Other variables have been excluded because $p>0.100$. In the growth variable (weight for age), the influential external variables were number of siblings ($p=0.017$), caregiver ($p=0.078$), child illness ($p=0.013$), income ($p=0.065$), and food prohibition ($p=0.070$). In the growth variable (height for age), the influential external variables were caregiver ($p=0.068$), income ($p=0.080$), and food prohibition ($p=0.091$). In the development variable, the influential external variables were income ($p=0.040$) and caregiver ($p=0.032$).

Hypothesis Test

The results of the hypothesis test were analyzed using the Spearman Rank test and SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solutions) 26 software to determine the relationship between parenting patterns and the growth of children aged 3-5 years at PAUD Kemuning Surabaya. The results obtained are $p = 0.390$ with a value of $\alpha = 0.05$, where $p>\alpha$ which means H_1 is rejected or there is no relationship between parenting and growth of children aged 3-5 years at PAUD Kemuning, and the result of Correlation Coefficient (r) is 0.140 which means there is a very low level of relationship and the direction of the relationship between the two variables is positive. The results of hypothesis testing of the relationship between parenting patterns and development obtained $p=0.060$ where $\alpha = 0.05$, where

$p > \alpha$ which means H1 is rejected or there is no relationship between parenting patterns and the development of children aged 3-5 years at PAUD Kemuning and the result of Correlation Coefficient (r) is 0.300 which means there is a low level of relationship and the direction of the relationship between the two variables is positive.

DISCUSSION

Parenting in Kemuning PAUD

The results of the study obtained from 40 respondents, 34 (85%) respondents had a democratic parenting pattern, 4 (10%) respondents had authoritarian parenting patterns, and 2 (5%) respondents had permissive parenting patterns. According to (Septani & Kuniawan, 2020), democratic parenting is democratic parenting, namely parenting where parents practice how to raise children in an effort to shape children's character by prioritizing the interests of children to have a reasonable attitude towards their thinking. According to the researcher's assumption, there is a match between facts and theory where, in this democratic parenting, each parent or caregiver gives freedom to the child but still provides direction with good communication. Democratic parenting is a parenting pattern that prioritizes the interests of children, but does not hesitate to control them. Parents with this parenting model are also realistic about children's abilities; they do not expect too much and do not exceed children's abilities, and they also give children the freedom to act and perform, as well as a warm approach to children. This is in line with research (Putri et al., 2024), which suggests democratic parenting is a form of parenting that is responsive and provides opportunities for children to choose what they think is good, encourages children to be responsible for their choices, but still applies clear standards and limits to children, and controls children. Children raised with democratic parenting tend to be more independent, have good social skills, have empathy, and listen to others.

The results of the linear regression test found that children dare to express their opinions, the results are $p = 0.031$, where $p < 0.100$, which states that this variable affects parental parenting. According to Shafira et al. (2025), democratic parenting applied by parents can provide responsiveness and encourage autonomy with clear boundaries. This parenting approach can create a balanced environment where children feel supported and safe, yet are also encouraged to express their opinions and explore independently. According to the researcher's assumption, there is a correspondence between facts and theory, where children who are raised with democratic parenting will be more courageous in expressing their opinions because they have been taught to be given freedom of action, speech, but responsibility. This is in line with research (Kustiah, 2020), which states that democratic parenting can foster children's courageous attitude in behavior, express opinions, and even dare to make decisions.

Child Growth at Kemuning PAUD

The results of the study included 40 respondents; 36 child respondents had a normal height growth category, and 34 child respondents had a normal weight category. Based on the results of the

linear regression test, it was found that there were factors associated with child growth, namely the number of siblings ($p=0.017$), caregivers ($p=0.078$), child illness ($p=0.013$), income ($p=0.065$), and food restrictions ($p=0.070$). Research conducted (Pasaribu & Barus, 2023) shows that parental income can affect the nutritional status of toddlers because it involves the family's ability to meet the needs of nutritious and varied food consumption that is useful for child growth. According to the researcher's assumption, there is a correspondence between facts and theories where families with a good income can afford to purchase quality food. This is in line with research (French et al., 2019) that low-income households buy less healthy food overall, fewer fruits and vegetables, and more sugary drinks compared to higher-income households. In other words, lower-income households purchase lower-quality foods compared to higher-income ones that provide foods that fall under the healthy eating index, including fruits, vegetables, and whole grains, and low-calorie, low-sugar foods.

According to research by Suryani (2022), cultural/customs prohibitions on eating certain types of food affect child growth. According to the researcher's assumption, there is a match between facts and theories where children who have no food restrictions and even no allergies can increase their nutritional intake and help them grow well. This is in line with research (Kartika & Tanziha, 2024) that mothers do not carry out a culture of food restrictions because most of the foods that are abstained from are not appropriate if given to children, so parents can provide more diverse foods that are useful for improving child nutrition.

According to research (Munanadia & Trihartiningsih, 2023), good nutritional status can reduce the incidence of illness in children by increasing the body's resistance to disease. According to the researcher's assumption, there is a correspondence between facts and theories where sick children can interfere with the absorption and level of repeated nutrient loss in toddlers and cause disruption of the growth process. This is in line with research conducted (Qomariyah & Fatmawati, 2024), which suggests that infections can worsen nutritional status, and malnutrition can increase susceptibility to infection, reduce appetite, inhibit absorption in the gastrointestinal tract, and increase nutritional needs due to illness, resulting in unmet nutritional needs. Infections disrupt the normal immune response and rob the body of energy. Infectious diseases decrease a child's appetite, reducing food intake for growth and development.

Child Development at Kemuning PAUD

The results showed that 22 (55%) child respondents were in the appropriate development category, 14 (35%) child respondents were in the questionable category, and 49 (10%) child respondents were in the deviation category. The results of linear regression showed that the outside variables that influence are income ($p=0.040$) and caregivers ($p=0.032$). According to the theory (Haryanti et al., 2016), parental income affects child development. Low family income is always related to food shortages, a poor health environment that will hinder the growth and development of children. In addition, low income results in low purchasing power, including purchasing power for food, both in

quality and quantity, which has an impact on the nutritional needs of the family. According to the researcher's assumption, there is a correspondence between facts and theory, that families whose income is sufficient, parents can provide children's needs to support developmental stimuli such as buying educational game tools, taking children to monitor development to doctors, preparing nutritious food to support child development, and even sending children to school in places that have adequate facilities for child growth and development. This is in line with research (Pasaribu & Barus, 2023), which suggests that families with sufficient income allow parents to provide play equipment as a means of stimulating child development.

According to the opinion of Humairah et al. (2024), mothers who provide parenting will provide attention, rules, discipline, rewards, and punishments, and responses to their children's wishes. The mother's attitudes, behaviors, and habits are always seen, assessed, and imitated by her children, which are consciously or unconsciously absorbed and become habits for her children, so that they affect their development. According to the researcher's assumption, there is a correspondence between facts and theories where mothers play a role in the development of a child.

Child. A mother is fully responsible for caring for her children and stimulating their growth. This is in line with research (Rahimah & Koto, 2022), family is the first and main educational environment. Family is the most important part of human life, which consists of the father, the mother, and the child. While the child is a developing individual, he really needs special attention from his parents.

The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Children's Growth and Development at Kemuning PAUD

The results of data analysis with the Spearman Rank test, the results obtained $p = 0.390$ with a value of $\alpha = 0.05$, where $p > \alpha$ which means H_1 is rejected or there is no relationship between parenting and growth of children aged 3-5 years at PAUD Kemuning, and the result of the Correlation Coefficient (r) is 0.140 which means there is a very low level of relationship and the direction of the relationship between the two variables is positive. The results of hypothesis testing of the relationship between parenting and development obtained $p = 0.060$ whereas $\alpha = 0.05$, where $p > \alpha$ which means H_1 is rejected or there is no relationship between parenting and the development of children aged 3-5 years at PAUD Kemuning and the result of Correlation Coefficient (r) is 0.300 which means there is a low level of relationship and the direction of the relationship between the two variables is positive. According to Research (Heliza et al., 2023), there is no significant relationship between parenting and child development. The causative factor is that parents are not direct in educating children because they are busy at work, so children are cared for by other families. Respondents said that due to too much work, parents could not know the details of their children's growth and development properly. In addition, the environment also contributes to parenting patterns. According to the researcher's assumption, there is a correspondence between facts and theories where many things affect children's growth and development, such as the lack of stimulation for children, children are given more gadgets, so that

children find it difficult to socialize, focus, or concentrate, are more silent, and cannot be encouraged to communicate. The results of the research obtained there are children who do not dare to express their opinions because of speech delay. This hampers children's growth and development. In addition, there are still parents whose parenting patterns do not give freedom in playing, socializing, fearing children falling when playing outside the home, imposing their will, and there are parents who are too indulgent and obey the wishes of children, so that children become independent. This is in line with research (Hidayati et al., 2022) that there is no relationship between parenting patterns and children's growth and development; there are influencing factors such as environmental factors, lack of parental knowledge in educating, and not fulfilling children's needs.

LIMITATION

During the study, there were children who cried during the assessment, so they had to wait until the child calmed down.

CONCLUSION

Most (85%) had authoritative/democratic parenting. Growth and Development of Preschool Age Children at Kemuning Kedungdoro PAUD Surabaya showed that the majority of 90% of child respondents had normal height growth, 82.4% of child respondents had normal weight growth, and more than 50% (55%) of respondents had appropriate developmental categories. There is no relationship between parenting patterns and the growth and development of preschool children at PAUD Kemuning Kedungdoro Surabaya. Further research can be conducted in conjunction with children's learning schedules so that children are more focused.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Authors' contributions: All the authors contributed equally to the study.

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Veronica Silalahi : None.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

We declared that our research is free from conflict of interest.

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