

An Analysis of the Impact of Digital Age Parenting Styles on the Psychosocial Development of Preschoolers

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ABSTRACT

Parenting, or the duty of parents, is necessary in this digital age to mentor and watch over kids who are addicted to sophisticated digital technology. The aim of this research is to examine how parenting in the digital age affects preschoolers' psychosocial development. This study uses a cross-sectional, observational, quantitative research methodology with the goal of examining how parental parenting in the digital age affects preschoolers' psychosocial development. The Simple Random Sampling technique was used to select 34 respondents from the entire population of 37 respondents. According to the results, the majority of respondents fell into the permissive group.

Keywords: Parenting, Pre-School, Psychosocial

BACKGROUND

The task of developing and nurturing a child is not simple; it calls for patience, teamwork, and energy to guide youngsters in accordance with their character, much alone their academic subject. Parenting, or the role of parents, is necessary in this digital age to help youngsters who are addicted to sophisticated digital technology (Istiqomah et al., 2020). It is regrettable when parents fail to keep an eye on their kids' use of digital devices like gadgets, games, and other digital media like television. Parental supervision has more time in the current digital age since parents spend more time with their kids.

Children are clearly impacted by the digital age, particularly in the area of education. Children's psychosocial development is impacted by this digital age; the more frequently they use technology, the less inclined they are to learn about the outside world (Khodijah, 2018). However, maintaining a child's active attitude toward the outside world depends on the parents' own parenting style. Children's psychosocial circumstances will be impacted by parental parenting styles (Permatasari, 2015).

Parents play a crucial part in raising their children, but some parents overindulge them since kids spend more time playing games and interacting with gadgets like televisions, smartphones, and video games in current digital age (Kamar et al., 2020). When children engage in activities that involve technology more than they interact with their surroundings, their psychosocial development will deteriorate. If parents are unable to restrict their children's use of digital technology, children will become too lazy to engage in other activities, like learning. However, in contrast to parents who can restrict their children's usage of digital technology, for instance, youngsters are only permitted to use or operate digital technology for a week.

According to data from the Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Health, there were 23 million preschool-aged children in 2015, 23,009,874 in 2016, and a projected 23,352,721 in 2017.

This figure indicates that there are now a lot more preschoolers, who require supervision to develop to their full potential (Hayati, 2017).

The two hundred million children under five in the globe are not developing to their full potential. Sub-Africa accounts for 61% of children with developmental disorders, whereas South Asia accounts for 52%. Developmental problems affect eight million children in Indonesia. According to a 2015 study on child development preparation in five Indonesian provinces, the fourth-highest developmental abnormalities among children aged 7-9 were social (66%), intellectual (73%) and fine motor (61%). Twelve percent of kids have developmental problems. According to Masrul's (2012) research, children who receive psychosocial stimulation fall into three categories: low (10.6%), medium (84.9%), and good (only 4.5%). Considering the findings of an initial investigation carried out by scientists.

Since they are social beings and distinct people, children need extra care to develop to their full potential. Growth is associated with quantitative changes, specifically a growth in the brain's and internal organs' size and shape. Both qualitative and quantitative changes that are progressive, systematic, and cohesive are associated with development (Hurlock, 2011). Wong (2009) asserts that there are multiple phases in a child's growth and development, and that each stage has unique traits. School age is one of the phases of a child's growth and development. The ability to communicate with adults and other people, as well as the use of language to demonstrate mental capacity, are traits of school age that help children get ready for school age. At the prior stage of development and expansion, successful acceptance.

A child's development is a pattern of change that starts early and lasts the entirety of their lives. It is crucial for mothers to play an active role in their children's development, particularly when they are toddlers or younger than five years old. One of the primary elements that has a significant impact on a child's developmental stage is the mother, who is also one of the parents. As the primary and most important educators in the family, moms must understand how to raise their children appropriately and in line with their developmental stages. Mothers have a crucial part in a child's growth since, with effective parenting techniques.

According to Hidayat (2011), the lack of role of mothers in meeting the basic needs of children such as inviting children to play together, accompanying children to learn or letting their children be taken care of by caregivers is because parents are busy working a full day without any free time to educate preschool children so that it will have a negative impact on the development of the child itself. If the role of the mother is not successful in fulfilling the child's development, the child will experience growth and development disorders.

METHODS

This study uses a cross-sectional, observational, quantitative research methodology with the goal of examining how parental parenting in the digital age affects preschoolers' psychosocial development. The Simple Random Sampling technique was used to select 34 respondents from the entire population of 37 respondents.

RESULTS

Characteristics Responden

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents in this study includes Characteristics of Respondents Based on Child Age, Gender, Educational History, and Occupation

It	Characteristic	Σ	%
1	Age		
	4 years	13	38
	5 years	16	47
	6 years	5	15

2	Gender		
	Men	15	44
	Woman	19	56
3	Education		
	Elementary School Graduation	4	12
	Graduated from junior high school	7	20
	Tamat SMA	21	62
	College	2	6
4	Work		
	PNS	1	3
	Wirawasta	23	68
	Not working	10	29
	Total	34	100

Based on table 1 Characteristics of respondents of child age, it is known that almost half of the respondents are 5 years old as many as 16 respondents (47%), Gender is known that most of the respondents have a female gender of 19 respondents (56%), Education History is known that most of the respondents have a history of high school graduation as many as 21 respondents (62%), and based on Occupation it is known that most of the respondents have a job as an entrepreneur as many as 23 respondents (68%).

Table 2. Cross-tabulation of parenting with the psychosocial development of respondents

Parenting	Psychosocial Development			Total
	Good	Enough	Less	
Authoritarian	0 0,00%	1 2,94%	5 14,71%	6 17,65%
Democratic	4 11,76%	3 8,82%	2 5,88%	9 26,47%
Permissive	1 2,94%	12 35,29%	6 17,65%	19 55,88%
Total	5 14,71%	16 47,06%	13 38,24%	34 100,00%

Based on table 2, it is known that almost half of the respondents who have a permissive category parenting tend to experience psychosocial development in the fair category as many as 12 respondents (35.29%).

Table 3. Results of Linear Regression Analysis Analysis of Parenting Styles in the Digital Era on the Psychosocial Development of Preschool Children

No	Variable	Mr	R
1	(Constant)	0.015	0,816
2	Parenting	0,002	

Based on the results of the Linear Regression analysis, it shows that the p-value of $0.002 < 0.05$ then H1 is accepted, so it is concluded that there is an influence of parental parenting in the digital era on the psychosocial development of preschool children with an influence of 81.6%.

DISCUSSION

Parenting in the Digital Age

According to the study's findings, the majority of respondents up to 19 respondents, or 55.88 percent had permissive parenting styles. Furthermore, 9 respondents (26.47%) fall into the democratic type of parenting. Six respondents in all, however, fell into the authoritarian parenting category.

A person who feels cared for will make an effort to keep their parents' attention, ponder and explore their potential to do so, and do positive things that can draw their attention. Giving someone the freedom to take initiative is not a bad thing for parents since the person will actively explore their potential and try to achieve their dream in a creative way to get more recognition. Self-expression is a response to parental confidence.

Researchers contend that a human child's environment and parents shape his character, disposition, and behavior. However, a child's future is heavily influenced by their family. A child's behavior is greatly influenced by the parenting style that their parents use. According to the study's findings, the majority of respondents tended to be free or have permissive parenting styles. Children raised in this manner will find it very simple to be influenced by their surroundings and society in day-to-day life. However, the majority of this parenting style tends to negatively affect kids, making them less likely to be watched over and more likely to socialize. In the event that the association.

Preschoolers' Psychosocial Development in the Digital Age

Nearly half of the respondents (47.06%) fell into the sufficient group of 16 respondents, according to the study's findings. Furthermore, 13 respondents (38.24%) reported having social development that fell into the low group. In the meantime, 5 respondents (14.71%) reported having good social growth.

Using smartphones for amusement will benefit them (Adams, 2013), and using them to browse the internet can help people feel less stressed and exhausted (Russoniello, O'Brien, & Parks, 2009). Today, however, a lot of kids are accustomed to using smartphones, which were originally just for educational purposes, but they have developed an addiction to using them for extended periods of time each day, which may have an impact on their everyday lives.

According to Bastable (2012), psychosocial development is a process of psychological and social adjustment in line with a person's development from infancy to adulthood based on eight stages of human sociological and social maturity. Erikson (1968 in Santrock, 2011) said that this stage of children's psychosocial development is called the Industry vs Inferiority stage which occurs during elementary school which is called confidence vs inferiority. Children's initiatives generate new experiences when they enter late childhood, they direct their energy to master intellectual knowledge and skills. There is no other time that exceeds the time of a child's enthusiasm in learning other than a childhood full of imagination. The danger is that children can develop a sense of inferiority, feeling incompetent and unproductive.

The Influence of Parenting in the Digital Era on the Psychosocial Development of Preschool Children

Based on the results of the Linear Regression analysis, it shows that the p-value of $0.002 < 0.05$ then H1 is accepted, so it is concluded that there is an influence of parental parenting in the digital era on the psychosocial development of preschool children with an influence of 81.6%.

The role of parents in raising and nurturing a child is not an easy thing, requiring energy, cohesiveness and patience in guiding children according to the child's character, let alone the child's discipline in learning. In this digital era, parenting or the role of parents is needed to guide and supervise children when they are addicted to the sophistication of digital

technology (Istiqomah et al., 2020). It is unfortunate if parents do not supervise their children in using digital technology such as gaddged, games and other digital media such as television and so on. In today's digital era, parents have more time with their children, so parental supervision has more time

According to researchers, a child who experiences a decline in psychosocial development is very likely due to the wrong parenting style given by parents. Permissive parenting makes children experience more psychosocial developmental setbacks. Because children are too free to express themselves without proper control from their parents, it makes it easier for children to get carried away by associations and influences from outside. Children with permissive parenting tend to have less psychosocial development which is caused because in daily life this kind of parenting will make it very easy for children to get influence from their environment and society. However, most of this parenting tends to have a negative impact on children, where children become rarely monitored and too socializing. If the association is bad, then he will do bad things too. Meanwhile, the type of democratic and authoritarian parenting style makes children have good psychosocial behavior

CONCLUSION

According to the study's findings, the majority of respondents up to 19 respondents, or 55.88 percent have permissive parenting styles, and nearly half of them 16 respondents, or 47.06% have social development in the sufficient group. Additionally, psychosocial development is influenced by parental parenting in the digital age to the tune of 81.6%. It is hoped that parents will be able to communicate with their children more so that they can know what they will do, give them clear, non-coercive instructions on what to do and what not to do, and manage them so they want to use their phones less.

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